

**BA PSYCHOLOGY
SIXTH SEMESTER
ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY-II
BPY – 601**

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. 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
 - a. 20-25
 - b. 25-30
 - c. 15-20
 - d. 10-15
2. Neurodevelopmental disorders arise as a result of _____
 - a. The inability to see and hear
 - b. Abnormal development in the central nervous system
 - c. An inadequate number of gastrointestinal organs
 - d. Improper development of heart
3. Which of the following criteria can be used to define Intellectual disabilities?
 - a. Significantly below average intellectual functioning
 - b. Deficits should be manifest before the age of 18 years
 - c. Impairment in adaptive functioning
 - d. All of the above
4. 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
5. In Autistic Spectrum Disorder when an individual exhibits immediate imitation of words and sounds they have just heard; this is known as
 - a. Echolalia
 - b. Learning disability
 - c. Language and communication deficit
 - d. Phonological inhibition
6. 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. Infantile autism
 - c. Selective mutism
 - d. ADHD
7. Obsessive-compulsive disorders involve
 - a. Unresolved Oedipal conflict
 - b. Loss of contact with reality.
 - c. High levels of anxiety
 - d. Unresolved anger.

8. A 30-year-old woman mentions that she saw the face of 'Monkey God' appears on the tree trunk of a particular tree near her apartment. She can see the face of 'Monkey God' every time when she walks past that tree but not on the other trees. This phenomenon is known as:
- Delusional misidentification
 - Delusion of reference
 - Illusion
 - Visual Hallucination
9. Which of the following treatments are not used to help individual with personality disorder?
- Emotional awareness training
 - Family and peer intervention
 - Eye movement desensitization and reprocessing
 - Cognitive therapy
10. Symptoms of Schizoid personality disorder include:
- Manic Phases
 - Emotional coldness
 - phobia
 - Disorganized speech
11. The main difference between schizoid and schizotypal personality disorder is that:
- Schizotypal avoid social interaction whilst schizoid personality disorder is characterized by a lack of interest in social interaction.
 - Schizoid personality disorder has a much shorter duration than schizotypal personality disorder
 - Females are predominately affected by Schizotypal personality disorder whilst males are affected by schizoid personality disorder.
 - Schizoid personality disorder may be first apparent in childhood and adolescence whilst schizotypal personality disorder can develop at any age.
12. The Personality disorders are grouped into three clusters based on the criteria:
- Based on IQ
 - Descriptive similarities
 - Severity level for mental retardation
 - Level of personality functioning
13. Instability of self-image, personal goals, interpersonal relationships, and affects, accompanied by impulsivity, risk taking, and/or hostility are the typical features of-
- Avoidant personality disorder
 - Antisocial personality disorder
 - Borderline personality disorder
 - Narcissistic personality disorder
14. Which of the following is a subtype of cluster B?
- Paranoid
 - OCD
 - Histrionic Personality Disorder
 - Schizoid
15. *La belle indifférence* may be seen in
- Dissociative personality disorder
 - Mental retardation
 - Schizophrenia
 - Histrionics
16. Rita moves 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?
- Dissociative amnesia
 - Dissociative fugue
 - Dissociative identity disorder
 - None of these

17. The main treatment for DID is therapy, including:
- a. Play therapy
 - b. Hypnosis
 - c. All of the above
 - d. Art therapy
18. An ability to recall important personal information that is usually of a stressful or traumatic nature.
- a. Depersonalization
 - b. Dissociative fugue
 - c. Dissociative identity disorder
 - d. Dissociative amnesia
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. Therapy involves medication and/or medical procedures to treat psychological disorders is known as:
- a. Psychotherapy
 - b. Biomedical therapy
 - c. Psychodynamic therapy
 - d. Cognitive therapy

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Define obsession and compulsion in OCD? Explain the clinical syndromes of OCD? Discuss one treatment for treating OCD? | 3+5+2=10 |
| 2. Differentiate among Dissociative Amnesia and Dissociative Fugue. | 5+5=10 |
| 3. Briefly explain the concepts: | 5+5=10 |
| a) The criteria of Schizophrenia with examples. | |
| b) Agoraphobia with an example. | |

4. Read the given case and answer the following questions? 1+1+6+2=10

Phillip, age 12, was suspended from a small-town Iowa school and referred for psychiatric treatment by his principal, who sent the following note: "This child has been a continual problem since coming to our school. He does not get along on the playground because he is mean to other children. He disobeys school rules, teases the patrol children, steals from the other children, and defies all authority. Phillip keeps getting into fights with other children on the bus.

"The truth is not in Phillip. When caught in actual misdeeds, he denies everything and takes upon himself an air of injured innocence. He believes we are picking on him. His attitude is sullen when he is refused anything. He pouts, and when asked why he does these things, he points to his head and says, Because I'm not right up here. This boy needs help badly. He does not seem to have any friends. His aggressive behavior prevents the children from liking him. Our school psychologist tested Phillip, and the results indicated average intelligence, but his school achievement is only at the third- and low fourth-grade level." (Jenkins, 1973, pp. 60-64)

- a) What is the diagnosis of above case?
 - b) Is there any DSM- 5 and ICD-10 diagnostic code for the disorder? If yes write the code?
 - c) Under DSM-5, mention the diagnostic criteria for the identified disorder?
 - d) As a psychologist what treatment you could plan for treating the disorder?
5. Write the difference between psychotherapy and biomedical therapy? Discuss the best therapy for treating the maladjusted behavior? 6+4=10
6. By what name 'Somatic symptom disorder' and 'illness anxiety disorder' were formerly known as? What is the difference between somatic symptom disorder and illness anxiety disorder? 2+8=10
7. Discuss the clinical symptoms of Schizophrenia? What are positive and negative symptoms in Schizophrenia? 5+5=10
8. Discuss in brief (*any two*) 5×2=10
- a) Anti-social Personality Disorder
 - b) Avoidant Personality Disorder
 - c) Hallucination and Delusions

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