

# **SS-2003: Psychology**

## **(Part B)**

Saturday, 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2023

**Course Instructor**

**Nagina Safdar**

Serial No:

**Final Exam**

**Total Time: 2 Hours  
and 35 Min**

**Marks: 50**

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Signature of Invigilator

\_\_\_\_\_  
Student Name

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Roll No.

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Course Section

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Student Signature

**DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION BOOK OR START UNTIL INSTRUCTED.**

**Instructions:**

1. This paper comprises of two parts, Part A and Part B. **Part A is mandatory to be attempted before part B.**
2. Attempt on question paper. Attempt all of them. Read the question carefully, understand the question, and then attempt it.
3. No additional sheet will be provided for rough work. Use the back of the last page for rough work.
4. If you need more space write on the back side of the paper and clearly mark question and part number etc.
5. After asked to commence the exam, please verify that you have **Seven (7)** different printed pages including this title page. There are a total of **3** questions in part B.
6. Calculator sharing is strictly prohibited.
7. Use permanent ink pens only. Any part done using soft pencil will not be marked and cannot be claimed for rechecking.

	<b>Q-1 (Part A)</b>	<b>Q-2 (Part B)</b>	<b>Q-3 (Part B)</b>	<b>Q-4 (Part B)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Marks Obtained</b>					
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>75</b>

## Question 2 Definitions [10 x 1 = 10 Marks]

**Question: Define the following precisely and give examples as applicable.**

### **I. Blind Spot**

It is a region in Retina that lacks photoreceptor cells (rods and cones) so the light falling at this spot does not form any image.

### **II. Free Association**

Free association — a tool used in psychoanalysis — aims to deepen your self-understanding by looking at whatever thoughts, words, or images come freely to your mind. During a free association session, your therapist may ask you to share anything that is on your mind, such as memories, words, images, or daydreams. The main aim is to get access to Unconscious

### **III. Fluid Intelligence**

Fluid intelligence involves the ability to reason and think flexibly, without using prior knowledge and learning.

### **IV. Binge Eating**

The consumption of large quantities of food in a short period of time (2 hours), typically as part of an eating disorder.

### **V. Non-sense Syllables**

Hermann Ebbinghaus (1885) invented the 3-letter nonsense syllable (e.g., GUX, VEC, etc.) in order to eliminate the effects of prior familiarity.

Non-sense syllables have no meaning.

### **VI. Mental Age (in terms of Binet's Scale)**

Mental age (mental level) was developed as a means of measuring a child's mental ability using intelligence tests. So, an 8 year old who passes the 10 year-old's test would have mental age of 10.

## **VII. Figure and Ground (in terms of Gestalt Psychology)**

The figure-ground principle states that people instinctively perceive objects as either being in the foreground or the background. The figure have lines or contours and appears to be at front. The ground is usually shapeless and appears to be at the background.

## **VIII. Anxiety**

Anxiety is a feeling of fear, dread, and uneasiness. It might cause you to sweat, feel restless and tense, and have a rapid heartbeat. It can be a normal reaction to stress.

## **IX. Avoidant Coping**

Avoidance coping involves cognitive and behavioral efforts oriented toward denying, minimizing, or otherwise avoiding dealing directly with stressful demands.

## **X. Health (Definition by WHO)**

The WHO constitution states: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

### **Question 3 Short Questions [4 x 5 = 20 Marks].**

#### **I. Draw a neat and labelled diagram of Human eye OR Human ear.**

Proper diagram (as done in lecture slides) showing structures within ear or eye and 7-8 parts are labelled.

## II. How systematic desensitization is used to reduce client's phobic reactions?

The process of systematic desensitization occurs in three steps.

The first step is to identify the hierarchy of fears.

The second step is to learn relaxation or coping techniques.

Finally, the individual uses these techniques to manage their fear during a situation from the hierarchy.

## III. What are the differences between SM, STM and LTM in terms of definition, duration, capacity and reception of information?

**Sensory memory** is a brief storage of information in humans wherein information is momentarily registered until it is recognized,

Information is received through sense organs

Capacity is large.

Duration is fraction of a second.

**Short-term memory** is the capacity to store a small amount of information in mind and keep it available for a short time.

