



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

First Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111 / PSY-11124

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Note: Attempt all questions on question paper. Cutting, double marking and overwriting is not allowed and will be considered as mistake.

Q.I. Encircle the correct option: (10)

1. Indepth data from single individual can be collected through

- a) Observation method
- b) Case history method
- c) Survey method
- d) None of the above

2. PNS stands for

- a) Peripheral Nervous System
- b) Polynomial Nervous System
- c) Positron Nervous System
- d) Plasticity of Nervous System

3. Self- actualization is the _____ motive

- a) Sociogenic
- b) Biogenic
- c) Biochemical
- d) Sociological

4. The concept of classical conditioning was given by

- a) Pavlov
- b) Freud
- c) Skinner
- d) Maslow

5. The term unconsciousness was coined by

- a) Watson
- b) Freud
- c) Skinner
- d) Adler

P.T.O.

(D.T.O.)

6. If injury to hippocampus occurs, it effects the
- a) Sensation
 - b) Vision
 - c) Memory
 - d) Hearing
7. What is the variable called that a researcher manipulates in an experiment?
- a. Dependent variable
 - b. Independent variable
 - c. Control variable
 - d. Extraneous variable
8. The first psychological lab was established in
- a) 1779
 - b) 1789
 - c) 1879
 - d) 1979
9. Sudden blinking of eyes on very bright light is due to
- a) Autonomic nervous system
 - b) Central nervous system
 - c) Myelin sheath
 - d) Cell body
10. What is the name for forgetting events that occurred before an injury?
- a) Anterograde amnesia
 - b) Retrograde amnesia
 - c) Motivated forgetting
 - d) Source amnesia



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Course Code: APSY-111 / PSY-11124

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Note: Attempt all questions on separate sheet. There is no choice.

Q.II. Give short answers (20)

- i) What is neuron? (2)
- ii) What is meant by master gland? (2)
- iii) Differentiate between Sensation and Perception. (4)
- iv) Differentiate between Binocular and Monocular cues. (4)
- v) What are the functions of Myelin sheath?(2)
- vi) Physiological changes during emotions (4)
- vii) What is meant by insight learning? (2)

Q.III. Answer the following questions: (30)

1. Define Motivation. What is the difference between Biogenic and Sociogenic motives?
(3+12)
2. Define memory. What are different processes of memory? What are the causes of forgetting?
(3+6+6)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

First Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Introduction to Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-111-A

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Note: Attempt all questions on question paper. Cutting, double marking and overwriting is not allowed and will be considered as mistake.

Q.I. Encircle the correct option: (10)

1. Psychology can be defined as
 - a) Scientific study of mind and behaviour
 - b) Scientific study of behaviour
 - c) Scientific study of brain
 - d) Study of mind only

2. Retinal disparity is the _____ cue
 - a) Monocular
 - b) Binocular
 - c) Convergence
 - d) Trichromatic

3. Data on large scale can be collected through
 - a) Observation method
 - b) Case history method
 - c) Survey method
 - d) None of the above

4. The part of eye which acts like the shutter of the camera is
 - a) Iris
 - b) Cornea
 - c) Cochlea
 - d) Pupil

5. In case of deception, the researcher should give _____ after completion of research
 - a) Plagiarism
 - b) Confidentiality
 - c) Privacy
 - d) Debriefing

P.T.O.

6. Neuron is the basic unit of _____ system
- a) Digestive
 - b) Nervous
 - c) Circulatory
 - d) Excretory
7. Altruism mean
- a) Anti-social behaviour
 - b) Aggressive behaviour
 - c) Helping behaviour
 - d) Violent behaviour
8. The experiments of classical conditioning were done by
- a) Pavlov
 - b) Freud
 - c) Skinner
 - d) Watson
9. The father of Psychoanalysis was
- a) Watson
 - b) Freud
 - c) Skinner
 - d) Adler
10. In what type of study does a researcher study an individual subject in depth?
- a) Naturalistic observation
 - b) Laboratory observation
 - c) Case study
 - d) Survey



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

First Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Introduction to Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-111-A

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Note: Attempt all questions on separate sheet. There is no choice.

Q.II. Give short answers (20)

- i) Define any two sub-fields of Psychology (2)
- ii) What is mental retardation? (2)
- iii) Differentiate between sensation and perception. (4)
- iv) Differentiate between reinforcement and punishment (4)
- v) What are the causes of forgetting? (2)
- vi) Differentiate between motivation and emotions (4)
- vii) Define personality (2)

Q.III. Answer the following questions: (30)

1. Write a detailed note on Binocular cues. (10)
2. Define learning. What is classical conditioning? (10)
3. Define Intelligence. What are the stages of creativity? (10)



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Roll No.

Second Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Fundamentals of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-111

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Note. All Questions are Compulsory

(Objective Type)

Q1. Encircle the Right Options. (1 Mark each)

1. The basic assumption of humanistic theories include:

- a) Humans are basically good and worthy
- b) Humans are basically bad and unworthy and thus have to be reconditioned using learning principles
- c) There is a natural growth process that can be blocked by bad condition
- d) Both A and C

2. "Human beings respond to their subjective cognitions about their world rather than to the objective environment" is an argument for the effectiveness of:

- a) Primal therapy
- b) Freudian therapy
- c) Cognitive therapy
- d) Rankian therapy

3. A person behavior is usually attributed to external causes when all but one of the following conditions exist:

- a) Others act in the same way
- b) The person acts the same way at other times
- c) The person acts differently in other situations
- d) The person seems aware of the environment

4. An individual becomes a member of social group through the process of:

- a. Aging
- b. Socialization
- c. Learning
- d. Maturation

(P.T.O.)

5. Developmental psychologists believe that two factors that influence human development are:

- a) Motivation and emotion
- b) Self and others
- c) Genetic make up and experience
- d) Rewards and punishments

6. Motor skills are largely a result of:

- a) Learning
- b) Maturation process
- c) Practice
- d) Observing other

7. In Piaget's theory, the first two years of life are called the ---- stages:

- a) Paralinguistic
- b) Exploratory
- c) Sensorimotor
- d) Preoperational

8. The group in an experiment which receives no treatment is called:

- a) Control group
- b) Experimental group
- c) No group
- d) Both a & b

9. Studies demonstrate that greater genetic similarity is associated with greater similarity of attitudes:

- a) True
- b) False

10. Perfection is a problem that is most associated with the:

- a) Id
- b) Ego
- c) Superego
- d) Ego and superego



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Course Code: APSY-111

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

(Subjective Type)

Q2. Write Short Answers of All the following given Questions. (20 Marks)

1. Define Perception.
2. List any five names of Defense Mechanisms.
3. What is Observation?
4. Name different kinds of Thinking.
5. Define Personality.
6. What is Secondary Motivation?
7. Define Psychology.
8. What is Experimental Method?
9. Define Forgetting.
10. What is learning?

Q3. Attempt any Three Questions. Each Question Carries 10 Marks. (30 Marks)

1. Write a note on different Approaches in Psychology.
2. Explain theories of Emotions.
3. Differentiate between Primary and Secondary Motivation.
4. Write a note on Tools of Thinking.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Second Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Applied Areas of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-121

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q 1. Encircle (o) the best possible option of following statements. 01 mark each

1. Has long history of developing reliable and valid measures for assessing health-related factors.
 - a. Medicine
 - b. Health psychology
 - c. Counseling
2. Clinical _____ – intervene at the individual level to treat illness, slow or prevent disease progression, and reduce disability.
 - a. Doctor
 - b. Worker
 - c. Psychologist
3. Help people in making changes _____
 - a. Counselling
 - b. Psychotherapy
 - c. None os above
4. According to the _____, clinical psychology uses the principles of psychology to better understand, predict, and improve “intellectual, emotional, biological, psychological, social, and behavioral aspects of human functioning”
 - a. American Psychological Assosiation APA
 - b. American Board of Clinical Psychology (ABCP)
 - c. None of above
5. Pre and post natal issues are the part of _____ area of psychology
 - a. School psychology
 - b. Social psychology
 - c. Developmental psychology
6. Bio-psychosocial model , the social; factors including
 - a. Socio-economical
 - b. Socio- environmental
 - c. Both of above
7. Criminals are not in born they are produced by many reasons concept of
 - a. Developmental Psychology
 - b. Sports Psychology
 - c. Forensic Psychology
8. Employer and employee relationship can only study in the area of
 - a. IO
 - b. Clinical
 - c. Counseling
9. DSM stands for
 - a. Diagnostic scale for mental issues
 - b. Diagnostic and statistical manual
 - c. None of above
10. Counselor qualities are _____
 - a. Risk mistakes & admit making them
 - b. Growth orientation & Sense of humor
 - c. All of above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Second Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Applied Areas of Psychology
Course Code: APSY-121

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q 2. Write short answers of all following questions

2 marks each

1. Define Psychology and its scope
2. Which services are provided by Forensic Psychologists
3. Is there any need of Sport Psychologist in Pakistan
4. What are the various perspectives of Counseling Psychology
5. How Developmental Psychology works for the betterment of human beings

Q 3. What are the various perspectives of Clinical Psychology

10 marks

Q 4. How School and Educational Psychology support the education system in Pakistan

10 marks

Q 5. Write briefly about the basic concept of Organizational Psychology also mention its assessment and intervention techniques

10 marks



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Third Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Psychology-I (MAS)
Course Code: APSY-211/GEN-21418

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Encircle the correct options. (1 mark each)

1. Wilhelm Wundt is considered to the founder of _____.
 - a). Structuralism
 - b). Functionalism
 - c). Voluntarism
 - d). Pragmatism
2. In experimental method, the participants who don't receive any treatment are regarded as:
 - a). Experimental Psychology
 - b). Extraneous variable
 - c). Experimental group
 - d). Control group
3. The specialized cells that detect and transmit stimulus information to sensory nerves and brain are known as _____.
 - a). Axons
 - b). Sensory receptors
 - c). Sensory threshold
 - d). Wavelength
4. _____ stressed that the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
 - a). Gestalt psychologists
 - b). Humanistic psychologists
 - c). Cognitive psychologists
 - d). Experimental psychologists
5. In classical conditioning, the process of learning to respond to certain stimuli and not to respond to others is called _____.
 - a). Extinction
 - b). Acquisition
 - c). Generalization
 - d). Discrimination
6. Process of internal equilibrium is called _____.
 - a). Homeostasis
 - b). Autonomic Nervous system
 - c). Achievement
 - d). Biological basis of behavior

P.T.O.

7. Biologically, emotional changes occur due to _____.
- a). Limbic System
 - b). Pons
 - c). Cerebellum
 - d). Thalamus
8. Mnemonics are the techniques to enhance:
- a). Encoding
 - b). Memory
 - c). Storage
 - d). Retrieval
9. _____ means coping with novel situations for which we have no well-established response.
- a). Creativity
 - b). Deductive reasoning
 - c). Inductive reasoning
 - d). Problem solving
10. Doing volunteer work is an example of _____.
- a). Extrinsic motivation
 - b). Intrinsic motivation
 - c). Social support
 - d). Social approval



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Third Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychology-I (MAS)

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.

Course Code: APSY-211/GEN-21418

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 2 (Short Questions/Answers) (2 marks each)

1. Define Psychology.
2. Define Day book method.
3. Differentiate between sensation and perception.
4. What are the primary motives?
5. Briefly explain the process of thinking.
6. What is Classical Conditioning?
7. Differentiate between retroactive and proactive inhibition.
8. Define emotion.
9. Give an example of semantic memory.
10. Define absolute threshold.

