

M. Sc (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) – 2ND SEMESTER
THEORIES OF PERSONALITY - 12050203
END TERM THEORY EXAMINATION

Time: 03:00 Hrs**Max. Marks: 60****Instructions:**

1. Write Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with correct question paper. Complaint(s) in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint in this regard will be entertained thereafter.
3. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw diagram wherever required.

PART – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)

- Q.1. Rigidity is a major limitation of _____ theories. (1)
a) Type b) Situational c) Trait d) Interactionist
- Q.2. According to Allport, Interaction between genes and environment is known as: (1)
a) Phenotype b) Envotype c) Genotype d) Monotype
- Q.3. Spranger has identified the following number of social types: (1)
a) 5 b) 6 c) 4 d) 7
- Q.4. Logotherapy is part of which school: (1)
a) Cognitive b) Humanistic c) Psychodynamic d) Existential
- Q.5. Name the proponent of Situationalism: (1)
a) Eysenck b) Allport c) Walter Mishchel d) Freud
- Q.6. Number of Clinical Source traits identified by Cattle are: (1)
a) 12 b) 10 c) 16 d) 20
- Read the following Assertion and the Reasons and choose the correct alternative:**
- Q.7. Assertion (A): Extraversion predicts greater sociability in a person.
Reason (R): An extrovert loves social outings in all situations (1)
a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
- Q.8. Assertion (A): Existential Vacuum leads to Existential Anxiety.
Reason (R): According to Frankl, meaning is what we desire and meaninglessness is a hole, and emptiness, in our lives. (1)
a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

- Q.9. Assertion (A): "They are sour", said the fox when she could not reach grapes to avoid embarrassment.
Reason (R): Rationalization involves plausible yet incorrect statement. (1)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
 - (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

- Q.10. Assertion (A): When somebody else gets fined for breaking a traffic rule, we learn not to do it ourselves.
Reason (R): One learns by getting rewards and punishment in person. (1)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
 - (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

- Q.11. Assertion (A): According to May, "anxiety is the apprehension of a threat to some value which the individual holds essential to his existence as a personality."
Reason (R): According to May, Culture does not affect Anxiety. (1)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
 - (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

- Q.12. Assertion (A): Big Five factors vary across cultures and races
Reason (R): The five global (OCEAN) factors are accepted even in apes. (1)
- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
 - (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Match List-I with List-II. Indicate your answer with the help of codes given below:

- Q.13. List-I (Type) List-II (Bodily Fluid) (1)
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| I Sanguine | a Black bile |
| II Choleric | b Yellow bile |
| III Phlegmatic | c Blood |
| IV Melancholic | d Mucus |
- I II III IV
- d c b a
 - c b d a
 - b d a c
 - d c a b

- Q.14. List-I (Rational) List-II (Irrational) (1)
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| I Extraversion | a Intuition |
| II Perception | b Feeling |
| III Sensation | c Judgment |
| IV Thinking | d Introversion |
- I II III IV
- d c a b
 - a c d b
 - d b a c
 - d a c b

- Q.15. List-I (Theorist)**
- I Erikson
 II Jung
 III Murray
 IV Adler
- I II III IV
- a) d c b a
 b) a c d b
 c) d c a b
 d) d c a b
- List-II (Concept)**
- a Personology
 b Epigenetic Principle
 c Individuation
 d Birth order
- (1)

- Q.16. List-I (Age)**
- I Young Adulthood
 II Old age
 III Middle Adulthood
 IV Infancy
- I II III IV
- a) b c d a
 b) a c d b
 c) b d c a
 d) d c a b
- List-II (Virtue)**
- a Care
 b Hope
 c Wisdom
 d Love
- (1)

- Q.17. List-I (Birth Order)**
- I First born
 II Middle born
 III Last born
 IV Only Child
- I II III IV
- a) d a b c
 b) a c d b
 c) b c d a
 d) a b c d
- List-II (Characteristics)**
- a III Adjusted
 b Responsible
 c Well Adjusted
 d Problematic
- (1)

- Q.18. List-I (Indian Perspective)**
- I Buddhi
 II Ahamkara
 III Purusha
 IV Swabhava
- I II III IV
- a) c b a d
 b) a c d b
 c) b c d a
 d) a b c d
- List-II (Western Concept)**
- a Consciousness
 b Ego
 c Intelligence
 d Personality
- (1)

