ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY-II

Fill in the blanks

UNIT-1: MOOD DISORDERS

A: Bipolar and related Disorders

B: Depressive Disorders

1. A person experiences abnormally elevated, expansive, or irritable mood for at least 4 day ----------------------- .
2. ---------------------------- involves chronic depressive symptoms for at least 2 years.
3. ------------------------------- is a gene that involved in the transmission and reuptake of serotonin.
4. ------------------------------in which most of those affected seem to be responsive to the total quantity of available light in the environment.
5. DSM-5 defined---------------- as a less serious version of full-blown bipolar disorder.
6. One of the two best psychotherapies for unipolar depression is---------------------------.
7. ------------------------- is often used with severely depressed patients especially among the elderly.
8. In -------------------------, the person experiences rapidly alternating moods such as sadness, euphoria and irritability, all within the same episode of illness.
9. Depression that sometimes occurs in new mother is known as------------------------.
10. In some people major depression coexists with dysthymia a condition given the designation is---------------------------.
11. The endocrine axis that has relevance to depression is known as---------------------------.
12. Cicardian rhythms are controlled by two related central --------------------- which act as internal biological clocks.
13. ------------------------- shows decreased volume and abnormally low levels of activation in patients with depression.
14. The pessimistic predictions tend to center on the three themes of what Beck call --------------------------.
15. Individuals with cyclothymia are in great risk of later developing full –blown -------------------------------.
16. Major depressive episode with ---------------- includes a pattern of symptoms characterized by mood reactivity, that is, the person mood brightens in response to potential positive events.
17. ----------- plays a significant role in at least some forms of depression, including depression with atypical features and bipolar depression.
18. Martine Seligman first proposed the laboratory phenomenon known as-------------might provide useful animal model of depression.
19. The symptoms --------------phase of cyclothymia are essentially the opposite of the symptoms of dysthymia.
20. Abnormalities of thyroid function are frequently accompanied by changes in ---------------.
21. -------------is a significant factor in all types of depression.

**Multiple choice questions**

1. Depression is a-------------
2. Mood disorder and mental illness ( )
3. Emotional disorder ( )
4. Personality disorder ( )
5. Psychotic disorder ( )
6. People with--------experience episodes of manic and depressive episodes.
7. Dysthymia ( )
8. Cyclothymic ( )
9. Bipolar disorder ( )
10. Depressive disorder ( )
11. Mania involves
12. Feeling of euphoria ( )
13. Unrealistic feeling of excitement ( )
14. Intense irritability ( )
15. All of the above ( )
16. A person experiences abnormally elevated, expansive, or irritable mood for at least 4 days
17. Dysthymic ( )
18. Hypomanic episode ( )
19. Manic episode ( )
20. Cyclothymic ( )
21. A type of depressed mood disorder that persists for most of the day, for more days than not, for at least 2 years is
22. cyclothymia ( )
23. biplor I ( )
24. persistent depressive disorder ( )
25. hypomania ( )
26. Which of the following is a behavioral symptom exhibited by individuals suffering unipolar depression
27. Stay in bed for long periods ( )
28. Compulsive checking ( )
29. Unpredicted and erratic behavior ( )
30. Ritualized behavior ( )
31. What is postpartum depression?
32. Depression during pregnancy ( )
33. Depression after childbirth ( )
34. Depression due to breastfeeding ( )
35. None of the above ( )
36. The symptoms of ‘postpartum blues’
37. Irritability ( )
38. Sadness ( )
39. Changeable mood ( )
40. All of the above ( )
41. What causes depression?
42. Environmental factors ( )
43. Genetics ( )
44. Biological factors ( )
45. All of the above ( )
46. An infant who are separated for a prolonged period from their attachment figure can experience a form of depression known as
47. Conduct disorder ( )
48. Kleptomania ( )
49. Anaclitic depression ( )
50. None of the above ( )
51. Dsm –V criteria for major depressive disorder includes which of the following?
52. Symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment in social functioning ( )
53. Symptoms are not due to physiological effects of substance misuse ( )
54. Symptoms are not accounted for bereavement ( )
55. All of the above ( )
56. Bipolar disorder are distinguished from unipolar disorders by the presence of
57. Mania ( )
58. Hypomania ( )
59. Manic or hypomania followed by periods of depression ( )
60. Dysthymia ( )
61. Dsm –V,---------- is defined as a less serious version of full-blown bipolar disorder because it lack extreme symptoms and psychotic features
62. Postpartum blues ( )
63. Cyclothymic disorders ( )
64. Dysthymic disorder ( )
65. Major depressive disorder ( )
66. Suicide attempts is more common between the age group of
67. 18-24 years ( )
68. 25-44 years ( )
69. 45-54 years ( )
70. 55-74 years ( )
71. The most frequently discussed personality traits associated with suicide are
72. Impulsivity ( )
73. Aggression ( )
74. Pessimism ( )
75. All of the above ( )
76. Drugs used in treating unipolar and bipolar disorders
77. Antidepressant ( )
78. Antipsychotic ( )
79. Mood-stabilizing ( )
80. All of the above ( )
81. An affected person must experience either markedly depressed moods or marked loss of interest in pleasurable activities most of every day, nearly every day, for at least two consecutive weeks
82. Bipolar 1 ( )
83. Major depressive disorder ( )
84. Dysthymic disorder ( )
85. Cyclothymic disorder ( )
86. Chronic depression has been associated with
87. Serious childhood family problem ( )
88. Anxious personality in childhood ( )
89. B ( )
90. A and B ( )
91. Major depressive episode with catatonic features includes symptoms of
92. Mutism ( )
93. Rigidity ( )
94. Catalepsy ( )
95. All of the above ( )
96. The key neurotransmitters involved in depression
97. Serotonin –transporter gene ( )
98. Glutamate ( )
99. GABA ( )
100. Norepinephrine ( )
101. Freud and Karl Abraham hypothesized that when a loved one dies the mourner regresses to
102. Oral stage ( )
103. Anal stage ( )
104. Phallic stage ( )
105. Latency stage ( )
106. Individuals with cyclothymia are at greatly increased risk of later developing of full-blown --------
107. Unipolar depressive disorder ( )
108. Cyclothymia ( )
109. Bipolar 1 or II ( )
110. Dysthymia ( )
111. In bipolar II disorder, major depressive episode alternate with periods of
112. Hypoxia ( )
113. Hyperventilation ( )
114. Hypomania ( )
115. Hypothermia ( )
116. In major depression, which of the following is a significant neurotransmitter?
117. Dopamine ( )
118. Serotonin ( )
119. Betacarotine ( )
120. Acetylcholine ( )
121. Which of the following neurotransmitters is associated specifically with bipolar disorder?
122. Serotonin ( )
123. Acetylcholine ( )
124. Dopamine ( )
125. Norepinephrine ( )
126. Beck’s cognitive theory proposes that individuals suffering from depression have develop
127. Negative schema ( )
128. Lowered levels of serotonin ( )
129. Introjected loss ( )
130. Negative social behavior ( )
131. Attribution theory of depression proposes that those who are likely to become depressed attribute negative life events in which of the following?
132. Internal / external ( )
133. Stable / unstable ( )
134. Global / specific ( )
135. All of the above ( )
136. Which of the following is a systematic bias in thinking as outlined in Beck’s negative triad of beliefs?
137. Selective abstraction ( )
138. Arbitrary inference ( )
139. Dichotomous ( )
140. All of the above ( )
141. A wide range of symptoms characterize bipolar disorder, but which of the following can trigger a manic episode in someone with the illness:
142. Overeating ( )
143. Disruption of sleep-wake cycle ( )
144. Diabetes ( )
145. None of the above ( )
146. -------- was found to be the strongest risk factor for suicidal-ideation but not for suicide plans or attempts
147. Generalized anxiety disorder ()
148. Derealization disorder ( )
149. Major depression ( )
150. Dissociative identity disorder ( )
151. A relatively new and promising treatment for unipolar depression is
152. Bright-light therapy ( )
153. Behavioural activation ( )
154. Electroconvulsive therapy ( )
155. Transcrainial magnetic stimulation ( )
156. The term mood stabilizer is of used to describe---------- and related drugs
157. SSRI ( )
158. Monoamine ( )
159. Lithium ( )
160. Imipramine ( )
161. Mania is caused by excesses of
162. Neurotransmitters ( )
163. Immune system ( )
164. Anterior prefrontal cortex ( )
165. Corticotrophine –releasing hormone ( )
166. Thyroid hormone can also precipitate manic episodes in patients with
167. Obsessive –compulsive disorder ( )
168. Bipolar disorder ( )
169. Specific phobia ( )
170. None of the above ( )
171. The symptoms of severe depressive episode with psychotic features
172. Delusions or hallucinations ( )
173. Feelings of guilt ( )
174. Worthlessness ( )
175. All of the above ( )
176. An average age of onset of bipolar disorder
177. 18-22 years ( )
178. 12-18 years ( )
179. 22-30 years ( )
180. 19- 24years ( )
181. The probabilities of full recovery from bipolar disorder are discouraging even with the widespread use of
182. Stria terminalis ( )
183. Lithium ( )
184. Anxiolytics ( )
185. Yoga and meditation ( )
186. Positron emission tomography and other techniques show that the blood flow to the left prefrontal cortex is reduced during
187. Hypomania ( )
188. Mania ( )
189. Depression ( )
190. None of the above ( )
191. Depressed individuals exhibit which of the following symptoms
192. behavioural symptoms ( )
193. physical symptoms ( )
194. cognitive symptoms ( )
195. all of the above ( )
196. Amygdala is involved in the perception of threat and in directing attention, tends to show increased activation in individuals with
197. Depression ( )
198. OCD ( )
199. Diabetes ( )
200. Hypertension ( )

