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End Semester Examination, December 2024
MA Psychology- III Semester
SHPS707A NEUROPSYCHOLOGY

Time: 2.5 hrs.

Max Marks: **50**

Note: *All Questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.*

PART-A

Q.1 *Attempt any Five questions*

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|---|-----------------------|
| (a) Explain briefly the structure of neurons. | [CO-1] [L-2] 2 |
| (b) Describe the role of prefrontal cortex in Neuropsychology | [CO-1] [L-3] 2 |
| (c) What are the Symptoms of Attention Disorders | [CO-1] [L-1] 2 |
| (d) Define functioning of temporal lobes. | [CO-1] [L-3] 2 |
| (e) Define underlying neurological Factors of memory disorders. | [CO-1] [L-3] 2 |
| (f) What are the functions of neurons. | [CO-1] [L-2] 2 |
| (g) Name and define any 1 theory of cognitive rehabilitation. | [CO-1] [L-4] 2 |

2x5

PART-B

- Q.2 How do any injuries to different parts of brain affect the particular functioning? Describe in detail.
[CO-2] [L-4] **10**

OR

Explain the Functional Neuroanatomy of brain in detail with the help diagrams. [CO-2] [L-2] **10**

- Q.3. Name and explain any 1 neurological assessment test of ADHD in detail. [CO-3] [L-1] **10**

OR

Describe and critically evaluate the role of a Rehabilitation Psychologist in Neurological Rehabilitation. [CO-3]
[L-5] **10**

- Q.4 Create a neurological rehabilitation plan for the client suffering from Dementia. [CO-4] [L-6] **10**

OR

Create a neurological rehabilitation plan for the client suffering from Traumatic Brain Injury. [CO- 4] [L-6] **10**

Q.5 Define & Analyze the role of at least 2 neurotransmitters in neurological functioning of brain.[CO-5][L-4]10

OR

Answer the following MCQs

[CO- 5] [L-2] 10

- i. Which brain region is most associated with executive dysfunction?
 - a. Occipital lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Prefrontal cortex
 - d. Temporal lobe
- ii. A common symptom of executive dysfunction is difficulty in:
 - a. Remembering faces
 - b. Planning and organizing tasks
 - c. Recognizing colors
 - d. Hearing low-frequency sounds
- iii. Perseveration, a symptom of executive dysfunction, refers to:
 - a. An inability to start a task
 - b. Repeating the same response despite changes in the task
 - c. Difficulty in forming new memories
 - d. Reduced visual-spatial awareness
- iv. Alzheimer's disease primarily affects which type of memory in its early stages?
 - a. Procedural memory
 - b. Semantic memory
 - c. Episodic memory
 - d. Working memory
- v. In vascular dementia, cognitive decline is primarily due to:
 - a. Plaques and tangles
 - b. Reduced dopamine levels
 - c. Impaired blood flow to the brain
 - d. Autoimmune reactions
- vi. Frontotemporal dementia primarily affects:
 - a. Language and executive function
 - b. Motor coordination
 - c. Visual-spatial skills
 - d. Autonomic nervous system functions
- vii. Retrograde amnesia is characterized by:
 - a. An inability to form new memories
 - b. Loss of memories formed before the onset of amnesia
 - c. Difficulty recognizing faces
 - d. Impaired verbal fluency
- viii. Damage to which brain structure is most associated with anterograde amnesia?
 - a. Amygdala
 - b. Hippocampus
 - c. Thalamus
 - d. Cerebellum
- ix. In ADHD, hypoactivity in which brain region is most commonly observed?
 - a. Parietal lobe
 - b. Prefrontal cortex
 - c. Occipital lobe
 - d. Cerebellum
- x. Which neurotransmitter is most implicated in ADHD?
 - a. Acetylcholine
 - b. Dopamine

- c. Serotonin
- d. GABA