## PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS)

### **BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025**

(Fourth Semester)

#### Branch - PSYCHOLOGY

#### **ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY - II**

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

#### SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

 $(10 \times 1 = 10)$ 

Module	Question	Question	K Level	со
No.	No.	VIII : 1 C.1 C.11	Level	
1	1	Which of the following is a behaviour symptom exhibited by an individual suffering from unipolar depression.  a) Unpredictable & erratic behaviour b) Compulsive checking c) Stay in bed for long period d) Ritualized behaviour	K1	CO1
	2	Decreased activation in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) results in which of the following?  a) Failure to regulate emotion b) Failure to regulate body temperature c) Failure to anticipate incentives d) Inability to understand the contest of affective reactions	K2	CO1
2	3	One of the most common features of neurological disorders are language deficits and are collectively known as a) Dysphasias c) anomias b)Alogias d) aphasias	<b>K</b> 1	CO2
	4	Meningitis refers to that class of infections that cause inflammation of meninges, which part of the brain does it refers to a) Spinal fluid b) Membranous covering of the brain and spinal cord c) Main part of neurone d) Axon terminal	K2	CO2
3	5	In an autistic spectrum disorder when an individual exhibit immediate imitation of words or sounds they have just heard, this is known as  a) Echoastic disorder  c) echolalia  b) Phonological inhibition  d) grapheme dysfunction	K1	CO3
	6	When an individual with multiple cognitive disabilities has extraordinary profiency in one isolated skill, label this a) Rainman syndrome c) intellectual isolation b) Aspreger ability d) savant syndrome	K2	CO3
4	7	Helping people overcome phobia, clients are taught to associate relaxation techniques with fearful stimuli that replace previous learned harmful response  a) Aversive technique b) Free association c) dream analysis d) systematic desensitization	K1	CO4
	8	Which approach examines the clients problems and then uses a variety of techniques that could help client a) psychiatry c) resistance approach b) eclecticism approach d) transference approach	K2	CO4
5	9	A pattern of behaviour that constitutes a) Social problem c) political problem b) Economic problem d) religious problem	K1	CO4
	10	Which of the following statement about crime and deviance is false?  a) The concept of deviance is much broader than crime b) deviance and crime very often overlap c) the concept of deviance can be applied to individual and group d) deviance is normally sanctioned by law	K2	CO4

Cont...

#### SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

 $(5\times7=35)$ 

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the different types of cognitive disorder.		
	(OR)			CO1
	11.b.	Explain the subtypes of schizophrenia.		
2	12.a.	Examine the substance abuse disorder.		
	(OR)			CO2
	12.b.	Examine the diversity of cognitive impairment disorder.		
3	13.a.	Outline the types and causes of intellectual disorder.		
	(OR)			CO3
	13.b.	Outline the characteristics of genetically based disorder.		
4	14.a.	Examine the features of psychodynamic therapy.		}
	(OR)		K4	CO4
	14.b.	Examine relaxation and aversion therapy.		
5	15.a.	Justify importance of primary prevention.	<sub>K3</sub>	
	(OR)			CO4
	15.b.	Sketch out the legal aspects of treatment and prevention.		

# SECTION -C (30 Marks) Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

 $(3 \times 10 = 30)$ 

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	со
1	16	Explain risk factors and prevention of suicide.	K4	CO1
	17	Classify and explain psychoactive drugs.	K4	CO2
3	18	Discuss the significance and application of the three levels of prevention in promoting population health and mitigating the burden of disease.	K4	CO3
4	19	Examine the significance of prognosis.	K4	CO4
5	20	Evaluate the role of psychosocial factors, in shaping, recovery trajectories and relapse prevention strategies.	K4	CO4