**DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY**

**BAHAUDDIN ZAKARIYA UNIVERSITY, MULTAN**

***Comprehensive Examination Advance Diploma in clinical psychology Session (2014-2016)***

***Specimen Paper***

***Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_ Total marks: 100***

***Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_***

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**Objective Paper (20 marks)**

*Note: Circle the correct answer. Cutting, overwriting and use of ink remover are not allowed.*

1. Broca’s area is a region of the brain with functions linked to
   1. Grammar c. Sentential clarity
   2. Pronunciation d. All of them
2. Which part of the neuron has the responsibility for receiving information from other neuron
   1. The cell body c. The soma
   2. The axon d. The dendrite
3. The task of passing a message from one neuron to another is actually carried out by
   1. The myline sheath c. The action Potential
   2. The Glial cells d. Neurotransmitter
4. Afferent pathways are involved in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sensory systems
   1. Visual, tactile, kinesthetic and auditory
   2. Visual, tactile, olfactory and kinesthetic only
   3. Kinesthetic and auditory only
   4. All of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a(n) inhibitory neurotransmitter
   1. GABA c. Serotonin
   2. Endorphin d. Dopamine
6. Boundaries can be described as limits within professional relationships that allow safe connections based on the needs of individuals. In the following list, what constitutes a serious ‘boundary violation’?
   1. Handshake with a client on introduction c. Accepting a box of chocolates
   2. Accepting a thank you card d. Accepting money other than fee.
7. Your friend comes to you with a problem. the first thing you should counsel her is to
   * + - 1. Give her advice on what she should do
         2. Ask closed questions to get her talking
         3. Tell her what to do in this situation
         4. Actively listen to try to clarify the problem
8. In this therapeutic approach, your worst fears are relived vividly and in living color. Conceptually, there’s the premise that once you have been through your perceived worst, your fears will dissipate and your self-confidence will build. The therapeutic approach described is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. Implosion c. Assertiveness
   2. Explosion d. Systematic Desensitization
9. Albert Ellis’s rational emotive therapy is an example of
   1. Psychoanalytic approach c. Existential
   2. Humanistic d. Cognitive-behavioral
10. Which of the following concepts is least directly related to psychotherapeutic technique
    1. Systematic desensitization c. Flooding
    2. Retroactive inhibition d. Implosion
11. A young child who does not smile at people and who is indifferent to cuddling presents behavior typical of
    1. Enuresis c. Autistic disorder
    2. Separation anxiety disorder d. ADHD
12. The incidence of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ iscommon in people with Down Syndrome
    1. Eye disorders c. Hearing disorders
    2. Thyroid disorders d. All of them
13. Zakir plans to talk with his father about his daily allowance. It’s currently 100/- PKR, and he wants it to be increased. He gathers data from several friends----- PKR 50/- 200/-, 250/-, 300/-, 300/-, 400/-, 500/-. To make his best possible case to his father, Zakir would be well advised to use which measure of the following
    1. Mean c. Median
    2. Mode d. Standard deviation
14. A psychologist wants to determine whether one group of 15 years old girls IQ scores differ significantly from that of a second group of 15 years old girls. The researcher would use
    1. A t-test for two independent means
    2. A t-test for sample and population mean
    3. Chi-square
    4. A factorial design
15. A child with a mental age of 10.7 and a chronological age of 9.5 would have a ratio IQ of about
    1. 132 c. 113
    2. 125 d. 103
16. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a childhood disorder known as
    1. Hypokinetic disorders c. Hyperactivity disorders
    2. Hyperkinetic disorders d. Hyperstasis disorders
17. Another disruptive behavior disorder outlined in DSM-IV-TR is known as Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD). ODD is a diagnosis usually reserved for those children who do not meet the full criteria for conduct disorder, but display which of the following
    1. Regular temper tantrums
    2. Refuse to comply with requests or instructions
    3. Appear to deliberately indulge in behaviors that annoy others
    4. All of the above
18. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is now recognized as a relatively common anxiety disorder found in childhood, with the main features of the disorder in children manifesting as intrusive, repetitive thoughts, obsessions and compulsions. In children, the most common obsession themes in children are
    1. Contamination c. Symmetry and exactness
    2. Aggression d. All of the above
19. Which of the following is behavior technique that has been successfully adapted to treat anxiety-based problems in children?
    1. Systematic Desensitization c. Cognitive behavioral therapy
    2. Systemic family therapy d. None of the above
20. Which of the following teaches parents a range of techniques for controlling and managing their children's symptoms, especially with children diagnosed with conduct disorder?
    1. Systemic family therapy c. Parent training programs
    2. Functional family therapy d. none of the above

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**Subjective Paper Total *Marks: 80***

Q1. Define psychotherapy and write a brief note on scope of psychotherapy. 20

Q2. Briefly discuss sampling techniques. 20

Q3.Give a brief description of symptoms, etiology and treatment ofchildhood disorders. 20

Q4: What types of tests used in personality assessment? 20