HÖGSKOLAN I SKÖVDE

Institutionen för biovetenskap

TENTAMEN

Kurs Kognitiva funktioner: tillämpade metoder

Examinationsmoment **Salstentamen**

Kurskod **KU336G** Högskolepoäng för examinationsmomentet **4hp**

Datum **28.02.2025** 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, 0-19 = U**

Skrivningsresultat bör offentliggöras inom 18 arbetsdagar

Lycka till!

Antal sidor totalt 9

PART 1: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (TRUE / FALSE)

QUESTION 1 (1 point)

Autism is a disorder which can be caused not only by hereditary disorders affecting the function of the brain but also by acquired disorders causing brain damage.

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 the only generally accepted method for classifying mental diseases.

True
False

QUESTION 7 (1 point)

Children and adolescents with ADHD are frequently affected by comorbid disorders such as autism, sleeping disorders and dyslexia.

True
False

QUESTION 8 (1 point)

Many mental disorders require that a specific criterion in the DSM be met before a diagnosis can be assigned.

True
False

QUESTION 9 (1 point)

ADHD in children and adolescents is due to a dysfunction of several different areas in the brain.

True
False

QUESTION 10 (1 point)

In DSM the diagnosis is based on the patient's subjective reports of symptoms, orobservation 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 eachindividual,
this collection of tests is also known as a_____.

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

QUESTION 14 (1 point)

To compareindividuals' 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 articulateverbal
speech because of impaired neurological control of muscles, this is called:

- dysarthria
- aphasia
- anomia
- apraxia
- dyscalculia

QUESTION 16 (1 point)

Which of the of the following issues or disorders are frequently seen in children and adolescents with
ADHD:

(1) Tic and sleep disorders
(2) Autism and dyslexia
(3) Anxiety disorders and insomnia
(4) All of the above

QUESTION 17 (1 point)

Why do children or adolescents with autism need to be investigated by a pediatrician or a pediatric neurologist:

- To exclude or demonstrate visual or hearing difficulties
- To exclude or demonstrate specific genetic or syndromal disorders
- To exclude or demonstrate somatic disorders such as epilepsy, gluten allergy and thyroid dysfunction
- All of the above

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)

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.

- Statement I is correct, statement II is incorrect
- Statement II is correct, statement I is incorrect
- Both statements are correct
- Both statements are incorrect

QUESTION 20 (1 point)

The word "clinical" means:

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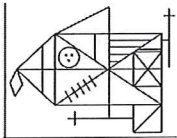- Taking care of ill people
- Medical practice at the sickbed

PART 3: EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (WRITE THE ANSWER)

QUESTION 21 (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 22 (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 23 (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.
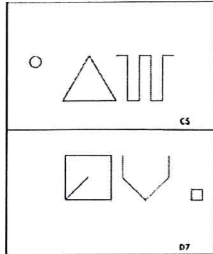
QUESTION 24 (1 points)

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 25 (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 26 (3 points)

- What is a **standardized** test

QUESTION 27 (3 points)

What are the drawbacks when a test battery approach is used in neuropsychological testing?

QUESTION 28 (3 points)

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

(2) Describe what validity is about and give one example of a measurement that would be considered to be valid.

(3) Describe why a neuropsychological test cannot be valid unless it is reliable by providing one example.