



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

First Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Max Marks: 10

Q.I. Circle the correct option: (10)

1. Father of Psychoanalysis was

Wundt
Titchner
Pavlov
Freud

2. Who is called the father of Humanism?

William James
Abraham Maslow
Carl Rogers
Skinner

3. Long elongated structure in the neuron is called

Axon
Dendrite
Synapse
Myelin

4. Pushing or pulling force towards any goal is known as

Freshener
Interest
Movement
Motivation

5. It is called Blind Spot in eye.

Retina
Optic disc
Cornea
Pupil

(P.T.O.)

6. It is called the Master gland

Thyroid
Pineal
Pituitary
Gonad

7. Curiosity is the _____ motive.

Primary
Socio-genic
Biogenic
Inherited

8. GSR stands for

Galvanometer Standing Reading
Gastro Severe Response
Galvanic Skin Response
Google Search Reading

9. Relatively permanent change in behaviour is termed as

Observation
Learning
Intelligence
Personality

10. The first psychological lab in Germany was established by

Watson
Skinner
Wundt
Pavlov



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Subjective Type

Q.2. Give short answers: (20)

1. Name and define any Four subfields of Psychology. (4)
2. Define Emotion. (2)
3. What is Super Ego? (2)
4. Differentiate between Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System. (4)
5. Differentiate between Sensation and Perception. (4)
6. Define Self-actualization. (2)
7. Define Endocrine glands. (2)

Q.3. Answer the following questions: (30)

1. Write a detailed note on the Ethical Issues in Psychology. (15)
2. Define Personality. Discuss any One theory of personality in detail. (15)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

First Semester 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Introduction to Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111A

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Note: Attempt all questions on question paper. Cutting, double marking and overwriting is not allowed and will be consider as mistake.

Q.I. Encircle the correct option (10)

1. An _____ involves physiological arousal, expressive behavior and conscious experience
 - a. Emotion
 - b. Mood
 - c. Effect
2. _____ psychology is concerned with the individual's role in the workplace context
 - a. Industrial
 - b. Organizational
 - c. Environmental
3. In _____ neutral stimulus and Unconditioned Stimulus are presented together
 - a. Delayed conditioning
 - b. Trace conditioning
 - c. Simultaneous conditioning
4. If Pavlov's dog heard a bell of a similar tone, the dog would still salivate. It is an example of
 - a. Generalization
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Extinction
5. In Maslow's Hierarchy of needs, high order needs are at the _____ of the pyramid
 - a. Bottom
 - b. Top
 - c. Middle
6. _____ any observable action or reaction by a living organism
 - a. Behavior
 - b. Psychology
 - c. cognitive processes
7. _____ has limited capacity, one unit at a time
 - a. Sensory Memory
 - b. Long-term Memory
 - c. Short-term Memory
8. Rorschach is a _____ test.
 - a. Projective test
 - b. Objective test
 - c. Direct observation
9. _____ enables black and white vision
 - a. Rods
 - b. Cones
 - c. Both
10. A _____ is an in-depth study of a single person
 - a. case study
 - b. survey
 - c. naturalistic observation



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First Semester 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111A

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q.II. Give short answers (20)

- 1) Define Intelligence (2)
- 2) Describe any three fields of Psychology (3)
- 3) Describe the Maslow's theory of hierarchy for motivation (2)
- 4) Explain concepts of Gestal school of thought/perspective (2)
- 5) Need of survey method in field of Psychology (2)
- 6) Explain schedules of reinforcement in operant conditioning (3)
- 7) Describe different ways of personality assessment (3)
- 8) Define nature of forgetting with its causes (3)

Q.III. answer the following questions (30)

1. Define Learning. What is classical conditioning? (10)
2. Define Social thinking. Describe Attribution theory (10)
3. Define Emotions. Write about different theories of Emotions. (10)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Applied Areas of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-121 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

- Q.1. Encircle (o) the best possible option of following statements. (1x10=10)**
1. Rotational –emotive therapy is a type of:
a) Psychoanalysis
b) Client-centered therapy
c) Cognitive –behavior therapy
d) Behavior therapy
 2. Longitudinal researches investigate:
a) Behavior of different groups once
b) Behavior of same group multiple times
c) Behavior of different groups multiple times
d) None of these
 3. Health is best defined as
a) The absence of pain
b) A positive state of mental, social, and physical well being
c) A body condition with no risk of physical illness
d) Feelings of being young and carefree
 4. The term, cognition, refers to
a) Emotional perspectives
b) Psychological viewpoints
c) How people feel about things
d) what people think and understand
 5. Which psychologist introduced psychology into the legal sphere, laid the foundations for psychotherapy, and was one of the pioneers of clinical psychology?
a) Hugo Munsterberg
b) Gordon Allport
c) George Miller
d) Sigmund Freud
 6. During infancy and early childhood, brain development can have enduring repercussions into adolescents and adults because of
a) Environmental factor
b) Maltreatment
c) Cultural differences
d) All of these
 7. DSM stands for
a) Dutch State Mines
b) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
c) Digital Surface Model
d) Distributed Shared Memory
 8. The period when the major organs of the body begin to form is the _____ period.
a) Embryonic
b) Fetal
c) Germinal
d) Newborn
 9. What is Rorschach's projective test designed to measure?
a) Unconscious conflicts
b) Dreams
c) Conscious desires
d) Brain size
 10. The Weschler adult intelligence scale can be used to assess
a) I.Q.
b) E.Q.
c) Aptitude
d) Motivation



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Applied Areas of Psychology

Course Code: APSY-121 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q 2. Write short answers of all following questions.

(5x4=20)

1. Differentiate Clinical and Counseling Psychology.
2. Discuss the role of School Psychologist to improve quality of Education in Pakistan.
3. What is importance of observation as a method of assessment in Sports Psychology?
4. Give brief history of Counseling Psychology.
5. Explain any two approaches of Developmental Psychology.

Q 3. What services do I/O psychologists provide to improve work-place environment? 10 marks

Q 4. Briefly discuss various models of Health Psychology and critically evaluate each of them.

10 marks

Q 5. Explain status of Forensic Psychology in Pakistan, especially in terms of assessment.

10 marks



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Min.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q.2. Questions with Short Answers. (20)

- i. Define forgetting. (2)
- ii. Define achievement (2)
- iii. What is meant by operant conditioning? (2)
- iv. What is the application of the field of psychology in Pakistan? (2)
- v. Differentiate between Sensation and Perception. (2)
- vi. Name different types of observation. (2)
- vii. What are the causes of fluctuation of attention? (2)
- viii. Define Endocrine glands. (2)
- ix. Differentiate between central nervous system and peripheral nervous system. (4)

Q.3. Questions with Brief Answers. (3x10=30)

- i. Write a detailed note on the historical development of Psychology.
- ii. Define emotions and write in detail about any one of the theory.
- iii. Write a note on Tools of Thinking.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCO carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.I. Circle the correct option:

(1x10=10)

1. The first psychological lab was established by Wundt in

- Germany
- America
- China
- Russia

2. Long elongated part of neuron is

- Axon
- Dendrite
- Synapse
- Nucleus

3. The concept of classical conditioning was given by

- Skinner
- Watson
- Pavlov
- Wundt

4. Pushing or pulling force towards a goal is called

- Emotion
- Interest
- Movement
- Motivation

5. There are no rods and cones in

- Retina
- Optic disc
- Cornea
- Pupil

(P.T.O.)

6. It is called the Master gland

- Thyroid
- Pineal
- Pituitary
- Gonad

7. Maternal behaviour is the _____ motive.

- Socio-genic
- Biogenic
- Altruistic
- Aggressive

8. Relatively permanent change in behaviour is termed as

- Observation
- Learning
- Intelligence
- Personality

9. GSR stands for

- Galvanometer Standing Reading
- Gastro Severe Response
- Galvanic Skin Response
- Google Search Reading

10. He is considered as father of behaviourism

- Watson
- Skinner
- Freud
- Pavlov



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Encircle the correct options. (1 mark each)

1. Max Wertheimer is considered to be the founder of _____
a). Structuralism
b). Functionalism
c). Voluntarism
d). Gestalt
2. In correlation method, if increase in one variable is correlated with decrease in other variable then such relationship is as:
a). Positive relationship
b). Negative relationship
c). Inverse relationship
d). Zero relationship
3. The minimum level of energy which can stimulate any sense organ is known as _____
a). Threshold
b). Absolute threshold
c). Sensory threshold
d). Differential threshold
4. Errors of perception are called _____
a). Delusions
b). Hallucinations
c). Illusions
d). Weak eyesight
5. In classical conditioning, the weakening of the conditioned response in the absence of the unconditioned stimulus is called _____
a). Extinction
b). Acquisition
c). Generalization
d). Discrimination
6. Physiological deficiency in an organism's body is called _____
a). Motive
b). Drive
c). Need
d). Primary motive
7. Biologically, emotional changes occur due to _____
a). Limbic System
b). Pons
c). Cerebellum
d). Thalamus
8. The memory of a specific event or autobiographical information is called:
a). Semantic memory
b). Episodic memory
c). Procedural memory
d). Implicit memory
9. _____ are the most basic ingredient of thought which comprised of categories of objects, events or ideas with common properties.
a). Imageries
b). Cognitions
c). Languages
d). Concepts
10. Doing volunteer work is an example of _____
a). Extrinsic motivation
b). Intrinsic motivation
c). Social support
d). Social approval



