

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF ARTS
B.A. Summer 2017 – 18 Examination

Semester: 2
Subject Code: 15105152
Subject Name: Psychological Disorders

Date: 09/05/2018
Time: 10:30 AM to 01:00 PM
Total Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as directed.

(08)

A. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 0.5 mark)

1. Catatonic Behaviour in Schizophrenia is characterised by which if the following:

- a)Resisting attempts to be moved
- b)Maintaining rigid, immobile postures
- c)Decrease in reactivity to the environment
- d)All of the above

2. In Schizophrenia psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations delusions, disorganised speech and grossly disorganised or catatonic behaviours are known as:

- a)Negative symptoms
- b)Positive symptoms
- c)Mediating symptoms
- d)Catastrophic symptoms

3. Depressed individuals exhibit which of the following symptoms?

- a)Behavioural symptoms.
- b)Physical symptoms.
- c)Cognitive symptoms.
- d)All of the above

4. Mania involves:

- a)Boundless, frenzied energy.
- b)Feelings of euphoria.
- c)Ideas coming too fast and too many.
- d)All of the above.

5. Which of the following is considered to be a symptom of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):

- a)Increased arousal.
- b)Avoidance and numbing of emotions.
- c)Re-experiencing.
- d)All of the above.

6. In Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) compulsions are generally thought to be which of the following:

- a)Repetitive or ritualized behaviour patterns that the individual feels driven to perform in order to prevent some negative outcome happening.
- b)Repetitive thoughts about harming or distressing others.
- c)Overwhelming desires to behave in an inappropriate fashion.
- d)Ritualised worrying about negative outcome of events.

7. Pathological and chronic worrying is the cardinal diagnostic feature of GAD, but it may also be accompanied by physical symptoms such as:

- a) Fatigue and trembling.
- b) Muscle tension.
- c) Headache, and nausea.
- d) All of the above

8. Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) is a pervasive condition in which the sufferer experiences:

- a) Fear of fear.
- b) Continual apprehension and anxiety about future events.
- c) Continual flashbacks to past events.
- d) A desire to check that the environment is safe.

9. An anxiety disorder is:

- a) An emotional state identified by panic attacks.
- b) An emotional condition classified by excessive checking.
- c) Disordered thinking.
- d) An excessive or aroused state characterized by feelings of apprehension, uncertainty and fear.

10. Behaviour modification is a type of:

- (a) Behaviour therapy.
- (b) Cognitive behavioural therapy.
- (c) Humanistic therapy
- (d) Client centred therapy.

11. Aetiology is a term:

- (a) Used to describe a course of treatment.
- (b) Used to describe a course of treatment.
- (c) Used to describe the causes or origins of psychological symptoms.
- (d) That describes a specific theory related to psychopathology.

12. Which statement about mental illness is true?

- A) Mental illness is a matter of individual nonconformity with societal norms.
- B) Mental illness is present when individual irrational and illogical behavior occurs
- C) Mental illness changes with culture, time in history, political systems, and the groups defining it.
- D) Mental illness is evaluated solely by considering individual control over behavior and appraisal of reality.

13. Psychosis is characterized by all, except:

- A. Contact with reality is maintained
- B. Positive symptoms are usually present
- C. Impaired judgment
- D. Insight is lost.

14. Loss of insight occurs in:

- A. Anxiety neurosis
- B. Schizophrenia
- B. Psychosomatic disorder
- D. MDD

15. Delusion is a disorder of:

- A. Perception
- B. Thinking
- C. Intelligence
- D. Judgement

16. Cognition is:

- A. Perception
- B. Thought
- C. Behaviour
- D. Feeling

B. True or False. (Each of 01 mark)

(07)

- 1. Individuals with schizophrenia are more likely to have physical problems than the general population
- 2. Classification of mental disorders is historically and culturally bounded.
- 3. Dysthymia is more severe and lasts longer than depression.
- 4. Suicidal thoughts are fairly common.
- 5. A person whose parents have bipolar disorder is more likely to develop a mood disorder than a person whose parents do not have bipolar disorder
- 6. Problems with neurotransmitter regulation have been found among people with mood disorders

7. Individuals with serious mental illness can lead productive lives.

Q.2 Answer the following.

- A. Define Psychology. In which branch of Psychology mental disorders and dysfunctions are explored? (04)
 - B. What is dysthymia? (04)
 - C. How many types of disorders are there? (04)
- OR
- C. Write a short note on : a) hallucination b) delusion (04)

Q.3 Answer the following.

- A. What do you mean by anxiety? Explain different kind of anxiety disorders. (05)
 - B. Explain the difference between mood and affect with example in not more than 80 words. (05)
 - C. What is cyclothymia? (05)
- OR
- C. Write a short essay on “neurosis as the subjective reality of every individual”. (05)

Q.4 Answer the following.

- A. What is schizophrenia? (06)
 - B. Explain bipolar disorder in detail. (06)
 - C. Write a short note on depression presenting its symptoms and types. (06)
- OR
- C. Write an essay on “we all are in some ways both abnormal and normal”. (150 words) (06)