

**CORRECTION OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

1) *Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)? (5 marks)*

- a- Cognitive psychology is interested in the study of human behaviour.
- b- Cognitive psychology rejects any mediational processes between stimulus and response.
- c- Multi-store model distinguishes between two memory stores.
- d- STM is a conscious memory.
- e- Recollection and communication of procedural memory is an easy task.
- f- Theories of forgetting concentrate more on explicit memory.
- g- Attention precedes all other cognitive processes.
- h- Span of attention is the length of time devoted to one act of attention.
- i- Perception can occur with or without attention.
- j- The object of perception affects the way we perceive.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
F	F	F	T	F	T	T	F	F	T

2) *Write the following acronyms in full form. (spelling mistakes are not tolerated) (2.5 marks)*

- a- LTM: **long-term memory**
- b- IPM: **information processing model**
- c- ESP: **encoding specificity principle**
- d- GR: **generate and recognise**
- e- ADD: **attention deficit disorder**

3) *Match terms and definitions. Put the correct letter next to the right number. (2.5 marks)*

1- encoding	a- deciding whether or not an item has been encountered before
2- displacement	b- the loss of the memory trace due to inactivity or lack of rehearsal
3- familiarity	c- preventing threatening memories from gaining access to conscious awareness
4- repression	d- the process of attaching codes to perceived environmental stimuli
5- decay	e- replacing previously learnt items by new pieces of information

1- <b>d</b>	2- <b>e</b>	3- <b>a</b>	4- <b>c</b>	5- <b>b</b>
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4) *Provide very short answers to the following questions. (5 marks)*

a- **What are the three main influences on cognitive psychology?**

The three main influences on cognitive psychology are dissatisfaction with behaviourism, development of cognitive theories, and arrival of the computer.

b- **What is a mnemonic? Give an example.**

A mnemonic is a memory device which serves to help a learner link what he is learning to previously learnt information for better retention and retrieval: acronyms or imagery, etc.

c- **What is transduction?**

Transduction is the process of changing physical energy of the environmental stimuli to electrical energy (signals) which the brain can understand and prepare for interpretation.

d- **What are the three symptoms associated with ADHD?**

The three symptoms associated with ADHD are impulsivity, distractibility, and hyperactivity.

e- **What are the personal characteristics which can influence the perceiver? Mention four.**

There are many characteristics such as motivation, emotion, attitude, and past experience.

5) *Compare and contrast the following concepts in very brief words. (5 marks)*

a- **Artificial intelligence** is an approach to make computers demonstrate intelligent cognitive performance which does not necessarily resemble human cognitive processing; **computer modelling** is an approach to develop computational models through specific programmes in order to simulate some aspects of human cognition to test out models of possible brain function.

b- **Semantic memory** and **episodic memory** are both subtypes of declarative memory. The former holds our memory traces for general facts and concepts (general knowledge), whereas the latter retains information for past life events (time and place).

c- **Recall** and **recognition** are two theories of retrieval. Recall involves searching for and generating information from one's memory without any outside help. Recognition is about matching stored information to original cues which present at the stages of encoding and storage.

a- **Divided attention** is the process of dividing one's attention between two or more cognitive tasks simultaneously. **Alternating attention** is the ability to shift one's attention (focus) forth and back between two cognitive tasks.

e- **Sensation** and **perception** are two major perceptual processes. The first process involves receiving sensory input from the physical environment through our sensory organs; the second process includes selecting, organising, and interpreting the sensory information being attended to in order to make sense of (understand) them.