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Third Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Psychology-I (MAS)
Course Code: APSY-211

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Encircle the correct options. (1 mark each)

- Max Wertheimer is considered to be the founder of _____.
a). Structuralism
b). Functionalism
c). Voluntarism
d). Gestalt
- In correlation method, if increase in one variable is correlated with decrease in other variable then such relationship is as:
a). Positive relationship
b). Negative relationship
c). Inverse relationship
d). Zero relationship
- The minimum level of energy which can stimulate any sense organ is known as _____
a). Threshold
b). Absolute threshold
c). Sensory threshold
d). Differential threshold
- Errors of perception are called _____.
a). Delusions
b). Hallucinations
c). Illusions
d). Weak eyesight
- In classical conditioning, the weakening of the conditioned response in the absence of the unconditioned stimulus is called _____.
a). Extinction
b). Acquisition
c). Generalization
d). Discrimination
- Physiological deficiency in an organism's body is called _____.
a). Motive
b). Drive
c). Need
d). Primary motive
- Biologically, emotional changes occur due to _____.
a). Limbic System
b). Pons
c). Cerebellum
d). Thalamus
- The memory of a specific event or autobiographical information is called:
a). Semantic memory
b). Episodic memory
c). Procedural memory
d). Implicit memory
- _____ are the most basic ingredient of thought which comprised of categories of objects, events or ideas with common properties.
a). Imageries
b). Cognitions
c). Languages
d). Concepts
- Doing volunteer work is an example of _____.
a). Extrinsic motivation
b). Intrinsic motivation
c). Social support
d). Social approval



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Cognitive Psychology
Course Code: APSY-231

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

2. Give short answers. Each question carries 2 marks (Total Marks: 20)

1. Differentiate between working memory and short-term memory.
2. What is the major role of amygdala?
3. What is primacy effect?
4. What is an echo?
5. What is chunking?
6. What is retroactive interference?
7. What is hemispheric specialization?
8. What is an exemplar?
9. What is top-down processing?
10. What is aphasia?

3. Give brief answers. Each question carries 6 marks (Total Marks: 30)

1. Explain Gestalt principles of perceptual organization.
2. Explain Problem Solving (Reasoning) by Analogy.
3. Write a note on Syllogism.
4. Explain Heuristic approach with reference to thinking and problem solving.
5. Explain retention in episodic memory.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Third Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Cognitive Psychology
Course Code: APSY-231

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

1- Encircle the correct response. (Total Marks: 10)

1. The area for the skin senses (touch, temperature, and pain) is located in the _____ lobe.
a) Parietal b) Occipital c) Frontal d) Temporal
2. The idea that the primacy effect occurs because participants have more time to rehearse earlier words on the list was tested by _____.
a) Murdoch b) Copper c) Cunitz d) none of these
3. The term 'Cognitive Psychology' was coined by _____.
a) Neisser b) Tolman c) Chomsky d) none of these
4. _____ is strongly associated with consolidation of memories.
a) Hippocampus b) Broca's Area c) Brain Stem d) Reticular Formation
5. Psychotic patients may lose track of their memories but _____ memories are still there and fully intact most of the times.
a) Procedural b) Episodic c) Semantic d) none of these
6. Schneider and Shiffrin (1977) indicated that _____ can be achieved with practice.
a) Selective Attention b) Divided Attention c) Covert Attention d) none of these
7. _____ proposed that overall experience is determined by combining basic elements of experience.
a) Functionalism b) Gestalt School c) Structuralism d) none of these
8. In 1948 _____ talked about cognitive map.
a) Tolman b) Chomsky c) McCarthy d) Watson
9. Conditioning can result into _____ memories.
a) Explicit b) Episodic c) False d) none of these
10. The process by which short-term memories are converted into long-term memories is named as:
a) Shaping b) Retention c) Consolidation d) none of these



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Third Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Environmental Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-232

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part 1 (OBJECTIVE TYPE) (1 mark each)

Encircle the correct options.

1. Cold front or heat wave can be referred as _____
 - a. Weather
 - b. Climate
 - c. Determinism
 - d. Global Warming

2. A profound form of enduring effect of disaster is _____
 - a. Perceptual disturbances
 - b. Hallucinations
 - c. Delusions
 - d. Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

3. A two way communication breakdown that occurs between researchers and designers is known as _____
 - a. User-needs gap
 - b. Applicability gap
 - c. Client-client gap
 - d. Client-user gap

4. Furniture arrangements, architectural designs or social factors that encourage social interaction are regarded as _____
 - a. Social space
 - b. Sociofugal
 - c. Sociopetal
 - d. Public space

5. The ultimate consequence of loss of control in behavior constraint model is _____
 - a. Depression
 - b. Post-traumatic Stress
 - c. Learned helplessness
 - d. Anxiety

6. Maps that are predominantly drawings of ordered places a person might come upon in traveling from one place to another are called _____
 - a. Sequential maps
 - b. Spatial maps
 - c. You are here maps
 - d. Way-finding maps

P.T.O.

7. Introducing the components of a real environment into an artificial setting for research purposes is known as _____
- a. Naturalistic observation
 - b. Laboratory experiment
 - c. Erosion
 - d. Simulation
8. The notion that the receptors themselves fire less frequently upon repeated exposure to any environmental stimulus can be an example of _____
- a. Adaptation
 - b. Adjustment
 - c. Habituation
 - d. Learned helplessness
9. Accretion signifies something _____
- a. Taken away
 - b. Left behind
 - c. Disposed
 - d. Burned
10. The experiential state when the constraints of high density are salient to an individual is called _____
- a. Crowding
 - b. Adaptation
 - c. Heat
 - d. Adjustment



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Environmental Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-232

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 2 (Short Questions) (4 marks each)

1. What is Environmental Psychology?
2. Briefly enlist the characteristics of cataclysmic events.
3. What is the difference between Inside density and Outside density?
4. What are the types of appraisals? Give examples.
5. Explain types and functions of territory (ies).

Part 3 (Brief Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain the research methods in Environmental Psychology with examples.
2. Explain in detail the Environmental Stress Perspective.
3. Describe in detail planning and design for human behavior.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychology-II (MAS)

Course Code: APSY-212 / GEN-22418 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.

MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q. 1 Encircle the correct options.

(1x10=10)

- i. Stress triggers a surge of a hormone called _____ that temporarily affects the Nervous system.
 - a) Adrenaline
 - b) Antidiuretic hormone
 - c) Growth hormone
 - d) Prolactin
- ii. The type of consciousness given by Ned Block, which talks about simply raw experience is called
 - a) Objective consciousness
 - b) Phenomenal consciousness
 - c) Subjective consciousness
 - d) Access consciousness
- iii. _____ focuses on how people process, store, and apply information about other people and social situations.
 - a) Self-esteem
 - b) Social intelligence
 - c) Personality
 - d) Social cognition
- iv. An anxiety disorder is
 - a) An emotional state identified by Panic attacks
 - b) An emotional condition identified by excessive checking
 - c) Disordered Thinking
 - d) An excessive or aroused state characterized by feelings of apprehension, uncertainty or fear.
- v. According to Freud's theory of personality, Ego operates on
 - a). Reality Principle
 - b). Morality Principle
 - c) Natural Principle
 - d). Pleasure Principle
- vi. An abnormally elevated mood episode is called
 - a) Manic episode
 - b) OCD episode
 - c) Major Depressive episode
 - d) Panic attack
- vii. REM stands for
 - a) Rapid eye moment
 - b) Relaxed eye motion
 - c) Rapid eye movement
 - d) Regular eye movement
- viii. _____ is a set of individual differences that are affected by the development of an individual: values, attitudes, personal memories, social relationships, habits, and skills.
 - a) Social cognition
 - b) Phallic
 - c) Cognitive behavior
 - d) Personality
- ix. The second stage in Seyle's model of stress is _____
 - a) Alarm stage
 - b) Exhaustion stage
 - c) Resistance stage
 - d) Evaluation stage
- x. Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy was introduced by _____
 - a) Aaron Beck
 - b) Jung
 - c) Freud
 - d) Albert Ellis



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychology-II (MAS)

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.

