

TYBA PSYCHOLOGY VI SEM MCQ UAPS602

- Q 1. The causes of Abnormal behavior can be conceptualized from multiple perspective such as
- a) Biological perspective
 - b) ogal perspective
 - c) Sociocultural perspective
 - d) All of the above
- Q 2. Another ancient spiritual practice to drive away evil spirits through the ritual of _____
Which could cause physical and mental torture.
- a) Trephining
 - b) Persecution
 - c) Sorcery
 - d) Exorcism
- Q 3. Most recently the field Psychology is benefiting from _____ Psychology which emphasizes the
- a) Clinical Psychology
 - b) Positive Psychology
 - c) Counseling Psychology
 - d) Practical Psychology
- Q 4. Condition in an experiment in which participants receive a treatment similar to the experimental ti
- a) Placebo Condition
 - b) Independent variable
 - c) Dependent variable
 - d) Double blind
- Q 5. In _____ researchers examine and connect variations in chromosomes to performance on
- a) Molecular genetics
 - b) Behavioral genetics
 - c) Gene mapping
 - d) Concordance rate
- Q 6. Deep entrenched false belief not consistent with the client's intelligence or cultural background.
- a) Schizophrenia
 - b) Impairment in behavior
 - c) Delusion
 - d) Deformation
- Q 7. A false perception not corresponding to the objective stimuli present in the environment.

- a) Hallucination
- b) Schizophrenia
- c) Delusion
- d) Perception

Q 8. A condition in which the individual shows marked psychomotor disturbance.

- a) disorganised speech
- b) Catatonia
- c) Hallucination
- d) Perception

Q 9. An exaggerated view of oneself as possessing special and extremely favourable personal qualities

- a) Psychotic disorder
- b) Psychosomatic disorder
- c) Jealous type of disorder
- d) Grandiose type of delusional disorder

Q 10. Treatment Approach in which a team of professionals from psychiatry, psychology, nursing, and social work

- a) Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)
- b) Illness management
- c) Critical management
- d) Care management

Q 11. This disorder involves periods of symptoms in which an individual experiences an unusual intense

- a) Ordinary emotional state
- b) Depressive disorder
- c) Schizophrenic
- d) Bipolar

Q 12. An unusual elevated sad mood.

- a) Dysphoria
- b) Inertia
- c) Depressive disorder
- d) Stress

Q 13. A mood disorder involving manic episodes-intense and very disruptive experiences of heightened

- a) Bipolar disorder
- b) Somatic disorder
- c) Psychosomatic disorder
- d) Primary disorder

- Q 14 . A period of elated mood not as extreme as a manic episode.
- a) **hypomanic disorder**
 - b) Grandiosity
 - c) Mixed features
 - d) Bipolar II
- Q 15. A mood disorder with symptoms that are more chronic and less severe than those of bipolar disorder
- a) Bipolar II
 - b) **Cyclothymic disorder**
 - c) bipolar disorder
 - d) Tension
- Q 16. Diagnosis in which a paraphilia causes distress and impairment.
- a) Bipolar disorder
 - b) Pedophilic disorder
 - c) Anorexia
 - d) **Paraphilic disorder**
- Q 17. A paraphilic disorder in which a person has intense sexual urges and arousing fantasies involving t
- a) **Exhibitionist disorder**
 - b) Voyeuristic disorder
 - c) Fetish disorder
 - d) Paraphilic disorder
- Q 18. A Paraphilic disorder in which the individual has a compulsion to derive sexual gratification from o
- a) Exhibitionist disorder
 - b) **Voyeurist disorder**
 - c) Fetish disorder
 - d) Paraphilic disorder
- Q 19. Diagnosis applied to individuals who engage in transvestic behavior and have the symptoms of a p
- a) Fetish disorder
 - b) Exhibitionist disorder
 - c) **Transvestic disorder**
 - d) Paraphilic disorder
- Q 20. The representation of an individual's sexual fantasies and preferred practices.
- a) **Lovemap**
 - b) Roadmap
 - c) Sketches

d) Labelling

Q 21. The sex determined by a person's chromosomes.

- a) Gender identity
- b) Gender dysphoria
- c) **Biological sex**
- d) Transsexualism

Q 22. A person's inner sense of maleness or femaleness.

