

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2024
(Second Semester)

Branch- CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE – I: CLINICAL NEUROPSYCHOLOGY

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	The book that defined the field of neuropsychology and was first published in 1980 is a) Principles of Neural Science b) Fundamentals of Human Neuropsychology c) The Organization of Behavior d) Cognitive Neuropsychology	K1	CO1
	2	The groove that separates the frontal lobe from the parietal lobe posteriorly? a) Central sulcus b) Lateral sulcus c) Longitudinal fissure d) Transverse fissure	K2	CO1
2	3	Which of the following is a function of the Broca's area, located in the inferior frontal gyrus of the frontal lobe? a) Control of voluntary movement b) speech production c) Emotional regulation d) Visual processing	K1	CO2
	4	Which of the following is a function of the motor cortex, located in the precentral gyrus of the frontal lobe? a) Control of voluntary movement b) Speech production c) Emotional regulation d) Visual processing	K2	CO1
3	5	_____ is the name of the phenomenon in which damage to the right parietal lobe causes a loss of awareness of the left side of the body and the left side of the visual field. a) Anosognosia b) Hemineglect c) Hemiparesis d) Hemianopia	K1	CO1
	6	Disorder that causes difficulty in performing learned movements, such as dressing, writing, or drawing, due to damage to the parietal lobe. a) Apraxia b) Aphasia c) Agnosia d) Amnesia	K2	CO1
4	7	A developmental disorder that affects the communication between the occipital lobe and other brain regions and causes difficulties in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. a) Dyslexia b) Dyscalculia c) Dysgraphia d) All of the above	K1	CO1
	8	Which of the following is the name of the developmental disorder that affects the communication between the occipital lobe and other brain regions and causes difficulties in reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic? a) Dyslexia b) Dyscalculia c) Dysgraphia d) All of the above	K2	CO2

Cont...

5	9	An approach that involves administering a fixed set of tests to all individuals, regardless of their presenting problem or referral question, and is often used in medico-legal settings. a) Fixed battery approach b) Flexible battery approach c) Process approach d) Ecological approach	K1	CO2
	10	Which of the following is a subtest of the PGI Memory Scale that assesses immediate recall of verbal material? a) Digit Span b) Logical Memory c) Remote Memory d) Verbal Retention	K2	CO1

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Discuss about right and left hemisphere asymmetry.	K2	CO3
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Explain about meninges and ventricles.		
2	12.a.	Describe frontal lobe functions.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Explain about auditory pathways.		
3	13.a.	Write in detail about disorders of spatial orientation.	K3	CO2
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Write about structure and functions of parietal lobe.		
4	14.a.	Give a note on visual agnosia.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Explain about non-language learning disability.		
5	15.a.	Critically discuss the need for EEG.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Critically discuss about flexible neuropsychological batteries.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Discuss the scope and field of neuropsychology.	K2	CO3
2	17	Explain the frontal lobe functions, syndrome and assessment .	K3	CO2
3	18	Discuss in detail about parietal lobe, functions and related disorders.	K4	CO3
4	19	Elaborate the role of occipital lobe related to learning disability.	K5	CO4
5	20	Critically discuss the need for neuropsychological assessment.	K5	CO5

Z-Z-Z END