Course Code: APSY-212 / GEN-22418 Part – II

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q. 2 (Answer shortly to the given Questions) (5 marks each) (4x5=20)

1. With the help of an example, differentiate between delusion and hallucination.
2. Describe social cognition with an example.
3. What are the factors responsible for the development of Personality?
4. What is the difference between Abnormal Psychology and Clinical Psychology?

Q. 3 (Answer briefly to the given Questions) (10 marks each) (10x3=30)

1. Explain the stress model given by Hans Selye.
2. Discuss in major disorders.
3. What is the difference between sleep and consciousness? Explain the stages of Sleep.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Cross Cultural Psychology

Course Code: APSY-241 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Give Short Answers

(4x5= 20 marks)

Q.2: Write note on Nature and scope of cross cultural psychology.

Q.3 Define Ingroup and outgroup. What are the cultural differences in ingroup/outgroup relationships?

Q.4 Describe role of culture in language development?

Q.5 What is application of cross-cultural psychology in areas of Happiness and Wellbeing?

Give Brief Answers

(3x10=30 marks)

Q.6 Discuss universality of facial expressions of emotions across cultures and cultural differences in facial expressions.

Q.7 What are the 3 major parenting styles given by Baumrind (1971)? How culture influences parenting styles?

Q.8 What are the methodological issues of cross cultural research.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Cross Cultural Psychology
Course Code: APSY-241 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q1 : Choose the best answer.

(1x10=10)

1. Bilinguals may also experience difficulties in nonlinguistic thinking tasks; such difficulties are known as the
 - a. Foreign language processing
 - b. Intracultural communication
 - c. Foreign language effect
 - d. None of the above
2. According to Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ), tough-mindedness is also known as
 - a. Neuroticism
 - b. Agreeableness
 - c. Psychoticism
 - d. Extroversion
3. The tendency to view the world through one's own cultural filters
 - a. Cognitive schemas
 - b. Ethnocentrism
 - c. Attributions
 - d. Conservation
4. Discrimination that occurs on the level of a large group, society, organization or institution can be categorized as
 - a. Discrimination
 - b. Inflexible ethnocentrism
 - c. Prejudice
 - d. Institutional discrimination
5. _____ is the way information being process in our minds, transforming sensory input into knowledge.
 - a. Cognition
 - b. Schemas
 - c. Perception
 - d. Attitudes

(P.T.O.)

6. System of rules governing how language is used and understood in given social context refer as _____
- Pragmatics
 - Phonemes
 - Lexicon
 - Semantics
7. The process of adapting to a different culture from the one in which a person was raised known as _____
- Enculturation
 - Acculturation
 - Cofigurative culture
 - Prefigurative culture
8. _____ is a study that compares two or more cultures on some psychological variable of interest.
- Cross-cultural comparison studies
 - Cross-cultural validation study
 - Cultural response set
 - Ecological level study
9. Questions concerning the degree to which impressions influence actual behaviors and the extent to which people's expectations color their impressions of others fall within the purview of _____
- Prejudice
 - Cognitive Schema
 - Person Perception
 - None of the above
10. When a researcher record behavior in natural environment that is termed as _____
- Surveys
 - Meta-analysis
 - Natural observation
 - Quasi experiments



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Ethical Issues in Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-242 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Min.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Question – 2: Give the short answers.

(5x4=20)

- i. What efforts should psychologists make to maintain their competence?
- ii. Describe APA's guide line regarding plagiarism?
- iii. What are the ethical issues regarding barter with clients and patients?
- iv. When the informed consent may be dispensed with the research?
- v. Describe ethical issues regarding sexual harassment?

Question – 3: Give the detailed answers.

(10x3=30)

- i. Write in detail how ethical issues are resolved.
- ii. What the major codes of ethics for privacy and confidentiality?
- iii. What is meant by Ethical Standards? What are its general principles?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Ethical Issues in Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-242 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCO carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Question – 1: MCQ's: Encircle the Correct Answer

(10 Marks)

1. Human participants in research must be protected when
 - A. when data is collected without obtaining personal information
 - B. informed consent is not required.
 - C. behavior is observed in the public domain.
 - D. more than minimal risk is present.
2. Whenever the researcher collects the data without informing the participant purpose of the research
 - A. the researcher should withhold information from the participant concerning the reasons for having used deception
 - B. the researcher must debrief the participant after data collection.
 - C. the researcher should avoid telling the participant about the deception before, during, and after the experiment.
 - D. the researcher must inform the participant of the deception before the experiment begins
3. Whenever a research has to take a decision regarding an issue that involves ethics he or she should
 - A. maintain the anonymity of the researchers who are conducting the research
 - B. decide that an ethical decision is good if it makes the researcher happy.
 - C. simply apply a clear and definitive set of guidelines for ethical research.
 - D. identify what ethical guidelines are relevant in a situation and what is at stake for all parties involved
4. When psychologists pay, receive payment from, or divide fees with another professional, other than in an employer-employee relationship, the payment to each is based on
 - A. the services provided
 - B. Referral
 - C. who needs more
 - D all of the above
5. Psychologist should avoid giving therapy to his or her friend if
 - A. it is expected to impair the psychologist's effectiveness in performing as a therapist
 - B. client needs therapy in emergency.
 - C. no other therapist is available to provide the required services
 - D. all of the above
6. If researcher copies other's ideas in his or her research this is known as ?
 - A. theft
 - B. obfuscation
 - C. plagiarism
 - D. data falsification

(P.T.O.)

7. When should researchers consult with the proper authorities about the appropriate procedures for institutional review of their research project?
- A. before submitting the research for publication
 - B. before beginning the research project
 - C. before testing the last participant in the research project
 - D. before analyzing the data from the research project
8. As per APA code of ethics, Psychologists provide services within boundaries of their competences. However, there is an exemption in case of
- A. emergency situation
 - B. non emergency situation
 - C. for purpose of experimentation
 - D. institutional research
9. Regarding duplicate publication of the data ?
- A. Psychologists do not publish the data that has been published before in any case.
 - B. Psychologist may publish the data that has been published before with permission and proper acknowledgment
 - C. Psychologist may publish the data that has been previously published without permission and acknowledgment
 - D. All of the above
10. Code of "maintaining confidentiality" states
- A. All information provided by the client or participant must not be disclosed to any one
 - B. Only that part of information can be shared with others to which he or she agrees
 - C. Before taking information the client or participant should be informed about limits of confidentiality
 - D. Before taking information thorough discussion of limits of confidentiality should be made and the professional relationship should proceed if the person agrees to those limits.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Gender Issue in Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-243 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Question #: 1

(1x10=10)

- i. When there is an incongruence between a person's biological sex and psychological gender, they are called _____
 - a) Sexual Orientation
 - b) Masculinity
 - c) Transgender
 - d) Androgyny
- ii. Cognitive component of one's attitude towards sex characterized by demonstration of prejudice towards people based on their sex is called
 - a) Sex Stereotyping
 - b) Gender Discrimination
 - c) Sex discrimination
 - d) Sexism
- iii. WAF stands for
 - a) Women Action Forum
 - b) Women Along Females
 - c) Women Against Fear
 - d) Women Action Freedom
- iv. The behavior that is conducted with the intention to harm others is called _____
 - a) Hostile Aggression
 - b) Proactive Aggression
 - c) Instrumental Aggression
 - d) Reactive Aggression
- v. Bem Sex Role Inventory was developed in _____ by Sandra Bem.
 - a) 1973
 - b) 1943
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1984
- vi. Ministry of Women Development Pakistan was established as an independent ministry in _____
 - a) 2004
 - b) 2006
 - c) 2005
 - d) 2009
- vii. Females frequently considered having higher specialty in:
 - a) Spatial
 - b) Language
 - c) Mathematical
 - d) Cognitive
- viii. According to Karen Horney, men experience _____
 - a) Oedipus complex
 - b) Breast Envy
 - c) Castration Anxiety
 - d) Penis Envy
- ix. Under the Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill 2011, the perpetrator can be sentenced up to maximum _____ imprisonment.
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 14 years
 - c) 12 years
 - d) 16 years
- x. Hudood Ordinances were enacted in _____
 - a) 1989
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1969
 - d) 1979



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Gender Issue in Psychology (Revised)

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.

Course Code: APSY-243 Part – II

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Question #: 2 (Answer shortly to the given Questions) (5 marks each) (4x5=20)

1. Explain the importance of Psychology of Gender?
2. Describe the concept of sexual harassment briefly.
3. What is Sex Discrimination? Give examples.
4. Explain the concept of New Men and New Women in reference to gender issues in Psychology.

Question #: 3 (Answer briefly to the given Questions) (10 marks each) (10x3=30)

1. Explain in detail the history of women and gender in USA.
2. Discuss in detail the theories of gender.
3. Give a detailed account of Women and Psychopathologies.