- a) **Gender identity**
- b) Gender dysphoria
- c) Biological sex
- d) Transsexualism

Q23. Distress that may accompany the incongruence between a persons experienced or expressed gender

- a) Transsexualism
- b) Gender identity
- c) **Gender dysphoria**
- d) Biological sex

Q24. A term sometimes used to refer a gender dysphoria, specifically

- a) Gender identity
- b) Biological sex
- c) **Transsexualism**
- d) Gender dysphoria

Q25. An ingrained pattern of relating to other people, situations and events with a rigid and maladaptive

- a) paranoid disorder
- b) **personality disorder**
- c) Schizoid disorder
- d) Schizotypal disorder

Q26. A personality disorder whose outstanding feature is that the individual is unduly suspicious of other

- a) Schizoid disorder
- b) personality disorder
- c) Schizotypal disorder
- d) **paranoid disorder**

Q27. A cluster of traits that form the core of the antisocial personality

- a) antisocial disorder

- b) psychopathy
- c) antisocial behaviour
- d) Schizoid disorder

Q28. The proposition that people with antisocial personality and the other cluster B disorders become b

- a) maturation hypothesis
- b) psychological perspective
- c) antisocial behaviour
- d) antisocial personality

Q29) A personality disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of poor impulse control and instability i

- a) personality disorder
- b) Schizotypal disorder
- c) Schizoid disorder
- d) borderline personality disorder

Q30) In personality disorder _____ includes avoidant, dependent, obsessional-compulsive p

- a) Cluster A
- b) Cluster B
- c) Cluster C
- d) Cluster D

Q31) Flow of thoughts that is vague unfocused and illogical.

- a) loosening of associations
- b) incoherent
- c) active phase
- d) positive symptoms

Q32) A period in the course of schizophrenia in which psychotic symptoms are present.

- a) loosening of associations
- b) incoherent
- c) active phase
- d) positive symptoms

Q33) Language that is incomprehensible

- a) catatonia
- b) incoherent
- c) avolition
- d) Schizophrenia

Q34) Which symptoms of schizophrenia include delusions, hallucination, disturbed speech, etc?

- a) negative symptoms
- b) remitting symptoms
- c) chronic symptoms
- d) **positive symptoms**

Q35) Which symptoms of schizophrenia include affective flattening, avolition and anhedonia,

- a) positive symptoms
- b) remitting symptoms
- c) chronic symptoms
- d) **negative symptoms**

Q36) Narrowing of the range of outward expressions of emotions is

- a) avolition
- b) positive symptoms
- c) negative symptoms
- d) **restricted effect**

Q37) A lack of initiative, either not wanting to take any action or lacking the energy and will to take action

- a) restricted effect
- b) **avolition**
- c) incoherent
- d) catatonia

Q38) Lack of interests in social relationships is

- a) incoherent
- b) catatonia
- c) **asociality**
- d) avolition

Q39) What are invented words called as?

- a) catatonia
- b) avolition
- c) **neologisms**
- d) asociality

Q40) The extent to which a person's emotional expressiveness fails to correspond to the content of what

- a) neologisms
- b) avolition
- c) **inappropriate effect**
- d) restricted effect

- Q41) The irrational belief or perspective that others wish to cause you harm is
- a) catanoia
 - b) restricted effect
 - c) inappropriate effect
 - d) **paranoia**
- Q42) A disorder in which the individual experiences acute, but time limited, episodes of depressive symptoms
- a) dysphoria
 - b) **major depressive disorder**
 - c) depressive disorder
 - d) major depressive episode
- Q43) A depressive disorder involving chronic depression of less intensity than major depressive disorders
- a) **persistent depressive disorder** (dysthymia)
 - b) bipolar disorder
 - c) euphoric mood
 - d) hypomaniac disorder
- Q44) A depressive disorder in children who exhibit chronic and severe irritability and have frequent temper tantrums
- a) **disruptive mood dysregulation disorder**
 - b) euphoric mood
 - c) persistent depressive disorder
 - d) bipolar disorder
- Q45) A feeling state that is more cheerful and elated than average, possibly even ecstatic.
- a) **euphoric mood**
 - b) disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
 - c) persistent depressive disorder
 - d) disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- Q46) A form of bipolar disorder involving four or more episodes within the previous year that meet the criteria for a manic or hypomanic episode
- a) persistent depressive disorder
 - b) **bipolar disorder, rapid cycling.**
 - c) euphoric mood
 - d) disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- Q47) A mood disorder with symptoms that are more chronic and less severe than those of bipolar disorder
- a) euphoric mood
 - b) **cyclothymic disorder**

- c) bipolar disorder, rapid cycling.
- d) dysphoria

Q48 An exaggerated view of oneself as possessing special and extremely favourable personal qualities

- a) Psychotic disorder
- b) Psychosomatic disorder
- c) Jealous type of disorder
- d) Grandiose type of delusional disorder

Q49 A cluster of traits that form the core of the antisocial personality

- a) antisocial disorder
- b) psychopathy
- c) antisocial element
- d) schizophrenia

Q50 The use of genetic testing to determine who will and will not improve with a particular medication.

- a) Pharmacogenetics
- b) electroconvulsion
- c) biological patterns
- d) Schizophrenia symptoms

: pattern of inner experience and behaviour, dating back to adolescence or early adulthood

as they age

and sense of self

personality disorders which share anxious and fearful behaviors