Part 3 (Long Answers/Questions) (10 marks each)

1. What are the research methods in Psychology?
2. Give a detailed account of Operant Conditioning.
3. Give a comparative analysis of all the three major theories of emotions.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Third Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Cognitive Psychology
Course Code: APSY-231

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Encircle the correct response (Total Marks: 10)

1. Another name for the cell body of the neuron is:

- a. Dendrite
- b. Myelin
- c. Soma
- d. Axon

2. What is the job of the sodium pump?

- a. It separates positive ions and places them all inside the axon.
- b. It is responsible for keeping the axon charged by returning and keeping sodium ions outside the axon membrane.
- c. It generates an electrical current when the positive ions rush into the axon.
- d. It generates an electrical current when the negative ions rush into the axon.

3. The greatest density of cones exists in which part of the eye?

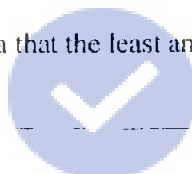
- a. Cornea
- b. Lens
- c. Pupil
- d. Fovea

4. The name of the transparent protective coating over the front part of the eye is:

- a. Lens
- b. Iris
- c. Pupil
- d. Cornea

5. Weber's law can best be defined as:

- a. The smallest change in stimulation that can be detected 50 percent of the time
- b. The principle that the just-noticeable difference for any given sense is a constant proportion of the stimulation being judged
- c. The principle that there is an adjustment of sensation levels depending on the stimulation received
- d. The idea that the least amount of energy detected in stimulation only occurs 50 percent of the time



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P.T.O.

6. The theory of color that best explains color afterimage is:
- a. The volley theory
 - b. The trichromatic theory
 - c. The opponent-process theory
 - d. The subtractive color theory
7. In operant conditioning, the Premack Principle states that:
- a. Punishment is ineffective.
 - b. Primary reinforcers are used to reinforce desirable behavior.
 - c. Punishment is effective when paired with an aversive stimulus.
 - d. Acquiring a desired behavior from an individual can be effectively used as a reinforcer for another, less desirable activity.
8. Which of the following brain structures plays an important role in memory storage, from STM to LTM?
- a. Thalamus
 - b. Hypothalamus
 - c. Amygdala
 - d. Hippocampus
9. Which type of memory is also referred to as working memory?
- a. Long-term memory
 - b. Short-term memory
 - c. Sensory memory
 - d. Semantic memory
10. Retrograde amnesia can best be defined as:
- a. Memory loss for events that occur after the time of the incident
 - b. Memory loss that occurs from childbirth
 - c. Memory loss for events that have occurred before the time of the incident
 - d. Memory loss without any specific cause



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Cognitive Psychology
Course Code: APSY-231

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

2. Give short answers. Each question carries 2 marks. (Total Marks: 20)

1. what is the function of blind spot?

کوہر مقام یا تاریک نقطہ بصری حس میں کیا کردار ادا کرتا ہے؟

2. What are the types of perceptual constancy?

ادرا کی استقامت کی اقسام کونسی ہیں؟

3. What is the difference between similarity and closure?

مشابہت اور تکمیل کے رجحان میں فرق بیان کیجئے۔

4. Differentiate between timber and pitch.

کیفیت آواز اور زروم میں فرق بیان کیجئے۔

5. Define law of effect in learning.

قانون تاثر کی تعریف بیان کیجئے۔

6. State the laws of learning?

آموزش کے قوانین بیان کیجئے۔

7. Differentiate between primary and secondary reinforcement.

بنیادی تقویت اور ثانوی تقویت میں فرق بیان کیجئے۔

8. Differentiate between gustatory and olfactory hallucination.

ذائقہ والے اور بو والے ہالوسینیشن میں فرق بیان کیجئے۔

9. What is meant by deductive and inductive reasoning?

استدلالی استدلال اور استقرائی استدلال سے کیا مراد ہے؟

10. Define memory.

حافظہ کی تعریف بیان کیجئے۔

3. Give brief answers. Each question carries 6 marks. (Total Marks: 30)

1. Explain the laws of perceptual constancy?

ادرا کی تنظیم کے قوانین بیان کیجئے۔

2. Differentiate between classical and operant conditioning?

کلاسیکی اور عاملانہ مشروطیت میں فرق بیان کیجئے۔

3. Explain the Young- Helmholtz's Trichometric theory.

ینگ، ہلم ہولٹز کا بصارت کا نظریہ بیان کیجئے۔

4. Write a note on the memory process.

عمل حافظہ پر نوٹ تحریر کیجئے۔

5. Explain theory of concept formation by Jean Piaget.

تعلقات کی تشکیل کے متعلق جین پیاجے کے نظریے کی وضاحت کیجئے۔



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part 1 (OBJECTIVE TYPE) (1 mark each)

Encircle the correct options.

1. Psychological weakening of response to a stimulus is called _____
 - a. Adaptation
 - b. Adjustment
 - c. Habituation
 - d. Learned Helplessness

2. Erosion signifies something
 - a. Taken away
 - b. Left behind
 - c. Disposed
 - d. Burned

3. The design of Minar-e-Pakistan is an example of _____
 - a. Folk design tradition
 - b. Grand design tradition
 - c. Normative theory
 - d. Procedural theory

4. Freezing and dazed response can be experienced during _____
 - a. Cataclysmic event
 - b. Personal stressor
 - c. Background stressor
 - d. Both a & b

5. To determine the possibility of a stimulus as stressor, _____ is required.
 - a. Sensation
 - b. Perception
 - c. Social cognition
 - d. Appraisal

6. _____ are shared travel corridors.
 - a. Paths
 - b. Nodes
 - c. Edges
 - d. Districts

7. Arousal is a heightening of brain activity by the arousal center of the brain known as the _____
 - a. Medulla
 - b. Thalamus
 - c. Reticular Formation
 - d. Pons

8. Discomfort and symptoms of illness with no clear disease as a result of for being in a specific building is called
 - a. Toxic Building Syndrome
 - b. Sick Building Syndrome
 - c. Asthma
 - d. Cancer

9. Relatively homogenous, small social structures of neighborhoods or business are called _____
 - a. Stock exchanges
 - b. Urban villages
 - c. Prosocial spaces
 - d. Business Avenues

10. The 'fit' between user needs or preferences and the physical features of a setting is known as _____
 - a. Constructivism
 - b. Determinism
 - c. Congruence
 - d. Adjustment



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Third Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Environmental Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-232

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 2 (Short Questions) (4 marks each)

1. Explain cognitive maps.
2. Briefly enlist the characteristics of natural disasters.
3. Briefly explain the phenomenon of urbanization.
4. What are the effects of environmental stressors?
5. Explain types of high density.

Part 3 (Brief Questions) (10 marks each)

1. What is Environmental Psychology? Explain its scope and history in detail.
2. Explain in detail the Stimulus Load perspective.
3. Describe in detail how work, learning and leisure environments are designed and how does they operates.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fourth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Psychology-II (MAS)
Course Code: APSY-212 / GEN-22418

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part 1 (OBJECTIVE TYPE) (1 mark each)

Encircle the correct options.

- i. Hans Selye is a major contributor of research on
 - a) Stress
 - b) Social Cognition
 - c) Consciousness
 - d) Personality theory
- ii. Phenomenon whereby information in our minds is accessible for verbal report, reasoning, and the control of behavior is called
 - a) Phenomenal consciousness
 - b) Access consciousness
 - c) Subjective consciousness
 - d) Objective consciousness
- iii. A _____ is a thought that can be adopted about specific types of individuals or certain ways of doing things
 - a) Attributions
 - b) Social cognition
 - c) Stereotype
 - d) Consciousness
- iv. Carl Rogers is most appropriately associated with
 - a). Rational Emotive Behavior Therapy
 - b). Behavior Modification
 - c). Client Centered Therapy
 - d). Non-directive Counseling
- v. According to Freud's theory of personality, Id operates on
 - a). Reality Principle
 - b). Morality Principle
 - c) Natural Principle
 - d). Pleasure Principle
- vi. The recurrent thoughts are known as
 - (a) Compulsions
 - (b) Mania
 - (c) Phobia
 - (d) Obsessions
- vii. Difficulty in falling asleep or staying asleep is known as
 - a) Insomnia
 - b) Lack of REM sleep
 - c) Narcolepsy
 - d) Sleep apnea
- viii. According to Psychoanalytic approach, Oedipus complex is developed in _____ stage
 - a) Oral
 - b) Phallic
 - c) Anal
 - d) Genital
- ix. The therapies which focus on personal experience and self-actualization constitutes
 - a) Psychoanalytic
 - b) Cognitive-Behavioral
 - c) Psychodynamic
 - d) Humanistic
- x. A person always going to wash his hands might be suffering from _____
 - a) Panic Disorder
 - b) Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
 - c) Bipolar I
 - d) Major Depression



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychology-II (MAS)
Course Code: APSY-212 / GEN-22418

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Part 2 (Answer shortly to the given Questions) (5 marks each)

1. What is the difference manic episode and Major depressive episode?
2. Briefly explain hypnosis.
3. How Personality is measured?
4. Explain Social cognition.

Part 3 (Answer briefly to the given Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain major Psychological Disorders.
2. Explain major Psychotherapies.
3. What is Consciousness? Explain in detail stages of sleep.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fourth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Cross Cultural Psychology
Course Code: APSY-241

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Instructions: Attempt ALL questions.

Q1 : Choose the best answer.

(10 Marks)

1. The view that supports judgement about other ethnic, national and cultural groups from observer's own ethnic, national and cultural group's outlook is _____
 - a. Multiculturalism
 - b. Ethnocentrism
 - c. Fundamentalism
 - d. None of the above
2. Everyday assumptions ranging from commonly held beliefs to individual opinions about psychological phenomena are _____ type of knowledge in cross cultural psychology.
 - a. Scientific
 - b. Popular
 - c. Ideological
 - d. Legal
3. A Pakistani researcher establishes that the educational level of family members and size of family are negatively correlated on a national level. Then _____ strategy will be used to identify similarities and differences in the relationships between education and family size in a sample of other countries.
 - a. Application-oriented
 - b. Comparativist
 - c. Equivalence
 - d. None of the above
4. _____ are generalized images that we have about groups of people, particularly about their underlying psychological characteristics or personality traits.
 - a. Stereotypes
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Prejudice
 - d. None of the above
5. A cultural heritage shared by a category of people with a common ancestral origin is _____.
 - a. Race
 - b. Nation
 - c. Ethnicity
 - d. Gender
6. A form of social influence in which individuals change their attitude or behaviour to adhere to a group or social norm is _____.
 - a. Compliance
 - b. Conformity
 - c. Sanctions
 - d. Obedience

P.T.O.

7. Recording behaviour in a natural environment is _____.
- Natural Observation
 - Surveys
 - Meta-analysis
 - None of the above
8. _____ refers to what words mean in a language.
- Lexicon
 - Syntax
 - Semantics
 - Pragmatics
9. The tendency of group members to exert less effort on a task than they would if they were working alone or when the size of the group is expanded is _____.
- Dogmatism
 - Social Loafing
 - Conformity
 - None of the above
10. The process through which we interpret, remember, and then use information about the world and ourselves is _____.
- Social perception
 - Social cognition
 - Values
 - None of the above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Cross Cultural Psychology
Course Code: APSY-241

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Give short answers.

(4X5=20 marks)

Q2: Explain translation and adaptation procedures in application of psychological tests across cultures.

Q3: Briefly explain two barriers to inter-cultural communication.

Q4: What are the psychological reasons people conform to the social norms?

Q5: What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?

Give brief answers.