Attempt this Paper on this Question Shéet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

- Q1. There are four options to each statement. Mark tick to the best suitable answer
- 1) Which of the following is **not** required for a diagnosis of PTSD?
 - a. reexperiencing of the traumatic event
 - b. emotional numbing and detachment
 - c. hypervigilance and chronic arousal
 - d. persistent and uncontrollable worry
 - 2) Which of the following statements about obsessive-compulsive disorder is **false**?
 - a) Compulsions can be either repetitive behaviors or mental acts.
 - b) Obsessions can be thoughts, images, ideas, or impulses.
 - c) People with OCD are considered to be psychotic because they cannot control their thoughts and behaviors.
 - d) People with OCD are aware of how irrational their thoughts and behaviors are.
 - 3) According to cognitive-behavioral theories of OCD, which is the following is **not** a reason why people with the disorder have trouble turning off their intrusive thoughts?
 - a) They may be generally anxious or depressed
 - b) They have a tendency toward rigid, moralistic thinking.
 - c) They believe that their mind is controlled by their emotions.
 - d) They equate having their thoughts with actually engaging in the behavior.
 - 4) Some of the defining feature of the social anxiety disorder is
 - a) Individual with social anxiety experience concern about embarrassment and are afraid that others will judge them to be anxious, weak, crazy or stupid
 - b) They may fear public speaking because of concern that others will notice their trembling voices and hands
 - c) They may fear extreme anxiety when conversing with others because of fear that they will appear inarticulate
 - d) All of the above
 - 5) Which of the following symptoms are associated with panic attacks
 - a) Heart palpitations
 - b) Perspiring
 - c) Hyperventilating
 - d) All of the above
 - 6) According to Freud, _____ anxiety occurs when we have been punished for expressing our id impulses.
 - a) Moral
 - b) Neurotic
 - c) Realistic
 - d) Generalized
 - 7) In _____, a person experiences frequent episodes of feeling detached from his or her body.
 - a) Dissociative identity disorder
 - b) Depersonalization/depersonalization disorder
 - c) Dissociative amnesia
 - 8) A process in which different parts of an individual's identity, memories, or consciousness become split off from one another is known as:
 - a) Dissociative amnesia
 - b) La belle indifference
 - c) Somatic symptom disorder
 - d) Conversion disorder
 - 9) What is the most likely diagnosis for the person described below?

Thomas, a 39-year-old single man, has abruptly left behind his home and belongings to move across the country. When found at his new residence, he has difficulty remembering the events preceding his arrival and cannot remember important facts about himself. He seems puzzled and upset that he cannot remember anything about his past.

 - a) Conversion disorder
 - b) Dissociative amnesia with fugue
 - c) Dissociative identity disorder
 - d) Depersonalization/derealization disorder
 - 10) When there is no evidence that a person has a physical disease, but the person chronically worries that they have a disease and frequently seeks out medical attention, that person would be diagnosed with
 - a) Conversion disorder
 - b) Somatic symptom disorder
 - c) Illness anxiety disorder
 - d) Psychological factors affecting general medical condition



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psycho-Pathology
Course Code: APSY-351

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Q2. Write short answers to the following questions. (2 × 10 = 20)

- I. Define abnormal behavior. Explain four D's defining abnormal behavior.
- II. Explain Substance Use Disorder and Substance Intoxication.
- III. What is the difference between factitious disorder and conversion disorder?
- IV. What are primary gains and secondary gains?
- V. Difference between depersonalization and derealisation.
- VI. Differentiate between depression and grief.
- VII. What is double blind theory?
- VIII. Define hallucinations?
- IX. What is the difference between cyclothymic disorder and bipolar disorder?
- X. What is the difference between GAD and normal worry?

Q3. Write a detail note on the following questions. (3 × 10 = 30)

- I. Explain the normal sexual cycle for humans. What are different Sexual Disorders?
- II. Explain the cognitive theories of Generalized Anxiety Disorder.
- III. What is ADHD? Explain its different specifiers.



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Question 1: Encircle the correct option. (1 mark each)

1. Compared to psychoanalytic therapist, humanistic therapist are more likely to emphasize on:
 - a. Hidden or repressed feeling
 - b. Childhood experiences
 - c. Psychological disorders
 - d. Self-fulfillment and growth
2. The process of learning through an observation of a model behavior is known as:
 - a. Social learning
 - b. Learning by trial & error
 - c. Learning by insight
 - d. Learning by conditioning
3. An example of Cognitive Therapy is Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy, which was developed by:
 - (a) Carl Rogers
 - (b) Joseph Wolpe
 - (c) Albert Ellis
 - (d) Allen Bergin
4. Any stimulus that follows a behavior and increases the likelihood that the behavior will be repeated is called a:
 - a. Cue
 - b. Situational stimulus
 - c. reinforcer
 - d. Punisher
5. Who is known as the father of modern medicine
 - a. Ibn-sinna
 - b. Al-Ghazali
 - c. Ashraf Ali thanvi
 - d. Aristotle
6. The thyroid gland controls
 - a) Glucose absorption
 - b) Metabolism
 - c) Emotions
 - d) Sexuality
7. According to Alfred Adler, the prime motivating force in a person's life is:
 - a. physical gratification:
 - b. existential anxiety
 - c. striving for superiority
 - d. the need for power
 - e. none of these.
8. Which of the following did Carl Rogers believe fosters a congruent self-concept?
 - a. conditional love
 - b. appropriate role models
 - c. immediate- need gratification
 - d. unconditional love
 - e. none of these.
9. Maslow proposed a need to develop ones potential and be the best one can be, which he called
 - a. Self image
 - b. Self concept
 - c. Self esteem
 - d. Self actualization
10. The structurlist school of psychology
 - a. used introspection to analyze conscious experience.
 - b. Relied heavily on the concept of natural selection.
 - c. Was concerned with experiences as "wholes."
 - d. Used dream analysis to reveal the unconscious.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: School and Perspectives in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-352

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION B: SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Question 2: Write short answers of the following questions. (4 MARKS EACH)

1. What are the major characteristics of self-actualized people?
2. Briefly describe the functions of Pituitary gland.
3. How Aaron Beck defined the cognitive triad?
4. What is difference between personal unconscious and collective unconscious?
5. Briefly explain what does Gestalt perspective states about Psychology.

Question 3: Write detailed answers of the following questions. (10 marks each)

1. Differentiate between structuralism and functionalism school of thoughts.
2. Explain in detail the cognitive perspective by Albert Ellis.
3. Briefly describe Freud's theory of personality.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Developmental Psychology
Course Code: APSY-353

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q1: Multiple Choice Questions

Marks: 10

1. Dr. Asad's major research interest is the long term effects of child rearing practices on the psychological adjustment of offspring. It is most likely that Dr. Asad is a(n) _____ psychologist.
 - a) Cognitive
 - b) Developmental
 - c) Behavioral
 - d) Psychodynamic
 - e) Educational
2. The correct order of the three stages of human prenatal development are
 - a) Differentiation, implantation, strengthening
 - b) Embryo, zygote, fetus
 - c) Placental, umbilical, embryonic
 - d) Embryonic, placental, umbilical
 - e) Zygote, embryo, fetus
3. The intense, enduring, social emotional relationship that develops between a child and a caregiver is termed
 - a) Imprinting
 - b) Intimacy
 - c) Attachment
 - d) Menarche
 - e) Temperament
4. The importance of schemas was most clearly highlighted by:
 - a) Erikson's psychosocial development theory.
 - b) Piaget's cognitive development theory.
 - c) Harlow's attachment theory.
 - d) Kohlberg's moral development theory.

P.T.O.

5. A 38 years old woman quits her paying marketing job to focus on her children and become a school counselor. What stage would Erikson consider this to be:
- Identity vs role confusion
 - Generativity vs Stagnation
 - Ego integrity vs. despair
 - Industry vs inferiority
6. The first stage of Erikson's psychosocial theory involves an infant's need to
- Develop a basic sense of trust.
 - Explore and manipulate objects.
 - Initiate intellectual or motor tasks.
 - Receive food necessary for survival.
7. Which of Piaget's stages is associated with adolescence?
- Sensorimotor
 - Formal operational
 - Preoperational
 - Concrete operational
8. The average age at which puberty begins is in boys: girls, it is
- 14: 13
 - 8:9
 - 11 :10
 - 10: 9
9. According to Kohlberg, moral development evolves from the _____ to the _____.
- Absolute: relative
 - Relative: Absolute
 - General: specific
 - Specific: general
10. According to Kohlberg's model, all of the following statements about moral development are true *except*
- moral development occurs in discrete stages.
 - the highest level of morality is difficult to reach, a few people achieve it.
 - a focus on socially acceptable action is the highest level of morality.
 - moral development occurs in a predictable, fixed fashion over time.



