

**PARUL UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY OF ARTS**  
**M. Arts Winter 2019 Examination**

Semester: - I

Subject Code: - 15203102

Subject Name: - Cognitive Psychology

Date: 21/11/2019

Time: 10:30am to 01:00pm

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**

- 1 Which of the following definitions accurately reflect perception?  
 (A) Involving solely top-down processing for gustatory information  
 (B) A series of processes which allows us to acquire and interpret sensory information  
 (C) Direct inferences about olfactory information  
 (D) Involving solely bottom-up processing for haptic information
- 2 James (1890) differentiated between which types of attention?  
 (A) Various forms of bottom-up attention  
 (B) Auditory (top-down) and visual (bottom-up)  
 (C) Various forms of top-down attention  
 (D) Constructivist (bottom-up) and cognitive (top-down)
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ is the taking possession of the mind, in clear and vivid form, of one out of what seem several simultaneously possible objects or trains of thoughts. It implies withdrawal from some things in order to deal effectively with others.  
 (A) Attention  
 (B) Thought Process  
 (C) Thinking  
 (D) None of the Above
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ Refers to a person's ability to attend to a field of stimulation over a prolonged period, during which the person seeks to detect the appearance of a particular target stimulus of interest.  
 (A) Attention  
 (B) Vigilance  
 (C) Ability  
 (D) None of the Above
- 5 The delay in response which occurs when two signals requiring two responses are presented in rapid succession is known by which term?  
 (A) Psychological refractory period  
 (B) Transduction  
 (C) Dichotomous listening  
 (D) Spreading activation
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ is a deliberate looking inward at piece of information passing through consciousness.  
 (A) Introspection  
 (B) Perception  
 (C) Attention  
 (D) Thinking
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Focuses only on the relation between observable behaviour and environmental events or stimuli.  
 (A) Functionalism  
 (B) Gestalt Psychology  
 (C) Behaviourism  
 (D) Structuralism
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ Psychology states that we best understand psychological phenomena when we view them as organized, structured wholes.  
 (A) Cognitive  
 (B) Gestalt  
 (C) Behaviourism  
 (D) Structuralism
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ is the capacity to learn from experience, using metacognitive processes to enhance learning, and the ability to adapt to the surrounding environment.  
 (A) Intelligence  
 (B) Memory  
 (C) Cognition  
 (D) Learning
- 10 The \_\_\_\_\_ includes: problem identification, problem definition, strategy formulation, organization of information, allocation of resources, monitoring, and evaluation.  
 (A) Thinking  
 (B) Problem Identification  
 (C) Problem-Solving Cycle  
 (D) Problem Definition
- 11 A \_\_\_\_\_ is the universe of all possible actions that can be applied to solving a problem, given any constraints that apply to the solution of the problem.  
 (A) Problem Identification  
 (B) Problem Space

- (C) Problem Definition (D) None of the Above
- 12 \_\_\_\_\_ are sequences of operations (in a problem space) that may be repeated over and over again and that, in theory, guarantee the solution to a problem.  
 (A) Algorithms (B) Computation  
 (C) Thought Process (D) None of the Above
- 13 \_\_\_\_\_ is a distinctive and sometimes seemingly sudden understanding of a problem or of a strategy that aids in solving the problem.  
 (A) Outsight (B) Insight  
 (C) Bothe of the Above (D) None of the Above
- 14 \_\_\_\_\_ And \_\_\_\_\_ play important roles in creativity.  
 (A) Personality and Motivation (B) Intelligent and Memory  
 (C) Learning and Reproduction (D) None of the Above
- 15 \_\_\_\_\_ are mental shortcuts that lighten the cognitive load of making decisions.  
 (A) Representativeness (B) Heuristics  
 (C) Bothe of the Above (D) None of the Above
- 16 First psychological laboratory established in the year of  
 (A) 1869 (B) 1879  
 (C) 1868 (D) 1878

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

- 1 What is Cognition?
- 2 What is Perception?
- 3 What is Decision Making?
- 4 What is Problems Solving?
- 5 What is Cognitive Psychology?
- 6 What is Creativity?
- 7 What is Attention?

**Q.2 Answer the Following.**

- 1 Discuss the Early Work in Cognitive Psychology? (04)
  - 2 What is Problems? Give an examples (04)
  - 3 What are the some of the function of attention? (04)
- OR**
- 3 Discuss the signal detection theory? (04)

**Q.3 Answer the Following.**

- 1 What are the characteristic of creative People? (05)
  - 2 Discuss the Types of Problems? (05)
  - 3 How the Emotion Affect Decision Making? (05)
- OR**
- 3 What is Creative Problems Solving? (05)

**Q.4 Answer the Following.**

- 1 Discuss the Problems Solving Cycle in details? (06)
  - 2 Discuss in the Details of Investment Theory of Creativity? (06)
  - 3 What is Judgment and Decision Making? (06)
- OR**
- 4 Discuss the Nature of Inductive Reasoning? (06)