(3X10=30 marks)

Q6: Write a note on any three methodological issues in cross-cultural research.

Q7: Explain the application of cross-cultural psychology in human rights, law and immigration.

Q8: Briefly describe ethnocentrism, acculturation and multiculturalism with examples.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.



Fourth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Ethical Issues in Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-242

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Part – I (Objective Portion)

Note: Attempt on Question paper

Question – 1: MCQ's: Encircle the Correct Answer

1- Which of the following are aims of the ethical codes by which psychology researchers operate?

- A. Protection of participants from distress
- B. Protection of the researcher from harm
- C. Protection of organizations involved in research from legal consequences
- D. All of the above

2. Which of the following is true about the use of deception in research?

- A. It should never be used
- B. If there is deception in a study, the participants may need to be debriefed
- C. The use of deception must be outweighed by other benefits of the study
- D. Both **b** and **c** are true

3- Which of the following is not an ethical guideline for conducting research with humans?

- A. Getting informed consent of the participant
- B. Telling participants they must continue until the study has been completed
- C. Keeping participants' identity anonymous
- D. Telling participants they are free to withdraw at any time

4- How do we distinguish between confidentiality and anonymity?

- A. Data collection can be described as anonymous if you do not know who has taken part in your study
- B. Confidentiality can be promised in circumstances when you know who has taken part in your study but you do not divulge this information to other people
- C. Both of the above
- D. Neither A nor B

P.T.O.

5. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. Misrepresenting and creating fraudulent data is dishonest
- B. Misrepresenting data is very easy to detect
- C. Misrepresenting data can be difficult to detect
- D. Breaking confidentiality is not a problem

6. Identify the term that refers to a post study interview in which all aspects of the study are revealed, reasons for the use of deception are given, and the participants' questions are answered?

- A. Desensitizing
- B. Debriefing
- C. Dehoaxing
- D. Deploying

7. IRB is an acronym for which of the following?

- A. Internal Review Board
- B. Institutional Rating Board
- C. Institutional Review Board
- D. Internal Request Board

8. The act of publishing the same data and results in more than one journal or publication refers to which of the following professional issues:

- A. Partial publication
- B. Duplicate publication
- C. Deception
- D. Full publication

9. The application of ethical principles rather than actual specified actions would refer to:

- a. Ethical Standards
- c. Morality

- b. Ethical dilemma
- d. Virtue ethics

10. Researchers can avoid the potential of social injury or risk for the participants in their research project if the researchers

- A. ensure the internal validity of their study.
- B. obtain informed consent from each participant.
- C. protect the confidentiality of participants' responses.
- D. avoid using deception in their research.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Ethical Issues in Psychology (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-242

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Part – II (Subjective Portion)

Question – 2:

Short Questions (20 Marks)

- 1- What is meant by competence? (2)
- 2- Differentiate between Privacy and Confidentiality? (4)
- 3- What is punishment in misuses of psychologists work? (2)
- 4- What are the ethics of record keeping? (2)
- 5- Write a brief note on Debriefing? (4)
- 6- How can we report on ethical violations? (2)
- 7- Discuss briefly professional ethics (4)

Question – 3:

Long Questions (15 Marks X 2 Question = 30 Marks)

- 1- What is meant by Ethical Standards? What are its General Principles?
- 2- What are the Ethical Standards for Human Relations: Respecting Diversity and Dual Role?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fourth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Gender Issue in Psychology (revised)
Course Code: APSY-243

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Encircle the correct options.

PART - OBJECTIVE TYPE

(1 mark each)

- i. _____ is a person's romantic or sexual attraction towards others.
 - a) Sexual Orientation
 - b) Masculinity
 - c) Transgender
 - d) Androgyny
- ii. Affective component of one's attitude towards sex characterized by demonstration of prejudice towards people based on their sex is called
 - a) Sex Stereotyping
 - b) Gender Discrimination
 - c) Sex discrimination
 - d) Sexism
- iii. All Pakistan Women Association (APWA) was established in
 - a) 1947
 - b) 1949
 - c) 1948
 - d) 1951
- iv. The behavior that is conducted with the intention to harm others is called _____
 - a) Hostile Aggression
 - b) Proactive Aggression
 - c) Instrumental Aggression
 - d) Reactive Aggression
- v. Bem Sex Role Inventory was developed in _____ by Sandra Bem.
 - a) 1973
 - b) 1943
 - c) 1974
 - d) 1984
- vi. Ministry of Women Development Pakistan was established as an independent ministry in _____
 - a) 2004
 - b) 2006
 - c) 2005
 - d) 2009
- vii. Females frequently considered having higher specialty in:
 - a) Spatial
 - b) Language
 - c) Mathematical
 - d) Cognitive
- viii. According to Psychoanalytic approach, development of gender occur in _____ stage
 - a) Oral
 - b) Phallic
 - c) Anal
 - d) Genital
- ix. Under the Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill 2011, the perpetrator can be sentenced up to maximum _____ imprisonment.
 - a) 10 years
 - b) 14 years
 - c) 12 years
 - d) 16 years
- x. Hudood Ordinances were enacted in _____
 - a) 1989
 - b) 1980
 - c) 1969
 - d) 1979



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fourth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Gender Issue in Psychology (revised)
Course Code: APSY-243

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

PART - II SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 2 (Answer shortly to the given Questions) (5 marks each)

1. What is the scope of Psychology of Gender?
2. Describe the concept "Gender as a Social Category" briefly.
3. What is Gender Stereotyping? Give examples.
4. Explain the concept of New Men and New Women in reference to gender issues in Psychology.

Part 3 (Answer briefly to the given Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain in detail the history of women and gender in Pakistan.
2. Discuss in detail the theories of aggression.
3. Give a detailed account of how affective, cognitive and behavioral components affect the gender roles and attitudes in men and women.



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 1 (OBJECTIVE TYPE) (1 mark each)

Encircle the correct options.

1. A manager decides to perform unannounced checks to monitor employee performance. On Monday and Wednesday, she monitors every hour. On Tuesday and Friday, she monitors every two hours. On Thursday, she monitors every twenty minutes. This describes a _____ schedule of reinforcement.

- a. Variable ratio
- b. Fixed ratio
- c. Variable interval
- d. Fixed interval

2. The defense mechanism which is considered to be a sign is called _____

- a) Rationalization
- b) Projection
- c) Sublimation
- d) Reaction Formation

3. Everything must be perfect or it will be a disaster notion is called _____

- a) Subjective Reality
- b) Propositional Thinking
- c) Constructive Alternativism
- d) Absolutist Thinking

4. _____ is the self-punishment we experience when we act contrary to the values internalized in the superego.

- a. Objective anxiety
- b. Moral anxiety
- c. Neurotic anxiety
- d. Reaction Formation

5. Life has meaning under all circumstances is a tenant of

- a. Logotherapy
- b. Fictional finalism
- c. REBT
- d. Getsalt therapy

6. In an effort to satisfy bodily needs, the id conjures up images of objects or events that will satisfy those needs is known as

- a. Defense Mechanisms
- b. Eros
- c. Transference
- d. Wish fulfillment

7. Telling a child to go to his/her room for cursing is _____

- a) Negative reinforcement
- b) Positive punishment
- c) Negative punishment
- d) Shaping

8. The concern for other humans and for society that Adler believed characterizes a healthy lifestyle is

- a. Social interest
- b. Creative self
- c. Authentic lifestyle
- d. Authentic self

9. _____ initiated investigating the concept of learned helplessness

- a) Albert Ellis
- b) Aaron Beck
- c) Martin Seligman
- d) Abraham Maslow

10. An innate human tendency towards wholeness is called

- a. Self-awareness
- b. Authentic lifestyle
- c. Self-actualization
- d. Transpersonal psychology



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Perspectives in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-301

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.
SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 2 (Short Questions) (4 marks each)

1. What and when the fixations occur in Anal stage and what are their respective personality characteristics?
2. Explain the difference between Jung's concepts of Personal Unconscious and Collective Unconscious by giving examples.
3. Explain the adjustment patterns to Basic Anxiety by Karen Horney.
4. Give examples of types of Reinforcements and Punishments.
5. What are major contributions of Ibn Sina?

Part 3 (Brief Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain in the detail the Social Learning theory.
2. Describe in detail the contributions of Abraham Maslow.
3. Explain in detail Adler's contributions in Psychology.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Psychological Testing and Assessment
Course Code: APSY-304

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Encircle the correct answer. Cutting, over writing, and using lead pencil will result in loss of marks.

1. A test that assesses individual's performance in comparison with a cut off score, is called
 - a. individual test
 - b. group test
 - c. norm reference test
 - d. criterion referenced test
2. Ipsative scoring, used in EPPS, means that the characteristics of the individual are measured with reference to his/her
 - a. Environment
 - b. Other group members
 - c. Other personality traits
 - d. intelligence
3. Standardized testing means all EXCEPT
 - a. Testing procedures are same for all
 - b. Test items represent the ability being measured
 - c. Testing conditions are strictly under control of examiner
 - d. Examiner is skilled to ensure uniformity across tastings
4. Completion items can best be used to tap
 - a. Rehearsal
 - b. recognition
 - c. Recall
 - d. identification
5. Which of the following threat to internal validity is specifically related to test itself in test retest procedure?
 - a. Maturation
 - b. History
 - c. Instrumentality
 - d. Attrition
6. Halstead Reitan Test Battery measures
 - a. Psychological functioning
 - b. Intellectual functioning
 - c. Neurological functioning
 - d. Emotional functioning
7. Which of the following does NOT have validity subscales?
 - a. MMPI
 - b. EPPS
 - c. 16 PF
 - d. TAT
8. Test Blue Print includes information about all of the following EXCEPT
 - a. number of items
 - b. type of items
 - c. time available
 - d. number of students
9. Which of the following is a relatively culture free IQ test?
 - a. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for children
 - b. Stanford Binet Test
 - c. Wechsler Intelligence Scale for adults
 - d. Ravens Progressive Matrices
10. In which type of validity test scores are compared with another measure depicting success in future?
 - a. Predictive
 - b. concurrent
 - c. Content
 - d. face



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychological Testing and Assessment
Course Code: APSY-304

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS.

2. Write short answers to the following:

(2 X 10) 20

- i. Differentiate between objective and subjective types of tests.
- ii. Write down steps in test construction.
- iii. Briefly describe culture free tests.
- iv. Differentiate between standard score norms and percentile norms.
- v. What are advantages and disadvantages of group testing?
- vi. What do aptitude tests measure? Give example of an aptitude test battery.
- vii. Write down names of verbal comprehension subtests of Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.
- viii. What are important parts of a multiple choice question (MCQ)? How to construct good MCQs.
- ix. Define expectancy effect.
- x. What is application of psychological testing in organizational settings?

3. Answer the following questions:

(15 X 2) 30

- i. Define, explain and give examples of types of reliability.
- ii. Write note on projective techniques of personality testing with examples of projective type personality tests.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Foundation of Abnormal Psychology
Course Code: APSY-306

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q. No. 1: Read the following items carefully and mark the suitable option from all the given options for each item. Cutting and over writing carry no marks:

1. DSM stands for _____?
 - a. Diagnostic Schedule of Medicine
 - b. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
 - c. Diagnostic Scale Modalities
 - d. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder

2. In which phase, symptoms of schizophrenia becomes apparent.
 - a. Prodromal Phase
 - b. Active Phase
 - c. Residual
 - d. Paranoid Phase

3. The onset of mental retardation occur before age
 - a. 17 years
 - b. 16 years
 - c. 18 years
 - d. 15 years

4. Maria often feels as though she has been displaced by her baby brother. She often tries to do "good deeds" by being overly responsible, serving as the caretaker of her baby brother, and taking an extra chores or activities. What is her birth order?
 - a. First Born
 - b. Middle Born
 - c. The Second Born
 - d. a & c

5. Ali thinks that it is better that "I hold onto this money or the government will spend it on their own luxurious life. So I will not pay the tax" is an example of which defense mechanism.
 - a. Intellectualization
 - b. Rationalization

(P.T.O.)

