Prova di ammissione al corso di laurea in

SCIENZE E TECNICHE
DI PSICOLOGIA COGNITIVA

7 Aprile 2017

ANNO ACCADEMICO 2017/2018
01. Che cosa sono i dendri?
   
   A) Fibre minori ramificate dei neuroni che ricevono i segnali e li inviano al corpo cellulare  
   B) Ammassi formati dai corpi cellulari dei neuroni  
   C) Cellule altamente specializzate dell'epitelio intestinale  
   D) Cellule che ricoprono gli assoni aumentandone la conduttività elettrica  

Risposta corretta: A  

02. Dove è localizzato l'ipotalamo?
   
   A) Diencefalo  
   B) Metencefalo  
   C) Mesencefalo  
   D) Telencefalo  

Risposta corretta: A  

03. Duramadre, Aracnoide, Pia madre. Cosa sono?
   
   A) Le meningi  
   B) Le cartilagini dell'orecchio interno  
   C) Gli ossicini dell'orecchio medio  
   D) Le aree cerebrali adibite all'articolazione del linguaggio  

Risposta corretta: A  

04. Che ruolo svolge il tRNA nel processo di traduzione?
   
   A) Trasporta i differenti amminoacidi  
   B) Si fonde con l'mRNA producendo la metionina  
   C) Si fonde con l'rRNA producendo la metionina  
   D) Non ha alcun ruolo nel processo di traduzione, ma è coinvolto solo nel processo di trascrizione  

Risposta corretta: A  

05. In quale fase della meiosi avviene l'appaiamento dei cromosomi omologhi?
   
   A) Profase I  
   B) Metafase II  
   C) Anafase I  
   D) Metafase I  

Risposta corretta: A  

06. Una donna affetta da una malattia autosomica recessiva (rr) ha un figlio con un uomo sano (Rr). Qual è la probabilità che il figlio manifesti la malattia della madre?
   
   A) 50%  
   B) 25%  
   C) 0%  
   D) 100%  

Risposta corretta: A  

07. La corteccia visiva primaria è localizzata:
   
   A) nel lobo occipitale  
   B) nel lobo parietale  
   C) nel lobo temporale  
   D) nel lobo frontale  

Risposta corretta: A  

08. Quale dei seguenti tipi cellulari NON appartiene al sistema immunitario?
   
   A) Astrocyti
B) Linfociti
C) Leucociti
D) Granulociti

Risposta corretta: A

09. Quale dei seguenti ormoni NON è coinvolto nella regolazione del ciclo mestruale?

A) Aldosterone
B) FSH
C) LH
D) Estrogeno

Risposta corretta: A

10. Che funzione ha il nucelolo?

A) È responsabile della sintesi dell’RNA ribosomiale (rRNA)
B) Non ha alcuna funzione specifica rispetto al nucleo
C) Serve a conferire sfericità e robustezza al nucleo
D) È formato da DNA “speciale” che codifica per proteine strutturali di membrana

Risposta corretta: A

11. Alanina, Arginina e Istitidina sono:

A) Amminoacidi
B) Acidi nucleici
C) Zuccheri
D) Ribosomi

Risposta corretta: A

12. L’osso sfenoida si trova:

A) nella testa
B) nelle gambe
C) nelle braccia
D) nei piedi

Risposta corretta: A

13. Una cellula animale immersa in una soluzione ipertonica:

A) si raggrinzisce in seguito alla perdita di acqua
B) si gonfia in seguito all’assorbimento di acqua
C) non subisce alcun tipo di alterazione
D) si duplica in maniera incontrollata

Risposta corretta: A

14. Quali tra le seguenti strutture anatomiche sono definite omologhe?

A) Ala di pipistrello - Zampa di cavallo
B) Ala di uccello - Ala di insetto
C) Pinna di delfino - Pinna di merluzzo
D) Nessuna delle coppie proposte

Risposta corretta: A

15. Quale fra le seguenti vitamine contribuisce specificatamente al buon funzionamento della vista?

A) Vitamina A
B) Vitamina K
C) Vitamina B6
D) Vitamina P

Risposta corretta: A
Psychologists [I] that there are four basic stages that human beings pass through when they enter and live in a new culture. This process, which helps us to deal with culture shock, is the way our brain and our personality react to the strange new things we encounter when we move from one culture to another. If our culture involves shaking hands when we meet someone, we may feel very uncomfortable in a culture that does not involve shaking hands. If the language we use when talking to someone in our own culture is influenced by levels of formality based on [II] person's age and status, it may be difficult for us to feel comfortable communicating with people in the new culture.

Culture shock begins with the "honeymoon stage". In fact, when we first arrive, everything about the new culture is exciting. We may be suffering from "jet lag" but we are thrilled to be in the new environment, hearing new sounds, eating new kinds of food. This honeymoon stage can last for quite a long time because we feel we are involved in some kind of great adventure.

