

Mal for sensorveiledning

Emnekode	PSY 1122/PSYPRO 4122/PSY 1502
Emnenavn	Innføring i kognitiv psykologi
Emneansvarlig/oppdager	Nunne Englund
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Vurderingsform, lengde	Skoleeksamen, 4 timer
Tillatte hjelpemidler	Ingen

Emnets læringsutbyttebeskrivelser angitt i kunnskaper, ferdigheter og generell kompetanse. (Henvisning med lenke til emnesiden på NTNUs nettsider er tilstrekkelig)	https://www.ntnu.no/studier/emner/PSY1122#tab=omEmnet
Pensum	Gilhooly, K., Lyddy, F. and Pollick, F.: Cognitive Psychology, most recent edition.
Eventuelle formelle krav til besvarelsen	
Hvordan de ulike oppgavene i eksamenssettet er vektlagt	To av tre oppgaver besvares, vurderes under ett.

Besvar to av tre oppgaver:

Oppgave 1:

How does human perception work?

Hvordan fungerer menneskelig persepsjon?

Sensorveiledning:

The question opens possibilities for choosing to include what can be seen as relevant. Therefore, there are numerous ways in which the question could be answered. An answer could start out with fundamental concepts and a description of the human perceptual systems as well as multisensory integration. We have five different sensory organs: eyes, nose, ears, tongue, and skin. These five sensory organs are responsible for receiving different stimulations around us through seeing, smelling, hearing, tasting, and, finally, feeling through the skin. The signals which are received through our sensory organs from the environment around us are called sensations. Simply put, sensations are what our sense organs receive and transmit to the brain. Once the brain receives the stimulus, it converts the whole signal into feelings, taste, sound, sight, and smell.

On the other hand, perception is almost like a sixth sense. It is what we perceive or form an opinion on of anything and everything happening around us. The perception of a person is an absolutely personal experience. It is what a person thinks about his or her environment, and it is how the person looks at the world around him. It is more of a psychological concept than anything physical like sensations. Two different people can have different perceptions about the same thing. For example, in body image, a healthy person has a different perception about his or her body. Healthy people, even if they are a little overweight, react and see themselves differently and accept who they are or work towards achieving what they want. Once they achieve it, they stop. While an anorexic person, no matter how slim, no matter how underweight, has a perception that they are still overweight and stops eating food altogether to achieve, what they perceive, to be the right body for them.

Perception is what a person wants to believe, their personal opinion. People of different generations or people of different religions or people from different backgrounds have a difference of opinion only because they perceive everything differently. Wise people try to understand the perceptions of other people whereas unwise people believe that what they perceive about a situation or about a person is the only correct perception. In addition, recognition of objects and scenes could be discussed, as well as social perception.

Oppgave 2:

Describe the processes involved in language comprehension.

Beskriv prosessene som er involvert i språkforståelse.

Sensorveiledning:

The question opens possibilities for choosing to include what can be seen as relevant. Therefore, there are numerous ways in which the question could be answered.

An answer would profit from a general description of language via language universals. Language comprehension could be seen through the invariance problem and the segmentation problem. How we perceive speech is natural to view through categorical perception. Multimodal perception of speech is natural to discuss as is different models of speech perception.

The units we are most aware of in language are words, the units that contain and transfers meaning from one person to another by lexical access.

The phonemic restoration effect shows this by demonstrating how our perception covers lacking sounds based on meaning of a word. Contextual meaning also plays a role in perceiving written letters in written language.

The word frequency effect and lexical ambiguity may be discussed, as may the word superiority effect, demonstrates that a letter is more easily recognised when part of a word compared to when it is part of a non-word or when appearing alone. Lexical effects are highly relevant for answering the question, as is knowledge about how syntax and semantics guide word processing.

Understanding sentences depends on how semantics and syntax work together, and neuropsychological studies are relevant to answer it. In discussing syntactic effects, parsing is important.

Oppgave 3:

How is long-term memory organized and how does it function?

Hvordan er langtidshukommelsen organisert, og hvordan fungerer den?

Sensorveiledning:

The question opens possibilities for choosing to include what can be seen as relevant. Therefore, there are numerous ways in which the question could be answered. The level of understanding and depth of discussion will be important. A description of the structure of LTM is relevant as well as showing that one understands the difference between short-term and long-term memory. The division into non-declarative and declarative memory is essential, as are an explanation of these concepts. How information is encoded in LTM is important as part of how it functions. Different levels of processing as well as how information is retrieved is important. Coding in long-term memory is important and explaining semantic coding is highly

relevant. Episodic and semantic memory is important to distinguish between, and procedural memory is also relevant to describe.

Human suggestibility is also an important aspect of how memory can be influenced, and false memories created. It is natural to carry such an explanation over to describe eyewitness identification errors. What is included and excluded will be open to interpretation from the candidate.

Karakterskala som er benyttet

Bokstavkarakter: <https://innsida.ntnu.no/wiki/-/wiki/Norsk/Karakterskalaen>