Unit I

**Multiple choice Key answers:**

1. A- Mood disorder and mental illness
2. C- Bipolar disorder
3. D -All of the above
4. B- hypomania
5. C- persistent depressive disorder / dysthymia
6. A- stay in bed for long periods
7. B- depression after childbirth
8. D- all of the above
9. D- all of the above
10. C- anaclitic depression
11. D- all of the above
12. C- Manic or hypomania followed by periods of depression
13. B- Cyclothymic disorders
14. A- 18-24 years
15. D-All of the above
16. D- All of the above
17. B-Major depressive disorder
18. D- A and B
19. D- All of the above
20. A -Serotonin–transporter gene
21. A- Oral stage
22. C- Bipolar 1 or II
23. C- Hypomania
24. B-Serotonin
25. D-norepinephrine
26. A-negative schema
27. D-all of the above
28. D- all of the above
29. B-disruption of sleep wake cycle
30. C-major depression
31. B-behavioral activation
32. C-lithium
33. A-neurotransmitter
34. B-bipolar disorder
35. D- all of the above
36. A-18 to 22 years
37. B-lithium
38. C-depression
39. D- all of the above
40. A- depression

**Key Answer -Fill in the blanks :**

1. Hypomanic episode
2. Persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia)
3. Serotonin-transporter gene
4. Seasonal affective disorder
5. Cyclothymia
6. Cognitive behavior therapy (CBT)
7. Electroconvulsive therapy
8. Mixed episode
9. Postpartum blues
10. Double depletion
11. Hypothalamic-pituitary thyroid axis
12. Oscillators
13. Anterior cingulate cortex
14. Negative cognitive triad
15. Bipolar I & II
16. Atypical features
17. Dopamine dysfunction
18. Learned helplessness
19. Hypomanic
20. Mood
21. Suicide

