



**FINAL EXAMINATION**  
**NOVEMBER 2023**

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<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY</b>
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	<b>EPSY1314</b>
<b>DATE/DAY</b>	<b>21 FEBRUARY 2024 / WEDNESDAY</b>
<b>TIME/DURATION</b>	<b>09:00 AM - 11:00 AM / 02 Hour(s) 00 Minute(s)</b>

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**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :**

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of 4 Printed Pages including front page)

**\*\*\*DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO\*\*\***

There are **THREE (3)** questions in this exam paper. Answer **ALL** questions in the answer booklet provided. **[50 MARKS]**

*Terdapat TIGA (3) soalan di dalam kertas peperiksaan ini. Sila jawab SEMUA soalan dalam buku jawapan yang disediakan.* **[50 MARKAH]**

**QUESTION 1**

**(20 Marks)**

Two noteworthy subjects in studying the applied aspect of memory include (1) autobiographical memory and (2) prospective memory. Both types of memory are heavily shaped by our daily objectives and motivations.

- a) Distinguish **TWO (2)** differences between research on everyday memory and traditional memory. (6 marks)
- b) Rewrite **THREE (3)** basic assumptions on everyday memories. (9 marks)
- c) Give **FIVE (5)** examples of research on everyday memories. (5 marks)

**SOALAN 1**

**(20 Markah)**

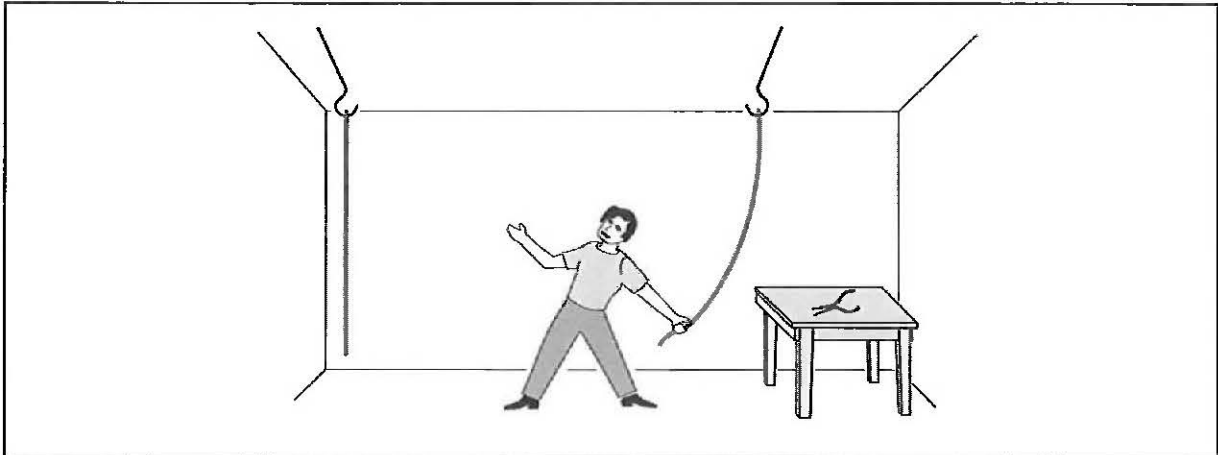
*Dua subjek yang perlu diberi perhatian dalam mengkaji aspek memori yang digunakan setiap hari termasuk (1) memori autobiografi dan (2) memori prospektif. Kedua-dua jenis memori ini banyak dibentuk oleh objektif dan motivasi harian kita.*

- a) Bezakan **DUA (2)** perbezaan antara penyelidikan tentang ingatan harian dan ingatan tradisional. (6 markah)
- b) Tulis semula **TIGA (3)** andaian asas tentang kenangan harian. (9 markah)
- c) Berikan **LIMA (5)** contoh kajian tentang kenangan harian. (5 markah)

**QUESTION 2**

**(15 Marks)**

This question is based on this image:



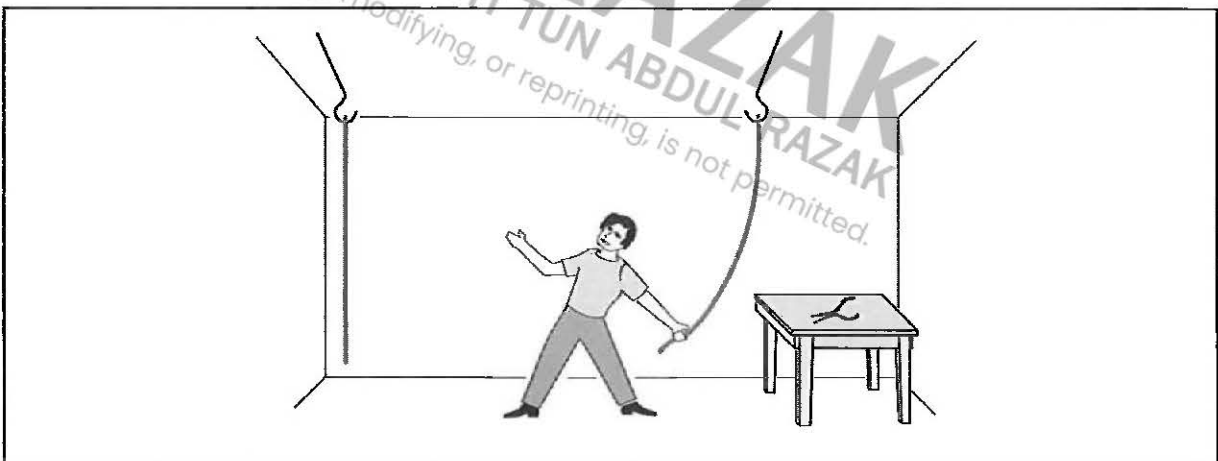
In studies on problem solving, Maier (1931) presented participants with the two-string problem in which it is not possible to reach one string while holding the other. Wallas (1926) claimed problem solving can benefit from **incubation**.

Explain **THREE (3)** significance of **incubation** in problem solving. Give **ONE (1)** example for each explanation.

**SOALAN 2**

**(15 Markah)**

Soalan ini berdasarkan imej ini:



Dalam kajian tentang penyelesaian masalah, Maier (1931) membentangkan peserta dengan masalah dua utas tali di mana tidak mungkin mencapai satu tali sambil memegang yang lain. Wallas (1926) mendakwa penyelesaian masalah boleh mendapat manfaat daripada pengeraman idea.

Terangkan **TIGA (3)** kepentingan pengeraman idea dalam penyelesaian masalah. Berikan **SATU (1)** contoh bagi setiap penjelasan.

**QUESTION 3**

**(15 Marks)**

For many years, philosophers have studied two types of thinking, which are inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning. They've been trying to understand how people use their minds. This exploration shows a lasting interest in figuring out how our thoughts work and why. The focus is on two main ways people think, highlighting the importance of distinguishing between them.

- a) Distinguish **THREE (3)** features of inductive reasoning and deductive reasoning. (9 marks)
- b) Provide **THREE (3)** examples of deductive reasoning in hypothesis testing. (6 marks)

**SOALAN 3**

**(15 Markah)**

*Selama bertahun-tahun, ahli falsafah telah mengkaji dua jenis pemikiran, iaitu penaakulan induktif dan penaakulan deduktif. Mereka telah cuba memahami bagaimana orang menggunakan fikiran mereka. Penerokaan ini menunjukkan minat yang berkekalan untuk mengetahui cara pemikiran kita berfungsi dan sebabnya. Tumpuan adalah pada dua cara utama orang berfikir, menonjolkan kepentingan membezakan antara mereka.*

- a) Bezakan **TIGA (3)** ciri penaakulan induktif dan penaakulan deduktif. (9 markah)
- b) Berikan **TIGA (3)** contoh penaakulan deduktif dalam pengujian hipotesis. (6 markah)

**\*\*\* END OF QUESTION PAPER \*\*\***

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