When we pay attention to information in SM, it enters into STM.

Capacity is the magic number 7 plus minus 2.

Duration is upto 30 Seconds

**Long-term memory** refers to unlimited storage information to be maintained for long periods, even for life.

When information in STM is rehearsed, it enters into LTM.

Capacity is unlimited

Duration can be lifetime.

**IV. Afaq has been a good student throughout the academic year but he has been missing classes for few weeks now. When he comes to class, he does not seem attentive and fails to respond to questions about the content being taught. He is continuously failing to deliver his assignments on deadlines. He is also not hanging out with his friends as he used to. He appears gloomy, spends all his time alone and gets irritable if anyone tries interacting with him. He also had a physical fight with a cafeteria work on minor issue. His hygiene also appears neglected. Using 4 Ds write the abnormalities in this scenario.**

Distress:

He appears gloomy, spends all his time alone and gets irritable if anyone tries interacting with him.

Dysfunction:

He has been missing classes for few weeks now. When he comes to class, he does not seem attentive and fails to respond to questions about the content being taught. He is continuously failing to deliver his assignments on deadlines.

Dangerousness:

He also had a physical fight with a cafeteria work on minor issue

Deviance:

His hygiene also appears neglected. He is also not hanging out with his friends as he used to

## **Question 4 Long Questions [2 x 10 = 20 Marks]**

**I. Give an overview of different theories of Intelligence. Which theory best describes the concept of intelligence? Give at least 3 reasons to support your answer.**

- Overview of Spearman's g and s factor theory, Gardner's multiple intelligence (mention 9 intelligences), Tri archaic theory (3 facets with definitions) .... 7 marks
- Best theory support ... 3 reasons ... 3 marks

## II. Give a detailed account of one Objective and one Projective test used for personality measurement. (5+5)

### Objective Test MMPI

The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) is the most common psychometric test devised to assess personality traits and psychopathology.

The MMPI was developed in the 1930s and published through the University of Minnesota in 1942 by Stuart Hathaway and Charley McKinley. Testing is administered through 567 true or false items using a booklet with an accompanying answer sheet..

MMPI is comprised of 14 scales. The first four ‘content scales’ judge the validity of the test attempt and include:

- ? to represent the number of questions completed incorrectly, either with no attempt or both ‘true’ and ‘false’ selected
- L for ‘Lie’ to represent an attempt by the respondent to misrepresent themselves in a more positive light
- F or ‘frequency’ to gauge random response as well as the respondent’s exaggeration or downplaying of symptoms
- K to gauge ‘defensiveness,’ or evasion of stressful content

The 10 remaining scales known as ‘clinical scales’ are designed to measure for the presence of psychiatric syndromes, including:

- 1 or ‘Hs’ for hypochondriasis
- 2 or ‘D’ for depression
- 3 or ‘Hy’ for hysteria
- 4 or ‘Pd’ for psychopathic deviate
- 5 or ‘Mf’ for the continuum of masculinity-femininity
- 6 or ‘Pa’ for paranoia
- 7 or ‘Pt’ for psychasthenia or obsessive-compulsive tendency
- 8 or ‘Sc’ for schizophrenia
- 9 or ‘Ma’ for mania
- 0 or ‘Si’ for social introversion.

### Projective Test Rorschach Inkblot Test

The Rorschach inkblot test is a type of projective assessment in which subjects look at 10 ambiguous inkblot images and describe what they see in each one.

In the Rorschach inkblot test, the person is asked to describe what they see in ambiguous inkblot images. The therapist then interprets the person's answers. This [projective test](#) often appears in popular culture and is frequently portrayed as a way of revealing a person's unconscious thoughts, motives, or desires.

One at a time, the person being tested is shown each inkblot and asked to describe what they see. There are no right or wrong answers, and you can see more than one thing. The clinician then records the responses verbatim. Next, the clinician begins the inquiry phase. As they hold up the same cards one by one, the participant is asked to point out the location of their response and why they see what they see.

Responses to the Rorschach test are typically scored on the basis of

- the location in the blot of the thing seen,
- the kind of stimulus characteristic emphasized (e.g., form or colour), and
- the content of the percept (e.g., animal)
- Popular or Original Response

