

## Psychology (SS2019)

## Sessional-II Exam

Date: November 2, 2024

Course Instructor(s):

Ms. Sehar Waheed

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Total Time (Hrs): 1

Total Marks: 40

Total Questions: 3

Obtained Marks:

Roll No

Section

Student Signature

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Attach this question paper with your answer sheet. Solve the Objective part on this page and use the answer sheet to attempt the Subjective part of the paper. Overwritten answers in Objective type will be marked zero!

**Attempt all the questions!**

### Q1: OBJECTIVE TYPE

A) Match Column A with Column B and write the correct ***alphabet answer*** in Column C. [Marks:10 CLO-1]

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Adler	A) ID, Ego, Superego	1 (E)
2. Freud	B) Ancestral memories	2 (A)
3. Rogers	C) Collective unconscious	3 (F)
4. Oral stage	D) Self-disciplined vs weak willed	4 (G)
5. McClelland	E) Birth order impact on personality	5 (H)
6. Archetypes	F) Person-centered theory of personality	6 (B)
7. Congruence	G) Smoking and overeating are fixations	7 (J)
8. MMPI, BAI, CPI	H) i. Achievement ii. Affiliation iii. Power	8 (I)
9. Jung Psychology	I) Self-report inventories with a series of questions	9 (C)
10. Conscientiousness	J) When the self-concept reasonably accurate to reality	10 (D)

### B) Fill in the blanks

[Marks:8 CLO-1]

- Projective test HTP stands for **House Tree Person**
- Need for food, water and oxygen are **Primary** motives
- Hierarchy of needs in a pyramid of 5 levels was proposed by **Abraham Maslow**
- Semantic** and **Episodic** are the subdivisions of Declarative Memory
- Retroactive** interference occurs when material is difficult to retrieve because of subsequent exposure to other material
- Proactive** interference refers to difficulty in retrieving material as a result of the interference of previously learned material.
- Forgetting that occurs when there are insufficient retrieval cues to rekindle information that is in memory is called **Cue-dependent forgetting**

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8. Self-concept is defined as a collection of beliefs about one's own nature, unique qualities, and typical behavior.

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### Subjective Part

**Q2: Give short answers to the following questions**

**[Marks:13 CLO-1,2]**

**I. Define types of Motivation with example.**

**[Marks:4 CLO-1]**

- i) Intrinsic motivation + example (1+1 mark)
- ii) Extrinsic motivation + example (1+1 mark)

**II. Explain Ego Defense Mechanisms by Sigmund Freud (any 3).**

**[Marks:4 CLO-2]**

If student defines the term DM before explaining (1 mark), each DM (1+1+1)

**III. How behavioural approach to personality explains personality development?**

**[Marks: 5 CLO-2]**

- Definition of Behaviourism or Behavioural approach/ behaviour (1 mark)
- Operant conditioning defined (1 mark)
- Explained the role of reinforcement and punishment in detail (3 marks)

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**Q3: Following is a scenario reported by the wife of Mr. Richard. Read it carefully and answer the questions followed by its rationale on the answer sheet.**

**[Marks:09 CLO-1,3]**

(.5 for correct answer and 1 mark for the relevant rationale).

My husband Richard is 72 years old and retired five years ago after working as a mechanical engineer for 40 years. Over the past year, I have noticed changes in his behavior. He has always been sharp with numbers and problem-solving, but now he often forgets simple things, like where he placed his keys (6A) or how to operate the television with remote controller (1, 2A) . Lately, it has become more concerning. Two weeks ago, he forgot the way back home from the grocery store (1, 2), even though it's only a 10-minute walking distance. In addition, a few days ago, he started having trouble following conversations (1), often repeating questions or losing track of the topic (3) . Richard has also become increasingly irritable (5), especially when he can't remember something (3). I've noticed him withdrawing from family and friends. During our daughter's visit last month, Richard did not recognize her (6D, 2) immediately by mistaking her for someone else. This was heartbreaking for us. Recently, his coordination has also worsened. He knocked over a glass of water when trying to drink, and yesterday while parking the car, he accidentally hit the curb, causing minor damage to the car. I'm worried because Richard was always so independent and active, and these changes have been quite sudden and overwhelming. I'm not sure if this is part of normal aging or if something more serious is happening. I want to get help, but Richard gets frustrated (5) whenever I bring it up.

**1. Which disorder Richard is suffering from?**

**a. Alzheimer**      b. Depression      c. Parkinson's      d. Schizophrenia      e. Obsessive-Compulsive

**Rationale** for choosing the option

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### 2. Which type of memory problem Richard is experiencing through?

- a. Short-term memory loss      b. Long-term memory loss      **c. Both A and B**  
d. Procedural memory loss.      e. Semantic memory loss

**Rationale** for choosing the option

### 3. What type of amnesia could explain Richard's symptoms?

- a. Anterograde Amnesia      b. Retrograde Amnesia      c. Epilepsy      **d. Both A & B**      e. Korsakoff syndrome

**Rationale** for choosing the option

### 4. Which part(s) of the brain is/are responsible for his difficulty in remembering familiar places and faces?

- a. Medulla      b. Amygdala      c. Thalamus      **d. Hippocampus**      e. Both B & D

**Rationale** for choosing the option

### 5. Which part of Richard's brain is involved in him being irritable?

- a. Medulla      **b. Amygdala**      c. Hypothalamus      d. Hippocampus      e. None of these

**Rationale** for choosing the option

### 6. Which measure of forgetting is used for Richard in the given scenario?

- a. Recall      b. Relearning      c. Cue-dependent      d. Recognition      **e. Both A & D**

**Rationale** for choosing the option