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Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Developmental Psychology
Course Code: APSY-353

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Q2: Short Question and Answers

Marks: 20

- I. Explain heredity-environment interaction.
- II. Describe scope of developmental psychology.
- III. Explain main features of Vygotsky theory of cognitive development.
- IV. Explain ethical issues involved in developmental psychology.
- V. Write a definition of developmental psychology.

Q3: Discuss Piaget's Cognitive Theory.

Marks: 15

Q4: Describe socio emotional development in infancy.

Marks: 15



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Psychological Assessment
Course Code: APSY-354

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

- i. A key difference between psychological testing and assessment is that psychological assessment:
 - a). Produces numerical values only
 - b). is more broader in nature and scope
 - c). Is based on observation only
 - d). None of the above.
- ii. Sara, a clinician, uses tests to identify areas of pathology or adjustment problems and to chart treatment approaches for her clients. Her the test is being used for _____ defining the population.
 - a). Rating
 - b). Placement
 - c). Selection
 - d). Diagnosis
- iii. The formula used for estimating reliability of full length test by split half method is:
 - a). Pearson r
 - b). Spearman Brown
 - c). Kunder Richardson 20
 - d). Coefficient alpha
- iv. To test the predictive validity of a test of extraversion, a researcher could show that people's scores on the test correlate with.....
 - a). their scores on another extraversion test
 - b). their scores on the same extraversion test at a later date
 - c). another person's ratings of their extraversion
 - d). their frequency of attending parties over a two-month period
- v. Psychological tests:
 - a). measure characteristics of human behavior.
 - b). pertain only to overt behavior
 - c). always have right or wrong answer
 - d). do not attempt to measure traits.
- vi. In projective techniques, the subject's response patter is primarily determined by:
 - a). Nature of the stimulus presented
 - b). Individual's inner personality structure
 - c). environment of the testing area
 - d). None of the above.
- vii. Standardized testing means all except:
 - a). Testing procedures are same for all
 - b). Test items represent the ability being measured
 - c). Testing conditions are strictly under control of examiner.
 - d). Examiner is skilled to ensure uniformity across testing.
- viii. Which of the following do the Thematic Apperception Test not aim to assess?
 - a). Traits
 - b). Defense mechanisms
 - c). Motives
 - d). object relations
- ix. A counseling psychologist is presented with a student who complains of being unable to study. Which tool of assessment would probably be of greatest assistance in terms of better understanding the problem?
 - a). The Rorschach
 - b). Self-monitoring
 - c). The MMPI
 - d). Role play
- x. Tests such as the SAT and the GRE employ these to help bring meaning to test takers test scores. They are:
 - a). Criterion referenced interpretation system
 - b). Incidental samples
 - c). Race norming procedure
 - d). fixed reference group scoring system



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychological Assessment
Course Code: APSY-354

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

2. Give short answers to the following.

(2x10) = 20

- i. What is the difference between testing and assessment?
- ii. Differentiate between content validity and construct validity with an example?
- iii. What is standardization?
- iv. What is the test battery?
- v. Define norm referenced tests and criterion referenced tests with examples.
- vi. What is the difference between aptitude and achievement tests?
- vii. What are the domains of Big Five Personality Inventory?
- viii. What is test blue print?
- ix. What is the difference between objective and semi projective tests?
- x. What is the purpose of neuropsychological assessment?

3. Answer the following question.

(3x10)= 30

- i. Elaborate the projective techniques in detail also narrate any two projective tests?
- ii. What is the reliability and validity? Elucidate the types of reliability and validity.
- iii. Attempt both part i.e., a) and b) both carry *five* marks
 - a) What is practical application of psychological testing in Industrial/Organization settings
 - b) What are the classical theories of intelligence? Briefly describe each theory.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Research Methods-I
Course Code: APSY-356

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

A. Encircle the correct option.

1x10

1. A variable that is presumed to cause a change in another variable is called
 - a. independent variable
 - b. categorical variable.
 - c. moderator.
 - d. dependent variable

2. All of the following are common characteristics of experimental research except
 - a. it relies primarily on collection of numerical data
 - b. it can produce important knowledge about cause and effect
 - c. it uses the deductive approach
 - d. it is rarely conducted in controlled settings

3. Probability sampling is otherwise called
 - a. Convenience sampling
 - b. multiple choice
 - c. random sampling.
 - d. stratified sampling

4. An operational definition is
 - a. One that bears no relation to underlying concept
 - b. Definition of concept in terms of specific empirical measures
 - c. That refers to extraneous variable
 - d. None of the above

5. In order to obtain data for a research project, a student asks classmates to complete a survey before class starts. The resulting sample of respondents can best be characterized as a
 - a. random sample.
 - b. convenience sample.
 - c. stratified random sample.
 - d. probability sample.

P.T.O.

6. In a survey research variables are measured
 - a. In a sequence with independent variable is measured before dependent variable
 - b. At different points of time.
 - c. In a sequence with dependent variable is measured before independent variable
 - d. at one point of time.

7. An empirical approach to understanding human behavior emphasizes
 - a. direct observation and experimentation.
 - b. the "black box" between a stimulus and a response.
 - c. topics of interest to people, such as clairvoyance and spiritualism.
 - d. questionnaires as a means toward understanding people's behavior

8. Researchers must make use of special safeguards to protect human participants when
 - a. more than minimal risk is present.
 - b. informed consent is not required.
 - c. behavior is observed in the public domain.
 - d. anonymous questionnaires are used.

9. Names of authors of a research article on the top of article are usually listed in
 - a. in order of their contribution level
 - b. Alphabetically
 - c. according to social status
 - d. randomly

10. Which of the following is not a goal of debriefing?
 - a. get participants to participate in a study they might not normally do
 - b. explain the need for any deception
 - c. learn how participants interpreted the study's procedures
 - d. remove any harmful effects or misconceptions about the research



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Research Methods-I
Course Code: APSY-356

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

B: SHORT ANSWERS (4x5 = 20)

1. Differentiate between basic and applied research?
2. Describe sources of research ideas.
3. Describe Experimental research
4. What does APA's code of ethics say about plagiarism?
5. Describe different types of hypotheses

C: ESSAY TYPE (10x3 = 30)

- Q. 1 Discuss probability sampling techniques.
- Q. 2 Explain survey method
- Q.3. Explain goals of scientific research



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

SECTION A

Q1: Encircle the correct option:

(10 Marks)

1. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?
 - a) Percentile
 - b) Quartile
 - c) Standard deviation
 - d) Mode

2. Appropriate statistical method to compare two means is
 - a) Relative risk
 - b) t-test
 - c) Chi-square test
 - d) Odds Ratio

3. If a physician recommends a new medicine over an effective existing medicine, then he is committing
 - a) Type-I error
 - b) Type-II error
 - c) right decision
 - d) Both a and b

4. Assume that a chi-square test is to be performed on a contingency table with four rows and four columns. What should be the degree of freedom?
 - a) 16
 - b) 4
 - c) 8
 - d) 9

5. Which of the following is true for a normal distribution:
 - e) The Mean, Median and Mode are all equal
 - f) Mean = Median
 - g) Mean = Mode
 - h) Median = Mode

P.T.O.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Statistics in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-357

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.
SUBJECTIVE TYPE

SECTION B

Q2 Give short answers

(2 x 10= 20 Marks)

1. Define data and its types.
2. Write down empirical relationship between mean, median and mode when data is skewed.
3. Define sampling and non-sampling error.
4. Define null and alternative hypothesis.
5. What do you mean by degree of freedom?
6. Define level of significance and p -value.
7. Differentiate between regression and correlation.
8. What is Yate's correction?
9. Write down name of common Non-parametric tests.
10. What do you mean by ANOVA?

SECTION C

Give brief answers

(30 marks)

Q. No.3: In trying to evaluate the effectiveness of antibiotics in killing bacteria, a research institution compiled the following data :

(10 marks)

Antibiotics X (mg)	12	15	14	16	17	10	18	20	11
Bacteria killing Y (Lakhs)	25	27	18	27	16	11	16	17	14

Find the regression equation of bacteria killing on antibiotics

Q No. 4 For the given data below, the marks in two subjects "X" and "Y"

X	56	45	83	25	52	78	38	40	71	89
Y	43	89	42	73	34	51	82	28	39	85

Compute Spearman's correlation coefficient. And assess whether there is a significant relationship between the scores on the two subjects. (10 marks)

Q No. 5 Each of 126 individuals of a certain mammal species was placed in an enclosed container equal amount of each of 6 different foods. The frequency with which the animal chose each of the food was as follows : (10 marks)

Food Items	Frequency
1	13
2	26
3	31
4	14
5	28
6	14
Total	126

Test the hypothesis that is there any preference among the food item using χ^2 test at 5% level of significance.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Research Methods-II
Course Code: APSY-361 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q.II. Give short answers: (4 x 5 = 20)

- i. Write note on randomized groups designs?
- ii. What is Hawthorne effect?
- iii. Describe Ex Post Facto design?
- iv. Describe methodological issues in ABAB design?
- v. How the sample is selected for focus groups?

