

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025  
(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	What is the name of the branch of psychology that studies how the brain and the nervous system affect cognition and behavior? a) Psychobiology                      b) Neurology c) Neuropsychology                  d) Neuroscience	K1	CO1
	2	Show the technique that involves cutting or damaging the connections between the two hemispheres of the brain, usually to treat severe epilepsy? a) Psychosurgery                      b) Commissurotomy c) Lobotomy                              d) Craniotomy	K2	CO2
2	3	Which of the following is a function of the prefrontal cortex, located in the frontal lobe? a) Control of voluntary movement    b) Speech production c) Emotional regulation                  d) Visual processing	K1	CO1
	4	Relate a function of the amygdala, located in the medial temporal lobe. a) Processing pitch, loudness, and location of sounds b) Processing meaning, syntax, and prosody of speech c) Processing facial expressions, gestures, and body language d) Processing visual features, such as color, shape, and motion	K2	CO1
3	5	Which of the following is NOT a symptom of Balint's syndrome? a) Oculomotor apraxia                  b) Optic ataxia c) Visual simultagnosia                  d) Visual agnosia	K1	CO1
	6	Translate the phenomenon that occurs when a person can perceive an object but cannot name it, due to damage to the connection between the temporal and parietal lobes. a) Anomia                                  b) Agraphia c) Alexia                                      d) Acalculia	K2	CO2
4	7	Which of the following is the name of the part of the occipital lobe that receives and interprets information from the retinas of the eyes. a) Primary visual cortex                  b) Secondary visual cortex c) Lateral geniculate bodies              d) Lingula	K1	CO1
	8	Demonstrate the phenomenon that occurs when a person can perceive an object but cannot name it, due to damage to the connection between the temporal and parietal lobes. a) Anomia                                  b) Agraphia                      c) Alexia                      d) Acalculia	K2	CO2
5	9	Choose the approach that involves tailoring the test selection and administration to the specific needs and characteristics of each individual, and is often used in clinical settings. a) Fixed battery approach                  b) Flexible battery approach c) Process approach                          d) Ecological approach	K1	CO1
	10	Show subtest of the Wechsler Memory Scale-IV that assesses recognition memory for faces and scenes. a) Faces I and II                              b) Family Pictures I and II c) Visual Memory Index                      d) Brief Cognitive Status Exam	K2	CO2

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.	Summarize basic anatomy of the brain.	K2	CO3
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Explain scope of neuro psychology.		
2	12.a.	Develop motor cortex.	K3	CO2
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Construct memory dysfunction.		
3	13.a.	Build the effects of somato perceptual disorder.	K3	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	Outline disorders of bodyscheme.		
4	14.a.	Sketch visual pathways dysfunctions.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Classify types of learning disabilities.		
5	15.a.	Discover various brain imaging techniques.	K4	CO2
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Examine the uses of neuropsychological 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	Classify common neurological disorders.	K4	CO3
2	17	Dissect the anatomical and functional organization of temporal lobe.	K4	CO3
3	18	Identify the various disorders of posterior parietal lobe.	K3	CO4
4	19	Highlight various developmental disorders due to occipital lobe involvement.	K4	CO5
5	20	A 23, year old man, sustained a mild head injury due to road traffic accident, he developed symptoms of disorientation, memory disturbances, decide what test can be administered for assessing the same.	K6	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END