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY UNIT III MCQ

1. Personality disorder was formerly known as:
2. Conduct disorder
3. Character disorder
4. Mood disorder
5. Autism disorder
6. Personality disorder are stable long-term conditions which can affect an individual’s :
7. Mood
8. Cognition
9. Interpersonal functioning
10. All of the above
11. Symptoms of paranoid disorder include :
12. Suspiciousness
13. Anxiety
14. Hallucination
15. Lack of close friends
16. Which of the following is included in Cluster A personality disorder :
17. Borderline personality disorder
18. Dependent disorder
19. Schizoid Disorder
20. Narcissistic disorder
21. Which of the following does NOT include symptoms of Schizotypal personality disorder?
22. Odd beliefs
23. Ideas of reference
24. Telepathy
25. Agoraphobia
26. The term “sociopath” or “psychopath” is sometimes used to describe which type of personality disorder :
27. Narcissistic personality dirorder
28. Histroinic personality disorder
29. Antisocial personality disorder
30. Borderline personality disorder
31. A personality disorder in which an individual is attention-seeking, and is uncomfortable or unhappy when they are not the centre of attention :
32. Paranoid personality disorder
33. Histroinic personality disorder
34. Dependent personality disorder
35. Narcissistic personality disorder
36. Symptoms of Schizoid personality disorder includes :
37. A pervasive need for admiration
38. Inability to form social relationship
39. Obsessional thoughts
40. Persistent disregard for individuals who are sociable
41. Which of the following is NOT included in Cluster B personality disorder?
42. Antisocial personality disorder
43. Histroinic personality disorder
44. Avoidant personality disorder
45. Borderline personality disorder
46. The main difference between OCD and OPCD is that:
47. People with OCPD do not have true obsessions or compulsive rituals that are the source of extreme anxiety or distress in people with OCD
48. OCPD has a much shorter duration than OCD
49. OCD predominantly affects males whilst OPCD predominantly affects females
50. None of the above
51. Which of the following is considered to be the main feature of Narcissistic personality disorder ?
52. Apathy
53. Disorganized behaviour
54. Impulsivity
55. Grandiosity
56. Which of the following is considered to be the central characterictic of Borderline personality disorder?
57. Self – dramatization
58. Extreme social inhibition
59. Affective instability
60. Perfectionism
61. Symptoms of Avoidant personality disorder include :
62. Introversion
63. Difficulty in experiencing pleasure
64. Desires interpersonal contact
65. All of the above
66. Which of the following is not usually associated with Dependent personality disorder ?
67. Submissiveness
68. Fear of separation
69. Lacks self-confidence
70. Feelings of superiority
71. Characterics of Antisocial personality disorder includes :
72. Impulsivity
73. Irritability
74. Aggresiveness
75. All of the above
76. Which of the following belongs to Cluster C personality disorder?
77. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
78. Paranoid personality disorder
79. Antisocial personality disorder
80. Schizotypal personality disorder
81. Lack of empathy, preoccupation with receiving attention, self-promoting and grandiosity are characteristics of:
82. Histroinic personality disorder
83. Narcissistic personality disorder
84. Obsessive Compulsive personality disorder
85. Schizoid personality disorder
86. Schizoid and Schizotypal personality disorders may be distinguished only by the presence of which of the following symptomps in schizotypal persons?
87. Indifference to others
88. Visual hallucinations
89. Overtly odd behaviour
90. Flat affect
91. Which of the following personality disorders is the most appropriate diagnosis for Bill? Bill goes to great lengths to be the centre of attention. He announces his views and feelings with great drama; however, one soon suspects it is only for effect, and he seems willing to say or do almost anything to get others to pay attention and like him:
92. Paranoid personality disorders
93. Narcissistic personality disorders
94. Dependent personality disorders
95. Histroinic personality disorders
96. Symptoms of OCPD include:
97. Suspiciousness
98. Perfectionism
99. Preoccupied with being criticized
100. Odd thinking
101. According to DSM-5. Which of the following is a characteristic of eating disorder?
102. Persistent disturbance in eating behaviour
103. Intense fear of becoming overweight and fat
104. Uncontrollable binge-eating
105. All of the above
106. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of anorexia nervosa ?
107. A refusal to maintain a minimal body weight
108. Out of control consumption of food
109. A pathological fear of gaining weight
110. A distorted body image in which, even when clearly emaciated, suffers continue to insist they are overweight
111. In Restricted Type anorexia nervosa, self-starvation is NOT associated with which of the following?
112. Eating only certain food types
113. Socialising
114. Concurrent purging
115. Body dysmorphic issues
116. Binge eating disorder is best described as....
117. A cause of being overweight or obese
118. Loss of control over one’s eating
119. Eating an unusually large amount of food
120. All of the above
121. Binge eating disorder affects...
122. Men and women the same
123. Men more than women
124. Women more then men
125. Late teens only
126. A person with binge eating disorder is likely to...
127. Eat without being hungry
128. Eat to a point of physical discomfort
129. Eat quickly during a binge
130. All of the above
131. Which of the following is not a characteristic associated with bulimia nervosa?
132. Recurrent compensatory behaviour to prevent weight gain
133. The individual’s self-esteem is disproportionately influenced by body shape and weight
134. Recurrent binge eating
135. Restriction of energy intake to the point of significantly reduced body mass
136. Which of the following is not a common feature of Anorexia Nervosa?
137. Underweight
138. Self-perception of being ‘fat’
139. Binge eating
140. Eating small portion of food
141. Which brain area is implicated in eating disorder?
142. Amygdala
143. Hypothalamus
144. Cerebral cortex
145. Cerebellum
146. Which of the following may account for the cause of eating disorder?
147. Dieting
148. Distorted thinking
149. Body dissatisfaction
150. All of the above
151. The word ‘bulimia’ comes from the Greek word ‘*bous*’ and ‘*limos*’, which means :
152. Could eat a buffalo
153. Could eat a turkey
154. Could eat an ox
155. None of the above
156. The neurotransmitter which modulates appetite and feeding behaviour is :
157. Dopamine
158. Epinephrine
159. Serotonin
160. All of the above
161. Habitual involuntary discharge of urine is known as :
162. Enuresis
163. Encopresis
164. Tic
165. Tourette’s
166. The average age of children with encopresis is:
167. 9 years
168. 7 years
169. 6 years
170. 8 years
171. Causes of encopresis may include :
172. Stressful events
173. Faulty learning
174. Personal immaturity
175. All of the above
176. The term ‘anorexia nervosa’ means
177. Lack of food
178. Lack of sleep
179. Lack of appetite
180. None of the above
181. Which of the hormone helps in regulating appetite ?
182. Grehlin
183. Adrenalin
184. Cortisol
185. Gastrin
186. Which of the following is not a method of purging?
187. Self-induced vomitting
188. Diuretics
189. Eating small quantity of food
190. Misusing laxatives
191. A socio-cultural explanation for eating disorder emphasises :
192. A dysfunction of dopaminergic transmission
193. The role of distorted beliefs in the development of the disorder
194. The influence of the media which promotes thiness as a desirable characteristic
195. The influence of childhood factors in the development of the disorder
196. The most common form of eating disorder is :
197. Anorexia nervosa
198. Binge-eating disorder
199. Bulimia Nervosa
200. All of the above

ANSWER KEY

Answer key:

1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10.A 11. D 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. D 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. B 21. D 22. B 23. C 24. D 25. C 26. D 27. D 28. C 29. B 30. D 31. C 32. C 33. A 34. B 35. D 36. C 37. A 38. C 39. C 40. B

FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The difference between a person with bulimia nervosa and a person with binge-eating/purging type of anorexia nervosa is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. The two types of anorexia nervosa are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type and binge-eating/purging type.
3. A person with binge eating disorder does not engage in any form of inappropriate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.
4. People with Cluster C personality disorder shows anxiety and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. People with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shows high regard for themselves but low regard for others
6. Individuals with Cluster B personality disorder shows a tendency to be dramatic, ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and erratic
7. Eating disorders are characterized by a persistent disturbance in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour
8. Encopretic children have difficulty in learning appropriate toileting for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement
9. A person suffering from OPCD will be characterized by overconscientiousness, high neuroticism, perfectionism but without the presence of a true \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. In personality disorder, violating and showing disregard for others are symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
11. People with anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa share a common fear of becoming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. Binge-eating disorder is associated with being \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. A well- established tendency for our body to resist marked variation from some sort of biologically weight that our bodies try to defend is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Suspiciousness and distrust of others are symptoms of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder. (paranoid)
15. Individuals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder tends to remain in psychologically and physically abusive relationships.
16. Individuals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder quite often appears to be theatrical and sexually provocative.
17. People with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a highly unstable self- image or sense of self.
18. The belief that conversations or gestures of others have special meaning or personal significance is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Individuals with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder appear to be at elevated liability for schizophrenia.
20. The two sub-types of narcissistic personality disorder are grandiose and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ narcissism

ANSWER :

1. Weight
2. Restricting
3. Compensatory
4. Fearfulness
5. Narcissistic personality disorder
6. Emotional
7. Eating
8. Bowel
9. Obsessions
10. Antisocial personality disorder
11. Fat
12. Overweight
13. Set point
14. Paranoid
15. Dependent
16. Histroinic
17. Borderline
18. Ideas of reference
19. Paranoid
20. vulnerable

UNIT II – SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OTHER PSYCHOTIC DISORDER