- c. Projection
 - d. Displacement
6. Observational learning and self-efficacy are associated with which author/theorist
- _____
- a. Erick Erikson
 - b. Bendura's Social Cognitive Theory
 - c. J. B. Watson
 - d. Ivan Pavlov
7. Salma has been diagnosed with schizophrenia; one of her behavior is to repeat exactly what other says. This is an example of what _____.
- a. Neologism
 - b. Clang
 - c. Echopraxia
 - d. Echolalia
8. According to DSM, if an Axis II diagnosis is deferred, this should be coded _____.
- a. V. 799.9
 - b. V. 798.9
 - c. V. 790.9
 - d. V. 799.9
9. A 6 years old child showing temper tantrum every 15 minutes since 1 month. This problem is known as?
- a. Intensity in behavior
 - b. Frequency in behavior
 - c. Stereotypic behavior
 - d. Chronicity of behavior
10. According to DSM, the average duration of obsession and compulsion to be diagnosed is ?
- a. 1 hour
 - b. 1.5 hours
 - c. 2 hours
 - d. 2.5 hours



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Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Foundation of Abnormal Psychology
Course Code: APSY-306

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

- Q.No. 2. What are somatoform disorders? Differentiate between Factitious Disorder and Conversion Disorder? (Marks 5)
- Q.No. 3. Differentiate between Major Depression and Dysthymia Depression? (Marks 5)
- Q.No. 4. What are anxiety disorders? Differentiate between Social Anxiety Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder? (Marks 5)
- Q.No. 5. What is the criteria of abnormality? Differentiate between ICD and DSM classification system? (Marks 5)
- Q.No. 6. What are Sleep Problems? Write down in detail about the different types of Sleep Disorders? (Marks 15)
- Q.No. 7. What is Mental Retardation? How will you explain the particular causal factors of mental retardation? What Behavior School of thought suggests to manage Mental retardation? (Marks 1+ 7+7)



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.
OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q. 1 Choose the right option of the followings. 10

1. Recurrent and intense sexual arousal from observing an unsuspecting person who is naked is the diagnostic feature of
 - I. Exhibitionistic Disorder
 - II. Frotteuristic Disorder
 - III. Voyeuristic Disorder
 - IV. Pedophilic Disorder
2. Substances that increase the activity of the central nervous system (CNS) are
 - I. Cannabis
 - II. Hallucinogens
 - III. Sedatives
 - IV. Stimulants
3. Ali's thought that escape might be difficult and help might not be available if panic like symptoms occur, is the associated thought of
 - I. Panic Disorder
 - II. Social Anxiety Disorder
 - III. Agoraphobia
 - IV. Specific Phobia
4. Duration of Acute Stress Disorder is
 - I. 6 months
 - II. 10 days to 1 month
 - III. 3 days to 1 month
 - IV. 4 months 1 week
5. Depression was caused by one of the humors
 - I. Blood
 - II. Yellow bile
 - III. Black bile
 - IV. Phlegm
6. Moral management was largely stemmed from the work of
 - I. Pinel and Tuke
 - II. Pinel
 - III. Dix
 - IV. Mesmer
7. Which of the following is not the problem category of Conduct Disorder
 - i. Aggression to people and animals
 - ii. Destruction of property
 - iii. Irritable mood
 - iv. Serious violations of rules
8. In DSM-IV TR, Bipolar and Related Disorders were included in the chapter of
 - i. Depressive disorders
 - ii. Mood disorders
 - iii. Anxiety disorders
 - iv. Bipolar disorders
9. Which of the following is not the negative symptom of schizophrenia
 - i. Decreased emotional expression
 - ii. Avolition
 - iii. Disorganized speech
 - iv. Anhedonia
10. DSM stands for
 - I. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Illnesses
 - II. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Psychology
 - III. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Abnormality
 - IV. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psycho-Pathology
Course Code: APSY-351

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Q.2 Write brief answer of the following Questions.

20

1. What are the 4 D's of abnormal psychology? (1)
2. Define abnormal psychology (1)
3. Mention the distinguishing feature between Bing-Eating and Blumia Nervosa based on compensatory behavior (1)
4. What is trephination? (2)
5. What was the Greek concept of relating uterus with hysteria? (1)
6. Write down the etiological factors for Obsessive Compulsive Disorder(3)
7. Write down the neurotransmitter involved in the etiology of psychotic disorders (2)
8. What is meant by precipitating and predisposing factors? (2)
9. Write down differential diagnosis of Bipolar I and Bipolar II (2)
10. What are the common features of cluster B Personality Disorders (1)
11. Define the terms (4)
 - I. Tolerance
 - II. Withdrawal
 - III. Depersonalization
 - IV. Compulsion

Q.3 Write etiology of Neurodevelopmental Disorders. (15)

Q.4 What are Depressive disorders? Provide detailed description of Major Depressive Disorder. (15)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: School and Perspectives in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-352

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 1 (OBJECTIVE TYPE) (1 mark each)

Encircle the correct options.

- The process by which a therapist becomes emotionally involved with a client is called _____
 - Transference
 - Counter-transference
 - Unconditional positive regard
 - Empathy
- Anna Freud's defense mechanism which occurs when a person gives up his/her own ambitions and lives vicariously by identifying with another person's satisfactions and frustrations is known as _____
 - Altruistic Surrender
 - Developmental Lines
 - Identification with the aggressor
 - Rationalization
- According to Karen Horney, adjustment pattern to basic anxiety in which a person moves towards people, makes him/her a _____
 - Compliant type
 - Hostile type
 - Detached type
 - Altruistic type
- _____ is regarded as the father of cognitive therapy.
 - Albert Ellis
 - Martin Seligman
 - Abraham Maslow
 - Aaron Beck
- Victor Frankl developed _____
 - Gestalt therapy
 - Logo-therapy
 - Phenomenological therapy
 - Existentialist approach
- In Social Learning theory, the notion that just as an individual's behavior is influenced by environment, the environment is also influenced by the individual is called _____
 - Social reciprocity
 - Modeling
 - Vicarious learning
 - Reciprocal determinism
- Turning off an alarm clock by pressing the snooze button is an example of _____
 - Negative reinforcement
 - Positive punishment
 - Negative punishment
 - Shaping
- The re-emergence of a previously extinguished conditioned response after a delay is called _____
 - Extinction
 - Acquisition
 - Stimulus discrimination
 - Spontaneous recovery
- _____ initiated investigating the concept of learned helplessness
 - Albert Ellis
 - Aaron Beck
 - Martin Seligman
 - Abraham Maslow
- The schedule in which reinforcement occurs after each response is called _____
 - Fixed interval schedule
 - Continuous schedule
 - Fixed ration schedule
 - Variable ratio schedule



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Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: School and Perspectives in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-352

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Part 2 (Short Questions) (4 marks each)

1. What and when the fixations occur in Analstage and what are their respective personality characteristics?
2. According to Karen Horney, how Basic Anxiety is developed. Explain.
3. What was the idea of Attitudes given by Carl Jung and how it talks about personality?
4. Give examples of the types of Reinforcements and Punishments by Skinner.
5. What are major contributions of Abraham Maslow?

Part 3 (Brief Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain in the detail the Cognitive Model of Hopelessness/Helplessness and how Cognitive Appraisal and Coping work with it?
2. Describe in the Erikson's theory.
3. Explain in detail Social Learning.





Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q1. Multiple Choice Questions

(10 marks)

1. Vygotsky proposed that child development is
 - a) due to genetic components of a culture.
 - b) a product of social interaction.
 - c) a product of formal education
 - d) a product of assimilation and accommodation.
2. All but one of the following is a task of adulthood according to Erikson's theory.
 - a) Initiative vs. Guilt
 - b) Intimacy vs. Isolation
 - c) Generativity vs. Stagnation
 - d) Ego integrity vs. Despair
3. _____ theory states that an individual's attention and behavior are guided by an internal motivation to conform to gender-based sociocultural standards and stereotypes
 - a) Social cognitive
 - b) Identification
 - c) Social schema
 - d) Cognitive development
4. According to Erik Erikson, children will develop an excessive sense of shame and a sense of doubt about their abilities under all of the following circumstances, EXCEPT when:
 - a) impatient parents do things children can do for themselves.
 - b) children are consistently overprotected.
 - c) accidents the children have had or caused are criticized.
 - d) when children are allowed to express their emotions.
5. Erik Erikson's crisis of Industry Vs Inferiority dominates at
 - a) Infancy
 - b) Early Childhood
 - c) Middle to Late Childhood
 - d) Adolescence
6. Dr. Johnson, a developmental psychologist, thinks that development occurs in a series of steps or stages. Dr. Johnson views development as:
 - a) being primarily influenced by the environment.
 - b) being primarily influenced by biology.
 - c) discontinuous in nature.
 - d) continuous in nature.
7. The question "Will the shy child who never speaks turn into a quiet, shy adult or will the child become a sociable, talkative person?" is concerned with which developmental issue?
 - a) Maturation
 - b) continuity and discontinuity
 - c) cultural universals versus cultural relativism
 - d) nature and nurture
8. The proximal-distal principle of growth states
 - a) that development occurs from the center outward.
 - b) that development occurs from the head downward.
 - c) that development occurs from general to specific structures.
 - d) that development is an approximation of growth at certain stages.
9. The _____ important endocrine gland(s) for controlling growth and regulating other glands.
 - a) hypothalamus is an
 - b) pituitary gland is an
 - c) thalamus is an
 - d) gonads are
10. Who would be classified as the "oldest old"?
 - a) Methuselah, who is 78
 - b) Eve, who is 83
 - c) Noah, who is 88
 - d) All three are among the oldest old



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Developmental Psychology
Course Code: APSY-353

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Q2. Write short answers

(5 marks each)

- A. Write a note on Lewin's seasons of a man's life
- B. Write a note on generativity vs. stagnation Erikson's psycho-social development
- C. Write a note on types of ADHD as given in DSM V.
- D. Write possible reasons of drug use in early adolescents.

Q3. Write brief answers

(10 marks each)

- A. How does vision, hearing, taste, smell change in late adulthood?
- B. Explain Erikson's theory of identity.
- C. What are the symptoms of schizophrenia?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Psychological *ASSESSMENT*
Course Code: APSY-354

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

OBJECTIVE TYPE

1. Encircle the correct answer. Cutting, Overwriting and using lead pencil will result in loss of marks.

- i. Charles Spearman proposed a ____ factor theory of intelligence
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four
- ii. The Intelligence Quotient (IQ) was proposed in 1912 by
 - a. Francis Galton
 - b. Alfred Binet
 - c. Lewis Terman
 - d. William Stern
- iii. While interpreting scores of a particular test, the degree to which two independent clinicians agree, is called
 - a. Inter-rater reliability
 - b. Test-retest reliability
 - c. Parallel-forms reliability
 - d. Internal consistency reliability.
- iv. The term "mental test" was coined by
 - a. David Wechsler
 - b. Francis Galton
 - c. McKeen Cattell
 - d. Pearson
- v. The type of validity that measures the extent to which a test measures a theoretical construct is
 - a. Content Validity
 - b. Face Validity

P.T.O.

