

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
M.A. Summer 2018 – 19 Examination

Semester: 2
Subject Code: 15203152
Subject Name: Cognitive Psychology II

Date: 13/04/2019
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)****A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)**

1. _____ resemble the objects they are representing.

(a) symbolic code	(b) analog code
(c) propositions	(d) none of these
2. Which of the following is not a part of the traditional model of memory?

(a) executive store	(b) sensory store
(c) long term store	(d) short term store
3. Which of the following is a lesser important factor in the revised version of levels of processing model of memory?

(a) encoding of item	(b) elaboration of item
(c) retrieval of item	(d) sequence of levels of processing
4. Proactive interference occurs when newly acquired information interferes with recall of older material.

(a) True	(b) False
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5. The serial position curve gives the probability of recalling a word given its serial position in a list.

(a) True	(b) False
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6. Which of the following suggests that we do not store mental representations in the form of images or mere words?

(a) symbolic code	(b) analog code
(c) propositional code	(d) dual code
7. _____ suggests that mental images are analogous to what they represent but not identical.

(a) functional equivalence	(b) linear function
(c) image scaling	(d) image scanning
8. The persistence of auditory impressions and their brief availability for further processing is called _____.

(a) iconic memory	(b) echoic memory
(c) sensory memory	(d) eidetic memory
9. _____ is the smallest unit of speech sound that can be used to distinguish one utterance in a given language from another.

(a) phonetic	(b) morpheme
(c) phoneme	(d) phonemic
10. _____ is the systematic way in which words can be combined and sequenced to make meaningful phrases and sentences.

(a) grammar	(b) syntax
(c) tree diagram	(d) none of these
11. The word superiority effect can be used as evidence to support _____ process of reading.

(a) phonological awareness	(b) lexical access
(c) phonological coding	(d) phonological reading
12. According to Pinker's theory of indirect speech, which of the following is not a purpose served by indirect speech?

(a) plausible deniability	(b) declaration
(c) relationship negotiation	(d) language as a digital medium

13. Which of the following brain structures is involved in word recognition?

- (a) angular gyrus (b) posterior cingulate gyrus
(c) dorsal prefrontal cortex (d) superior temporal sulcus

14. Which of the following is characterized by the production of a grammatical speech?

- (a) Wernicke's aphasia (b) Broca's aphasia
(c) Global aphasia (d) Anomic aphasia

15. According to the good enough hypothesis people don't always process language fully, but rather rely on shallow processing strategies to create representations of what they are reading or hearing.

- (a) True (b) False

16. Which of the following helps detect change in two sentences?

- (a) semantically unrelated words (b) emphasis on target word
(c) both (d) neither

B. Terms (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

1. What is imagery?

2. Name the two kinds of elaboration in revised version of levels of processing model.

3. Correct and rewrite the statement "primacy effect refers to superior recall of words at and near the end of a list."

4. What is the decay theory of forgetting?

5. Differentiate between content and functional morphemes.

6. Define connotation.

7. Differentiate between prescriptive and descriptive grammar.

Q.2 Answer the following.

A. Briefly describe Sperling's experiment.

(04)

B. Briefly talk about the theories used to explain metaphors.

(04)

C. Write a note on procedural memory.

(04)

OR

C. Write a note on Noam Chomsky's views on language.

(04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

A. What are the various types of slips of tongue?

(05)

B. What is psycholinguistics and what are its key themes?

(05)

C. Describe evidence showing that encoding influences retrieval.

(05)

OR

C. Why do people make errors in eyewitness testimony?

(05)

Q.4

A. What are the connections between episodic and semantic memories?

(06)

B. What are the properties of language?

(06)

C. Describe Baddley's Model of Working Memory.

(06)

OR

C. Write a note on speech perception as special.

(06)