

Abnormal Psychology
Elective Course of Bsc Counselling Psychology
VI Semester-CUCBCSS-2014 admn onwards

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The chief distinguishing feature of psychotic disorders is
 - a.confusion of fantasy and reality.
 - b. antisocial conduct.
 - c. overwhelming anxiety.
 - d. obsessive behavior.

2. A common form of mental disorder afflicting 10-20% of the population is
 - a. schizophrenia.
 - b. senile dementia.
 - c. depression.
 - d. delusional disorder.

2. Bob has never met Madonna but he is convinced that she is deeply in love with him. Bob is suffering from
 - a.grandiose delusions.
 - b.jealous delusions.

c. obsessive-compulsive disorder.

d. erotomanic delusions.

4. If you met an individual who appeared to be very charming at first, but later you discovered that he or she manipulated people, caused others hurt without a second thought, and could not be depended upon, you might suspect him of being

a. dependent.

b. narcissistic.

c. paranoid.

d. antisocial.

5. A much-feared outcome of Alzheimer's disease is

a. functional psychosis.

b. paranoia.

c. general paresis.

d. senile dementia.

6. Multiple personality or dissociative identity disorder often begins

a. as a result of combat exhaustion.

b. in adulthood as a response to unremitting phobias.

c. as a consequence of post-traumatic stress disorders.

d. in childhood as a result of unbearable experiences.

7. A person who has an extreme lack of self-confidence and who allows others to run his or her life is said to have a(n) _____ personality.

a. dependent

b. narcissistic

- c. paranoid
- d. antisocial

8. In south and east Asia, a man may experience Koro, which is

- a. schizophrenia.
- b. insanity.
- c. anxiety about his penis receding into his body.
- d. depression.

9. Because there is considerable overlap among the types of schizophrenia, and because patterns of behavior shift over time, many patients are simply classified as suffering from _____ schizophrenia.

- a. borderline
- b. atypical
- c. mixed
- d. undifferentiated

10. Retreat from reality by hallucinations and delusions and by social withdrawal typically characterizes

- a. somatoform disorders.
- b. anxiety disorders.
- c. psychotic disorders.
- d. personality disorders.

11. Persons who suffer from paraphilias are categorized as having

- a. somatoform disorders.
- b. generalized anxiety.
- c. sexual disorders.
- d. personality disorders.

12. Which of the following is related to recent attempts to find biochemical explanations for schizophrenia?

- a. schizotaxin
- b. psychotropin
- c. dopamine
- d. diazepam

13. Which of the following is one reason given that more women than men are treated for psychological problems?

- a. Women are subject to greater stress than men.
- b. As a result of cultural norms, women may be more willing to admit distress.
- c. Some forms of mental disorders are sex-linked recessive.
- d. Developmental tasks required of women are far more difficult than those required of men.

14. The Freudian explanation of anxiety disorders emphasizes

- a. the avoidance paradox.
- b. learned habits of self-defeating behavior.

- c. forbidden impulses that threaten a loss of control.
 - d. the development of a faulty or inaccurate self-image and distorted self-perceptions.
15. Statistical approaches to abnormality define as "abnormal" those who
- a. show evidence of loss of contact with reality.
 - b. are unhappy, withdrawn, and depressed.
 - c. deviate from typical or average patterns of behavior.
 - d. are disabled by anxiety.
16. A rare condition in which separate personalities exist in the same person is called
- a. dissociative identity disorder.
 - b. split personality.
 - c. schizophrenia.
 - d. amnesia.
17. A PET scan involves the injection of
- a. radioactive sugar.
 - b. iodine.
 - c. metal particles.
 - d. xenon gas.
18. If a person suffering from schizophrenia has an identical twin, that twin
- a. will have a 46 percent chance of becoming schizophrenic.
 - b. will be no more likely than anyone else to become schizophrenic.
 - c. is almost sure to become schizophrenic.
 - d. is also likely to have more than one personality.
19. The most severe psychological disorder is a(n)

- a. personality disorder.
- b. psychosomatic illness.
- c. anxiety disorder.
- d. psychosis.

20. Persons who are excessively narcissistic, dependent, or antisocial are characterized as having

- a. somatoform disorders.
- b. generalized anxiety.
- c. conversion reactions.
- d. personality disorders.

