

## Psychology (SS2019)

## Sessional-II Exam

Date: April 12, 2025

Course Instructor(s):

Ms. Maira Asif

Ms. Aisha Bano

Total Time (Hr): 1

Total Marks: 38

Total Questions: 3

Roll No.

Section

Student Signature

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Please **submit this question paper** by solving the Objective part on page 2 of this sheet and use the answer sheet to attempt the Subjective part. Overwritten answers in Objective type will be marked zero.

**Attempt all the questions!**

Objective part (16)			Subjective part (22)			Marks (38)	
Q-1 (A)	(B)	(C)	Q-2 (I)	(II)	(III)	Q-3	Total/ Obtained
10	4	2	4	3	5	10	38

### SUBJECTIVE TYPE

**Question 2:** Give short answers to the following questions

[Marks:12 CLO-2]

**I. Explain the interference theory of forgetting.**

[Marks:4 CLO-2]

This theory proposes that people forget information because of competition from other material.

Two kinds of Interference:

1. **Retroactive interference**

When new information (List B) impairs the retention of previously learned information (List A).  
(material learned later disrupts the retrieval of information that was learned earlier)

2. **Proactive interference**

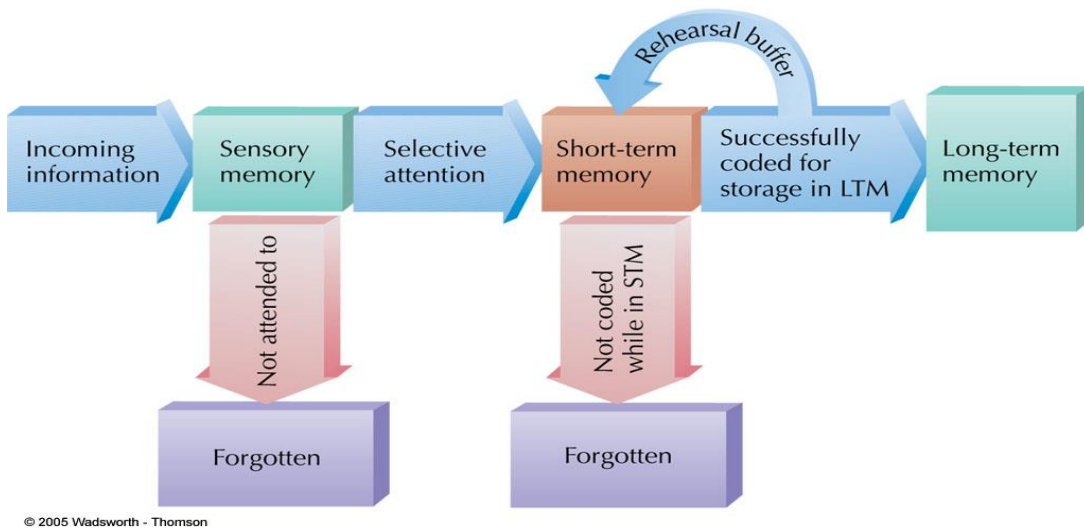
When previously learned information (List A) interferes with the retention of new information.  
(information learned earlier disrupts the recall of newer material)

**II. Explain stages of memory with the help of a diagram/flowchart.**

[Marks:3 CLO-2]

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III. Draw a pyramid diagram representing Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and label its levels. [Marks:5 CLO-2]



**Question 3: Write detailed answer to the following question.**

**[Marks:10 CLO-1,2,3]**

### I. Case Study: Financial Analyst Facing Memory Impairment

A 35-year-old financial analyst, Emaad, was working under extreme stress due to market volatility and an upcoming high-stakes investment presentation. One evening, after weeks of overwork and sleep deprivation, he collapsed at his desk. Upon waking up in the hospital, Emaad experienced significant memory issues. He could not recall events from the past six months, including the details of a major investment deal he had been working on. He remembered his early career experiences and university education but struggled with recent memories. He could still analyze financial reports, use financial software, and make basic calculations, but he had difficulty learning new client details or memorizing stock trends. If given a set of financial data to memorize, he could recall it immediately but forgot it within half a minute. Identify types of Amnesia and Memories in the given scenario following its rationale.

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### Types of Amnesia and Memories Identified in the Scenario

1. **Retrograde Amnesia** – Bilal is unable to recall events from the past six months, including the details of a major investment deal.
2. **Anterograde Amnesia** – Bilal struggles to retain new information, such as client details or stock trends.
3. **Short-Term Memory** – He can recall financial data immediately but forgets it within 30 seconds.
4. **Episodic Memory** – He remembers his early career experiences and university education but not recent work-related events.
5. **Procedural Memory** – He can still analyze financial reports, use financial software, and perform calculations, indicating his procedural memory is intact.

### OBJECTIVE TYPE

#### Question 1:

A) Match Column A with Column B and write the correct **alphabet answer** in Column C.

[Marks:10 CLO-1]

Note: Column A has only one correct answer in Column B.

Column A	Column B	Column C
1) Carl Jung	A) Ancestral memories	<b>F</b>
2) Amygdala	B) Fear and Aggression	<b>B</b>
3) Anal Stage	C) Observational Learning	<b>K</b>
4) Archetypes	D) Extraversion-introversion	<b>A</b>
5) Alfred Adler	E) Self-improvement and perfection	<b>H</b>
6) Albert Bandura	F) Personal & Collective Unconscious	<b>C</b>
7) Recall measure	G) Reproduce information without any cues	<b>G</b>
8) Eysenck's Theory	H) Birth order as personality governing factor	<b>D</b>
9) Striving for superiority	I) Most forgetting happens quickly after learning	<b>E</b>
10) Ebbinghaus's forgetting curve	J) Regulation of higher mental processes such as planning & decision making	<b>I</b>
	K) Toilet training as a systematic effort to regulate child's biological urges	

#### B) Fill in the blanks

[Marks:4 CLO-1]

1. Fixation at **Oral stage** can lead to habits like smoking or overeating.
2. In psychoanalytic approach, the boy comes to resolve the **Oedipus Complex** by identifying conflict with his father.
3. **Alzheimer disease**, a progressive brain disorder that leads to a gradual and irreversible decline in cognitive abilities.

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4. **Cue dependent forgetting** is forgetting that occurs when there are insufficient retrieval cues to rekindle information that is in memory.

**C) Encircle the answer as True or False**

**[Marks:2 CLO-1]**

1. The term Repression is also called “motivated forgetting” by Carl Jung. T / **False**
2. Attention is essentially needed to store the information in working memory. **True** / F
3. Congruence is the degree of disparity between one’s self-concept and one’s actual experience. T / **False**
4. Self-esteem needs described as the drive toward personal growth and fulfillment of potential. T / **False**

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**Good Luck!**