Choose the code of correct sequence given below:

- Q.19. Put the following stages of Psycho-sexual development in order:**
- I) Latency II) Anal III) Genital
 IV) Oral v) Phallic
- a) II V IV III I b) IV II V I III c) II V IV I III d) III IV V I III
- (1)
- Q.20. Put the following processes of Observational Learning in order:**
- I) Attention II) Reproduction III) Motivation IV) Retention
- a) IV II I III b) II III I IV c) I II III IV d) I IV II III
- (1)

Q.21. Put the following Crisis in order:

- I) Industry Vs. Inferiority
- III) Basic Trust Vs. Mistrust
- v) Integrity Vs. Despair

- II) Identify Vs. Role Confusion
- IV) Intimacy Vs. Isolation

- a) III I II IV V b) II III V IV I c) V II I III IV d) IV II I III V

(1)

Q.22. Put the following in hierarchical order:

- I) Trait
- III) Specific Responses

- II) Habitual Responses
- IV) Type

- a) III I II IV b) II III V IV c) III II I IV d) III IV II I

(1)

Q.23. Put the following layers of Consciousness from 'outer to inner' according to Indian Perspective:

- I) Vital
- IV) Psychic

- II) Mental
- v) Inner Mind

- III) Physical

- a) V II IV III I b) III I II V IV c) V II I III IV d) II I III IV V

(1)

Q.24. Put the following in order:

- I) Style of Life
- III) Basic Inferiority

- II) Strive for Superiority
- IV) Compensation

- a) III II IV I b) II III IV I c) V II I III d) II I III IV

(1)

Read the following statement with four tagged characteristics. Choose the correct combination of relevant characteristic:-

Q.25. Following are peoples reaction to Basic Hostility and Anxiety:

- I) Moving for others
- III) Moving towards others

- II) Moving against others
- IV) Moving from others

- a) I, II & III b) II, III & IV c) I, II, III & IV d) III & IV

(1)

Q.26. _____ is a socially acceptable Defense Mechanism:

- I) Denial
- III) Intellectualization

- II) Rationalization
- IV) Sublimation

- a) II, III & IV b) II & III c) I, II & IV d) IV only

(1)

Q.27. Which is not a Mahabhutas or element comprising the human body according to Indian perspective:

- I) Jal

- II) Vayu

- III) Agni

- IV) Prithvi

- a) IV only b) II & III c) II, III, & IV d) none of the above

(1)

Q.28. Club according to Kretschmer's typology:

- I) Pyknic

- II) Mesnic

- III) Athletic

- IV) Asthenic

- a) I, III & IV b) I, II & III c) I, II & IV d) I, II & III

(1)

Q.29. Following are not part of Big Five Trait Model:

- I) Exaggeration
- III) Ambitiousness

- II) Conscientiousness
- IV) Neuroticism

- a) III & IV b) I, II & III c) I & III d) I & IV

(1)

Q.30. Club according to similarity in philosophy:

- I) Frankl

- II) May

- III) Kierkgaard

- IV) Hiedeggar

- a) III & IV b) I, II & III c) I, II, III & IV

(1)

PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

- Q.1. Write a detailed note on Assumptions, Concepts, Evaluation and Therapy of Freudian theory. (10)
- Q.2. Briefly describe the following (not more than 50 words):- (1x4=4)
- a) Sheldon's Typology
 - b) Collective Unconscious
 - c) Tridoshas
 - d) Murray's Personology
- Q.3. Define the following: (1x4=4)
- a) Sublimation
 - b) Temperament
 - c) Vicarious Reinforcement
 - d) Existential Anxiety
- Q.4. Differentiate between each of the following: (1x4=4)
- a) Penis envy and Womb envy
 - b) Characteristics of First born and Last born child
 - c) Type and Trait approaches
- Q.5. Read the following paragraph depicting a situation and answer the questions given after it: (1x4=4)
- There is a party thrown for the outgoing high school students of St. Mary's School. Party has been organized by the Head of Cultural Team John. John is always seen at the social front and has organized many such events in the past, so much so that he is seen as the star of every social gathering. While everybody was invited on social media, Max didn't like that no personal invitation was given to him. He has been crying in his room over it and is in despair.*
- i) Give Biological explanation for the behavior of John.
 - ii) Give Biological explanation for the behavior of Max.
 - iii) Give the name of two scales which can be used to assess such traits of personality.
 - iv) Briefly describe the hierarchical structure of personality as given by Eysenck.
- Q.6. Read of the following statement and answer the question after interpretation: (2x2=4)
- i) *Roger's therapy is called client centered.* Give the three conditions of worth that are the foundations of client centered therapy.
 - ii) *The insights in understanding human personality as per Indian thought are derived from scriptures like Vedas, Samkhyas, etc.* Give the concept of Triguna theory as given in Atharva Veda.

