



HÖGSKOLAN
I SKÖVDE

Institutionen för biovetenskap

TENTAMEN

Kurs Kognitiva funktioner: tillämpade metoder

Examinationsmoment **Salstentamen**

Kurskod **KU336G**

Högskolepoäng för examinationsmomentet **4hp**

Datum **15.01.2025**

Tentamenstid **8.15-12.30**

Ansvarig lärare **Sakari Kallio**

Berörda lärare **Roque Molina, Jacques Bruijn**

Hjälpmedel/bilagor **Ordbok sve-eng-sve**

Övrigt

Anvisningar

- ☐ Ta nytt blad för varje lärare
- ☐ Ta nytt blad för varje ny fråga
- ☒ Skriv endast på en sida av papperet.
- ☒ Skriv namn och personnummer på samtliga inlämnade blad.
- ☒ Numrera lösbladen löpande.
- ☒ Använd inte röd penna.
- ☒ Markera med kryss på omslaget vilka uppgifter som är lösta.

Poänggränser **28-37 = VG, 19-27 = G, 0-18 = U**

Skrivningsresultat bör offentliggöras inom 18 arbetsdagar

Lycka till!

Antal sidor totalt 10

PART 1: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (TRUE / FALSE)

QUESTION 1 (1 point)

A neuropsychological test is known to be sensitive if the cut-off score is set such that as few errors as possible arise when classifying the disease.

True

False

QUESTION 2 (1 point)

A test is valid independently of its reliability.

True

False

QUESTION 3 (1 point)

ADHD is a neurodevelopmental disorder.

True

False

QUESTION 4 (1 point)

The prevalence of autism is worldwide approximately 1%

True

False

QUESTION 5 (1 point)

ADHD in children and adolescents is a consequence of dysfunction of the prefrontal cortex

True

False

QUESTION 6 (1 point)

DSM is not the only generally accepted method for classifying mental diseases.

True

False

QUESTION 7 (1 point)

Psychiatry is a subfield of Psychology.

True

False

QUESTION 8 (1 point)

Many mental disorders have one decisive criterion in DSM that has to be fulfilled before a diagnosis can be given.

- True
False

QUESTION 9 (1 point)

Two persons can never be diagnosed with the same mental disorder (using DSM) if they do not share at least one identical/same symptom.

- True
False

QUESTION 10 (1 point)

In DSM the diagnosis is based on the patient's subjective reports of symptoms, or observation of the patient's behavior.

- True
False

PART 2: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (MULTIPLE CHOICE)**QUESTION 11 (1 point)**

This type of validity is concerned with the degree to which a sample of items or tasks makes conceptual sense or represent some defined psychological domain. It is about how well a study is measuring the behavior the test is intended to measure or predict.

- criterion
- content
- construct
- content internal

QUESTION 12 (1 point)

Neuropsychological assessment depends:

- Completely on the patient's expertise
- Eventually on the neuropsychologist's own subjective evaluations
- On quantitative scores that exclude systematic comparisons among different groups
- On multiple components of information including the context of assessment and test data

QUESTION 13 (1 point)

Neuropsychological interpretation can be done by different approaches. Neuropsychologists often incorporate several tests that are administered to each individual, this collection of tests is also known as a_____.

- test gathering
- test battery
- test assembly
- ~~test collection~~
- test arsenal

QUESTION 14 (1 point)

To compare individuals' test score to an expected score by others in the population neuropsychologists use normative data.

A_____score can categorize individuals either as impaired or within normal limits.

- criteria
- cut-off
- border
- ~~ceiling~~
- limit

QUESTION 15 (1 point)

There are several common language impairments. If a patient is unable to articulate verbal speech because of impaired neurological control of muscles, this is called:

- dysarthria
- aphasia
- anomia
- apraxia
- dyscalculia

QUESTION 16 (1 point)

What does "DSM" stand for?