21. Mood disorders are those in which the person may

- a. experience severe depression and threaten suicide.
- b. exhibit symptoms suggesting physical disease or injury but for which there is no identifiable cause.
- c. exhibit behavior that is the result of an organic brain pathology.
- d. experience delusions and hallucinations.

22. Schizophrenia is most commonly found in

- a. adolescents.
- b. young adults.
- c. the middle aged.
- d. the elderly.

23. A core feature of all abnormal behavior is that it is

- a. culturally absolute.

- b.learned.
- c.maladaptive.
- d.dependent on age.

24. DSM stands for

- a. diagnostic schedule of medicine.
- b. diagnostic and statistical manual.
- c. depressive scale modalities.
- d. doctor of surgical medicine.

25. Parkinson's disease results from the death of neurons that produce

- a) serotonin
- b) acetylcholine
- c) dopamine
- d) norepinephrine

26. Conversion disorder and hypochondriasis are classified as

- a. physio-mental disorders.
- b. somatoform disorders.
- c. psychosomatic disorders.
- d. somatization disorders.

27. In most anxiety disorders, the person's distress is

- a.focused on a specific situation.

- b. related to ordinary life stresses.
- c. greatly out of proportion to the situation.
- d. based on a physical cause.

28. An unusual state called "waxy flexibility" is sometimes observed in _____
schizophrenia.

- a. borderline
- b. disorganized
- c. catatonic
- d. paranoid

29. Which of the following medical conditions can produce a mild neurocognitive disorder and mild impairments in social/occupational functioning?

- a) Parkinson's disease
- b) Huntington's disease
- c) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
- d) HIV

30. Irrational and very specific fears that persist even when there is no real danger to a person are called

- a. anxieties.
- b. dissociation's.
- c. phobias.
- d. obsessions.

31. In some countries, it is normal to defecate or urinate in public. This makes it clear that judgments of the normality of behavior are

- a. culturally relative.
- b. statistical.
- c. a matter of subjective discomfort.
- d. related to conformity.

32. False beliefs that are held even when the facts contradict them are called

- a. fantasies.
- b. hallucinations.
- c. illusions.
- d. delusions.

33. True paranoids are rarely treated or admitted to hospitals because

- a. they are potentially harmful and dangerous to others.
- b. they resist the attempts of others to offer help.
- c. their severe hallucinations make reasoning with them impossible.
- d. psychiatric hospitals are primarily for psychotics.

34. The most widely used system of psychological classification today is

- a. the Freudian Psychoanalytic System (FPS).
- b. found in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV).
- c. the system designed by Emil Kraepelin and Eugen Bleuler.
- d. to be found in the Federal Uniform Code of Psychopathology (UCP).

39. Behaviorists would say that self-defeating behaviors are maintained by immediate reinforcement in the form of

- a. relief from anxiety.

- b. defending the ego.
- c. protecting one's self-image.
- d. avoiding existential anxiety.

36. When a person's sexual identity does not match his or her physical gender, the diagnosis is

- a. paraphilia.
- b. sexual dysfunction.
- c. gender identity disorder.
- d. androgyny.

37. It has been discovered that all major anti-psychotic drugs

- a. block the action of dopamine.
- b. facilitate the action of dopamine.
- c. increase levels of dopamine.
- d. decrease levels of dopamine.

38. The term schizophrenia can be interpreted to mean

- a. a split between thought and emotion.
- b. having more than one personality.
- c. the same thing as a dissociative reaction.
- d. that a person is insane.

39. A researcher seeking an organic basis for schizophrenia would be well-advised to investigate the role of

- a. amphetamines and amphetamine receptors.
- b. adrenaline and noradrenaline.
- c. histamine and antihistamine.
- d. dopamine and dopamine receptors.

40. Which of the following is characteristic of a dissociative disorder?

- a. phobic disorder
- b. amnesia
- c. paranoia
- d. depression

41. _____ schizophrenia usually involves delusions of persecution and grandeur.

- a. Catatonic
- b. Disorganized
- c. Paranoid
- d. Undifferentiated

42. A psychosis arising from an advanced stage of syphilis, in which the disease attacks brain cells, is called

- a. Korsakoff's syndrome.
- b. delirium tremens.
- c. schizotypal psychosis.
- d. general paresis.