- Q.10. Cognitive development during middle and late adulthood is a mixture of growth and? (1)
a) maturity b) intelligence c) development d) decline

Choose the correct code option for the following questions.

(5x1=5)

- Q.11. According to Kubler-Ross which of these are stages on way to death? (1)
i) Denial ii) anger iii) bargaining iv) shock
a) i, ii and iii b) i,iii and iv c) i and iii d) ii and iv

- Q.12. Which of these can be causes of mental retardation? (1)
i) Down's Syndrome ii) Fetal alcohol syndrome
iii) bulimia nervosa iv) hypoxia
a) i, ii and iv b) i, iii and iv c) i and ii d) ii and iv

- Q.13. Which of these are part of Parten's categories of play? (1)
i) Onlooker play ii) Constructive play
iii) Functional play iv) Cooperative play
a) i, ii and iii b) i, ii and iv c) i and iv d) ii and iv

- Q.14. Which among these theorists have stressed the importance of culture in development? (1)
i) Frued ii) Vygotsky iii) Piaget iv) Bronfenbrenner
a) i, ii and iii b) i, iii and iv c) ii and iii d) ii, iii and iv

- Q.15. Which among these are methods of prenatal testing? (1)
i) Ultrasound Sonography ii) Chorionic Villus sampling
iii) amniocentesis iv) genetic counseling
a) i, ii and iii b) i, ii and iv c) i and iii d) ii and iv

Rank the following incorrect order

(5x1=5)

- Q.16. Rank these stages of prenatal development. (1)
i) Fetal stage ii) fertilization iii) embryonic stage iv) germinal stage
a) ii, iv, iii, i b) i, ii, iv, iii c) iii, iv, i, ii d) ii, i, iv, iii

- Q.17. Rank these reflexes with the correct age of appearance (1)
i) Rooting reflex ii) Babinski reflex
iii) stepping reflex iv) Moro reflex
a) i, ii, iv, iii b) i, iii, iv, ii c) iv, iii, ii, i d) ii, iii, iv, i

- Q.18. Rank the stages of Kohlber's theory of moral development in correct order. (1)
i) Obedience and punishment orientation ii) morality of contract
iii) Good boy morality iv) reward orientation
a) i, iii, iv, ii b) i, iv, iii, ii c) iv, i, iii, ii d) i, iv, ii, iii

- Q.25. List I (Piaget's conservation task) List II (Age of accomplishment)(1)**
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| I conservation of volume | A 6 to 7 years |
| II conservation of area | B 14 to 15 years |
| III conservation of length | C 7 to 8 years |
| IV conservation of number | D 8 to 9 years |
- a) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A b) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
c) I-B, II-D, III-C, IV-A d) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D

Assertion and Reasoning

(5x1=5)

- Q.26. Assertion (A): skills involved in fine motor movements require a good deal of practice.
Reason (R): fine motor skills improve with age. (1)**
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
- Q.27. Assertion (A): young children are generally egocentric.
Reason (R): moral development occurs in stages. (1)**
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
- Q.28. Assertion (A): students working in cooperative groups benefit from the insights of other students.
Reason (R): in order to benefit, interactions must fall within each child's zone of proximal development. (1)**
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
- Q.29. Assertion (A): children have a remarkable ability to create mental representations of the world in the form of language.
Reason (R): reason and problem solving are the ways of manipulating ideas. (1)**
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct
- Q.30. Assertion (A): Boys seem to be less depressed than girls according to research.
Reason (R): girls tend to use more non-lethal methods of self-harm. (1)**
- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE) – 30 marks

Q.1. Define 'Lifespan Development'. Discuss the major issues related to lifespan development. (10)

Q.2. Short answers (50 words) (4x1=4)

- a) Stages of prenatal development
- b) Career choice in early adulthood
- c) Egocentrism in adolescence
- d) Successful ageing