- c. Criterion Related Validity
- d. Construct Validity
- vi. Following is a relatively culture free IQ test
 - a. WAIS
 - b. WISC
 - c. Ravens progressive Matrices
 - d. Stanford Binet test
- vii. Psychometric properties of a test include
 - a. Validity
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Scoring rules
 - d. both a & b
- viii. Test – retest and _____ are techniques for assessing the _____ of a psychological test
 - a. Split half, Reliability
 - b. Item analysis, Reliability
 - c. Split half, Validity
 - d. Correlation, Significance
- ix. The Capacity of a test to measure what it sets out to measure is called its
 - a. Reliability
 - b. Validity
 - c. Standardization
 - d. Objectivity Level
- x. First intelligence test in ____, by ____
 - a. 1900, Francis Galton
 - b. 1880, Cyril Burt
 - c. 1920, Lewis Terman
 - d. 1905 , Alfred Binet





UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Psychological ASSESSMENT
Course Code: APSY-354

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Attempt all Questions

2. Give short answers to the following.

(2 x 10) = 20

- i. Differentiate between convergent and discriminant validity.
- ii. What is Derived Score?
- iii. Differentiate between Norm Referenced Test and Criterion Referenced Test.
- iv. Define Battery.
- v. Define Percentile.
- vi. Write down the names of Clinical Scales of MMPI.
- vii. What are the general steps of test construction?
- viii. What is standardization?
- ix. Define emotional quotient?
- x. Define reliability and test-retest reliability.

3. Answer the following question.

(3x 10)=30

- i. What is practical application of psychological testing in clinical and educational psychology?
- ii. Write a note on Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS).
- iii. Describe the projective techniques.



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

A: Objective

Encircle the correct option. 1x10

1. In quantitative study, by taking large and representative sample of population researcher intends to increase its?
a. Internal validity
b. Ecological validity
c. external validity
d. Content validity
2. "There is likely to be a relationship between religiosity and ones' life after death?" This hypothesis is
a. a poor hypothesis because the one or both of variables could not be operationally defined.
b. a good hypothesis because it is concerned with faith in Allah.
c. a poor hypothesis because it is not clearly stated.
d. a good hypothesis because the variables can be operationally defined.
3. A study designed to investigate the effect of negative feedback on performance of students is
a. applied, experimental, and qualitative.
b. applied, experimental, and quantitative.
c. basic, experimental, and qualitative.
d. basic, non-experimental, and quantitative
4. Researchers must make use of special safeguards to protect human participants when
a. more than minimal risk is present.
b. informed consent is not required.
c. behavior is observed in the public domain.
d. anonymous questionnaires are used.
5. Hypotheses are not derived from
a. Observation
b. Research
c. theory
d. common sense
6. Approval for any research is taken from IRB, that stands for
a. International research board
b. Institutional review board
c. international review board
d. institutional research board
7. The goal of correlational research is to identify _____ relationships by using correlations or more sophisticated statistical techniques.
a. Positive
b. Predictive
c. negative
d. all of the above
8. Socio economic status is an example of.
a. continuous variable
b. constant
c. categorical variable
d. extraneous variable
9. Every unit of population must be known in order to do
a. quota sampling
b. convenience sampling
c. random sampling
d. purposive sampling
10. _____ is the logical process of reasoning from specific events (the results of experiments) to the general (theory).
a. Induction
b. hypothesis
c. deduction
d. none of the above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Research Methods-I
Course Code: APSY-356

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

B: SHORT ANSWERS

2x10

1. Describe any two reasons why we use scientific method?
2. Describe any two characteristics of good hypotheses.
3. What is the difference between basic and applied research?
4. Describe focus group method?
5. Describe systematic random sampling.
6. Differentiate between null and alternative hypotheses.
7. What are the confounding variables in research?
8. What is ethnographic study?
9. What is problem statement of research?
10. What is snowball technique?

C: ESSAY TYPE

10x3

- Q. 1 Write basic guidelines for experiments.
- Q. 2 Compare and contrast the scientific and common sense approaches to knowledge
- Q. 3 Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research.



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UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Statistics in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-357

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.
OBJECTIVE TYPE

SECTION A

Q1: Encircle the correct option:

(10 Marks)

1. A researcher reports an F-ratio with $df = 5, 30$ from an independent measures research study. Based on the df values how many treatments were compared in the study and what was the total number of participants.

- a) 5 treatments, 30 participants
- b) 5 treatments, 36 participants
- c) 6 treatments, 30 participants
- d) 6 treatments, 36 participants

2. Which of the following will produce the largest value for a t statistic? Assume each sample has $n = 10$ scores.

- a) $M_D = 5$ and $SS = 10$
- b) $M_D = 10$ and $SS = 20$
- c) $M_D = 5$ and $SS = 40$
- d) $M_D = 10$ and $SS = 40$

3. Total number of students at ~~three~~ major universities can be best compared by :

- a) Frequency Polygon
- b) Bar chart
- c) Histogram
- d) Trend line

4. Which of the following is true for a normal distribution:

- a) The Mean, Median and Mode are all equal
- b) Mean = Median
- c) Mean = Mode
- d) Median = Mode

5. For standard error of estimate in regression actual Y values are compared against

- a) Predicted Y values
- b) X values
- c) Regression equation
- d) None of the above

P.T.O.

6. A chi-square test of independence is used to evaluate a relationship between two variables. If one variable is classified into 4 categories and other in 2 categories, the chi square statistic will have :

- a) $df = 3$
- b) $df = 6$
- c) $df = 8$
- d) Cannot compute

7. The Wilcoxon signed rank test can be viewed as an ordinal-data alternative to :

- a) Single-sample t test
- b) Independent measures t test
- c) Repeated measures t-test
- d) Single factor analysis of variance

8. If you have ranked data of independent samples which analysis should be used?

- a) ANOVA
- b) Chi square
- c) Mann Whitney U
- d) Matching

9. A researcher is conducting an experiment to evaluate a treatment that is expected to decrease the scores for individuals in population which is known to have $\mu = 60$. Which of the following is correct statement for the null hypothesis?

- a) $\mu > 60$
- b) $\mu < 60$
- c) $\mu \leq 60$
- d) $\mu \geq 60$

10. The power of statistical test is determined by

- a. β
- b. $1 - \beta$
- c. α
- d. $1 - \alpha$



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Fifth Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Statistics in Psychology
Course Code: APSY-357

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

SECTION B

Give short answers

(4 x 5= 20 Marks)

Q No. 2 Differentiate between type I and type II errors.

Q No. 3 What is standard error and how is it calculated?

Q No. 4 Differentiate between chi square goodness of fit and chi square test of association.

Q No. 5 Differentiate between parametric and non-parametric tests.

SECTION C

Give brief answers

(30 marks)

Q No. 6 A psychologist studying the human factors of computer keyboards sets up an experiment to compare two different keyboard designs. He measures the number of words per minute typed by one group on Keyboard A and then he measures the number of words typed per minute by another group of people on Keyboard B. Use the data below to determine if the typing speeds on the two different keyboards are significantly different. Test with $\alpha = .01$. (10 Marks)

Keyboard A	Keyboard B
n = 10	n = 12
M = 65	M = 53
SS = 84	SS = 110

Q No.7 a) Calculate Variance and Standard Deviation of the following data.

12, 14, 16, 20, 22, 27, 11, 14, 16

(7 Marks)

b) Explain what happens to standard deviation when a constant is added to each score in a distribution. (3 Marks)

Q No. 8 Calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient for the following data. And also test whether there is a significant relationship between X and Y at $\alpha = .05$. (10 Marks)

X	Y
14	11
32	12
12	11
24	12
17	11
9	12



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.....

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Research Methods-II

TIME ALLOWED: 3 Hrs.

Course Code: APSY-361

MAX. MARKS: 60

NOTE: Attempt all questions on question paper. Cutting, rubbing, overwriting, rewriting and double marking is not allowed. There is no negative marking.

Q.I circle the correct option (1 X 10 = 10)

1. Which of the following is a key of an experiment?
 - a) Independent Variable
 - b) Dependent Variable
 - c) Controlled Variable
 - d) Experimental Control

2. For an experiment comparing two treatments, the researcher selects participants so that each treatment condition has 20 males and 10 females. For this study, what method is being used to control participant gender?
 - a) holding constant
 - b) limiting the range
 - c) randomization
 - d) matching

3. Which of the following is the correct description for a research study comparing problem solving ability for girls versus boys under three different levels of temperature?
 - a) 2 x 2 design
 - b) 2 x 3 design
 - c) None of the other options is an accurate description
 - d) 2 x 2 x 3 design

4. Term grounded theory means that
 - a) Theories should be tested by rigorous scientific experiments
 - b) As a social researcher, it is important to keep your feet on the ground
 - c) Theoretical ideas and concepts should emerge from the data
 - d) Theories should be grounded in political values and biases

5. Research design is a
 - a) A way of conducting research that is not grounded in theory
 - b) The choice between using qualitative or quantitative methods

- c) The style in which you present your research findings, e.g. a graph
d) A framework for every stage of the collection and analysis of data
6. A researcher designs a study to determine whether males are more aggressive after watching violent movies than non-violent movies. Boys watching violent movies were from the schools where there were physically punished for their misbehavior while boys watching non-violent movies were enrolled in schools where physical punishment was not allowed. What is confounding variable in this research?
- a) gender
b) violent and non violent movies
c) aggression
d) experience of physical punishment
7. The posttest-only design with nonequivalent groups is likely to control for which of the following threats to internal validity:
- a) History
b) Differential selection
c) Additive and interactive effects
d) Differential attrition
8. Role of a moderator in a focus group is that
- a) He sits away from the group and observe their behavior
b) He evaluates the group's performance on a particular task
c) He asks leading questions and dominate the discussion
d) He stimulates discussion and keep the conversation on track
9. Latin square is used to determine the order of treatments that will be used in a within-subjects experiment comparing 6 treatments labeled A, B, C, D, and E. How many groups of participants will receive treatment E as the first treatment?
- a) 5
b) cannot answer without more information
c) 1
d) 0
10. _____ of the following is not weakness of correlational research
- a) limited generalization
b) cannot assess the causality
c) third variable problem
10. d) low internal validity

Q.II. Give short answers: (4 X 5 =20)

1. Differentiate between cross sectional and longitudinal surveys.

Four horizontal lines for writing.

Q III Give brief answers to the following 10 X 3 = 30

1. Describe structure of Method section as per APA format

Twenty horizontal lines for writing the answer.



Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part 1 (OBJECTIVE TYPE) (1 mark each)

Encircle the correct options.

1. According to Freud, _____ anxiety arises when an individual experience fear of water.

- a). Objective anxiety
- b). Subjective anxiety
- c). Moral anxiety
- d). Neurotic anxiety

2. Psychologists seek to understand Ali's personality through his thoughts, beliefs and their impact on his behavior in certain situations. This is known as the

- a). Trait approach
- b). Humanistic approach
- c). Cognitive approach
- d). Psychoanalytic approach

3. What is the trait approach to personality?

- a). Assumes that people are motivated by unconscious emotional conflicts
- b). Assumes that each individual has stable personality characteristics
- c). Assumes that people's thoughts and beliefs are central to personality
- d). Assumes that people have an innate tendency to become self-actualized

4. Ellis proposed his ABC model in ____

- a). 1978
- b). 1979
- c). 1980
- d). 1981

5. Personal constructs are best defined as

- a). subjective opinions held without substantiating evidence
- b). events that are shaped by personal biases
- c). alternative ways of looking at the world
- d). transparent templates or patterns that help people make sense out of the world.

