1. __________ is the historical name for schizophrenia.
   a) Delusion
   b) Paranoia
   c) Dementia praecox
   d) Split mind

2. The term schizophrenia is coined by ___________
   a) Engel Blunter
   b) Emile Kreaplin
   c) Setin
   d) Seligman

3. The meaning of the word ‘schizophrenia’ is ______
   a) Violent behavior
   b) Mental disorder
   c) Split mind
   d) Aggressive behavior

4. Touch related hallucination is known as_________
   a) Visual
   b) Auditory
   c) Somato sensory
   d) Tactile
5. A feeling of having noise by schizophrenic person is known as_________
   a) Visual hallucination
   b) Auditory hallucination
   c) Olfactory hallucination
   d) False perception

6. __________ is the inability to experience joy or pleasure.
   a) Apathy
   b) Empathy
   c) Anhedonia
   d) Dysthymia

7. __________ is something of a waste basket category.
   a) Hebephrenia
   b) Undifferentiated
   c) Paranoid
   d) Disorganized

8. Persecutory delusions are common in __________ affected person.
   a) Catatonic
   b) Undifferentiated
   c) Disorganized
   d) Paranoid

9. Waxi-flexibility is an important feature of __________
   a) Paranoid
   b) Catatonic
   c) Residual
   d) Schizophrenic form

10. The term used for intimating the actions of others is __________
    a) Echolalia
    b) Echopraxia
    c) Delusion
    d) Hallucination

11. A sub type of schizophrenia which is also known as Hebephrenia is________
    a) Simple
    b) Paranoid
    c) Undifferentiated
    d) Disorganized

12. Schizophrenia is the product of an excess________ activity at certain synaptic rites.
    a) Dopamiac
    b) Nor epinephrine
    c) Serotonin
    d) Nor adrenergic
13. Inappropriate autonomous nerve system is a neuro-physiological causal factor for …
   a) Schizoid
   b) Schizophrenia
   c) Schizotypal
   d) OCPD

14. __________ has identified the conflicting and confusing communication of family members as a causal factor of schizophrenia.
   a) Sigmund Freud
   b) Hidze
   c) Koliant
   d) Gregory Bateson

15. __________ is a commonly accepted drugs for schizophrenia.
   a) Antideppresents
   b) Valium
   c) Tranquilizers
   d) Antianxiety

16. Delusional disorder was formerly called as __________
   a) Schizophrenia
   b) Mania
   c) Paranoia
   d) Depression

17. The delusional them in which one or some to whom on is closely related to some kind of malevolent treatment such as spying, spreading of false rumors is __________ type of delusional disorder.
   a) Jealous
   b) Persecutory
   c) Somatic
   d) Erotomonic

18. The type of delusional disorder in which the affected person is having a belief that he is a person of extraordinary status, power, ability etc. is __________
   a) Grandiose
   b) Mixed
   c) Jealous
   d) Somatic

19. __________ is a symptom in which individual selectively project the action of others to conform suspiciousness and blames others for their failures.
   a) Hostility
   b) Projective thinking
   c) Hallucination
   d) Delusion
20. The moment when everything “false in to place” the individual finally understands the strange feelings and even being experienced is referred to as ________
   a) Projective illumination
   b) Projective thinking
   c) Delusion
   d) Hallucination

21. The type of delusional disorder in which the affected person is having an unshakable belief about having some physical illness is known as ________
   a) Erotomanic
   b) Persecutory
   c) Somatic
   d) Jealous

22. The predominant delusional theme is that in which some person of higher status is in love with or to start sexual liaisons with the delusional person is called as________
   a) Jealous
   b) Somatic
   c) Erotomonic
   d) Persecutory

23. The type of delusional disorder in which the predominant delusional them is that one’s sexual partner is unfaithful, is________
   a) Mixed
   b) Erotomanic
   c) Jealous
   d) Persecutory

24. ________ is a temporary but relatively sustained and pervasive, affective state with a more specific and short term emotion.
   a) Mood
   b) Mania
   c) Depression
   d) Self esteem

25. ____________ is characterized by the feeling of extra ordinary sadness and dejections.
   a) Mood
   b) Mania
   c) Depression
   d) Flight of ideas
26. Which of the following is not a symptom of mood disorder?
   a) Flight of ideas
   b) Distractibility
   c) Inflated self
   d) Derailment of asocial

27. The disorder in which person experience only depressive episodes is_________
   a) Unipolar
   b) Bipolar
   c) Schizophrenia
   d) Paranoia

28. _________ is a disorder in which for at least the past two years, the person has been bothered for most of the day by a depressed mood but not of sufficient persistent or severity to meet the criteria for major depression.
   a) Paranoia
   b) Dysthymia
   c) Cyclothymia
   d) Mania