Q.3. Define the following: (4x1=4)

- a) Developmental change
- b) Moral development
- c) Social clock
- d) Critical period of development

Q.4. Differentiate between the following: (4x1=4)

- a) Microsystem and Exosystem
- b) Intelligence Quotient and Developmental Quotient
- c) Functional and Constructive play
- d) Malnutrition and Undernutrition

Q.5. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: (4x1=4)

Pre-schoolers are shown a video where a girl named Maxi places a chocolate in a drawer and then leaves. After Maxi leaves, her mother comes into the room and moves the chocolate from the drawer to some other place. After viewing this video, the pre-schooler is asked where Maxi will look for the chocolate when she returns.

- a) Which task is being demonstrated in the above paragraph?
- b) How will a three year old child respond to this task?
- c) Which theory does this task related to?
- d) What implication does this theory have for children's development?

Q.6. Answer the following after interpretation. (2x2=4)

- a) Reflexes are automatic responses to stimuli that help newborns survive. Explain.
- b) In middle adulthood, people may be healthier than in earlier periods of life. They are less likely to develop infections, allergies and digestive problems. Elaborate.

Q.15 Which of the following score on the basis of the strength of association indicate the highest level of association?

- a) -0.20
- b) -0.90
- c) +0.10
- d) +0.25

Directions: Match the following Q 16- 20 and chose the correct answer:

Q.16

- A. Spread of a sample
- B. Standard deviation of the sample means
- C. When data is categorical the values recorded on a group of individuals (or items) can be Summarized
- D. Most widely known measure of centre or average

- i. Arithmetic Mean
- ii. Proportions or Percentages
- iii. Standard Deviation
- iv. Standard Error

- a) i-iii-iv-ii
- b) iii-iv-ii-i
- c) i-ii-iii-iv
- d) iv-i-ii-iii

Q.17

- A. distribution in which the measurements 'tail-off' unevenly in one direction iv
- B. Difference between the largest and the smallest values of the distribution iii
- C. If the data is normally distributed, a particularly useful measure
- D. Ways of describing or summarising the data ii

- i. The Standard Deviation
- ii. Descriptive Statistics
- iii. The Range
- iv. Skewed Distribution

- a) i-iii-iv-ii
- b) iv-i-ii-iii
- c) iv-iii-i-ii
- d) i-ii-iii-iv

Q.18

- A. 'No difference between groups' or 'no effect' of a treatment
- B. Probability of obtaining the observed data sample if the null hypothesis were true
- C. Range of population values with which the sample data are compatible
- D. Likelihood that the sample data has come from a particular hypothesised population.

- i. P-value
- ii. Confidence Interval
- iii. Significance Test
- iv. Null Hypothesis

- a) iv-i-ii-iii
- b) iii-ii-iv-i
- c) i-ii-iv-iii
- d) ii-iii-i-iv

- Q.19**
- A. Non Parametric Tests
 - B. Mann-Whitney U test
 - C. Non-parametric equivalent of the Pearson correlation coefficient
 - D. Comparing a single numeric outcome between three or more groups

- i. Nonparametric equivalent of the 2-sample t-test
- ii. Spearman correlation coefficient
- iii. One-way ANOVA
- iv. Distribution free tests

- a) i-iii-iv-ii
- b) ii-i-iv-iii
- c) iv-i-ii-iii
- d) iii-iv-ii-i

- Q.20**
- A. Type-I Error
 - B. Type II Error
 - C. Linear Regression
 - D. Logistic Regression

- i. Appropriate when the outcome is continuous numeric
- ii. Appropriate when the outcome is binary
- iii. Failing to reject the null hypothesis H_0 when, in fact, it is false.
- iv. Rejecting the Hypothesis H_0 when it is, in fact, true

- a) iv-iii-i-ii
- b) i-iv-ii-iii
- c) iii-iv-ii-i
- d) ii-i-iv-iii

- Q.21** Haemoglobin measurements were made in small groups of children with 5 different syndromes. In order to assess whether there are differences between the groups that are unlikely to have occurred by chance, which of the following should be done?