43. The extreme reaction known as fugue refers to

- a. physical flight to escape conflict.

- b. severe depression.
 - c. hallucinations.
 - d. obsessive behavior.
44. Psychological dependence on mood- or behavior-altering drugs is known as
- a. drug psychosis.
 - b. a substance related disorder.
 - c. an orthopsychosis.
 - d. a psychotropic disorder.
45. Which of the following is classified as a mood disorder?
- a. bipolar disorder
 - b. multiple personality disorder
 - c. delusional disorder
 - d. dissociative disorder
46. The antisocial personality
- a. avoids other people as much as possible.
 - b. is relatively easy to treat effectively by psychotherapy.
 - c. tends to be selfish and lacking remorse.
 - d. usually gives a bad first impression.
47. The distinction between obsessions and compulsions is the distinction between
- a. engaging in behaviors that are merely inconvenient and those that are severely disruptive.
 - b. having positive and negative feelings toward an object or event.
 - c. thoughts that are evidence of neurosis or those that are evidence of psychosis.

d. having repetitious thoughts or engaging in repetitious actions.

48. Hearing voices that are not really there would be called a(n)

a. hallucination.

b. delusion.

c. auditory regression.

d. depressive psychosis.

49. Behavioral problems in which the person exhibits symptoms suggesting physical disease or injury, but for which there is no identifiable cause, are called

a. mood disorders.

b. schizophrenia.

c. organic brain pathologies.

d. somatoform disorders.

50. Obsessive-compulsive behavior, panic, and phobias are formally classified as _____ disorders.

a. psychotic

b. manic

c. anxiety

d. mood

51. Delusional thinking is characteristic of

a. psychosis.

b. obsessive-compulsive disorder.

c. conversion disorder.

d. fugue.

52. A person who is preoccupied with fears of having a serious disease suffers from
- a. a conversion reaction.
 - b. hypochondriasis.
 - c. a traumatic disorder.
 - d. an obsession.
53. Sensory experiences that occur in the absence of a stimulus are called
- a. illusions.
 - b. hallucinations.
 - c. delusions.
 - d. affect episodes.
54. Sudden temporary amnesia or instances of multiple personality are _____ disorders.
- a. dissociative
 - b. anxiety
 - c. psychotic
 - d. schizophrenic
55. Obsessive-compulsive disorders involve
- a. loss of contact with reality.
 - b. unresolved anger.
 - c. unresolved Oedipal conflict.
 - d. high levels of anxiety.
56. The dopamine-psychosis link is based on the observation that
- a. low dopamine levels of activity in the brain seem to produce psychotic symptoms.

- b. there are high levels of dopamine activity in the brains of psychotic people.
- c. there are high levels of amphetamine in the brains of schizophrenics.
- d. dopamine interacts with serotonin creating psychosis.

57. The antisocial personality is one who

- a. is irresponsible and seems to lack remorse.
- b. is frequently dangerous and out of contact with reality.
- c. is always a delinquent or criminal.
- d. benefits greatly from humanistic and psychoanalytic therapies.

58. Which of the following personality disorders describes a person who has an extremely unstable self image, is moody, and does not develop stable relationships?

- a. borderline
- b. histrionic
- c. narcissistic
- d. schizoid

59. CT scans of the brains of some young schizophrenics show _____ than normal.

- a. wider ventricles
- b. smaller fissures
- c. smaller ventricles
- d. fewer fissures

60. The most effective method of predicting that a mental patient will commit an act of violence is by

- a. psychological tests.
- b. psychiatric interviews.

- c. psychological interviews.
- d. There is no effective method.

Answer Key

Qn.No	Answer	Qn.No	Answer	Qn.No	Answer
1	A	21	A	41	C
2	C	22	B	42	D
3	A	23	C	43	A
4	D	24	B	44	B
5	D	25	C	45	A
6	D	26	B	46	C
7	A	27	C	47	D
8	C	28	C	48	A
9	D	29	D	49	D
10	C	30	C	50	C
11	C	31	A	51	A
12	C	32	D	52	B
13	B	33	B	53	B
14	C	34	B	54	A
15	C	35	A	55	D
16	A	36	C	56	B
17	A	37	A	57	A
18	A	38	A	58	A
19	D	39	D	59	A
20	D	40	B	60	D

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