1. Dementia praecox was a disease first identified by..
2. Roger
3. Freud
4. Kraepelin
5. Bluer
6. Psychotic symptoms such as hallucinations, delusions, grossly disorganized or catatonic behaviours are known as :
7. Catastrophic symptoms
8. Negative symptoms
9. Positive symptoms
10. Depressive symptoms
11. What is the average age of onset for schizophrenia?
12. Early adolescence
13. Old age
14. Late adulthood
15. Early adulthood
16. An errorneous belief that is fixed and firmly held in schizophrenia is known as :
17. Hallucination
18. Misperception
19. Avolition
20. Delusion
21. A sensory experience that seems real to the person having it, but occurs in the absence of any external stimulus is known as :
22. Catatonic behaviour
23. Hallucination
24. Negative symptoms
25. Illusion
26. Which of the following ways might hallucinations be experienced in Schizophrenia?
27. Gustatory
28. Olfactory
29. Auditory
30. All of the above
31. In schizophrenia, symptoms that reflect an absence or deficit of behaviours that are normally present is known as :
32. Negative symptoms
33. Paranoid symptoms
34. Positive symptoms
35. Delusion
36. Which of the following comes under the term disorganized speech in Schizophrenia?
37. Cognitive slippage
38. Derailment
39. Incoherence
40. All of the above
41. Catatonic behaviour in Schizophrenia is characterized by :
42. Resisting attempts to be moved
43. Maintaining rigid, immobile postures
44. Decrease in reactivity to the environment
45. All of the above
46. In schizophrenia, anhedonia means :
47. Inability to maintain social relationship
48. Inability to remain in one place
49. Inability to react to enjoyable or pleasurable events
50. Inability to enjoy food
51. Disorganized behaviour in Schizophrenia is characterized by which of the following :
52. Impairment in social relation
53. Impairment in self-care routine
54. Behaviour may be childlike and silly
55. All of the above
56. In schizophrenia, avolition refers to :
57. Lack of eye contact
58. Inability to initiate or persist in goal-directed activities
59. Lack of empathy
60. None of the above
61. Which of the following is a core symptom of schizophrenia?
62. Anxiety
63. Loss of contact with reality
64. Delusion
65. Impulsivity
66. Paranoid schizophrenia is a subtype of schizophrenia which is characterized by :
67. Presence of absurd and illogical beliefs
68. Lack of empathy
69. Depressed mood
70. Irritability
71. People who have both psychotic symptoms and marked changes in mood can be categorised under which disorder?
72. Catatonic schizophrenia
73. Brief psychotic disorder
74. Schizoaffective disorder
75. None of the above
76. A schizophrenia-like disorder which last for at least a month but do not last for 6 months is known as :
77. Disorganized disorder
78. Schizoaffective disorder
79. Paranoid schizophrenia
80. Schizophreniform disorder
81. Characteristics of Brief psychotic disorder include :
82. Sudden onset of psychotic symptoms
83. Loss of appetite
84. Anxiety
85. Alogia
86. Which of the following is NOT a part of negative symptoms of schizophrenia?
87. Asociality
88. Emotional flattening
89. Poverty of speech
90. Disorganized speech
91. In schizophrenia, when an individual has a great love for a person, usually of higher status, it is referred to as:
92. Delusion of grandeur
93. Erotomania
94. Apathy
95. Anhedonia
96. In schizophrenia, alogia refers to :
97. Loss of eye contact
98. Blunted emotional expression
99. Very little speech
100. Flat affect
101. Prevalence rate of schizophrenia in first-degree relative is :
102. 20%
103. 5%
104. 10%
105. 8%
106. Which of the following is a causal factor for developing schizophrenia?
107. Viral infection of the mother during the fourth-seventh month of gestation
108. Breech delivery
109. Prenatal nutrition deficiency
110. All of the above
111. The slow deterioration from normal functioning to the delusional and dysfunctional thinking characteristic of many forms of schizophrenia is referred to as:
112. Attenuated psychosis syndrome
113. Prodromal stage
114. Active stage
115. None of the above
116. The diathesis-stress model refers to which combination?
117. Intelligence & environmental stress
118. Genetically-inherited factors & environmental stress
119. Life stress & Intelligence level
120. Socio-economic status & gender
121. Which of the following neurotransmitter is implicated in schizophrenia?
122. Serotonin
123. GABA
124. Dopamine
125. Acetylcholine
126. Expressed Emotion in Schizophrenia denotes :
127. Overattention to stimuli in the environment
128. An interaction style characterized by criticism, hostility, and emotional intrusiveness by family member
129. Mutually incompatible demands made by the child and parents
130. None of the above
131. Brain abnormalities associated with Schizophrenia include which of the following ? :
132. Frontal lobe dysfunction
133. Dysfunction of temporal lobe
134. Progressive Gray Matter loss
135. All of the above
136. When symptoms of Schizophrenia develop slowly and subtly, it is referred to as:
137. Catatonic Schizophrenia
138. Reactive Schizophrenia
139. Process Schizophrenia
140. Undifferentiated Schizophrenia
141. Hallucination comes from the Latin verb *hallucinere* or *allucinere* which means :
142. Wander away
143. Lost in mind
144. Wander in mind
145. Loss of reality
146. In Schizophrenia, when an individual believes they are in danger, this is referred to as:
147. Delusion of persecution
148. Delusion of control
149. Delusion of reference
150. Delusion of grandeur
151. Which of the following reason may account for later onset and less severe form of Schizophrenia in female? :
152. Increase activity of adrenaline
153. Protective effect of estrogen
154. Decrease in level of cortisol
155. Increasing production of testosterone
156. Selina hears voices in her head that tell her what to do and what to say. Selina is experiencing :
157. Delusion
158. Compulsion
159. Hallucination
160. Haemorrhaging
161. David believes that messages are being sent directly to him. This is referred to as:
162. Nihilistic delusion
163. Delusion of grandeur
164. Delusion of persecution
165. Delusion of reference
166. The most common perceptual distortions experienced by people suffering from schizophrenia are :
167. Auditory hallucination
168. Delusion of grandeur
169. Odd thinking
170. Visual hallucination
171. A disorder characterized by an array of diverse symptoms, including extreme oddities in perception, thinking, action, sense of self, and manner of relating to others is known as :
172. Mood disorder
173. Schizophrenia
174. Dissociative disorder
175. Personality disorder
176. Which of the following used the term *demence precoce* to describe the condition of mental deterioration that is distinguish from the dementing disorders associated with old age ?
177. Watson
178. Morel
179. Bluer
180. Kraeplin
181. The term schizophrenia which is derived from the Greek roots of *sxizo*, pronounced *schizo* and *phren*, which means:
182. To split the mind
183. To split the soul
184. To split the body
185. To split the thought
186. Andria believes that she is famous and have some power. Andria is having :
187. Delusion of grandeur
188. Erotomania
189. Delusion of control
190. Hallucination
191. Which of the following statement is TRUE regarding schizophrenia :
192. There is an increase risk for developing schizophrenia for those being raised in urban areas
193. Second generation immigrants have higher chance of developing schizophrenia
194. There is a higher concordance for schizophrenia among monozygotic twins than dizygotic twins
195. All of the above
196. An episode of schizophrenia disorder that lasts at least 1 month but less than 6 months is known as :
197. Brief psychotic disorder
198. Schizophreniform disorder
199. Schizoaffective disorder
200. None of the above

ANSWER KEY : 1. C 2. C 3. D 4.D 5.B 6.D 7.A 8. D 9.D 10.C 11.D 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.C 16. D 17.A 18.D 19.B 20.C 21.C 22.D 23.B 24.B 25.C 26.B 27.D 28.C29.A 30.A 31.B 32.C 33.D 34.A 35.B 36. B 37. A 38. A 39. D 40. A

FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The hallmark of schizophrenia is a significant loss of contact with reality, referred to as ­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Social withdrawal, poor hygiene, apathy and limited speech are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symptoms of schizophrenia. negative
3. Hallucinations are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perceptions or sensations.
4. Reduced expression and displays of emotion characterized by an apathetic and diminished facial expression with little or no change in the tone or pitch of the voice is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affect
5. The term ­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to abnormally low frontal lobe activation
6. The believe that one’s private thoughts are being broadcast indiscriminately to others is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. In schizophrenia, virtual absence of all movement and speech is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a term clinicians use to refer to problems in the way that disorganized thought is expressed in disorganized speech.
9. Researchers found that among adopted families, children who were at genetic risk and who lived in families where there was high \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deviance showed higher levels of thought disorder.
10. Incompatibility between the blood of the mother and the blood of the fetus may increase the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the type known to be associated with schizophrenia.
11. Disorganized schizophrenia is characterized by disorganized speech, disorganized behaviour and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affect
12. Deaf people who are diagnosed with schizophrenia sometimes report \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hallucination
13. People with schizoaffective disorder have features of schizophrenia and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
14. Glutamate and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the two neurotransmitter implicate in schizophrenia.
15. True positive symptoms of schizophrenia includes delusion and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
16. Poor hygiene and grooming, social withdrawal are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ symptoms of schizophrenia.
17. Negative symptoms are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of deteriorated functioning in everyday life.
18. The belief that thoughts are being inserted into one’s brain by some external agency in known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
19. People with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are twice as likely as people in the general population to smoke cannabis.
20. Behaviour that appears silly such as wearing an overcoat, scarf, gloves on a day may denote \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviour.