- a) A further study of much larger size
- b) Analysis of variance comparing means between the groups
- c) Independent t-tests between each pair of the syndromic groups
- d) Rank Order Correlation

- Q.22** A new test is devised that is cheaper than the current alternative for detecting tuberculosis. Out of a sample of 520 patients, 200 are found to be positive for tuberculosis. When the new test is applied, 180 of the confirmed tuberculosis patients test positive compared to 25 of those found not to have the disease. The positive predictive value of the new test is therefore:

- a) 180/205
- b) 295/320
- c) 180/200
- d) 295/315

- Q.30** Participants were classified as “morning people” or “evening people” then measured on a 50 point conscientiousness scale. Which correlation should be used to measure the relationship?
- Pearson correlation
 - Spearman correlation
 - Point-biserial correlation
 - Phi-coefficient

PART - B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

- Q.1** Differentiate the following :
- Sample vs Population (2)
 - Correlation vs Regression (2)
 - Parametric vs. Non parametric Test (2)
 - ANOVA vs. MANOVA (2)

- Q.2** Tabulate the following 25 scores into frequency distribution, using an interval of three units. Let the first interval begin with score 50. (4)

72 75 77 67 72 78 65 86 73 70 72 54 64
81 69 72 76 84 57 76 67 71 82 67 83 51

- Q.3** Calculate SD by short method in the tabulated frequency distribution based on the above scores (4)

- Q.4** Compute Pearson’s (r) using the data given below: (4)

Subjects	X	Y
A	15	40
B	18	42
C	22	50
D	17	45
E	19	43

- Q.5** A personality inventory is administered in a private school to 8 boys whose conduct records are exemplary, and to 5 boys whose records are very poor. (5)

Data are given below:

Group 1: 110 112 95 105 111 97 112 102
Group 2: 115 112 109 112 117

Is the difference between group means significant? If the p-value (.05) = 2.0

- Q.6** From the table below, determine whether item 27 differentiates between two groups of high and low general ability, if P lies between .20 and .10 for df=1 (5)

Number of two groups differing in general ability who pass item 27 in a test

	Passed	Failed	Total
High Ability	31	19	50
Low Ability	24	26	50
Total	55	45	100

Roll No. _____

M. Sc (CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY) – 2nd SEMESTER
PSYCHOLOGY OF ABNORMAL BEHAVIOUR - 12050207
END TERM THEORY EXAMINATION

Time: 03:00 Hrs

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions:

1. Write Roll No. on the Question Paper.
2. Candidate should ensure that they have been provided with correct question paper. Complaint(s) in this regard, if any, should be made within 15 minutes of the commencement of the exam. No complaint in this regard will be entertained thereafter.
3. All questions are compulsory. Marks are indicated against each question.
4. Draw diagram wherever required.

PART – A (OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS OMR SHEETS)

Choose one correct answer for the following questions:

(10x1=10)

- Q.1.** Which of the following is a weakness associated with DSM-IV?
- a) Classification is based on causes b) Classification is based on symptoms alone
c) Classification is based on behaviour d) Classification is based on strength of emotion
- Q.2.** Which of the following is an example of repression?
- a) stopping yourself from behaving the way you want
b) suppressing bad memories
c) suppressing your natural instincts
d) stopping others from behaving inappropriately
- Q.3.** One of the concepts of Humanistic-existential approach is:
- a) rationalism b) unconditional positive regard
c) transference d) deviation from statistical norm
- Q.4.** A common feature of panic attacks is:
- a) Racing thoughts b) hyperventilation
c) sweating d) all of these
- Q.5.** Generalized Anxiety Disorder is a condition in which the sufferer experiences:
- a) fear of fear
b) excessive worry
c) flashbacks
d) a desire to check that the environment is safe
- Q.6.** Which of the following is a chronic mood disturbance that can cause depressive symptoms but does not disrupt normal functioning:
- a) Cyclothymic Disorder b) Dysthymic Disorder
c) Dissociative Disorder d) Dementia
- Q.7.** Historically, Dementia Praecox was a disease identified first by:
- a) Freud b) Beck c) Watson d) Kraepelin
- Q.8.** Which of these is not a positive symptom of Schizophrenia?
- a) Delusion b) Hallucination c) Blunted Affect d) Disorganised Speech

Q.18. Stages of Beck's Theory of depression

- i) Childhood experiences ii) Negative automatic thoughts
iii) symptoms of depression iv) schemas
- a) i, iii, iv, ii b) ii, iii, iv, i c) i, iv, ii, iii d) i, iv, ii, iii

