**PY7157 Exam Instructions**

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For the exam you need to answer one of the questions from **Set A**, and also **one** of the questions from **Set B**.  Please write each answer in a separate document and use the relevant turn-it-in link below to submit your answers before the deadline.  You can use the turn-it-in link to check similarity, and make any necessary changes, before submitting your final work.

**PY7157 Exam Questions**

**Set A:**

Answer ONE of the following:

1. Critically evaluate the evidence for two of the divisions between different types of memory, e.g. between procedural and declarative, episodic and semantic, explicit and implicit, or working memory and long-term memory
2. Critically evaluate the dual route model (or models) of visual processing.
3. Can we process information that we do not pay attention to? Critically evaluate the research on selective attention, including which brain structures might be involved in it.
4. Empirical studies have shown that adults can experience slight delays or difficulties in retrieving the names for everyday objects.  Explain how some of these studies have contributed to an understanding of language production, highlighting any differences in theoretical interpretation of the effects.

**Set B:**

Answer ONE of the following:

1. How might infants develop their knowledge about object properties? Is this understanding innate or does it develop via interaction with the world? Critically evaluate the evidence.
2. Compare and contrast at least two theoretical models that have been proposed to account for the development of gender identity. Evaluate both models using empirical evidence and critical analysis. You could focus on any part(s) of development (childhood, adolescence and/or adulthood) and any area(s) of identity.
3. Outline and critically discuss Ainsworth’s method of assessing how well attached an infant is to the caregiver. Using research evidence to support your answer, discuss the cross-cultural validity of the method.
4. Starting from the neural changes occurring during late adulthood critically discuss the evidence in favour of the interventions aimed at improving cognition and brain health in the elderly.