

B. Sc. DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION : MARCH 2023**SEMESTER 6 : PSYCHOLOGY****COURSE : 19U6CRPSY08 : PSYCHOLOGY OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOUR***(For Regular - 2020 Admission)*

Time : Three Hours

Max. Marks: 75

PART A**Answer All (1 mark each)**

1. Emily constantly worries about her health. She has been to numerous doctors for her concerns about cancer and other serious diseases, only to be reassured of her wellbeing. Emily's anxiousness is exacerbated by each small ailment (for example, headaches or stomach pains) that she considers to be indications of a major illness. Identify Emily's condition.
2. ----- refers to placement of children with intellectual disabilities in regular school classrooms for all or part of the day.
3. ----- is also called as ecstasy.
4. Anterograde amnesia is also called as -----
5. In Big 5 model of personality, ----- trait is composed of trust, altruism, straightforwardness, compliance, and modesty.
6. Siddharth arrived at Dr. Kareem's office with a folder crammed full of medical records, symptom documentation, and lists of prescribed treatments and drugs. Several doctors are monitoring him for his complaints, ranging from chest pain to difficulty swallowing. Siddharth recently lost his job for using too many sick days. Identify Siddharth's disorder.
7. Like AA, ----- is a support program for family of alcohol abuser.
8. Name the medication that enhances cognitive processing of children with ADHD.
9. Elina thinks she is the best at everything. She thinks her performance is always excellent, and is extremely critical of anyone else's success. She constantly looks for admiration and reassurance from others. She must be suffering from-----.
10. CAT is an acronym for----- scan

(1 x 10 = 10)**PART B****Answer any 8 (2 marks each)**

11. Differentiate between anterograde and retrograde amnesia.
12. Which are the two most common externalizing disorders in children?
13. Identify the two types of male-to-female transsexuals.
14. What is microcephaly?
15. Define Munchausen's syndrome
16. What is the approximate prevalence of personality disorders in the general population?
17. What is the significance of providing test feedback to clients?
18. Who is most at risk of developing sedative dependence? Explain.
19. What do you mean by psychological debriefing?
20. What is Fetal Alcohol Syndrome?

(2 x 8 = 16)

PART C

Answer any 5 (5 marks each)

21. Summarize the challenges of doing research on personality disorders.
22. What are the psychosocial causal factors that may contribute to alcohol abuse and dependence?
23. Discuss the challenges associated with treating personality disorders and summarize the approaches that are used.
24. Describe major risk factors for Alzheimer's disease. What are the current treatments for Alzheimer's disease?
25. Differentiate between stress inoculation technique and crisis intervention.
26. Describe the presentation and prevalence of oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder.
27. What are some of the ethical issues that clinicians should be aware of when evaluating a patient's test results?

(5 x 5 = 25)

PART D

Answer any 2 (12 marks each)

28. Summarize the characteristics and causal factors of borderline personality disorder.
29. What are the causal factors that may contribute to alcohol abuse and dependence?
30. Summarize the clinical picture in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder and autism spectrum disorder.
31. Explain various processes involved in psychosocial assessment of clients.

(12 x 2 = 24)