ANSWER :

1. Psychosis
2. Negative
3. False
4. Flat
5. Hypofrontality
6. Thought broadcasting
7. Catatonic stupor
8. Formal thought disorder
9. Communication
10. Brain abnormalities
11. Flat or inappropriate
12. Auditory
13. Mood disorder
14. Dopamine
15. Hallucination
16. Negative
17. Predictors
18. Thought insertion
19. Schizophrenia
20. Grossly disorganized

**Abnormal Psychology – II**

**Unit IV**

Choose the correct answer

Part I

1. Disorders that involve the loss of cognitive ability that are presumed to be caused by brain damage or disease are called \_\_\_
2. Psychotic disorders
3. Neuro-cognitive disorders
4. Paraphillia
5. Neurodevelopmental disorders
6. Most of the cell bodies and neural pathways do not appear to have the power of regeneration, which means that their destruction is
7. Temporary
8. Periodic
9. Permanent
10. None of the above
11. Major cognitive disorders are those that involve marked deficits in \_\_\_\_\_ abilities.
12. Creative
13. Cognitive
14. Emotionalizing
15. Nurturant
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a state of acute brain failure that lies between normal wakefulness and stupor or coma.
17. Delirium
18. Dementia
19. Delusion
20. Depersonalization
21. An individual with impaired visuospatial ability has difficulty in
22. Remembering recent events
23. Controlling emotions
24. Maintaining personal hygiene
25. Coordinating motor activity
26. \_\_\_ is when an individual does not know where he/she is, what day it is or who familiar people are.
27. Impairment of memory
28. Impairment of emotional control
29. Emotional blunting
30. Impairment of orientation
31. \_\_\_\_ is the most common cause of delirium
32. Age
33. Depression
34. Drug intoxication/withdrawal
35. Infection
36. Parkinson’s disease was first described in 1817 by
37. George Huntington
38. James Parkinson
39. Alois Alzheimer
40. Sigmund Freud
41. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the neurotransmitter that is involved in the control of movements in parkinson’s disease.
42. Dopamine
43. Serotonin
44. GABA
45. Glutamate
46. \_\_\_\_ is a rare degenerative disorder of the nervous system characterized by chronic, progressive chorea.
47. Alzheimer’s disease
48. Coronary heart disease
49. Hungtington’s disease
50. Anorexia Nervosa
51. Huntington’s disease is caused by a single dominant gene in chromosome
52. 23
53. 21
54. 10
55. 4
56. The \_\_\_ of the brain are the first regions to be damaged in a person with Alzheimer’s disease.
57. Frontal lobe
58. Temporal lobe
59. Parietal lobe
60. Occipital lobe
61. Alois Alzheimer, the German neuropathologist first described the Alzheimer’s disease in
62. 1817
63. 1872
64. 1907
65. 1922
66. \_\_\_\_ is a permanent amnestic disorder often found in alcoholics.
67. Vascular dementia
68. Parkinson’s disease
69. Traumatic brain injury
70. Korsakoff’s syndrome
71. \_\_\_\_ are webs of abnormal filaments within a nerve cell.
72. Amyloid plaques
73. Neurofibrillary tangles
74. Mitochondria
75. RNA
76. \_\_\_ amnesia is the inability to store effectively in memory events that happen during variable periods of time after the trauma.
77. Retrograde
78. Anterograde
79. Transient global
80. Infantile
81. \_\_\_\_ occurs frequently as a result of falls associated with motor vehicles accidents, assault and sports injuries.
82. Traumatic brain injury
83. Post-traumatic stress disorder
84. Huntington’s disease
85. Vascular dementia
86. The neuropsychological features of AIDS tend to appear as a \_\_\_\_ phase of HIV infection, although they often appear before the full development of AIDS.
87. Early
88. Middle
89. Late
90. None of the above
91. In \_\_\_\_ a number of small strokes cumulatively destroy neurons over expanding brain regions.
92. Azheimer’s disease
93. Vascular dementia
94. Lewy body dementia
95. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
96. \_\_\_\_ is a temporary unconsciousness or confusion and other symptoms caused by a blow on the head.
97. Amnesia
98. Nausea
99. Concussion
100. Epilepsy

Part II

1. The degeneracy theory was developed in the 1750’s by a Swiss physician
2. Simon Tissot
3. Reverend Sylvester Graham
4. Dr. John Harvey Kellog
5. Havelock Ellis
6. The DSM-IV-TR classification for ‘Sexual and Gender Variants’ has been referred to as \_\_\_\_ in DSM-5.
7. Gender identity disorder
8. Gender Dysphoria
9. Gender incongruence
10. Homosexuality
11. People with \_\_\_\_ have recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, sexual urges, or behavior that involves non-human objects, suffering and humiliation of oneself or ones partner or children/nonconsenting adults
12. Paraphillia
13. Dysphoria
14. Bulimia
15. Enuresis
16. In \_\_\_\_, the individual has recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, urges and behaviors involving the use of some inanimate object or a part of the body to obtain sexual gratification.
17. Frotteurism
18. Exhibitionism
19. Voyeurism
20. Fetishism
21. Heterosexual men who experience recurrent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, urges or behaviors that involve cross-dressing as a female may be diagnosed as
22. Fetishistic disorder
23. Transvestic disorder
24. Sexual masochism
25. Transsexualism
26. Persons diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_disorders are also known as Peeping Toms.
27. Voyeuristic
28. Frotteuristic
29. Exhibitionistic
30. Sexual sadism
31. A person with recurrent, intense urges, fantasies or behaviors that involve exposing his genitals to others in inappropriate circumstances and without their consent.
32. Transvestic disorder
33. Fetishistic disorder
34. Sexual masochism disorder
35. Exhibitionistic disorder
36. The term \_\_\_\_\_ is derived from the name of Marquis de Sade.
37. Voyeurism
38. Sadism
39. Dysphoria
40. Pedophile
41. In \_\_\_\_\_ disorder, a person experiences sexual stimulation and gratification from the experience of pain and degradation in relating to a lover.
42. Fetishistic
43. Transvestic
44. Sexual sadism
45. Sexual masochism
46. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs in adult with gender dysphoria who desire to change their sex, and may undergo surgery to attain this goal.
47. Incongruence
48. Transsexualism
49. Incest
50. Dysfunction
51. When an adult has recurrent, intense sexual urges or fantasies about sexual activity with prepubertal child.
52. Sexual sadism disorder
53. Pedophilic disorder
54. Voyeuristic disorder
55. Exhibitionistic disorder
56. \_\_\_\_ is a sexual contact that involves physical or psychological coercion where one member is not able to consent to the contact.
57. Frotteurism
58. Dysphoria
59. Sexual abuse
60. Cross-dressing
61. Culturally prohibited sexual relations between family members such as brothers and sisters or parent and child is known as
62. Incest
63. Abuse
64. Rape
65. Molest
66. \_\_\_\_ describes sexual activity that occurs under actual or threatened forcible coercion of a person by another.
67. Aggression
68. Rape
69. Truancy
70. Trauma
71. Sexual \_\_\_\_\_ refers to impairment either in the desire for sexual gratification, or the inability to achieve it
72. Modification
73. Abuse
74. Variant
75. Dysfunction
76. During the phase of \_\_\_\_\_\_, there is a release of sexual tension and a peaking of sexual pleasure.
77. Desire
78. Arousal
79. Orgasm
80. Resolution
81. The inability to achieve or maintain an erection sufficient for successful sexual intercourse is
82. Desire disorder
83. Erectile disorder
84. Early ejaculation
85. Penetration disorder
86. The persistent inability to ejaculate during intercourse refers to
87. Hypoactive sexual desire
88. Early ejaculation
89. Delayed ejaculation disorder
90. None of the above
91. \_\_\_\_ disorder is diagnosed in women who persistently show lack of interest in sexual activity.
92. Arousal
93. Aversion
94. Penetration
95. Erectile
96. Women who are readily sexually excitable and enjoy sexual activity but who have recurrent delay in or absence of orgasm.
97. Penetration disorder
98. Orgasmic disorder
99. Sexual interest disorder
100. None of the above