6. Jung described two major orientations or attitudes of personality named:

- a). Internal-External
- b). Introversion-Extroversion
- c). Anima-Animus
- d). Collective-Personal Unconscious

(P.T.O.)

7. Kelly's notion that it was always possible to view ourselves and the world in a variety of ways is called

- a). Constructive alternativism
- b). Congruence
- c). Fully functioning person
- d). Phenomenology

8. Transpersonal psychology was proposed by

- a). Rogers
- b). Malsow
- c). Kelly
- d). Cattell

9. Individual Psychology states that when a person with speech impairment develops skills as an athlete then it is basically due to the _____

- a). Compensation
- b). Over-compensation
- c). Birth order
- d). Creative self

10. Client Centered Therapy was developed by

- a). Maslow
- b). Adler
- c). Kelly
- d). Rogers



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Theories of Personality (Revised)
Course Code: APSY-363

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Part 2 (Short Questions) (4 marks each)

1. According to Karen Horney, how individual makes adjustments with basic anxiety?
2. Explain the difference between Freud's Oedipus complex and Electra complex.
3. Briefly explain the Kelly's concepts regarding personality.
4. What is the concept of compensation and overcompensation according to Adler?
5. Explain briefly the hierarchy of needs by Maslow?

Part 3 (Brief Questions) (10 marks each)

1. Explain in the detail the Freud's theory of personality.
2. Describe the views of Raymond Cattell on personality, its assessment and intervention.
3. Explain in detail Karen Horney's contributions in the personality development.



PAPER: Biological Basis of Behavior
Course Code: APSY-364

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

**Q1. Read each item carefully and judge which item choice best completes the statement.
Indicate your answer by encircling the corresponding letter. (10)**

- 1) Epilepsy is triggered due to
a) due to damage in brain tissues b) From glial cells malfunctioning
c) Both a & b d) all of the above

- 2) Brain Opioids are known as
a) Histamine b) Nicotine
c) Thaimine d) endorphins

- 3) 5HT is the other names for
a) dopamine b) monoamine
c) acetylcholine d) serotonin

- 4) Which of the following lists is in the correct chronological order?
a) amphibians, vertebrates, chordates, reptiles, mammals, primates
b) chordates, vertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, primates
c) vertebrates, chordates, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, primates
d) vertebrates, reptiles, chordates, amphibians, mammals, primates

- 5) Removal of neurotransmitter from synaptic cleft is known as
a) degradation b) uptake
c) reuptake d) all of the above

- 6) Contralateral plane of reference means towards
a) right side b) same side
c) top side d) opposite side

- 7) A neuron that detects changes in the solute concentration of interstitial fluid that surrounds it is
a) osmoreceptors b) baroreceptors
c) autoreceptors d) somoreceptors

- 8) A neurological disease causing fine tremors, rigidity and difficulty in movement is called
a) Epilepsy b) Parkinson's disease
c) Paralysis d) Huntington's disease

- 9) A regulatory system helps in determining
a) homeostasis b) Set point
c) Detector mechanism d) All of these

- 10) Body fluid inside cells refers to
a) Interstitial fluid b) Intracellular fluid
c) Cerebrospinal fluid d) Extracellular fluid



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Biological Basis of Behavior
Course Code: APSY-364

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

GIVE THE SHORT ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING. (20)

1. Describe contusion and concussion.
2. What are major types of Epileptic? *disorders*
3. What is circadian rhythm?
4. What do you know about Alzheimer?
5. What is hypertonic state of cell?
6. Describe role of limbic system in emotions.
7. What is role of frontal lobe in executive functioning?
8. What do you know about memory areas in brain?
9. What do you know about sleep disorders?
10. Describe brain areas involved in addiction.

Long Questions (30)

- Q1. Explain midbrain in detail.
- Q2. Describe in detail head injury, tumors etc. and their effects on behavior. .
- Q3. What is major classifications of Neurotransmitters, illustrate with behaviors in which they are involved.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Data Analysis Using SPSS
Course Code: APSY-366

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

MARK THE MOST SUITABLE OPTION THAT REPRESENTS THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER TO THE STATEMENT.

1. **The most repeated score is known as**
 - a) Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) Mode
 - d) Standard deviation
2. **For rank order data, the association may be computed through**
 - a) Pearson Product Moment Correlation
 - b) Spearman correlation
 - c) Point bi-serial correlation
 - d) regression
3. **Coding of variables in SPSS is done through**
 - a) Variable view
 - b) Data view
 - c) output viewer
 - d) none of the above
4. **When the differences of means are to be found between two sample groups, we may use**
 - a) T-test
 - b) Anova
 - c) Wilcoxon test
 - d) one sample t-test
5. **The spread from mean is indicated by**
 - a) Standard Deviation
 - b) Dispersion
 - c) Ranges
 - d) all of the above
6. **The categorical data for the sake of analysing in SPSS is**
 - a) arranged in ascending order
 - b) arranged in descending order
 - c) is assigned codes
 - d) all of the above
7. **The process of computing the prediction in case of categorical variables is**
 - a) linear regression analysis
 - b) logistic regression analysis
 - c) multiple regression analysis
 - d) none of the above
8. **The median is the**
 - a) middle value
 - b) quartile value
 - c) the percentile score
 - d) all of the above
9. **The operation "Recode into Different Variables" do to the data**
 - a) Replaces missing data with some random scores.
 - b) Reverses the position of the independent and dependent variable on a graph.
 - c) Redistributes a range of values into a new set of categories and creates a new variable.
 - d) Represents the data in the form of a pie chart.
- 10) **When cross-tabulating two variables, it is conventional to**
 - a) represent the independent variable in rows and the dependent variable in columns.
 - b) assign both the dependent and independent variables to columns.
 - c) represent the dependent variable in rows and the independent variable in columns.
 - d) assign both the dependent and independent variables to rows.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Data Analysis Using SPSS
Course Code: APSY-366

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SHORT QUESTIONS (20)

1. What is the command to execute descriptive analysis?
2. Which menu would you select to run descriptive statistical procedures in SPSS?
3. Which menu item contains procedures to manipulate variables, the split file and select cases command?
4. Which window viewer is used for entering and viewing data? Describe concisely.
5. What are some of the differences between the compute, create and shift values commands?

ANSWER THE FOLLING QUESTIONS IN BRIEF. (30)

1. Describe two-way ANOVA in detail with reference to its execution on SPSS.
2. In the following SPSS Output, four of the values are covered up. Using your knowledge of descriptive statistics, indicate how many of the 15 variables would have a standard deviation greater than 1.5.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
84. Anger	326	1.0	7.0	2.353	1.5985	2.555
73. Life Stress	326	1.0	7.0	4.675	1.4439	2.085
75. Overwhelmed	326	1.0	7.0	3.975	1.6453	2.707
78. Life Satisfaction	326	1.0	7.0	5.420	1.3850	1.918
70. War Support	326	1.0	7.0	3.095	1.8481	3.416
62. Authority Problems	326	1.0	7.0	1.761	1.2714	1.616
63. Happiness	326	1.0	7.0	5.479	1.3142	1.727
66. Attractiveness	326	1.0	7.0	4.635	1.0489	1.100
55. Self-reported Intelligence	326	2.0	7.0	5.258	1.0530	1.109
59. Agreeableness	326	1.0	7.0	5.199	1.1767	1.385
77. Self-esteem	326	1.0	7.0	5.638	1.3188	1.739
85. Crying	326	1.0	7.0	2.693	1.7535	3.075
81. Friendliness	326	2.0	7.0	6.055	.9876	.975
74. Healthy Habits	326	1.0	7.0	5.110	1.5432	2.382
57. Neuroticism	326	1.0	7.0	3.929	1.7037	2.903
Valid N (listwise)	326					

2b. Below is a correlation table showing the relationship between 5 variables. The asterisk (*) symbols have been removed from the Output to save space. Which variable has the most "medium" correlations with other variables? Also write down interpretation in APA format of the findings.

(P.T.O.)

Correlations

		63. Happiness	58. Openness to Experience	57. Neuroticism	77. Self-esteem	85. Crying
63. Happiness	Pearson Correlation	1	.042	-.486	.670	-.293
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.449	.000	.000	.000
	N	326	326	326	326	326
58. Openness to Experience	Pearson Correlation	.042	1	.046	.083	.051
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.449		.404	.135	.361
	N	326	326	326	326	326
57. Neuroticism	Pearson Correlation	-.486	.046	1	-.387	.337
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.404		.000	.000
	N	326	326	326	326	326
77. Self-esteem	Pearson Correlation	.670	.083	-.387	1	-.277
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.135	.000		.000
	N	326	326	326	326	326
85. Crying	Pearson Correlation	-.293	.051	.337	-.277	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.361	.000	.000	
	N	326	326	326	326	326

Q3.

For the following regression analysis, determine the value of the multiple R. Interpret the following results and narrate the interpretation in brief.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.731 ^a	.534	.526	.9076

a. Predictors: (Constant), 56. Extraversion, 73. Life Stress, 78. Life Satisfaction, 80. Sociability, 63. Happiness

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.707	.461		1.533	.126
	63. Happiness	.325	.062	.324	5.224	.000
	73. Life Stress	.004	.038	.004	.108	.914
	78. Life Satisfaction	.366	.057	.385	6.438	.000
	80. Sociability	.102	.061	.071	1.664	.097
	56. Extraversion	.108	.040	.117	2.702	.007

a. Dependent Variable: 77. Self-esteem



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Social Psychology
Course Code: APSY-367

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION II

Q 2. Write short answers of all following questions (2marks X 10 = 20 marks)

1. What is the difference between the social psychology and applied social psychology?
2. What are major factors affecting conformity?
3. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
4. Mention components of the self.
5. How do attitudes influence behavior?
6. Describe self conscious
7. What are the factors of conflict?
8. Define group cohesion and its different types in group?
9. Describe cognitive dissonance theory.
10. Write down attribution biases

- Answer the following question in detail. (3X10=30 marks)

Q3. Discuss in detail how groups are formed and how groups function?

Q4. Explain different type of helping behavior; discuss the different factors of altruistic behavior with reference to social psychology.

Q 5. Describe the process of socialization including agents of socialization.



Attempt this paper on this Question Sheet only (01 mark each item)

SECTION I

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q 1. Encircle the correct choice. (10x1=10 marks)

1. The tendency to make dispositional attributions for one's successes and situational attributions for one's failures is known as:

- a. Self-fulfilling prophecy
- b. Social schema
- c. Self-serving bias
- d. Stereotype

2. Groups with whom we identify are called our _____ groups

- a. Identification
- b. Reference
- c. Ideal
- d. Normative

3. Acceptable standards of behavior within a group that are adopted and shared by the group's members are

- a. Role identity
- b. Norms
- c. Role expectation
- d. None of above

4. Interaction among members of groups is influenced by _____.

- a. Power
- b. Conformity
- c. Status
- d. All of above

(P.T.O.)