Q.III. Give brief answers to the following: (10 x 3 = 30)

- i. Explain repeated measures incomplete designs?
- ii. Describe advantages and disadvantages of ethnographic research?
- iii. Describe case study method of research?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Research Methods-II

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.

Course Code: APSY-361 Part – I (Compulsory)

MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1 circle the correct option (1 X 10 = 10)

1. When there is communication between the groups in a true experiment or in a quasi-experiment, which of the following threats to internal validity could occur?
 - a) contamination effects
 - b) demand characteristics
 - c) regression effects
 - d) novelty effects

2. Which of the following research designs has more internal validity than others
 - a) surveys
 - b) quasi experiments
 - c) ethnography
 - d) true experiments

3. When each level of one independent variable is combined with each level of a second independent variable, the combination of these two variables is called
 - a) complete combination.
 - b) factorial combination.
 - c) counterbalanced combination.
 - d) successive combination.

4. Which of the following is not a source of bias in case studies?
 - a) the study of individuals with rare disorders
 - b) socially desirable responses in a client's report of his or her behaviors
 - c) distortions in the client's memory for past events
 - d) inaccuracies in the therapist's observations of the client's behavior

5. An experiment that is described as a $3 \times 3 \times 2$ is one that has
 - a. one independent variable with a total of 12 conditions.
 - b. two independent variables, each with three levels and 18 conditions.
 - c. two independent variables with 3 levels and two dependent variable with 2 levels.
 - d. three independent variables, two with 3 levels and one with 2 levels

6. A researcher designs a study to determine whether males are more aggressive after watching violent movies than non-violent movies. Boys watching violent movies were from the schools where there were physically punished for their misbehavior while boys watching non-violent movies were enrolled in schools where physical punishment was not allowed. What is confounding variable in this research?
 - a) gender
 - b) violent and non violent movies
 - c) aggression
 - d) experience of physical punishment

(P.T.O.)

7. Researchers are often unable to control extraneous variables when they use the case study method. This poor degree of control makes it difficult to use the case study method to
- develop predictions of behavior.
 - draw cause-effect conclusions about behavior.
 - consider alternative theoretical explanations of behavior.
 - develop descriptions of behavior.
8. Which of the following is the role adopted by an ethnographer who joins in with the group's activities but admits to be a researcher
- Complete participant
 - Participant as observer
 - Observer as participant
 - Complete observer
9. major threat to the validity of results obtained from a successive independent samples design is
- respondent mortality.
 - nonrandom sampling.
 - interviewer bias.
 - noncomparable successive samples.
10. Which of the following designs require a smaller sample size
- independent samples design
 - repeated measures design
 - survey design
 - factorial design



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Theories of Personality (Revised)

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.

Course Code: APSY-363 Part – II

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Question #: 2

(Short Questions) (4 marks each)

1. What and when the fixations occur in Freud's Oral and Anal stage and what are their respective personality characteristics?
2. Explain the difference between Jung's concepts of Personal Unconscious and Collective Unconscious by giving examples.
3. Briefly explain the humanistic perspective of personality.
4. What are the basic characteristics of traits identified by Allport?
5. What are major characteristics of self-actualizing persons according to Maslow?

Question #: 3

(Brief Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain in the detail the Freud's theory of personality.
2. Describe the views of Carl Rogers on personality, its assessment and intervention.
3. Explain in detail Karen Horney contributions in the personality development.



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Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Theories of Personality (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-363 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Question #: 1

1. According to Freud, _____ anxiety arises when an internalized value is or is about to be violated.

- a). Objective anxiety
- b). Subjective anxiety
- c). Moral anxiety
- d). Neurotic anxiety

2. What does the “ABC” stand for in the ABC model proposed by Ellis (1979)?

- a). Action, Behaviour, character strengths
- b). Activating event, Behaviour, character strengths
- c). Action, Belief system, Consequences
- d). Activating event, Belief system, Consequences

3. Personal constructs are best defined as

- a). subjective opinions held without substantiating evidence
- b). events that are shaped by personal biases
- c). alternative ways of looking at the world
- d). transparent templates or patterns that help people make sense out of the world.

4. One trait that dominates a personality so much that it influences nearly everything a person does is a:

- a). Global Trait
- b). Cardinal Trait
- c). Specific trait
- d). Central Trait

5. Who is the pioneer that proposed the 16 basic dimensions of normal personality and devised a questionnaire (16PF) to measure them?

- a). Carl Jung
- b). Raymond Cattell
- c). Julian Rotter
- d). Gordon Allport

6. Psychologists seek to understand Ali’s personality through his thoughts, beliefs and their impact on his behavior in certain situations. This is known as the

- a). Trait approach
- b). Humanistic approach
- c). Cognitive approach
- d). Psychoanalytic approach

7. Kelly’s fundamental postulate assumes that

- a). present behavior is guided by past experiences
- b). people guide their actions by the ways they predict the future
- c). all behavior, without exception, is completely determined by and pertinent to one’s phenomenal field
- d). personal constructs are convenient for an infinite range of events

8. The L-data technique uses

- a). ratings of specific behaviors in real life settings
- b). objective tests
- c). observations of laboratory behavior
- d). questionnaire

9. Individual Psychology states that when a person with speech impairment become a great orator then it is basically due to the _____

- a). Compensation
- b). Over-compensation
- c). Birth order
- d). Creative self

10. Person Centered Therapy was developed by

- a). Maslow
- b). Adler
- c). Kelly
- d). Rogers



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Biological Basis of Behavior

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.

Course Code: APSY-364 Part – II

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

GIVE THE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING

(10x2=20)

1. Describe Fissure and Gyri
2. What is Depolarization and Hyperpolarization
3. What is meant by Malignant Tumor
4. What is the role of Dopamine?
5. Write about Glial cells
6. What are the characteristic symptoms of Aphasia?
7. What are the symptoms of Parkinson's disease?
8. What is Narcolepsy?
9. Briefly describe role of Reticular Activating System
10. What is the role of neuropsychologist?

LONG QUESTIONS

- Q1) Emphasize the role of sympathetic and Parasympathetic system to describe fight-flight response? (10)
- Q2) What are the stages of sleep, describe with the important physiological and behavioral changes? (10)
- Q3) Describe in detail the types and symptoms of Epilepsy? (10)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Biological Basis of Behavior

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.

Course Code: APSY-364 Part – I (Compulsory)

MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q. 1

(10)

- I. Which of the following structures produces a melatonin?
 - a) Cerebrum
 - b) Hypothalamus
 - c) Pineal gland
 - d) Adrenal gland
- 2) Which of the following are not found in neurons
 - a) Mitochondria
 - b) Vacuole
 - c) Microtubules
 - d) Ribosomes
- 3) Rehearsal is important for transferring information from
 - a) Short Term to Long term memory
 - b) Sensory to Short Term memory
 - c) Sensory to Long Term memory
 - d) Short term to Procedural memory
- 4)scan measures brain activity through injecting a radioactive glucose
 - a) MRI
 - b) CAT
 - c) PET
 - d) EEG
- 5) Autonomic nervous system includes which one of the following?
 - a) Vagus Nerve
 - b) Hypoglossal Nerve
 - c) Facial Nerve
 - d) Olfactory Nerve
- 6) A part involved in emotional memory is
 - a) Basal Ganglia
 - b) Amygdala
 - c) Hippocampus
 - d) Temporal Lobe
- 7) Brain area, neurons involve in temperature regulation
 - a) Raphe Nuclei
 - b) Basal Forebrain
 - c) Preoptic
 - d) Pons
- 8) Correct sequence of the layers of meningeal membranes beginning with the brain
 - a) Pia mater, arachnoid mater, dura mater
 - b) Arachnoid mater, pia mater, dura mater
 - c) Dura mater, arachnoid mater, pia mater
 - d) Arachnoid mater, dura mater, pia mater
- 9) Galen's localization of function idea focused on the
 - a) Pineal Gland
 - b) Corpus Collusum
 - c) Ventricles
 - d) Cortex
- 10) Provides patterns smooth, coordinated movements
 - a) Cerebellum
 - b) Basal Ganglia
 - c) Cerebral Cortex
 - d) Both a, c



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years

Roll No.