Fill in the balnks

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disorders involve marked deficits in cognitive abilities.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when an artery in the brain is blocked by a clot.
3. The word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ comes from the Latin *delirare*.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ disease is characterized by motor symptoms such as resting tremors or rigid movements
5. The Huntington’s disease was first described in 1872 by the American neurologist \_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ disease is associated with dementia syndrome that has an imperceptible onset and a slow but progressively deteriorating course, terminating in delirium and death.
7. Nutrition and \_\_\_\_\_ are very important for a healthier brain.
8. Infections with the HIV creates havoc in the \_\_\_\_\_ system of the body and can lead to AIDS.
9. The main characteristic feature of amnestic disorder is disturbed \_\_\_\_\_\_
10. The inability to recall events immediately preceding a head injury is called \_\_\_\_\_ amnesia.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves a conflict between a person’s physical gender and the gender which he/she identifies to.
12. The mode of using objects such as bras, high heels, etc. to achieve sexual excitation and gratification is found in \_\_\_\_\_\_
13. A person is diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_\_ if he has recurrent, intense, sexually arousing fantasies, urges or behavior of observing unsuspecting females who are undressing or those engaging in sexual activity.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the sexual excitement of rubbing one’s genital against or touching the body of a non-consenting person.
15. The fantasies of a person with \_\_\_\_\_\_ disorder may involve dominance, control and humiliation of a partner.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most extreme form of gender dysphoria, where a person feel a strong need live as the other sex, seek treatment.
17. Unlawful or forced sexual intercourse is called \_\_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a person has a problem that prevents him/her from wanting or enjoying sexual activity
19. An ejaculation that happens before or immediately after penetration is called \_\_\_\_\_\_.
20. Involuntary tightening of the muscles around the vagina that causes discomfort during penetration is \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer Keys For Abnormal Psy II – Unit IV**

Tick the correct answer

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl. No | Answer | Sl. No | Answer | Sl. No | Answer | Sl. No | Answer |
| 1 | b (NCD) | 11 | D (4) | 21 | A (Simon T) | 31 | B (Pedophillic D) |
| 2 | c (Permanent) | 12 | B (Temporal L) | 22 | A (GID) | 32 | C (S Abuse) |
| 3 | B (Cognitive) | 13 | C (1907) | 23 | A (paraphillia) | 33 | A (incest) |
| 4 | A (delirium) | 14 | D (Korsakoffs S) | 24 | D (fetishism) | 34 | B (rape) |
| 5 | D (Cma) | 15 | B (NT) | 25 | B (transvestic D) | 35 | D (dysfunction) |
| 6 | D (orientation) | 16 | B (anterograde) | 26 | A (Voyeuristic) | 36 | C (orgasm) |
| 7 | C (withdrawal) | 17 | A (TBI) | 27 | D (exhibitionistic D) | 37 | B (Erectile D) |
| 8 | B (James P) | 18 | C (late) | 28 | B (Sadism) | 38 | C (DED) |
| 9 | A (Dopamine) | 19 | B (Vascular D) | 29 | D (Sexual M) | 39 | A (Arousal D) |
| 10 | C (Huntington D) | 20 | C (concussion) | 30 | B (transsexualism) | 40 | B (Orgasmic D) |

Fill in the Blanks

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl.No | Answer | Sl. No | Answer |
| 1 | Neuro-cognitive | 11 | Gender dysphoria |
| 2 | Stroke | 12 | Fetishtic disorder |
| 3 | Delirium | 13 | Voyeuristic disorder |
| 4 | Parkinson’s | 14 | Frotteurism |
| 5 | George Huntington | 15 | Sexual sadism |
| 6 | Alzheimer’s | 16 | Transsexualism |
| 7 | Exercise | 17 | Rape |
| 8 | Immune | 18 | Sexual dysfunction |
| 9 | Memory | 19 | Premature ejaculation |
| 10 | Retrograde | 20 | Vaginismus |

**UNIT –V A: Substance –Related and Addictive Disorders.**

**B: Disruptive, Impulse Control and Conduct Disorders**

***Multiple choice questions***

1. The need for increased amounts of a substance to achieve the desired effects is
2. Substance abuse ( )
3. Substance dependence ( )
4. Tolerance ( )
5. Withdrawal ( )
6. -------- includes more severe forms of substance-use disorders and involves a marked physiological need to increase the amounts of a substance
7. Withdrawal ( )
8. Substance abuse ( )
9. Tolerance ( )
10. Substance dependence ( )
11. The full-blown symptoms of delirium tremens include
12. Marked tremors of hands, tongue and lips ( )
13. Vivid hallucination ( )
14. Disorientation for time and place ( )
15. All of the above ( )

1. A person is said to be intoxicated when the level of alcohol content in the bloodstream is
2. 1.0 ( )
3. 0.01 ( )
4. 0.5 ( )
5. 0.05 ( )
6. A community based services to offer support in substance abuse consist of self-help services such as
7. Alcoholics Anonymous ( )
8. Cannibas collective ( )
9. Hashish Home ( )
10. Crack crack ( )
11. The physical problems of heavy drinkers usually suffers

a) hallucinogens ( )

b) obsessive compulsive ( )

c) depression ( )

d) catatonic ( )

