



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

B.S. 4 Years Program : Fifth Semester – 2020

Paper: Psycho-Pathology

Course Code: APSY-351

Part – I (Compulsory)

Time: 15Min. Marks: 10

Roll No. in Fig.

Roll No. in Words.

Attempt this Paper on this Question Sheet only.

Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Signature of Supdt.:

Q.1. Encircle the right answer cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (10x1=10)

1. Which of the following is NOT a way of defining psychopathology?
 - a. Deviation from the statistical norm.
 - b. Distress and impairment.
 - c. Measuring IQ.
 - d. Maladaptive behavior.
2. Depressed individuals exhibit which of the following symptoms?
 - a. Behavioral symptoms.
 - b. Physical symptoms.
 - c. Cognitive symptoms.
 - d. All of the above
3. According to Freud's psychodynamic theory, the first stage of response to loss is called introjection where the individual regresses to:
 - a. Anal stage of development.
 - b. Phallic stage of development.
 - c. Oral stage of development.
 - d. Sensorimotor stage of development.
4. Affective flattening in Schizophrenia Is characterized by which of the following
 - a. Expressionless and unresponsive facial appearance
 - b. Lack of eye contact
 - c. Monotonous voice tone
 - d. All of the above
5. According to cognitive theories, people with schizoid personality disorder:
 - a. have low self-regard and reject other people and social interactions out of a fear of being rejected themselves.
 - b. have beliefs that other people are malevolent and deceptive, which combines with a lack of self-confidence about being able to defend themselves against others, and leads them to be suspicious and rejecting of others.
 - c. have had a severely disturbed mother-child relationship and have never learned to give or receive love.
 - d. have cognitive styles that are impoverished and unresponsive to cues that produce emotions.
6. Most psychodynamic theorists believe that dissociative symptoms are caused by which of the following?
 - a) Repression
 - b) Conflict
 - c) Regression
 - d) Denial

7. Attribution Theory of depression proposes that those who are likely to become depressed attribute negative life events in which of the following ways?
 - a. Internal rather than external factors.
 - b. Stable rather than unstable factors.
 - c. Global rather than specific factors
 - d. All of the above
8. Paraphilias are characterised by:
 - a) An absence of interest in sexual matters.
 - b) Problems of sexual arousal and response.
 - c) Repeated sexual urges, fantasies and behaviour deemed socially inappropriate.
 - d) Normal sexual urges and desires.
9. Sexual dysfunction is one category of disorders of sexuality and sexual functioning. The term sexual dysfunction refers to:
 - a) Problems with the normal sexual response cycle
 - b) Sexual urges or fantasies involving unusual sources of gratification problems
 - c) An individual is dissatisfied with their own biological sex and have a strong desire to be a member of the opposite sex.
 - d) Problems with sexual fantasies
10. When an individual has Dissociative amnesia it is associated with several types of memory disturbances. Selective amnesia is
 - a) Is a loss of memory that relates to specific categories of information, such as memory
 - b) loss about the death of friend in a car accident but able to remember the rest of the information
 - c) Is a loss of memory that relates to all physical events only
 - d) Is a loss of memory that relates to specific information, such as what the individual experienced in a battle field



ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Q.2. Give short answers of the following: (5x4=20)

What is the difference between the following disorders: (4 marks each)

- I. Bulimia Nervosa and Anorexia Nervosa**
- II. Somatic Symptom Disorder and Psychological Factors affecting medical condition**
- III. Schizophrenia and Schizoaffective Disorder**
- IV. Intellectual Disability and Learning Disability**
- V. What are primary gains, secondary gains, identification and La belle indifference? Which disorder does these terms relate with?**

Q.3. Answers the following questions. (3x10=30)

- I. Explain the behavioral and cognitive theories of OCD.**
- II. Explain various types of Parapilic Disorders**
- III. How is Autism diagnosed in DSM 5? Explain some of the etiological factors associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder.**