5. The field theory was developed by
- Solomon Asch
 - Leon Festinger
 - Fritz Heider
 - Kurt Lewin
6. A belief in the superiority of one's own ethnic and cultural group is
- In group bias
 - The realistic group conflict effect
 - Ethnocentrism
 - The social identity effect
7. A change in behavior due to a direct request from another person is
- Compliance
 - Conformity
 - Social Loafing
 - None of above
8. The study of attitudes is a major topic within the field of _____ psychology.
- Social
 - Clinical
 - Counseling
 - Industrial
9. _____ function is holding particular attitudes can help maintain or enhance feelings of self-worth.
- Self-efficacy
 - Self- worth
 - Self-esteem
 - Self-objectification
10. Certain attitudes and behavior consistent with a role is called _____ .
- Role identity
 - Role perception
 - Role conflict
 - All of above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Sixth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Health Psychology
Course Code: APSY-368

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Give short answers. (20 Marks)

1. What is direct and indirect route of stress leading to illness? (3 Marks)
2. What is the difference between illness perceptions and health beliefs? (3 Marks)
3. What is biomedical model? (3 Marks)
4. What is the difference between psychosomatic and psychophysiological disorders? (3 Marks)
5. What is the difference between primary appraisal and secondary appraisal? (3 Marks)
6. What is the difference between Bulimia and Anorexia Nervosa? (3 Marks)
7. What is biopsychosocial model? (2 Marks)

Give brief answers. (30 marks)

1. What is the role of stress in coronary heart disease? What are the risk factors for coronary heart disease? (6 Marks)
2. Explain GAS model. How it influence academic performance of the student? (6 Marks)
3. How behavior of the drug addict can be changed through transtheoretical model? (6 Marks)
4. What are the factors which can affect medication adherence of the patient? (6 Marks)
5. What are the psychosocial interventions can be used with patients of diabetes? (6 Marks)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Sixth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Health Psychology
Course Code: APSY-368

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Multiple Choice Questions (10 Marks)

1. Health psychologist can work on management level i.e.
 - a. Pain management
 - b. Stress management
 - c. Anger management
 - d. All of above
2. Perceived behavioral control leads to
 - a. Intention
 - b. Behavior
 - c. Both
 - d. None
3. Which factor creates more stress?
 - a. Negative emotions
 - b. Ambiguous events
 - c. Overloaded people
 - d. All of above
4. General adaptation syndrome included
 - a. Alarm
 - b. Resistance
 - c. Exhaustion
 - d. All of above
5. Type II diabetes is
 - a. Insulin dependent
 - b. Non-insulin dependent
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
6. The aim of health psychology is to improve
 - a. Quality of life
 - b. Marital issues
 - c. Family concerns
 - d. None of above
7. Humoral theory of illness was proposed by
 - a. Discartes
 - b. Hippocrates
 - c. Plato
 - d. Galen
8. When a physician serves a patient's medical needs, generally by mutual consent between physician and patient is known as
 - a. Client-centered technique
 - b. Doctor-patient relationship
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
9. A method of achieving control over a bodily process, has been used to treat a variety of health problems, including pain control is called
 - a. Biofeedback
 - b. Self-control
 - c. Locus of control
 - d. None of above
10. Arthritis means
 - a. Inflammation of joints
 - b. Inflammation of bones
 - c. Inflammation of muscles
 - d. All of above



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Seventh Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Perception, Cognition, Learning and Memory
Course Code: APSY-401

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet Provided

Answer the following questions (2x10)

1. What is problem solving
2. Explain the method of constant stimuli.
3. Define signal detection theory.
4. Define threshold and differential threshold.
5. Describe insight learning.
6. What is perceptual constancy?
7. What happened with individual's behavior Sensory adaptation theory?
8. How we do decision making?
9. Define Inductive and deductive reasoning
10. What is the process of sensations?

Briefly answer the following questions (3x10)

1. Compare and differentiate the process of classical conditioning with instrumental conditioning.
2. Define problem solving and factors that influence problem solving.
3. Describe the stages of memory and explain different methods that are used to access memory.



Attempt this Paper on this Question sheet only

(10)

1. Just noticeable difference (JND) term invented first by
 - a. Gustar Fechner
 - b. Weber
 - c. Green & Swet
2. The smallest difference is proportional to the original stimulus intensity is called
 - a. Weber's Law
 - b. Absolute Threshold
 - c. Signal Detection Theory
3. Minimum difference a person can detect between any two stimuli is called
 - a. Absolute Threshold
 - b. Difference Threshold
 - c. None Of Above
4. Hearing loss caused by damage to the cochlea's receptor cells or to the auditory nerve is
 - a. Conduction Hearing Loss
 - b. Nerve Hearing Loss
 - c. Incomplete hearing loss
5. _____ is the ability to learn material faster the second time it is learned
 - a. Relearning
 - b. Recall
 - c. Retrieve
6. A reasoning process whereby a general rule is inferred from specific cases, using observation, knowledge, experience, and beliefs is called
 - a. Deductive Reasoning
 - b. Inductive Reasoning
 - c. None of the above
7. A cue to depth form the feeling of the movement of the eyeballs moving in wards as you focus upon something nearer is
 - a. Convergence
 - b. Retinal disparity
 - c. None of the above
8. An effect due to which objects are perceived to stay the same size in spite of changes in their retinal image.
 - a. Brightness Constancy
 - b. Shape Constancy
 - c. Size Constancy
9. There are _____ kinds of reasoning.
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
10. Which form of learning in behavior is affected by it consequences
 - a. Operant learning
 - b. Classical learning
 - c. Escape learning



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Seventh Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Developmental Psychopathology
Course Code: APSY-404

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Q2: Short Question and Answers

Marks: 20

- a) Write three stages of Prenatal Growth. (3)
- b) Where there is some genetic basis for birth defects one of four methods of transmission is usually involved. Name all four. (2)
- c) What is the difference between Genetic Defect and Congenital Defect? (3)
- d) Explain development of self concept (3)
- e) Write main features of Anxiety Disorder (3)
- f) Write diagnostic features of Autism according to DSM IV-TR or DSM V (3)
- g) Give different examples of Reflexes in infant. (3)

Q3: Discuss Piaget's Cognitive Theory.

Marks: 15

Q4: What is meant by ADHD? Explain its etiology and management.

Marks: 15



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Developmental Psychopathology
Course Code: APSY-404

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q1: Multiple Choice Questions

Marks: 10

1. _____ is one of the most common symptoms of depression in adolescents.
A) subjective worthlessness
B) weight gain
C) hypersomnia
D) nightmares

2. Snapping fingers, staring at lights, and scratching are forms of
A) selfperception
B) selfrelatedness
C) selfstimulation
D) all of the above

3. The experience of loss is a primary vulnerability factor for childhood depression. This perspective is related to
A) biological approaches
B) interpersonal approaches
C) cognitive approaches
D) psychodynamic approaches
E) behavioral approaches

4. Low levels of parental involvement, poor child supervision, harsh and inconsistent discipline practices, and maternal negativity are risk factors for
A) Separation Anxiety Disorder and Social Phobia
B) Conduct Disorder and Oppositional Defiant Disorder
C) Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Bipolar Disorder
D) Major Depressive Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder
E) ADHD and Generalized Anxiety Disorder

5. Which of the following is an inattentive symptom of ADHD?
A) Interrupts or intrudes on others
B) None of the above
C) Has trouble engaging in leisure activity
D) Has trouble waiting turn
E) loses materials necessary to complete tasks

P.T.O.

6. _____ is the only anxiety disorder specific to childhood.

- A) GAD
- B) SAD
- C) OCD
- D) CD
- E) ASD

7. Sohail is an irritable, tense, sleepless little boy who is uncontrollably worried about his math tests, getting caught in an earth quake, being bitten by his neighbor's dog, and embarrassing moments with classmates at school. He often complains of stomach aches, dizziness, heart pounding, and short breath. Out of the following choices, Sohail is more likely to have:

- A) SAD
- B) SP
- C) OCD
- D) PTSD
- E) GAD

8. In terms of the family issues in anxiety disorders, a parent's excessive _____ can exacerbate a child's helplessness and incompetence.

- A) crying
- B) all of the above
- C) control
- D) affection

9. Aggression toward people and animals Destruction of property Deceitfulness or theft Serious violation of rules. These are common in

- A) ASD
- B) CD
- C) ODD
- D) MR
- E) GAD

10. Ali is 12 years old and was recently seen by a psychologist. In the doctor's notes, it says that he has a fear of negative evaluation, believes others don't like him, believes social situations are unpredictable, and that others don't have similar interests to him. What primary diagnosis might we find in Ali's chart?

- A) Oppositional Defiant Disorder
- B) Social Anxiety
- C) Major Depressive Disorder
- D) Separation Anxiety Disorder
- E) Conduct Disorder



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Seventh Semester 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-I
Course Code: APSY-407

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Subjective Part

Give short answer.

2x10

1. Define deception in clinical research.
2. What are the characteristics of the clinical psychologists?
3. Define survey research.
4. What is role of psychological assessment in clinical psychology ?
5. What is meant by evaluating prognosis?
6. What is the process of therapeutic termination?
7. Define validity in term of clinical research.
8. Define non-participant observation
9. Define unstructured interview
10. Explain rapport building.

Explain six of the following:

5x6

- Q1. Write down a note on the importance of ethics in clinical psychology.
- Q2. Explain formal and informal assessment in clinical psychology.
- Q3. How do you conduct interview in clinical settings?
- Q4. What is the significance of the psychological report writing?
- Q5. Explain use of experimental research method in clinical psychology.
- Q6. Define the term reliability and explain reliability of the test in clinical settings?



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Seventh Semester 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-I
Course Code: APSY-407

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Instruction: All Questions in this section is compulsory to attempt.

Objective Part

Q-1 Read each item carefully and encircle the correct answer. Over writing or ticking more than one option will invalidate your research.

1. Clinical assessment can be done through

- a. observations, self-report measures, therapy
- b. tests, interventions, therapy
- c. interviews, tests, observations
- d. interventions, on-line questionnaires, phone interviews

2. following are the activities of the clinical psychologists today?

- a. conducting therapy
- b. supervising interns
- c. teaching and research
- d. All the above

3. the research informs the participants about the research goals and importance at the end, the procedure is called

- a. informed consent.
- b. information sheet
- c. debriefing
- d. All the above.

4. Cultural variations is important to understand because it helps in explaining

- a. the willingness to seek treatment in vary cultures.
- b. there are some cultural variations in symptom patterns.
- c. there can be differing responses to treatments related to cultural and ethnic differences.
- d. all of the above

P.T.O.

5. The role of assessment in treatment planning is

- a. to help in providing specific treatments.
- b. to fit very neatly into the medical model.
- c. to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment
- d. to help in devising and evaluating the treatment plan.

6. Informal assessment can be done through

- a. the inventories
- b. observation and interview
- c. Scales
- d. all the above

7. In order to improve informal observation methods, clinicians should

- a. lengthen the first interview session
- b. consult other clinicians about information obtained during early interviews.
- c. Observe overt behaviours and place greater emphasis on them during the interview.
- d. focus on establishing a diagnosis as quickly as possible.

8. If client feels positive about the therapist this is called

- a. transference
- b. counter transference
- c. positive affection
- d. Both a and b.

9. An idiosyncratic belief or impression maintained despite being contradicted by reality or rational argument, typically known as

- a. Obsession
- b. Delusion
- c. Schizophrenia
- d. Both a and b

10. When both variables move downwards in correlational study. the correlation is known as :

- a. Positive correlation
- b. zero correlation
- c. Negative correlation
- d. All of the above





UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Eighth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Social Psychology
Course Code: APSY-410

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

SECTION – I OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q 1. Encircle the correct choice. (10x1=10 marks)

1. _____ comprises of an individual's sense of identity, set of beliefs about what he or she is like as an individual.
 - a. Self-concept
 - b. Self-efficacy
 - c. Self-knowledge
2. According to Bandura one is socialized by
 - a. Punishment
 - b. Observation
 - c. Food
3. "Findings can be generalized" refers to
 - a. Internal validity
 - b. External validity
 - c. Confederate
4. Discrepancies between attitudes lead to :
 - a. Prejudice
 - b. Cognitive Dissonance
 - c. The fundamental attribution error
5. A research study that uses a survey to obtain a description of a particular group of individuals is called a _____ research design.