1. Individuals who are at high risk for substance abuse but who are not yet affected by alcohol
2. Prealcoholic personality ( )
3. Histrionic personality ( )
4. Narcissistic personality ( )
5. Schizoid personality ( )
6. The effects of alcohol vary for different drinkers
7. Amount of food in stomach ( )
8. Duration of their drinking ( )
9. Their physical condition ( )
10. All of the above ( )
11. One of the most severe alcohol related disorder is
12. PTSD ( )
13. Korsakoff syndrome ( )
14. Anxiety ( )
15. Alzheimer ( )
16. Alcohol use disorder increases the risk for
17. Cancer ( )
18. Pancreatitis ( )
19. Liver damage ( )
20. All of the above ( )
21. The treatment objectives of alcohol- related disorders include
22. Physical rehabilitation ( )
23. Detoxification ( )
24. Control over alcohol –abuse behavior ( )
25. All of the above ( )
26. A drug that causes violent vomiting when followed by injection of alcohol
27. Naltrexone ( )
28. Disulfiram ( )
29. Divalproex ( )
30. Valproate ( )
31. --------- is an effective form of treatment for alcohol related disorders
32. Group therapy ( )
33. Alcoholics anonymous ( )
34. Behavior therapy ( )
35. Environmental intervention ( )
36. ---------------- involves the presentation of noxious stimuli with alcohol consumption in order to suppress drinking behavior.
37. Aversive conditioning therapy ( )
38. Psychotherapy ( )
39. Classical conditioning ( )
40. None of the above ( )
41. Alcohol is a
42. Stimulant ( )
43. Hallucinogen ( )
44. Sedatives ( )
45. Depressant ( )
46. The study found that--------was the most frequently used substance in India
47. Cannibas ( )
48. Alcohol ( )
49. Opiates ( )
50. Marijuana ( )
51. DiClemente refers to the alcohol addiction as
52. Disease of denial ( )
53. Grandiose ( )
54. Alcohol flush reaction ( )
55. None of the above ( )
56. Common street name of cocaine is
57. smack ( )
58. crack ( )
59. brown sugar ( )
60. angel dust ( )
61. Cocaine withdrawal involves symptoms of
62. Fatigue ( )
63. Depression ( )
64. Disturbed sleep ( )
65. All of the above ( )
66. Which drug helps people to stay alert and awake and function temporarily at a level beyond normal
67. Narcotic drugs ( )
68. Amphetamines ( )
69. Barbiturates ( )
70. Marijuana ( )
71. Chronic abuse of amphetamine can result in
72. Brain damage ( )
73. Disruption of immune system ( )
74. Liver damage ( )
75. Impulse control problems ( )
76. Street name of methamphetamines
77. Wonder pills ( )
78. Crystal ( )
79. Reefers ( )
80. Crack ( )
81. An opiate is a type of drug that
82. Relieves pain ( )
83. Causes pain ( )
84. Relieves anger ( )
85. Causes stress ( )
86. ------------is a drug that can produce intoxication with an amount smaller than a grain of salt
87. Barbiturates ( )
88. Heroin ( )
89. LSD ( )
90. Amphetamine ( )
91. -------- is derived from the small, disc like growths at the top of the peyote cactus
92. Mescaline ( )
93. Marijuana ( )
94. Psilocybin ( )
95. None of the above ( )
96. --------- is both hallucinogen and stimulant that is popular as party drug among young adults
97. Marijuana ( )
98. LSD ( )
99. Ecstasy ( )
100. Heroin ( )
101. A drug that speed up the central nervous system is called a
102. Inhalant ( )
103. Stimulant ( )
104. Depressant ( )
105. Opiate ( )
106. In DSM-V caffeine related disorder involves symptoms of
107. Nervousness ( )
108. Gastrointestinal complaints ( )
109. Insomnia ( )
110. All of the above ( )
111. --------- is the chief active ingredient in tobacco
112. Nicotine ( )
113. Caffeine ( )
114. Methadone ( )
115. Hashish ( )
116. The most extensive treatment approach used with pathological gamblers is
117. Group therapy ( )
118. Cognitive –behavior therapy ( )
119. Environmental support ( )
120. Family therapy ( )
121. Behaviour based on pathological need for a substance is
122. Alcohol ( )
123. Withdrawal ( )
124. Addictive ( )
125. Psychoactive substance ( )
126. Inhibition of glutamate in the brain impairs the organism’s
127. Ability to learn ( )
128. Impair judgment ( )
129. Lowering self- control ( )
130. All of the above ( )
131. Cocaine may be ingested by
132. Sniffing or injecting ( )
133. Smoking or injecting ( )
134. Inhale or chewing ( )
135. Swallowing or inhale ( )
136. A person who exceeds prescribed dosages of amphetamine consumption results in
137. Enlarge pupils ( )
138. Loss of appetite ( )
139. Tremors ( )
140. All of the above ( )
141. Which of the following is an impulse control disorder?
142. Pyromania ( )
143. Bipolar disorder ( )
144. Borderline personality disorder ( )
145. None of the above ( )
146. Which of the following characteristics are present in conduct disorder?
147. Violent or aggressive behavior ( )
148. Deliberate cruelty towards people or animals ( )
149. Vandalism or damage to property ( )
150. All of the above ( )
151. The disorder that manifest as discrete episodes of losing control of aggressive impulses resulting in serious assault or destruction of property is
152. Intermittent explosive disorder ( )
153. Kleptomania ( )
154. Conduct disorder ( )
155. Pyromania ( )
156. Dsm –V symptoms of Oppositional defiant disorder includes
157. Vindictiveness ( )
158. Angry / irritable mood ( )
159. Argumentative / defiant behavior ( )
160. All of the above ( )
161. A recurrent failure to resist impulses to steal objects not needed for personal use or monetary value
162. Conduct disorder ( )
163. Oppositional –defiant disorder ( )
164. Kleptomania ( )
165. Pyromania ( )
166. The episodes of losing control of aggressive impulses that can result in serious assault or the destruction of property is
167. Unipolar depressive disorder ( )
168. Intermittent explosive disorder ( )
169. Kleptomania ( )
170. None of the above ( ) support in substance abuse consist ofTop of Form
171. Bottom of Form

***Fill in the blanks***

1. -------------- is one of the most prevalent and difficult to treat mental health by society.
2. A condition of a particular organ in a body caused by excessive alcohol used is-----------------------.
3. The symptoms of alcohol amnestic disorder are thought to be to -------------------------- and ----------------------.
4. A condition that is caused by excessive alcohol consumption during pregnancy is known as----------------.
5. ---------------------------- is the center of psychoactive drug activation in the brain.
6. Alcohol related psychosis persisting alcohol disorder is formerly known as ---------------------
7. Opium is a mixture of about 18 chemical substances known as--------------
8. --------------------- is derived from the ‘hemp plant’, cannabis sativa.
9. -------------------- is both a hallucinogen and a stimulant that is popular among young adults.
10. --------------------- is referred to ‘crystal or ice’ because of its appearance and is highly addictive stimulant drug.
11. A powerful sedative drug that have been available as an aid to fall asleep is----------------
12. The odorless, colorless and tasteless drug that can produce intoxication with an amount smaller than a grain of salt is---------------------
13. The human body produces its own opium like substances is called---------
14. Pathological gambling is also known as----------------------.
15. Alcohol significantly lowers performance on --------------------
16. The life span of the average person with alcohol dependence is about------years shorter than without the disorder.
17. --------------was first made in Egypt around 3000 B.C.
18. ------------------------- is the legal term used to refer to violations of the law committed by minors.
19. The antisocial behavior seen in children who develop conduct disorder is now called-----------------------.
20. Children with conduct disorder show a deficit in--------------------.
21. Children and adolescents with conduct disorder are also frequently comorbid for other disorders such as-------------------.
22. Children who are ------------------and socially unskilled are often rejected by their peers.