Q.19. Stages of sexual response cycle

- i) Desire ii) Excitement iii) Plateau iv) Orgasm
- a) i, ii, iii, iv b) iv, ii, iii, i c) ii, iii, iv, i d) i, ii, iv, iii

Q.20. Rank the correct order of insight in mental illness

- i) Awareness ii) Denial iii) Intellectual insight iv) Emotional insight
- a) i, iii, iv, ii b) ii, iv, iii, i c) ii, iv, i, iii d) ii, i, iii, iv

Match the lists I and II and choose the correct code

(5 x1=5)

Q.21. List I (Disorder)

- I Panic disorder
II Generalised Anxiety disorder
III Phobia
IV OCD

List II (symptom)

- A Intrusion
B Hyperventilation
C Worry
D Avoidance

- a) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B b) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A
c) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C d) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C

Q.22. List I (Theorist)

- I Perls
II Skinner
III Bandura
IV Ellis

List II (Theory)

- A Behavioristic
B Social Learning
C REBT
D Gestalt

- a) I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D b) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B
c) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C d) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A

Q.23. List I (Stress related Term)

- I cytokines
II HPA Axis
III Cortisol
IV Antigens

List II (Definition)

- A Foreign Body
B Stress Hormone
C Protein molecules
D Stress response

- a) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A b) I-A, II-C, III-B, IV-D
c) I-A, II-D, III-C, IV-B d) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D

Q.24. List I (Tool)

- I MMPI
II Social readjustment rating scale
III TAT
IV MMSE

List II (Author)

- A Holmes & Rahe
B Hathaway & McKinley
C Folstein
D Morgan & Murray

- a) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A b) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
c) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D d) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C

Q.25. List I (Concept)

- I Prevalence
- II Incidence
- III Epidemiology
- IV Etiology

List II (Meaning)

- A Causation
- B Distribution
- C Active cases
- D New cases

- a) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A
- c) I-B, II-A, III-D, IV-C

- b) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
- d) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D

Assertion and Reasoning

(5x1=5)

**Q.26. Assertion (A): Classical conditioning is important in abnormal psychology.
Reason (R): One can learn a fear of the dark.**

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q.27. Assertion (A): Binges may be followed by efforts to purge.

Reason (R): Fasting and excessive exercise are also used by those suffering from Bulimia.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q.28. Assertion (A): Researches show that alcohol abusers are unwilling to tolerate tension and stress.

Reason (R): Personality factors related to having a family history of alcoholism is associated with alcohol dependence.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q.29. Assertion (A): Point prevalence refers to the estimated proportion of actual, active cases Of the disorder in a given population in one year.

Reason (R): A person who experienced depression during the months of November and December but recovered by January 1st would not be included in point prevalence Calculation.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

Q.30. Assertion (A): Dysthymia occurring along with depression is called double depression.

Reason (R): Dysthymia always occurs with depression.

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

PART – B (DESCRIPTIVE TYPE)

- Q.1.** Explain the Psychodynamic Paradigm of psychopathology. **(10)**
- Q.2.** Short answers (50 words) **(4x1=4)**
- a) Hypomania
 - b) Types of substance use disorders
 - c) PTSD
 - d) Socio-cultural factors in psychopathology
- Q.3.** Define the following: **(4x1=4)**
- a) Epidemiology
 - b) Expressed emotion
 - c) Exorcism
 - d) Agoraphobia
- Q.4.** Differentiate between the following: **(4x1=4)**
- a) Substance abuse and substance dependence
 - b) Obsessions in OCD and delusions in Schizophrenia
 - c) Flight of ideas and loosening of associations
 - d) Exhibitionism and Fetishism
- Q.5.** Read the following paragraph and answer the questions that follow: **(4x1=4)**
- A 42 year old civil servant believed that some malignant force had taken over her actions and that it was commenting on every action that she was undertaking. Her family history indicated psychosis in both her parents who had passed away. She reports that she has no personal initiative and volition left.
- a) Name the first rank symptoms in the lady
 - b) What is the prevalence rate of schizophrenia for this lady?
 - c) What kind of hallucinations is the lady experiencing?
 - d) Explain why the lady has a poor prognosis.
- Q.6.** Answer the following after interpretation. **(2x2=4)**
- a) Eating disorder is more common in girls than boys. Explain Why?
 - b) Psychiatric disorder mostly results in impaired interpersonal, social and occupational Functioning. Elaborate.