

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**M.A. Summer 2017 – 18 Examination**

Semester: 2

Subject Code: 15203152

Subject Name: Cognitive Psychology-II

Date: 09/05/2018

Time: 10.30 am to 1.00 pm

Total Marks: 60

**Instructions:**

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

**Q.1 Do as directed.****(08)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. Which of the following is not a stage in the information-processing model of memory?
  - a) Short term memory
  - b) Long term memory
  - c) Episodic memory
  - d) Sensory register
2. Which theory suggests that forgetting is caused by a fading memory trace?
  - a) Schema Theory
  - b) Decay Theory
  - c) Interference Theory
  - d) Repression Theory
3. Studies of rats and humans have implicated which structure in spatial navigation and positional memory.
  - a) Hippocampus
  - b) Fornix
  - c) Mamillary bodies
  - d) Fosiform gyrus
4. The ability to manipulate information in memory temporarily, while remembering something else, is called \_\_\_\_\_ and the region of the brain most consistently activated by this type of memory is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Working memory; frontal lobe
  - b) Short-term memory; parietal lobe
  - c) Semantic memory; hippocampus
  - d) Episodic Memory; temporal lobe
5. Which of the following can be said to be true of language?
  - a) The psychology of language is concerned with the organization and processing of written language only.
  - b) Language lies at the interface of pure psychology, linguistics and mathematics.
  - c) Language is a simple process with very few mysteries.
  - d) None of the above
6. All of the following represent components of natural language use except for
  - a) Syntax
  - b) Memonics
  - c) Pragmatics
  - d) Semantics
7. Working memory is a special function of
  - a) The sensory register
  - b) Short term memory
  - c) Long term memory
  - d) None of these
7. When related sentences are put together to make a sensible message, this is referred to as:
  - a) Context
  - b) Semantics
  - c) Pragmatics
  - d) Discourse
9. According to the information-processing model, attention serves as a
  - a) Temporary Memory Buffer
  - b) Control Mechanism
  - c) Retrieval Mechanism
  - d) Sensory Register
10. Which of the following statements about interpretation of language is correct?
  - a) There is one principle class of phenomena that requires more than literal meaning.
  - b) In understanding metaphor the processor first has to parse sentences than has to determine their significance too.
  - c) The meaning of "Could you close the door?" can be established on the basis of semantics alone
  - d) Both a & b
11. Research on memories that become distorted to fit our schema indicates that this process occurs during
  - a) the formation of memories
  - b) the process of retrieval
  - c) proactive inhibition
  - d) repression

12. The common term used to describe all types of language loss is:  
 a) Dyslexia c) Dysphasia  
 b) Aphasia d) Lexphasia
13. A problem with learning theories of child language development is that they  
 a) do not account for imitation of parents.  
 b) cannot explain how language rules are acquired.  
 c) emphasize upon linguistic relativity  
 d) apply only to the telegraphic speech stage
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is/are important for the formation/learning of new memories but not long-term retrieval.  
 a) Hippocampus c) Mamillary bodies  
 b) Frontal lobe d) Hypothalamus
15. With respect problem-solving which of the following statements is true?  
 a) Being numerate calls for a standard application of arithmetic procedures drawn from memory.  
 b) Creative problem-solving can also be done according to formula.  
 c) Even if we experience the same problem type over and over again creative problem-solving never become routine  
 d) None of the above
16. With respect to anagram problems, which of the following statements are correct?  
 a) the simplest strategy is blind search, in which you just move to letters around blindly until a phrase appears.  
 b) Constraining the search space will help to speed up the problem-solving process  
 c) All the problems can be construed in terms of search spaces  
 d) All of the above

**B. Terms/ Short notes/ Case study/ Charts/ Graphs/ Tables, etc. (Each of 01 mark) (07)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of aphasia involving non-fluent speech and grammatical errors.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is impairment in language abilities as a result of brain damage.
3. Fixed relationship between signal and meaning is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The basic units of sound are morphemes, phonemes, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Grammar is the system of rules governing the structure and use of a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Are animals capable of learning language?
7. Procedural memory is an important function of working memory. ( True/False)

**Q.2 Answer the following.**

- A. Write a short note on language heuristics. (04)
  - B. What is memory? How many types of memory are there? (04)
  - C. What are models of knowledge representation? (04)
- OR
- C. Explain amnesia and its 2 types. (04)

**Q.3 Answer the following.**

- A. Define the structure and usage of language. (05)
  - B. Explain reproduction and reconstruction in memory. (05)
  - C. What is comprehension? Explain its types. (05)
- OR
- C. Write a short note on traumatic and false memories. (05)

**Q.4 Answer the following.**

- A. Write a short note on any 2 : (06)
    - (i) Chomsky's representations of Language
    - (ii) Language development in children
    - (iii) Simple Association Model
  - B. Explain the theories of forgetting. (06)
  - C. How is language acquired in human beings? (06)
- OR
- C. Write a short note on production of speech. (06)