**UNIT –V A: Substance –Related and Addictive Disorders.**

**B: Disruptive, Impulse Control and Conduct Disorders**

***Multiple choice questions***

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15. Alzheimer ( )
16. Alcohol use disorder increases the risk for
17. Cancer ( )
18. Pancreatitis ( )
19. Liver damage ( )
20. All of the above ( )
21. The treatment objectives of alcohol- related disorders include
22. Physical rehabilitation ( )
23. Detoxification ( )
24. Control over alcohol –abuse behavior ( )
25. All of the above ( )
26. A drug that causes violent vomiting when followed by injection of alcohol
27. Naltrexone ( )
28. Disulfiram ( )
29. Divalproex ( )
30. Valproate ( )
31. --------- is an effective form of treatment for alcohol related disorders
32. Group therapy ( )
33. Alcoholics anonymous ( )
34. Behavior therapy ( )
35. Environmental intervention ( )
36. ---------------- involves the presentation of noxious stimuli with alcohol consumption in order to suppress drinking behavior.
37. Aversive conditioning therapy ( )
38. Psychotherapy ( )
39. Classical conditioning ( )
40. None of the above ( )
41. Alcohol is a
42. Stimulant ( )
43. Hallucinogen ( )
44. Sedatives ( )
45. Depressant ( )
46. The study found that--------was the most frequently used substance in India
47. Cannibas ( )
48. Alcohol ( )
49. Opiates ( )
50. Marijuana ( )
51. DiClemente refers to the alcohol addiction as
52. Disease of denial ( )
53. Grandiose ( )
54. Alcohol flush reaction ( )
55. None of the above ( )
56. Common street name of cocaine is
57. smack ( )
58. crack ( )
59. brown sugar ( )
60. angel dust ( )
61. Cocaine withdrawal involves symptoms of
62. Fatigue ( )
63. Depression ( )
64. Disturbed sleep ( )
65. All of the above ( )
66. Which drug helps people to stay alert and awake and function temporarily at a level beyond normal
67. Narcotic drugs ( )
68. Amphetamines ( )
69. Barbiturates ( )
70. Marijuana ( )
71. Chronic abuse of amphetamine can result in
72. Brain damage ( )
73. Disruption of immune system ( )
74. Liver damage ( )
75. Impulse control problems ( )
76. Street name of methamphetamines
77. Wonder pills ( )
78. Crystal ( )
79. Reefers ( )
80. Crack ( )
81. An opiate is a type of drug that
82. Relieves pain ( )
83. Causes pain ( )
84. Relieves anger ( )
85. Causes stress ( )
86. ------------is a drug that can produce intoxication with an amount smaller than a grain of salt
87. Barbiturates ( )
88. Heroin ( )
89. LSD ( )
90. Amphetamine ( )
91. -------- is derived from the small, disc like growths at the top of the peyote cactus
92. Mescaline ( )
93. Marijuana ( )
94. Psilocybin ( )
95. None of the above ( )
96. --------- is both hallucinogen and stimulant that is popular as party drug among young adults
97. Marijuana ( )
98. LSD ( )
99. Ecstasy ( )
100. Heroin ( )
101. A drug that speed up the central nervous system is called a
102. Inhalant ( )
103. Stimulant ( )
104. Depressant ( )
105. Opiate ( )
106. In DSM-V caffeine related disorder involves symptoms of
107. Nervousness ( )
108. Gastrointestinal complaints ( )
109. Insomnia ( )
110. All of the above ( )
111. --------- is the chief active ingredient in tobacco
112. Nicotine ( )
113. Caffeine ( )
114. Methadone ( )
115. Hashish ( )
116. The most extensive treatment approach used with pathological gamblers is
117. Group therapy ( )
118. Cognitive –behavior therapy ( )
119. Environmental support ( )
120. Family therapy ( )
121. Behaviour based on pathological need for a substance is
122. Alcohol ( )
123. Withdrawal ( )
124. Addictive ( )
125. Psychoactive substance ( )
126. Inhibition of glutamate in the brain impairs the organism’s
127. Ability to learn ( )
128. Impair judgment ( )
129. Lowering self- control ( )
130. All of the above ( )
131. Cocaine may be ingested by
132. Sniffing or injecting ( )
133. Smoking or injecting ( )
134. Inhale or chewing ( )
135. Swallowing or inhale ( )
136. A person who exceeds prescribed dosages of amphetamine consumption results in
137. Enlarge pupils ( )
138. Loss of appetite ( )
139. Tremors ( )
140. All of the above ( )
141. Which of the following is an impulse control disorder?
142. Pyromania ( )
143. Bipolar disorder ( )
144. Borderline personality disorder ( )
145. None of the above ( )
146. Which of the following characteristics are present in conduct disorder?
147. Violent or aggressive behavior ( )
148. Deliberate cruelty towards people or animals ( )
149. Vandalism or damage to property ( )
150. All of the above ( )
151. The disorder that manifest as discrete episodes of losing control of aggressive impulses resulting in serious assault or destruction of property is
152. Intermittent explosive disorder ( )
153. Kleptomania ( )
154. Conduct disorder ( )
155. Pyromania ( )
156. Dsm –V symptoms of Oppositional defiant disorder includes
157. Vindictiveness ( )
158. Angry / irritable mood ( )
159. Argumentative / defiant behavior ( )
160. All of the above ( )
161. A recurrent failure to resist impulses to steal objects not needed for personal use or monetary value
162. Conduct disorder ( )
163. Oppositional –defiant disorder ( )
164. Kleptomania ( )
165. Pyromania ( )
166. The episodes of losing control of aggressive impulses that can result in serious assault or the destruction of property is
167. Unipolar depressive disorder ( )
168. Intermittent explosive disorder ( )
169. Kleptomania ( )
170. None of the above ( ) support in substance abuse consist ofTop of Form
171. Bottom of Form

***Fill in the blanks***

1. -------------- is one of the most prevalent and difficult to treat mental health by society.
2. A condition of a particular organ in a body caused by excessive alcohol used is-----------------------.
3. The symptoms of alcohol amnestic disorder are thought to be to -------------------------- and ----------------------.
4. A condition that is caused by excessive alcohol consumption during pregnancy is known as----------------.
5. ---------------------------- is the center of psychoactive drug activation in the brain.
6. Alcohol related psychosis persisting alcohol disorder is formerly known as ---------------------
7. Opium is a mixture of about 18 chemical substances known as--------------
8. --------------------- is derived from the ‘hemp plant’, cannabis sativa.
9. -------------------- is both a hallucinogen and a stimulant that is popular among young adults.
10. --------------------- is referred to ‘crystal or ice’ because of its appearance and is highly addictive stimulant drug.
11. A powerful sedative drug that have been available as an aid to fall asleep is----------------
12. The odorless, colorless and tasteless drug that can produce intoxication with an amount smaller than a grain of salt is---------------------
13. The human body produces its own opium like substances is called---------
14. Pathological gambling is also known as----------------------.
15. Alcohol significantly lowers performance on --------------------
16. The life span of the average person with alcohol dependence is about------years shorter than without the disorder.
17. --------------was first made in Egypt around 3000 B.C.
18. ------------------------- is the legal term used to refer to violations of the law committed by minors.
19. The antisocial behavior seen in children who develop conduct disorder is now called-----------------------.
20. Children with conduct disorder show a deficit in--------------------.
21. Children and adolescents with conduct disorder are also frequently comorbid for other disorders such as-------------------.
22. Children who are ------------------and socially unskilled are often rejected by their peers.