Unfortunately, the second stage of culture shock can be more difficult. After we have settled down into our new life, we can become very tired and begin to miss our homeland and our family, girlfriend/boyfriend, pets. All the little problems that [III] in life seem to be much bigger and more disturbing when you face them in a foreign culture. The cultural adjustment can be very difficult and lead to the new arrival rejecting the new culture. This "rejection stage" can be quite dangerous because the visitor may develop unhealthy habits (smoking and drinking [IV], being too concerned over food or contact with people from the new culture). This stage is considered a crisis in the process of cultural adjustment and some people choose to go back to their homeland or spend all their time with people from their own culture speaking their native language.

The third stage of culture shock is called the "adjustment stage". This is when you begin to realize that things are not so bad in the host culture. Your sense of humour usually becomes [V] and you realize that you are learning to take care of [VI] in the new place. Things are still difficult, but you are now a survivor.

The fourth stage can be called "at ease at last". Now you feel comfortable in your new surroundings and you can cope with most problems that occur. [VII] you may still have problems with the language, you know you are strong enough to deal with them. If you meet someone from your country who has just arrived, you can be the expert on life in the new culture and help them to deal with their culture shock.

There is a fifth stage of culture shock which many people don't know about. This is called "reverse culture shock". Surprisingly, this occurs when you go back to your native culture and find that you have changed and that things there have changed while you have been away. Now you feel a little uncomfortable back home. Life is a struggle!

Adapted from web2.uvcs.uvic.ca

16. According to the text, if our language is influenced by levels of formality
   A) we may have more difficulties in communicating in the new culture.
   B) our personality will react to the new environment.
   C) we will feel uncomfortable when we shake hands.
   D) we will be involved in an exciting adventure.
   
   Risposta corretta: A

17. In the passage, [hrilled] means
   A) very pleased.
   B) frightened.
   C) unhappy.
   D) uncomfortable.
   
   Risposta corretta: A

18. During the "honeymoon stage"
   A) the new surroundings are always stimulating.
   B) we learn the levels of formality in the foreign language.
   C) we miss our friends.
   D) we usually meet friends from our country.
   
   Risposta corretta: A

19. The second stage can be difficult because the newcomer
   A) may want to return to his homeland.
   B) suffers from "jet lag".
   C) feels at ease in the new culture.
   
   Risposta corretta: B
20. Taking up smoking is usual
   A) during the rejection stage.
   B) during the honeymoon stage.
   C) if we suffer from “jet lag”.
   D) if we don’t like the food of the new culture.

Risposta corretta: A

21. The adjustment stage is a(n)
   A) positive time.
   B) unpleasant process.
   C) critical stage.
   D) uncomfortable moment.

Risposta corretta: A

22. During the fourth stage we feel that we
   A) are able to solve our problems.
   B) can speak the foreign language fluently.
   C) cannot help friends from our country.
   D) want to go back home.

Risposta corretta: A

23. Which of the following statements is true about the fifth stage?
   A) We may go back to our homeland and realize we have changed.
   B) It is called “at ease at last”.
   C) It is a well-known stage of the culture shock process.
   D) It is usually referred to as the “adjustment culture shock”.

Risposta corretta: A

24. Psychologists [I] that there are four basic stages...
    Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:
    A) tell us
    B) say us
    C) tell to us
    D) told to us

Risposta corretta: A

25. ... influenced by levels of formality based on [II] person’s age and status...
    Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:
    A) the other
    B) one other
    C) the another
    D) other

Risposta corretta: A

26. All the little problems that [III] in life...
    Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:
    A) everybody has
    B) all people have
    C) many people has
    D) much people have

Risposta corretta: A
27. ... smoking and drinking [IV] ...

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) too much
B) a lot of
C) many
D) enough

Risposta corretta: A

28. ... Your sense of humour usually becomes [V] ...

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) stronger
B) more stronger
C) more strong than
D) strongest

Risposta corretta: A

29. ... you are learning to take care of [VI] in the new place.

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) yourself
B) you
C) yours
D) your

Risposta corretta: A

30. ... you may still have problems with the language...

Choose the correct word or words to complete the sentence:

A) Although
B) Besides
C) So
D) Even

Risposta corretta: A

Rispondete alla successiva domanda 31 SOLO se espressamente indicato dalla Commissione.

DOMANDA DI RISERVA [31]

31. Da che cosa è composto un generico nucleotide?

A) Zucchero + Base azotata + Gruppo fosfato
B) Amminoacido + Gruppo fosfato
C) ATP + Glucosio + DNA
D) Amminoacido + Zucchero + Base azotata

Risposta corretta: A