PAPER: Social Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-367 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Min.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q 2. Write short answers of all following questions (2marks X 10 = 20 marks)

1. What are the major components of human attitudes?
2. What is the difference between the social psychology and applied social psychology?
3. Give brief description of cognitive dissonance theory
4. How do attitudes influence behavior?
5. Briefly describe the persuasive communication
6. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
7. Mention the tool of data collection in research
8. Mention components of the self.
9. What is self perception briefly describe
10. What are the factors of conflict?

- Answer the following question in detail. (3X10=30 marks)

Q 3. Describe the process of socialization including agents of socialization.

Q.4 Elaborate theories which address aggression.

Q5. Define self esteem and its relationship to personality constructs and processes



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Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Social Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-367 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Min.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCO carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q 1.

(10x1=10 marks)

1. A belief in the superiority of one's own ethnic and cultural group is
 - a. In group bias
 - b. The realistic group conflict effect
 - c. Ethnocentrism
 - d. The social identity effect
2. Two or more individuals, interacting and interdependent, who come together to achieve particular objectives form
 - a. Attitudes
 - b. Groups
 - c. Class
 - d. Status
3. A change in behavior due to a direct request from another person is
 - a. Compliance
 - b. Conformity
 - c. Social Loafing
 - d. None of above
4. A socially defined position or rank given to groups or group members by others is called
 - a. Status
 - b. Cognitive Dissonance
 - c. Social loafing
 - d. None of above
5. The study of attitudes is a major topic within the field of _____ psychology.
 - a. Social
 - b. Clinical
 - c. Counseling
 - d. Industrial

(P.T.O.)

6. A social norm is
- The best way to act under the circumstances
 - The unwritten rules of a community
 - The law of the region
 - A rule for success that is taught to children
7. "To present a desired social image on to others." Is
- Self-evaluation
 - Self-presentation
 - Self-enhancement
 - Self-awareness
8. The leadership type motives through charisma and vision to set and attain goals
Beyond worker expectation
- Transformational
 - Transactional
 - Democratic
 - Authoritarian
9. _____ function is holding particular attitudes can help maintain or enhance feelings of self-worth.
- Self-efficacy
 - Self-worth
 - Self-esteem
 - Self-objectification
10. Certain attitudes and behavior consistent with a role is called _____.
- Role identity
 - Role perception
 - Role conflict
 - All of above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Health Psychology
Course Code: APSY-368 Part – II

TIME ALLOWED: 2 Hrs. & 45 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Give Short Answers. (20 Marks)

1. What is difference between HIV and AIDs? (3)
2. What is the difference between clinical and health psychology? (3 Marks)
3. What is difference between Biomedical Model of Medicine and Bio psychosocial Model? (3 Marks)
4. What are the risk factors of coronary health disease? (3 Marks)
5. What is the difference between type I and type II diabetes? (3 Marks)
6. What is the difference between primary and secondary appraisal? (3 Marks)
7. What is behavior modification? (2 Marks)

Give brief answers. (30 marks)

1. What is the role of psychology in health and illness?" Discuss it according to bio-psychosocial model? (6 Marks)
2. Explain GAS model. How it influence academic performance of the student? (6 Marks)
3. How behavior of the drug addict can be changed through TRANSTHEORTICAL MODEL? (6 Marks)
4. Explain immune system? How it influence our health? (6 Marks)
5. What are the psychosocial interventions can be used with patients of diabetes? (6 Marks)



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Sixth Semester - 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Health Psychology
Course Code: APSY-368 Part – I (Compulsory)

TIME ALLOWED: 15 Mints.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Please encircle the correct option. Each MCQ carries 1 Mark. This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Question – I: MCQ's (1 Mark X 10 Questions = 10 Marks)

ENCIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which one of the following is health promoting behavior?

- A) Smoking
- B) Junk food intake
- C) Excessive use of mobile
- D) None of above

2. Health psychology is concerned with?

- A) What causes illness?
- B) Who is responsible for illness?
- C) Role of Psychology in Illness
- D) All of the Above

3. The extent, to which individuals attribute their health to the environmental circumstances and powerful external agents, is a patient characteristic that has been closely Concept of:

- A) Internal Locus of control
- B) External locus of control
- C) Internal health Locus of control
- D) External health locus of control

4. According to the biomedical model of medicine, the mind and body are the _____ entities.

- A) Single
- B) Separate
- C) Disinct
- D) Parallel / Similar

5. Health psychologist can work on management level i.e.

- A) Pain management
- B) Stress management
- C) Anger management
- D) All of above

(P.T.O.)

6. The aim of health psychology is to improve
- A) Quality of life
 - B) Marital issues
 - C) Family concerns
 - D) None of above
7. A method of achieving control over a bodily process, has been used to treat a variety of health problems, including pain control is called
- A) Biofeedback
 - B) Self-control
 - C) Locus of control
 - D) None of above
8. Arthritis means
- A) Inflammation of joints
 - B) Inflammation of bones
 - C) Inflammation of muscles
 - D) All of above
9. Events such as noise, crowding, a bad relationship etc. are considered as
- A) Stressors
 - B) Stress
 - C) Variables
 - D) None of above
10. What is unintentional non-adherence?
- A) Where a patient chooses not to follow a medication regime
 - B) Where a patient chooses not to take medication due to competing information
 - C) This is when a patient simply forgets to follow a medical regime or has misunderstood the instruction
 - D) All of above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Perception, Cognition, Learning and Memory
Course Code: APSY-401

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

(10)

Q. 1 Encircle the correct one

1. Among monocular cues for depth perception
 - b. Interposition
 - c. retinal disparity
 - d. assimilation
 - e. accommodation
2. Partial reinforcement
 - a) Enhances classical conditioning speed and efficiency
 - b) Interferes with classical conditioning
 - c) Is never used in operant conditioning
 - d) Is never used in type R conditioning
3. Positive transfer is greatest when a person performs
 - a) New responses to similar stimuli
 - b) Old response to a similar stimuli
 - c) New response to a new stimuli
 - d) New response to a different stimuli
4. Semantic codes are related to
 - a) Meaning
 - b) Dreams
 - c) Sentences
 - d) Short Term Memory
5. A rule of thumb that guides problem solving but does not guarantee an optimal solution
 - a) Trial and error
 - b) Algorithm
 - c) Heuristic
 - d) Mental set
6. The syllogism is a form appropriate to _____ thinking
 - a. Deductive
 - b. Inductive
 - c. Divergent
 - d. Evaluative

P.T.O.

7. which form of learning in behavior is affected by its consequences

(a) Classical conditioning

(b) Operant conditioning

(c) Latent Learning

(d) Sign Learning

8. Shifting from right-hand driving in (in U.S.A.) to a left-hand driving (in India) is an illustration of:

(a) Negative transfer of training

(b) Positive transfer of training

(c) Neutral transfer of training

(d) Both neutral and positive transfer of training

9. You remember some specific football plays from the first half of last week's game; this is

a) episodic memory

b) procedural memory

c) semantic memory

d) all of the above

10. The theory of forgetting that suggests that the conscious mind pushes information into the unconscious is called

a) decay

b) schema theory

c) interference

d) repression



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Perception, Cognition, Learning and Memory
Course Code: APSY-401

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q.2 Answer these short questions.

20

1. Mention method of measurements in psychophysics? 5
2. Differentiate between deductive and inductive reasoning with example and mention which kind of reasoning lead towards accurate conclusion 5
3. Differentiate between sensory memory and short term memory . 5
4. What is amnesia mention its types briefly. 5

Q3. What is perception give a detailed note on perception of depth?

2+13

Q4. Define learning. Discuss classical conditioning in detail.

2+13



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2018

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Developmental Psychopathology

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.

Course Code: APSY-404

MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q1: Multiple Choice Questions

Marks: 10

1. The correct order of the three stages of human prenatal development are
 - a) Differentiation, implantation, strengthening
 - b) Embryo, zygote, fetus
 - c) Placental, umbilical, embryonic
 - d) Embryonic, placental, umbilical
 - e) Zygote, embryo, fetus
2. The first stage of Erikson's psychosocial theory involves an infant's need to
 - a) Develop a basic sense of trust.
 - b) Explore and manipulate objects.
 - c) Initiate intellectual or motor tasks.
 - d) Receive food necessary for survival.
3. Which of Piaget's stages is associated with adolescence?
 - a) Sensorimotor
 - b) Formal operational
 - c) Preoperational
 - d) Concrete operational
4. Snapping fingers, staring at lights, and scratching are forms of
 - a) Self-perception
 - b) self-relatedness
 - c) self-stimulation
 - d) all of the above
5. Which of the following is an inattentive symptom of ADHD?
 - a) Interrupts or intrudes on others
 - b) None of the above
 - c) Has trouble engaging in leisure activity
 - d) Has trouble waiting turn
 - e) loses materials necessary to complete tasks



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Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Developmental Psychopathology
Course Code: APSY-404

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q2: Short Question and Answers

Marks: 20

- I. Explain types of reflexes present in infancy period.
- II. Define perception.
- III. Write main features of Vygotsky theory of cognitive development.
- IV. Write diagnostic criteria of intellectual Disability.
- V. Write names of tests that are used to determine abnormalities during pregnancy.

