

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
M.A. Examination, Winter 2017 – 18

Semester: I**Subject Code: 15203102****Subject Name: Cognitive Psychology-I****Date: 06/12/2017****Time: 10:30am to 1:00pm****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. The psychological viewpoint that favors the study of how the mind organizes perceptions, processes information, and interprets experiences is known as
 - a) cognitive psychology
 - b) clinical psychology
 - c) biopsychology
 - d) industrial psychology
2. A _____ concept is formed by identifying the specific features possessed by all things that the concept applies to
 - a) prototype
 - b) logical
 - c) natural
 - d) trail and error
3. A problem-solving rule or procedure that, when followed step by step, assures that a correct solution will be found is known as:
 - a) mental set
 - b) trail and error
 - c) algorithm
 - d) insight
4. The cognitive process known as _____ thinking occurs when an individual freely considers a variety of potential solutions to artistic, literary, scientific, or practical problems.
 - a) heuristic
 - b) creative
 - c) convergent
 - d) divergent
5. The inability to realize that a problem can be solved by using a familiar object in an unusual way is likely due to a mental set known as:
 - a) functional fixedness
 - b) divergent thinking
 - c) convergent thinking
 - d) creative thinking
6. In decision making, the _____ represents the tendency to estimate the probability of an event by how easily relevant instances of it come to mind
 - a) representative heuristics
 - b) availability heuristics
 - c) framing effects
 - d) functional fixedness

7. deductive reasoning involves,
- reasoning from the particular to the general
 - reasoning from the general to the particular
 - none of the above
 - generalizing results to the population
8. When is deductive reasoning used in the research process?
- in developing a theory
 - in generalizing results to the population
 - all of the above
 - in developing hypothesis
9. What can be defined as a “specific prediction about what will happen in the particular conditions forming the study”?
- Hypothesis
 - Theory
 - inductive reasoning
 - deductive reasoning
10. How many inputs pass through the attentional filter in broadbent’s 1958 model
- 2, but they combine
 - none
 - multiple
 - 1
11. At which stage does filtering occur in early selection models?
- At all stages
 - Before perceptual processing
 - Prior to semantic processing
 - After lexical processing
12. All swans are white
This bird is a swan
This bird is white
- What type of reasoning is this?
- Inductive
 - Deductive
 - Reductive
 - Analogies
13. Which one of the following processes is not the part of cognition.
- imagery
 - thinking
 - problem-solving
 - motivation
14. Which of the following is involved in the creative thinking of phenomenon?
- problem solving
 - sensation
 - insight
 - reasoning
- 15 which of the following is an algorithm?
- Analogy
 - Diagrams
 - Multiplication rules
 - Subgoals

16. Which of the following forms the hierarchy of natural concept?

- a) superordinate concept
- b) basic level type
- c) subordinate concept
- d) all of these

B. Answer the following. Each question carries 1 mark.

(07)

1. What is cognitive psychology?
2. What is cognition?
3. How to differentiate perception from sensation?
4. Name any two theorists who build the foundation of cognitive psychology.
5. What is decision making?
6. What is automatic processing?
7. What is controlled processing?

Q.2 Answer the following.

A. What is the implication of cognitive psychology in clinical psychology?

(04)

B. What is a problem? Give an example.

(04)

C. What are the strategies of problem solving?

(04)

OR

C. What is the use of categories in reasoning?

(04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

A. What is functional fixity?

(05)

B. What is creativity? What are the advantages and disadvantages of having creative thinking?

(05)

C. Define attention. What are its types?

(05)

OR

C. What is Weber's law?

(05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

A. What is reasoning? Explain its types.

(06)

B. Write down the process of creative thinking?

(06)

C. What is the bottleneck theory of attention?

(06)

OR

C. What are concepts?

(06)