

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)
MSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026
(Second Semester)

Branch- **CLINICAL 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 neuroimaging technique primarily measures the brain's electrical activity through scalp electrodes? i) PET (ii) MRI (iii) EEG (iv) CT	K3	CO1
	2	Which technique is mainly used to study changes in blood oxygenation related to brain activity? (i) SPECT (ii) fMRI (iii) CT (iv) ERP	K3	CO1
2	3	Which area of the frontal lobe is most strongly associated with planning, reasoning, and executive control? i) Occipital cortex (ii) Prefrontal cortex iii) Temporal cortex (iv) Parietal cortex	K4	CO2
	4	According to Rolls's theory of orbito-frontal function, the orbito-frontal cortex is mainly involved in i) Visual perception (ii) Stimulus-reward processing iii) Hearing and language (iv) Balance and posture	K4	CO2
3	5	Prosopagnosia refers to inability to recognize: i) Colours (ii) Faces iii) Sounds iv) Smells	K4	CO3
	6	Which of the following is a cardinal feature of Parkinson's disease? i) Bradykinesia ii) Blindness iii) Aphasia iv) Agnosia	K4	CO3
4	7	Broca's aphasia is mainly characterized by i) Fluent but meaningless speech ii) Non-fluent speech with relatively preserved comprehension iii) Complete loss of memory iv) Visual hallucinations	K5	CO4
	8	The most common cause of dementia is i) Epilepsy ii) Alzheimer's disease iii) Dyslexia iv) Anxiety disorder	K5	CO4
5	9	The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS) is mainly used to assess i) Personality traits ii) Intelligence and cognitive ability iii) Emotional conflicts iv) Motor reflexes	K5	CO5
	10	Which neuropsychological battery is strongly associated with Alexander Luria's approach? i) MMPI ii) Stanford-Binet iii) Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery iv) Beck Depression Inventory	K5	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.	Explain the history and development of neuropsychology as a scientific discipline.	K3	CO1
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Describe the major Biochemical methods used to study the structure of nervous system.		
2	12.a.	What is meant by Theory of Mind? How is it related to the frontal lobe?	K4	CO2
		(OR)		
	12.b.	Explain any four cognitive, sensory and motor symptoms of frontal lobe dysfunction.		
3	13.a.	Explain disorders of perception with reference to blindsight, agnosias, prosopagnosia, landmark agnosia, and unilateral spatial neglect.	K4	CO3
		(OR)		
	13.b.	Describe symptoms of ataxia, apraxia, and hemiplegia.		
4	14.a.	Explain the different types of aphasia with special reference to sensory, production, conduction, transcortical, and global aphasia.	K5	CO4
		(OR)		
	14.b.	Discuss schizophrenia with reference to its subtypes and neuropathology.		
5	15.a.	Explain the principles of neuropsychological assessment and discuss the practical issues involved in the choice of tests.	K5	CO5
		(OR)		
	15.b.	Describe neuropsychological assessment of children and explain the common faults in conducting and reporting assessment results.		

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 major methods used to study brain function and structure of human brain.	K1	CO1
2	17	Explain the anatomy and functions of the frontal lobe. Discuss the role of the frontal lobes in, social behaviour.	K1	CO2
3	18	Define movement disorders. Discuss the clinical features, neuropathology, treatment of Parkinson's disease.	K2	CO3
4	19	Explain Alzheimer's disease and its etiology, clinical features, and neuropsychological changes.	K1	CO4
5	20	Explain the Halstead-Reitan Battery (OR) Luria-Nebraska Neuropsychological Battery as important methods of neuropsychological assessment.	K5	CO5