Q3: Discuss Piaget's Cognitive Theory.

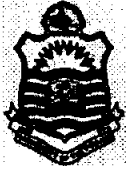
Marks: 10

Q4: What is meant by Autism Spectrum Disorder? Explain its etiology and management.

Marks: 10

Q5: Elaborate main features of the disorders that usually diagnosed in fancy and early childhood according to DSM V?

Marks: 10



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Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-I
Course Code: APSY-407

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q-2 Give short answers

20 (10 x 2)

1. What is unstructured interview?
2. What is the role of personal bias in interpretation of test result?
3. Describe informal assessment procedure.
4. Define mean with an example.
5. Define survey and name its types.
6. What is meant by consent in research methodology?
7. What is reliability of a test
8. Define null hypothesis with an example
9. What is Quota sampling? Give an example.
10. Describe case study design method

Q-3 Explain the following:

30 (6 x 5)

1. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of naturalistic observation
2. Describe disadvantages of longitudinal study design.
3. What is experimental design explain with an example?
4. Define hypothesis & its types with examples.
5. Explain reliability and validity of self-report measures
6. What are ethics in clinical research? Elaborate in detail.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-I
Course Code: APSY-407

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part I

Q-1 Read each question carefully and encircle the correct answer. Over writing or ticking more than one option will invalidate your answer. **10 (10x1)**

1. Which of the following threats to internal validity arises when participants are selected for treatment because they score high on a less reliable test?
 - a) Instrumentation
 - b) Testing
 - c) Convergence
 - d) Regression

2. A proposition which can be put to determine its validity is called as;
 - a) Variable
 - b) Error
 - c) Hypothesis
 - d) Problem

3. A true zero is found in a
 - a) Interval scale
 - b) Ordinal scale
 - c) Rating scale
 - d) Ratio scale

4. When a treatment group & a comparison group are compared using pre & post test measures the design is called;
 - a) Simple time- series design
 - b) Non equivalent control group design
 - c) Time – series design with a non equivalent group
 - d) Pre-post non matched groups design

P.T.O.

5. The variable that a researcher manipulates in an experiment is called:
- Dependent Variable
 - Independent variable
 - Extraneous variable
 - Confounding variable
6. When deception is involved with human subjects, researchers have an obligation to :
- Tell subjects the truth about the study's purpose and methods after the study is completed
 - Prevent mental and physical harm to subjects
 - Let subjects withdraw from the study at any time if they don't want to keep participating
 - All of the above
7. The common way of controlling extraneous variables in an experiment is;
- Random assignment
 - Double-blind procedure
 - Single-blind procedure
 - Using animal subjects
8. A sensitive experiment is one that
- Has several conditions of IV
 - Examines individual difference of the variables
 - Detect even a small effect of an IV
 - Has a great deal of error variation
9. Which of the following counterbalancing techniques is most useful;
- ABBA counterbalancing
 - All possible orders
 - Selected orders (e.g., Latin Square)
 - Block randomization
10. Which of the following is an in depth study of an individual subject?
- Naturalistic observation
 - Laboratory observation
 - Case study
 - Survey



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Experimental Psychology
Course Code: APSY-471

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q 2. Give brief answers of the following.

20 Marks

1. Define problem solving
2. What is spontaneous recovery
3. What is conditioned stimulus (CR)
4. What is sensory adaptation
5. Signal detection theory
6. Perception of movement
7. Thorndike law of effect
8. Secondary conditioning
9. Define perception
10. Define instrumental conditioning

Q 3. Answer the following in short

30 Marks

1. Gestalt laws of perceptual organization
2. Measurement of forgetting
3. Method of average error in psychophysics
4. Explain trial and error in problem solving
5. Explain retinal colour zones
6. Binocular cues in perception



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Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Experimental Psychology
Course Code: APSY-471

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q 1. Encircle (o) the best possible option of following statements. 01 mark each (10)

1. When we just start completely agreeing with some deduced results or principles and try to apply to particular cases, it is known as:
1) Deductive Reasoning 2) Inductive Reasoning
3) Divergent Thinking 4) Convergent Thinking
2. what is the process that converts physical energy, such as sound waves, into neural signals?
a) Conduction b) kinesthesia c) sensory adaptation d) transduction
3. Amygdale involved in what type of memory
a) emotional memory b) declarative memory
c) procedural memory d) semantic memory
4. which sense makes use of electromagnetic energy?
a) hearing b) pain c) taste d) vision
5. Which one refers to the least amount of stimulation that your perceptual system can detect about half the time
a) Fechner's law b) absolute threshold c) action threshold d) difference threshold
6. In reasoning, the association begins with a problem and end with a/an:
1) Problem 2) Solution 3) Image 4) Dream
7. Working memory is associated with which of the following?
a) Sensory memory b) short term memory c) long-term memory d) integrated memory
8. Psychophysics is the scientific discipline that
a) Relates the activity of sensory nerve fibers to perception
b) Characterizes the physical nature of sensory stimulation
c) Compares human perceivers to a computer-generated model
d) Relates a sensory stimulus to a perceptual event
9. The depth perception cues that requires input from only one eye is known as
a) Monocular cues b) binocular cues c) retinal disparity d) convergence
10. The "clause or phrase" is an unit of perception of:
1) Language 2) Thought 3) Concept 4) Image



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Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-I
Course Code: APSY-473

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Subjective Part

Give short answer.

2x10 = 20

1. Define multiple baseline design in clinical research.
2. Define correlational research design.
3. Define chaining.
4. What is meant by external validity?
5. Define the term modelling?
6. Define behaviour modification.
7. Define participant observation
8. Define escape and avoidance
9. Explain positive punishment.
10. Define fading.

Explain six of the following:

5x6 = 30

- Q1. How does continuous recording differ from interval and time sample recording?
- Q2. What is a functional relationship and how do you demonstrate a functional relationship in behaviour modification.
- Q3. Explain which factor influence the effectiveness of reinforcement?
- Q4. How does time out work to decrease a problem behaviour?
- Q5. What is prompting and why is it used?
- Q6. What steps are involved in implementing a token economy?



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Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2018
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-I
Course Code: APSY-473

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Instruction: All Questions in this section is compulsory to attempt.

Objective Part

Q-1 Read each item carefully and encircle the correct answer. Over writing or ticking more than one option will invalidate your answer.

1. Which of the following clinical procedure are based, in part on classical conditioning?

- a. Transference
- b. systematic desensitization
- c. token economy
- d. empty chair

2. A client is presented with complaints of having instability in emotions and relationship with others for a long duration of time, which assessment tool will provide the best understanding of the client's problem

- a. case history
- b. intelligence testing
- c. crisis interview
- d. MSE

3. An analogue observation enables:

- a. observation of nonclinical population
- b. observation of more clients at a time
- c. observation by three or more clinicians
- d. observation of the client in control environment

4. A 30-year-old woman mentions that she saw the face of 'Monkey God' appears on the tree trunk of a particular tree near her apartment. She can see the face of 'Monkey God' every time when she walks past that tree but not on the other trees. This phenomenon is known as:

- a. Delusional misidentification
- b. Delusion of reference
- c. Fantasy
- d. Visual hallucination.

P.T.O.

5. The most famous example about the use of the classical conditioning paradigm in the study on the development of specific phobias was empirically presented by

- a. Watson and Rayner
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. Joseph Wolpe
- d. Hans Eysenck

6. You are helping a mother to develop behavioural program to deal with her son who has oppositional defiant disorder. Which of the following is the MOST significant component of this program?

- a. Positive reinforcement
- b. Punishment
- c. School suspension
- d. Strict parenting.

7. The clearest differences between a clinical Psychologist and a psychiatrist is —

- a. Clinical Psychologist normally holds a Ph. D. or M.A. degree whereas a Psychiatrist holds on MBBS degree
- b. Clinical Psychologists are trained in Psychiatry whereas Psychiatrists have medical training
- c. Clinical Psychologists are well versed in Psycho-therapeutic techniques but Psychiatrists are not
- d. There is no difference between them

8. If therapist feels negative about the client this is called

- a. transference
- b. negative counter transference
- c. negative affection
- d. Both a and b.

9. In mixed design research we combine

- a. experimental and correlation technique
- b. correlation and case study technique
- c. cross sectional and longitudinal techniques
- d. natural observation and lab observation

10. The MMPI first version was published between the periods of

- a. 1920 and 1930
- b. 1940 and 1950
- c. 1960 and 1970
- d. none of the above