

**BA PSYCHOLOGY**  
**SIXTH SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)**  
**ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY-II**  
**BPY - 601**

( Use Separate Answer Scripts for Objective & Descriptive )

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[ PART-A: Objective ]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

**1X20=20**

- Which of the following is Not an example of a neurodevelopmental disorder?
  - Autism
  - Personality Disorder
  - ADHA
  - Intellectual disability
- Which of the following features are evident in personality disorder
  - They are characterized by an enduring pattern of behavior that deviates markedly from expectation within that culture.
  - They are associated with unusual ways of interpreting events, unpredictable or impulsive behavior
  - They result in impairments in social and occupational functioning.
  - All of the above
- In DSM 5, intellectual disabilities are divided into a number of degrees of severity, depending primarily on the range of IQ score provided by the sufferer. One of these is profound mental retardation represented by an IQ score below
  - 20-25
  - 25-30
  - 15-20
  - 10-15
- In Autistic Spectrum Disorder when an individual exhibits immediate imitation of words and sounds they have just heard; this is known as
  - Phonological inhibition
  - Learning disability
  - Language and communication deficit
  - Echolalia
- The Personality disorders are grouped into three clusters based on the criteria:
  - Descriptive similarities
  - Severity level for mental retardation
  - Based on I.Q.
  - Level of personality functioning
- A person who is preoccupied with fears of having a serious diseases or illness suffers from
  - Histrionics
  - Hypochondriasis
  - Conversion disorder
  - Dissociative personality disorder
- Therapy involves medication and/or medical procedures to treat psychological disorders is known as:
  - Psychotherapy
  - Biomedical therapy
  - Psychodynamic therapy
  - Cognitive therapy

8. Which of the following intervention programme can attempt for controlling and managing children with symptoms diagnosed with Conduct disorder
  - a. Parent training programme
  - b. Teacher training programme
  - c. Systematic family therapy
  - d. Functional family therapy
9. Which of the following characteristics are present in Conduct disorder
  - a. Vandalism or damage to property
  - b. Deliberate cruelty towards people or animals
  - c. Violent or aggressive behavior
  - d. All of the above
10. Which of the following is not considered to be a risk factor for personality disorder
  - a. Being an adolescent
  - b. Being a young adult
  - c. Low socio-economic class
  - d. Gender
11. Which of the following is NOT a common motor symptom in Conversion disorder?
  - a. Loss of balance
  - b. Blindness
  - c. Urinary retention
  - d. Paralysis
12. Rita move to Guwahati, sets up a new life in Guwahati, and doesn't remember who she was before. She might be suffering from which of the following?
  - a. Dissociative amnesia
  - b. Dissociative fugue
  - c. Dissociative identity disorder
  - d. None of these
13. Obsessive-compulsive disorders involve
  - a. unresolved Oedipal conflict
  - b. loss of contact with reality.
  - c. high levels of anxiety
  - d. unresolved anger.
14. CBT treatment of social phobia include elements of the following:
  - a. Social skills training
  - b. Exposure therapy
  - c. Cognitive restructuring
  - d. All of the above
15. Which of the following is a subtype of cluster B
  - a. Paranoid
  - b. OCD
  - c. Histrionic Personality Disorder
  - d. Schizoid
16. About the age of onset of schizophrenia in men, which of the following is CORRECT?
  - a. 15-25 years
  - b. 20-30 years
  - c. 10-20 years
  - d. 25-35 years
17. Early manifestation of symptoms such as severe impairment in social interaction and in communication can be diagnosed as which of the following
  - a. Rett's syndrome
  - b. ADHD
  - c. Selective mutism
  - d. Infantile autism
18. Symptoms of Schizoid personality disorder include:
  - a. Manic Phases
  - b. Emotional coldness
  - c. phobia
  - d. Disorganized speech

19. Which of these statements does not describe accurate criteria for PTSD, as described by the DSM-5?
- a. Persistent avoidance of memories, thoughts, feelings, or external reminders associated with the traumatic event(s) lasting for more than one month.
  - b. The presence of memories, dreams, or dissociation reactions that are involuntary, distressing, and recurrent lasting for more than one month.
  - c. Negative, distorted beliefs, or mood association with the traumatic event lasts for more than one month.
  - d. Exposure to serious, sexual violence, or threatened or actual death lasting more than one month.
20. *La belle indifférence* may be seen in
- a. Mental retardation
  - b. Dissociative personality disorder
  - c. Schizophrenia
  - d. Histrionics

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**( PART-B : Descriptive )**

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

*[ Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest ]*

1. What is Neurodevelopmental disorder? Elaborate the types of Pervasive Developmental disorder. 4+6=10
2. Explain Dissociative Identity Disorder and their diagnostic symptoms. 10
3. Write the difference between Biomedical and Psychotherapy. 10
4. Why is Autism known as 'Spectrum' Disorder? Write the diagnostic criteria of Autism Spectrum Disorder. 4+6=10
5. Elaborately discuss the signs and symptoms of Hypochondriasis? Is a hypochondria a mental illness? What is hypochondriasis called now? 6+2+2  
=10
6. Distinguish between Schizoid and Schizotypal Personality Disorder. 10
7. What is Panic Disorder? What are the diagnostic symptoms of Panic Disorder according to DSM-5? Mention the onset development of the disorder. 3+5+2  
=10
8. Write a brief note on 3+3+4  
=10
  - a. Agoraphobia
  - b. Social phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder)
  - c. Hallucination and Delusions

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