(P.T.O.)

- a. Survey
 - b. Experimental
 - c. Correlational
6. Today Milgram's study could probably not be conducted because of ethical concern, which of the current ethical guidelines were violated by this experiment
- a. Right to anonymity
 - b. Right to minimal damage
 - c. Right to dissent
7. People learn and evaluate their personal _____ by comparing themselves to others.
- a. Qualities
 - b. Abilities
 - c. Drawbacks
8. A person is in a Party surrounded by friends. They are encouraging him to try smoking. Although he is reluctant to do so, he accepts the joint and begins to smoke he is a victim of
- a. Social facilitation
 - b. Peer pressure
 - c. Immoral influence
9. Social Field Theory based on physics is developed by
- a. Kurt Lewin
 - b. Floyd Allport
 - c. Gordon Allport
10. Groups with whom we identify are called our _____ groups
- a. Identification
 - b. Reference
 - c. Normative



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Eighth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Social Psychology
Course Code: APSY-410

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

SECTION – II SUBJECTIVE TYPE

Q 2. Write short answers of all following questions (2marks X 10 = 20 marks)

1. What is the nature of social psychology?
2. What are the major components of human attitudes?
3. Describe self conscious.
4. Mention the tool of data collection in research
5. What are the factors of conflict?
6. Give brief description of cognitive dissonance theory
7. What is the role of schema in social cognition?
8. What is the main concept of Bandura's social learning theory?
9. What is the difference between prejudice and discrimination?
10. Define group cohesion and its different types in group?

- Answer the following question in detail. (3X10=30 marks)

Q 3. Describe the process of socialization including agents of socialization.

Q.4 Elaborate theories which address aggression.

Q.5 Discuss application of social psychology in different areas of Psychology and Social sciences.



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Eighth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-II
Course Code: APSY-414

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Instructions: Attempt Question # 1 (MCQs) on the given question sheet. Read each item carefully and mark accordingly. Over writing or ticking more than one option will invalidate your answer.

Q-1 Encircle the correct option only.

(Marks 10)

1. The Rorschach inkblot cards consist of
 - a. Black & white inkblots
 - b. Black , Red and Multi colored inkblots
 - c. Black and Red inkblots
 - d. Red and Green inkblots
2. Stroop test is a demonstration of interference in;
 - a. Total reaction time
 - b. Reaction time of task
 - c. Response categories
 - d. Response evaluation
3. Which of the following is not a projective test
 - a. Raven's Progressive Matrices
 - b. Roarschach inkblot Test
 - c. Thematic Apperception Test
 - d. Rotter's Incomplete Sentence Blank
4. An IQ test does not provide which of the following?
 - a. High test and retest reliability
 - b. Good prediction of behavior
 - c. High Internal consistency
 - d. Good validity

(P.T.O.)

5. The psychometric approach measures which of the following?
- Psychopathology
 - Intelligence
 - Neurological or cognitive deficits
 - All of the above
6. Which of the following is involved in a Thematic Apperception Test?
- Black and white pictures of people in vague or ambiguous situations
 - Black and white pictures of people in compromising situations
 - Colored pictures of scenic view
 - Colored pictures of catastrophic event
7. Neurological tests can be used in clinical settings to assess
- Intellectual impairment after an injury.
 - Neuro cognitive functioning
 - Memory functioning
 - All of the above
8. Self monitoring in BMT is a form of clinical observation involving which of the following;
- Measuring one's own galvanic skin response
 - Measuring one's own heart rate
 - Observing and recording one's own behavior
 - Recording one's own dreams
9. _____ practitioners focus on directly observable behavior current determinants of behavior and leaning experiences that promote change.
- Cognitive behavior therapy
 - Behavior therapy
 - Family therapy
 - Gestalt therapy
10. In _____ we disown certain aspects of ourselves by assigning them to the environment/others.
- Introjections
 - Projection
 - Retroflection
 - Deflection



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Eighth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Clinical Psychology-II
Course Code: APSY-414

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Part II (Subjective)

Q.2:

(10x2=20)

- a. What are the response categories of Rotter's Incomplete Sentence Blank?
- b. Describe with example any two of the Irrational beliefs given by Albert Ellis.
- c. Highlight any four characteristics of good clinical psychologist.
- d. What are the uses of Survey research method in clinical psychology?
- e. Define family therapy.
- f. What is Negative reinforcement?
- g. Define multi-model therapy
- h. Describe the basic goals of Assertive therapy.
- i. Name the verbal sub scales of WAIS.
- j. What is the difference between SPM & CPM and what do they measure?

Q.3: Short Essay Questions.

(6x5=30)

- A. What is Limited Psychodynamic Therapy?
- B. Discuss the importance of the therapeutic alliance in CBT treatment outcomes.
- C. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of research in clinical field.
- D. What is Gestalt Therapy? Elaborate with example the concept of Unfinished Business in it.
- E. What is Chaining in BMT? explain with example.
- F. Briefly describe different administrative methods of Benton Visual Retention Test.



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UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Eighth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Peace Psychology
Course Code: APSY-417

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Q. No. 1. Choose most appropriate answers (Marks 10)

1. "Psychologists' Manifesto: Human Nature and the Peace: A Statement by Psychologists" argued that "war can be avoided: _____"
 - War is built, not born
 - War exists itself
 - War is unavoidable
 - War is compulsion
2. Peace psychology may contribute to understanding and transforming _____ because it traverses difficult bounds between individual, organizational, and societal levels of analysis in addressing conflict and violence
 - Direct violence
 - Indirect violence
 - Structural violence
 - intimate violence
3. _____, defined as "perceived divergence of interest, or a belief that the parties'... current aspirations cannot be achieved simultaneously"
 - Anger
 - Frustration
 - Terrorism
 - Conflict
4. _____, however, is almost always invisible, embedded in ubiquitous social structures, normalized by stable institutions and regular experience.
 - Indirect violence
 - Structural violence
 - Unstructured violence
 - Conflict
5. _____ as a response to episodic violence has sometimes been referred to as a negative approach to peace
 - Peace making
 - Peacekeeping
 - Conflict resolution
 - Violence management

P.T.O.

6. If children are the invisible victims of society's _____, so are their mothers.
- Indirect violence
 - Structural violence
 - Unstructured violence
 - Conflict
7. Conflict resolution, a theme that pervades much of the theory and practice of _____
- Peace making
 - Peacekeeping
 - Conflict resolution
 - Violence management
8. The _____ that drives weapons production and excessive militarization produces structural violence on a planetary scale, especially in developing countries
- Terrorism
 - Peace keeping
 - Global economy
 - none of these
9. _____ is the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular nation or ethnic group.
- Conflict
 - Genocide
 - Homicide
 - Democide
10. Lenore Walker "cycle of violence" explains _____
- Conflict
 - Terrorism
 - Intimate violence
 - All of these



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Eighth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Peace Psychology

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.

Course Code: APSY-417

MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Short answers (Marks 20)

Attempt following questions. Every question carries 4 marks

1. How the term of terrorism is perceived. Keeping in mind the current situation in the world, how is it expressed around the world
2. Briefly write negative consequences of war
3. Explain social justice and its demonstration in an ideal society
4. How psychologists can make efforts to manage peace in the world
5. Explain intimate violence in Pakistan

Long answers (Marks 30)

Attempt all questions. Every question carries 6 marks

1. Discuss different forms of violence and give examples of its manifestation around the world (15)
2. Discuss and compare the consequences of genocide and Democide (15)
3. How structural violence is practiced in women and children? Discuss in the light of the current situation in Pakistan (15)



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Roll No.

Eighth Semester - 2017
Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

PAPER: Forensic Psychology
Course Code: APSY-419

TIME ALLOWED: 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 10

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Part I (Marks 10)

Note: Please choose one appropriate option and encircle it, cutting and over writing is not allowed.

1. The _____ is concerned with the application of the sciences to the purposes of the law in the analysis of a crime scene.

- a) Forensic Psychology
- b) Forensic Science
- c) Correctional Psychology
- d) Criminal Psychology

2. An important point about criminal victimization is that:

- a) it must involve physical harm
- b) many crimes are considered victimless
- c) it comes in many forms
- d) it is considered to include only violent crimes

3. The lifetime prevalence of PTSD is greater for _____ than _____.

- a) men; women
- b) immigrants of war; Vietnam combat veterans
- c) women; men
- d) those who had been in serious car accidents; rape victims

4. The first famous book on forensic issues "*On the Witness Stand*" had been written by _____ in 1908.

- a) Hugo Munsterberg
- b) William Marston
- c) Howard Burt
- d) Martin Reiser

(P.T.O.)

5. A theory based on the association between body-build and personality such as Mesomorph, Ectomorph, and Endomorph was suggested by

- a) Cesare Lombroso
- b) Sheldon
- c) Tedeschi & Felson
- d) Feldman

6. The polygraph:

- a) detects lies or deception
- b) has been in use for about 25 years now
- c) accurately measures and records physiological responses
- d) is admissible in court

7. The Forensic Psychologists' major roles and responsibilities in legal system are

- a) Expert witness
- b) Competency assessment
- c) Insanity and custody assessment
- d) All of the above

8. Deciding whether a death was natural, accidental, a suicide, a homicide, or undetermined is _____.

- a) the modus operandi
- b) a psychological autopsy
- c) determining the manner of death
- d) profiling

9. According to _____ person is not responsible if act was the product of a mental disease.

- a) Durham Rule
- b) McNaughten Rule
- c) Law of Talion
- d) Brawner Rule

10. Well-trained forensic psychologists must recognize that:

- a) traditional psychological concepts and theories were developed from predominately Russian contexts
- b) traditional psychological concepts may be limited in their application to racial and culturally diverse populations
- c) potential injustices and oppression may result into the type of offender being evaluated
- d) criminals can never be rehabilitated



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

Eighth Semester - 2017

Examination: B.S. 4 Years Programme

Roll No.

PAPER: Forensic Psychology
Course Code: APSY-419

TIME ALLOWED: 2 hrs. & 30 mins.
MAX. MARKS: 50

Attempt this Paper on Separate Answer Sheet provided.

Part 2: Short Answers (20 Marks)

Instructions: Attempt any Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- Question 1:** What is Forensic Psychology; differentiate between Forensic Science and Forensic Psychology. (5)
- Question 2:** What is polygraph profiling and how can it help in assessing crime? (5)
- Question 3:** Describe the goals of forensic assessment? (5)
- Question 4:** How psychology and law are related with each other? (5)
- Question 5:** Discuss the basic postulates of deviant behaviour given by Sutherland. (5)
- Question 6:** What is the role forensic psychologist in court room in witness testimony? (5)

Part 3: Brief Answers (30 Marks)

Instructions: Attempt any THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks.

- Question 1:** Discuss the biological, sociological and psychological theories of criminal behaviour with relevant examples? (10)
- Question 2:** What is Juvenile delinquency and its major characteristic? Discuss juvenile justice system in Pakistan to deal and rehabilitate juvenile offenders. (10)
- Question 3:** Discuss child abuse and neglect its psychological consequences on the victim. (10)
- Question 4:** Discuss the roles and responsibilities of Forensic Psychologists? (10)
- Question 5:** Discuss terrorism as major security threat to our society and its psychological impact on public. (10)
- Question 6:** What is family violence? Discuss the consequences of interpersonal violence for women and society, quote examples from Pakistani socio-cultural context? (10)