

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)

MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(Fourth Semester)

Branch-APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

NEURO PSYCHOLOGY

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	Which of the following brain areas is also known as “satiety centre’ of the brain? a) Lateral hypothalamus b) Ventromedial hypothalamus c) Anterior hypothalamus d) Posterior hypothalamus	K1	CO1
	2	_____ involves disturbance of consciousness with a reduced ability to focus, sustain, or shift their attention that develops over a short period of time (hours to days) and fluctuates during the day. a) Parkinson’s disease b) Dementia c) Amnesia d) Delirium	K2	CO1
2	3	Area of the brain involved in speech production, situated in the left frontal lobe is: a) Broca’s area b) Wernicke’s area c) Broadmann area 18 d) Primary motor cortex	K1	CO2
	4	A condition in which brain damage impairs a person’s ability to recognize faces is: a) Buccofacial Apraxia b) Prosopagnosia c) Alexia d) Facial paresis	K2	CO2
3	5	Which of the following is not a part of Balint’s syndrome? a) Failure to acknowledge blindness b) Optic ataxia c) Oculomotor apraxia d) Simultanagnosia	K1	CO3
	6	A condition in which a person is unable to point to or name any of his body parts when asked is known as: a) Asomatognosia b) Autotopagnosia c) Microsomatognosia d) Autoscopy	K2	CO3
4	7	The parvocellular and magnocellular cells are found in: a) Retina b) Visual cortex c) Lateral geniculate nucleus d) Optical nerve	K1	CO4
	8	What area of the brain is found to be involved in difficulties in relating written letters to corresponding sounds in dyslexia? a) Temporo-parietal areas b) Cerebellum c) Corpus callosum d) Limbic system	K2	CO4
5	9	Which of the following is a type of structural imaging technique? a) EEG b) PET c) MRI d) SPECT	K1	CO5
	10	The EEG wave corresponding to the awake or alert state is: a) Alpha b) Delta c) Theta d) Beta	K2	CO5

Cont...

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.	Analyse the Nature and Scope of Neuropsychology.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Examine the role of Meninges, Ventricles and Cerebrospinal fluid in Brain function.		
2	12.a.	Explain the Orbitofrontal dysfunction and its association to personality.	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Explain the emotional and Motivational changes that occur in a person suffering from seizure disorder.		
3	13.a.	What is Gerstmann's syndrome? Analyze its clinical features.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Compare the types and features of Spatial dyslexia.		
4	14.a.	Explain Visual Agnosia and how it is assessed.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Compare and contrast the neurological correlates of Hyperactivity and Cerebral palsy.		
5	15.a.	Outline the various EEG waveforms and their relevance.	K3	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Summarize the role of functional brain assessment.		

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	Elaborate on the significance of Brain lateralization and Brain Dominance in functioning.	K5	CO1
2	17	What is aphasia? Differentiate between Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia.	K4	CO2
3	18	Examine the Neuroanatomical and Functional correlates of Parietal Lobe.	K4	CO3
4	19	Explain the Neurological basis of Learning Disorder.	K5	CO4
5	20	Examine in detail the various neurophysiological assessments emphasizing their Usage.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z END