

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA  
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY & COUNSELLING  
ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/2019 – SEMSETER II



BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN PSYCHOLOGY  
PLU3311 – COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY – LEVEL3  
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT TEST II - NBT 1  
DURATION: ONE HOUR

DATE: 31<sup>st</sup> AUGUST 2019

TIME: 09.00AM –10.00 AM

REGISTRATION NO: .....

**IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

- This question paper consists of 13 pages with 20 Multiple Choice Questions (Part A) and 12 Short Answer Questions (Part B).
- Write your Registration Number in the space provided.
- Answer ALL questions.
- **Multiple Choice Questions (Part A):** Indicate answers in the answer sheet provided by placing a cross (X) in **INK** in the relevant cage (answers in pencil will **NOT** be marked)
- **Short Answer Questions (Part B):** Write answers within the space provided.
- Do **NOT** remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Do **NOT** keep unauthorized material, including mobile phones and other electronic equipment, with you during the examination.

**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (20 QUESTIONS – 40 MARKS)**

- 1 'A miniature, literal copy of the visual object is stored in the long-term memory'. Which of the following recognition theory is the most appropriate to explain the above ?**
- a Feature Matching theory
  - b Recognition by component theory
  - c Template theory
  - d Biederman's theory
- 2 Who was the first person in history to provide an explanation about face recognition?**
- a. Francis Galton
  - b. William James
  - c. Sigmund Freud
  - d. Franz Boas
- 3 Which one of the following correctly lists the three visual representations formed during visual perception according to Marr's computational approach?**
- a. Primal vision, Sketch vision, 3D vision
  - b. 2D sketch, 3D sketch, 3D model
  - c. Primal Sketch, 2 ½ Sketch, 3D model
  - d. Axes 1, Horizontal axes, Vertical Axes
- 4 Which of the following approaches involves 'means-end analysis' and 'sub goals' as part of its' problem-solving approach ?**
- a. Creative problem-solving approach
  - b. Information processing approach
  - c. Gestalt problem-solving approach
  - d. Analogical problem-solving approach

5. Which of the following correct lists the three types of intelligences described by Sternberg's Triarchic theory?
- Analytical, Creative and Practical
  - Analogical, Deductive and Inductive
  - Grammar, Spatial skills and Attention
  - Judgement, Analysis and Creativity
6. In which type of amnesia would a patient forget memories prior to the brain damage or surgery?
- Anterograde amnesia
  - Retrieval amnesia
  - Anterior amnesia
  - Retrograde amnesia
7. Ayesh is choosing between two job offers he received. Job A offers an average permanent salary but no future career promotions. Job B offers him a temporary contract with a minimum salary but with possibilities for permanency and then better career promotions. If he chooses Job A, which type of decision is he making?
- It is a risk-aversive decision
  - It is a framing decision
  - It is a risk-seeking decision
  - It is a prospective decision
8. 'A person is making an assumption about a new team member's identity based on observations s/he made about previous colleagues from the same geographical area'. Which one of the following heuristics is being discussed above?
- Geographical heuristic
  - Identification heuristic
  - Availability heuristic
  - Representative heuristic

9. Which of the following approaches describes the concept of 'language scaffolding'?
- a Interactionist approach
  - b Connectionist approach
  - c Behaviouralist approach
  - d Innatism approach
10. Which one of the following models of face recognition states that there are two different pathways for recognising familiar versus unfamiliar faces?
- a Marr's computational model (1982)
  - b Farah's two process model (1990)
  - c Burton and Bruce's model (1993)
  - d Bruce and Young's model (1986)
11. According to creative problem-solving approach, which type of thinking has a close link with creativity?
- a Fixation thinking
  - b Divergent thinking
  - c Strategic thinking
  - d Intensive thinking
12. Which of the following theories would be most appropriate to explain the reasons for someone to forget the items in their shopping list?
- a Framing theory
  - b Delay theory
  - c Interference theory
  - d Consolidation theory

- 13. Which one of the following Psychologists introduced the concept of universal grammar about language development?**
- a William Stern
  - b Noam Chomsky
  - c Lev Vygotsky
  - d Edward Sapir
- 14. Which one of the following theories of intelligence proposed to use the 'Primary Mental Abilities Test' to measure intelligence?**
- a Cattell's theory of intelligence
  - b Thurstone's theory of intelligence
  - c Spearman's theory of intelligence
  - d Binet's theory of intelligence
- 15. Which one of the following illusions is commonly used in experiments to show that individuals are not able to identify distorted faces when they are upside down ?**
- a Figure-vase illusion
  - b Vygotsky illusion
  - c Thatcher illusion
  - d Tanaka's illusion
- 16. Which of the following psychologists developed the ideas known as 'linguistic relativity hypothesis' first?**
- a Noam Chomsky
  - b Benjamin Whorf
  - c Edward Sapir
  - d Wilhelm von Humboldt