- Diagnostic Manual of Mental Diseases
- Diagnostic Structure of Mental Disorders
- Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
- Diagnostic Structure of Mental Diseases

QUESTION 17 (1 point)

It is estimated that each year _____ of the EU population suffers from a mental disorder.

- 38.2%
- 75.4%
- 25.2%
- 55%

QUESTION 18 (1 point)

The two most frequent disorders (according to Wittchen et al., 2011) in EU are:

- Major depression and insomnia
- Somatoform disorder and autism
- ADHD and drug independence
- Anxiety disorders and insomnia

QUESTION 19 (1 point)

According to Wittchen et al. (2011) _____ % of people suffering of mental disorders don't receive any professional/medical help.

- 15%
- 25%
- 75%
- 10%

QUESTION 20 (1 point)

The word "clinical" means:

- Practicing medicine
- Medical practice in a hospital
- Taking care of ill people
- Medical practice at the sickbed

QUESTION 21 (1 point)

The word "psychiatry" means:

- Healing the mind
- Healer of the spirit
- Healer of the mind
- Treating the mind

QUESTION 22 (1 point)

The theoretical background of DSM is:

- Psychodynamic
- Evidence based
- Purely descriptive
- Cognitive – behavioral

QUESTION 23 (1 point)

How many percent of people with mental disorders go undiagnosed (according to Wittchen et al., 2011)?

- 50%
- 10%
- 20%
- 75%

QUESTION 24 (1 point)

Which of the following statements concerning the etiology of autism in children and adolescents are correct:

Statement I: Children and adolescents with autism tend to have a high prevalence of syndromal and hereditary genetic diseases

Statement II: Autism in children and adolescents can also be caused by brain damage due to neuro-inflammatory diseases or cerebral bleeding among other causes.

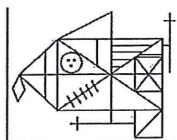
- (1) Statement I is correct, statement II is incorrect
- (2) Statement II is correct, statement I is incorrect
- (3) Both statements are correct
- (4) Both statements are incorrect

PART 3: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (WRITE THE ANSWER)**QUESTION 25 (2 points)**

According to Miller (1956) The magical number +/- corresponds to our working memory capacity for keeping information accessible for short periods of time.

QUESTION 26 (1 point)

Write the name of this neuropsychological test including immediate copy and delayed recall in which subjects copy and draw complex geometrical shapes from memory and that is sensitive to deficits in visual spatial perception, fine-motor coordination as well as attention and concentration.



Answer: _____

QUESTION 27 (1 point)

The "normal distribution" is the basis for the scoring system on many standardized neuropsychological tests. Approximately 68 % of all data is

between _____ standard deviation(s) from the mean.

QUESTION 28 (1 points)

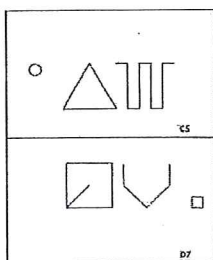
What is the name of this test:

The participant will hear a sequence of digits and then immediately be prompted to verbally repeat the sequence, either as it was heard (forwards), or in reverse order (backwards). If the participant responds correctly, the next trial presents a longer sequence. The task terminates when participants responded incorrectly on three occasions at a span length. The participant's span is the longest number of sequential digits that can accurately be remembered.

Answer: _____

QUESTION 29 (1 points)

Write the missing word of the following test shown below for assessment of visual memory (among other cognitive functions):



Answer: _____ Visual Retention Test.

PART 4: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (ESSAY)

QUESTION 30 (2 points)

- Describe the **standard battery approach** in the neuropsychological assessment

QUESTION 31 (2 points)

Reliability and validity are two important concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. For any neuropsychological test to be useful, it must be both reliable and valid.

- Describe what reliability is about and give one example of a measurement that would be considered to be reliable.

- Describe what *selective attention* (selektiv uppmärksamhet) is about by providing one everyday example of when we use it.

- The Trail-Making Test (TMT) is known to primarily measure *divided attention*. The test consists of part A and part B. Describe what the task is for the participant in part B (TMT-B)