UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester – 2019 Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program

Roll No. in Fig	•••••
Roll No. in Words	

PAPER: Psychological Assessment

Course Code: APSY-354 Part-I (Compulsory)

MAX. TIME: 15 Min. MAX. MARKS: 10

Signature of Supdt.:

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Encircle the right answer, cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (1x10=10)

- 1. One's general potential, independent of prior learning, can best be described as
 - a. achievement.
 - b. ability.
 - c. intelligence.
 - d. aptitude.
- Personality tests in which the test stimulus and/or required response are ambiguous are called
 - a. unstructured personality tests.
 - b. projective personality tests.
 - c. self-report personality tests.
 - d. structured personality tests.
- When person knows that he is being observed, his behavior changes. This phenomenon is called
 - a. expectancy effect
 - b. reinforcement
 - c. reactivity
 - d. drift
- 4. The Spearman Brown formula corrects for deflated reliability due to
 - a. small sample size.
 - b. half-length tests.
 - c. systematic error.
 - d. poor test item construction.
- 5. "Face validity" is
 - a. the best evidence for validity.
 - b. not really a form of validity because it offers no evidence to support conclusions.
 - c. the correlation between a test score and some poorly established criterion.
 - d. acceptable for research studies but not for tests used in clinical practice.

- 6. A reliability coefficient of .60 suggests that
 - a. the test can be used for clinical purposes, but not for research.
 - b. 60% of the variance on the test is error.
 - c. 64% of the variance on the test is error.
 - d. 40% of the variance on the test is error.
- 7. Intelligence and aptitude are different constructs because
 - a. intelligence is general ability and aptitude is specific
 - b. intelligence and aptitude theories are proposed by different researchers
 - c. both are tested using different tests
 - d. career selection involves aptitude testing but not intelligence testing
- 8. Which of the following statistical method was used by Raymond Bernard Cattell in the study of Personality tests?
 - a. Phrenology
 - b. Identification
 - c. Regression analysis
 - d. Factor analysis
- 9. If a person scores low on one test and also have a low score on other test the two scores are said to be
 - a. Positively Correlated
 - b. Negatively correlated
 - c. Perfectly correlated
 - d. Simply correlated
- 10. The determinants of response to Rorschach Inkblot test include
 - a. Form, Size, Shading, Movements
 - b. Form, Color, Shading, Movements
 - c. Size, Shading, Movements
 - d. Form, Size, Shedding

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester – 2019

<u>Examination: B.S. 4 Years Program</u>

PAPER: Psychological Assessment Course Code: APSY-354 Part – II Roll No.

MAX. TIME: 2 Hrs. 45 Min.

MAX. MARKS: 50

ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Q.2. Questions with short answers.

 $(10 \times 2 = 20)$

- 1. Define validity.
- 2. Define right to privacy and confidentiality.
- 3. Briefly describe split half and parallel form reliability.
- 4. Define the term "Projective Hypothesis"
- 5. Define neuropsychological testing.
- 6. Define Luria 's concept of pluripotentiality
- 7. Elaborate the contribution of James McKean Cattell.
- 8. Differentiate between error of estimate and error of measurement.
- 9. Give the definition of intelligence as given by David Wechsler.
- 10. Differentiate between a trait and a state with example.

Q.3. Questions with brief answers.

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$

- 1. Define Norms. Briefly describe various types of Norms.
- 2. Describe item difficulty index and item discrimination index with reference to item analysis.
- 3. Briefly describe the ethical issues in Psychological testing and assessment.