- 17. Which type of dementia is most common?**
- a Alzheimer's disease
  - b Dementia with Lewy bodies (DLB)
  - c Parkinson's disease
  - d Cirrhosis
- 18. 'A person who is planning to vote at next general elections is reading newspapers and listening to news items about the candidate A. While he collects information about candidate A, he refuses to listen or read any news item or newspaper articles which provides negative information about candidate A. He believes this negative information is only rumours and gossip'. Which type of a 'bias' is described above?**
- a Confirmation bias
  - b Overconfidence
  - c Salience bias
  - d Framing bias
- 19. Most problems individuals face in their daily lives are identified as 'ill-defined' problems by Cognitive Psychologists. Choose a well-defined problem from the following.**
- a I have my semester exam in two weeks so I should study everyday
  - b I need to have a nice time with my family so I will go on my holiday with them
  - c I need to get good grades for all subjects this semester so I will study hard
  - d I need to read study material so I will keep one hour every day for that
- 20. If someone mistakenly addressed a 'clinical psychologist' as a 'cynical psychologist', what would this type of speech be called in Cognitive Psychology?**
- a A Skinner's error
  - b A Freudian Slip
  - c A Whorfian fault
  - d A Cocktail effect

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**ANSWER SHEET FOR PART A**

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
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**PART B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (12 QUESTIONS-60 MARKS)**  
**WRITE ANSWERS WITHIN THE SPACE PROVIDED.**

**1** One of the pattern recognition theories is more useful for explaining ill-defined categories of visual stimuli.

**a) Name of this theory? (1 mark)**

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**b) Briefly explain your reasons with an example (4 marks)**

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**2** A person describes an object using basic shapes such as blocks, cylinders and wedges.

**a) Identify the theory (1 mark)**

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**b) Explain two limitations of using such shapes to identify objects (2 x 2 marks)**

**i).....**

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**ii).....**

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**3 Evidence from case studies of a specific neurological disorder is used to explain the difference between object and face recognition.**

**a) Identify the disorder (1 mark)**

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**b) Explain the two categories within this disorder (2 x 2 marks)**

**i).....**

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**ii).....**

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**4 According to Mayer (1992), there is a difference between experts and novices in problem solving. Explain two of these aspects that allow an expert to have better problem-solving skills.**

**a) List two of these aspects (2marks).**

**i).....**

**ii).....**

**b) Briefly explain these two aspects (3 marks)**

**i).....**

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**ii).....**

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**5 Anchoring can be a heuristic which can have both positive and negative effects in decision making. Briefly explain the following.**

**a) a positive effect with using example (2.5 marks)**

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**b) a negative effect using an example (2.5 marks)**

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**6 In problem-solving the term ‘blind spots’ is commonly identified as a phenomenon.**

**a) Describe the term ‘blind-spots’ with relevance to problem solving (1 mark)**

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**b) List four factors known as ‘blind spots’ in problem-solving (4 marks)**

i).....  
ii).....  
iii).....  
iv).....

7 “Our real world is determined by the language habits of our community or group”

a) Identify the theory that explains the above statement (1 mark)

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b) Briefly explain the theory (4 marks)

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8 Implicit memory is an important part of our memory. There were case studies which has shown that implicit learning can occur in the absence of conscious memory of learning the event.

a) Define what is implicit memory (2 mark)

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b) Briefly describe a famous case study of a patient with implicit memory deficit (3 marks)

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**9 a) Identify the standard measure of intelligence in the current world (1 mark)**

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**b) Explain how it is measured by describing the variables used (4 marks)**

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**10 Multiple Intelligences theory was a new way of thinking about intelligence**

**a) Name the psychologist who presented the theory explaining this (1 mark)**

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**b) Explain two main criticisms against this theory of intelligence (2 x 2 marks).**

**i).....**

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**ii).....**

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**11 The concept of ‘crystallized intelligence’ looks at intelligence over lifespan**

**a) Define the term ‘crystallized intelligence’ (2 mark)**

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**b) Briefly describe how ‘crystallized intelligence’ is developed over lifespan (3 marks)**

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**12 Eastern versus Western cultures show differences in perception**

**a) Identify two cultures that shows differences in their perceptual abilities (2 marks)**

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**b) Briefly explain an experimental study which showed these differences. Provide the steps involved and the outcome (3 marks)**

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-End of question paper-