29. Which of the following is not a symptom of dysthymia?
   a) Low energy level
   b) Low self esteem
   c) Flight of ideas
   d) Feeling of hopelessness

30. The disorder in which the person reacts with maladaptive depressed mood to some identifiable stressor occurring within the past 3 months, does not exceed 6 months is_______
   a) Major depressive disorder
   b) Adjustment disorder with depressed mood
   c) Dysthymia
   d) Cyclothymia

31. _________ is the disorder in which the person has one or more major depressive episodes in the absence of any manic or hypo manic episodes.
   a) Dysthymia
   b) Cyclothymia
   c) Major depressive disorder
   d) Mania

32. Which of the following is not included in the symptoms of major depressive disorder?
   a) Mania
   b) Thought of death
   c) Inability to concentrate
   d) Insomnia
33. A person experiences both manic and depressive episodes in __________ disorder.
   a) Dysthymia  
   b) Cyclothymia  
   c) Unipolar  
   d) Bipolar

34. Which of the following is not a type of bipolar disorder?
   a) Cyclothymia  
   b) Bipolar I disorder, depressed  
   c) Schizophrenia  
   d) Bipolar II disorder, depressed

35. Melancholic is otherwise known as _________ depression.
   a) Endogenous  
   b) Mood congruent  
   c) Mood incongruent  
   d) Bipolar

36. ____________ is characterized by loss of contact with reality and including delusions or hallucinations sometimes accompany the symptoms of major depression.
   a) Mood congruent  
   b) Endogenous depression  
   c) Sever major depression with psychotic features  
   d) Mood incongruent depression

37. __________ means delusional thinking is inconsistent with the predominant mood.
   a) Schizo affective  
   b) Seasonal affective  
   c) Mood congruent  
   d) Mood incongruent

38. __________ is disorder in which the person shows seasonal pattern at least two episodes of depression in the past two years.
   a) Seasonal affective  
   b) Schizo affective  
   c) Bipolar  
   d) Unipolar

39. Prevalence of mood disorder is ________ among blood relatives of persons with clinically diagnosed mood disorder.
   a) Lower  
   b) Moderate  
   c) Higher  
   d) Crucial
40. Which of the following bio-chemical factors are not considered as the causal factor for mood disorder?
   a) Endorphins
   b) Serotonin
   c) Dopamine
   d) Horepinephrine

41. __________ model explain how stress interact with various types of vulnerability factor to reduce depression.
   a) Frustration
   b) Social
   c) Diathesis-stress
   d) Cognitive

42. Which of the following is not a psycho-social causal factor for mood disorder?
   a) Low self esteem
   b) Thwarting of an important goal
   c) Developing physical diseases
   d) Neuroendocrine deficit

43. One of the most prominent cognitive theory of depression was proposed by ________
   a) Aaron Beck
   b) Bleuler
   c) Adler
   d) Freud

44. According to Beck’s theory ________ cognitions are central to depression.
   a) Positive
   b) Negative
   c) Neutral
   d) Pessimistic

45. Which of the following is not a feature of Beck’s theory?
   a) Inflated self esteem
   b) Depressogenic schemas
   c) Negative automatic thoughts
   d) Negative cognitive triad

46. Learned helplessness theory was proposed by __________
   a) Beck
   b) Seligman
   c) Freud
   d) Bleuler
47. Hopelessness theory is a revision of helplessness theory _________ et al.
   a) Beck  
   b) Seligman  
   c) Abrahamson  
   d) Freud

48. __________ is used as a mood stabilizer in the treatment of mania and depression.
   a) Pharmaco therapy  
   b) ECT  
   c) Antidepressant  
   d) Lithium therapy

49. __________ is best known of depression specific psychotherapy for unipolar depression.
   a) Cognitive behavioral therapy  
   b) Lithium therapy  
   c) Interpersonal therapy  
   d) Family therapy

50. __________ is used with seriously depressed patients who may present immediate and serious suicidal risk.
   a) CBT  
   b) IPT  
   c) Lithium therapy  
   d) ECT

51. The behavior based on the pathological need for a substance or activity is ________
   a) Tolerance  
   b) Withdrawal symptoms  
   c) Addictive behavior  
   d) Dependence

52. Those drugs that affects mental functioning are called as ________
   a) Psychoactive drugs  
   b) Dependence  
   c) Tolerance  
   d) Alcoholism

53. The hormone secreted by adrenal glands found to be a causal factor of mood disorder is
   a) Serotonin  
   b) Cortisol  
   c) Epinephrine  
   d) Thyroxine
54. DST refers to
   a) Dexamethasone Suppression Test
   b) Dopamine Suppression Test
   c) Dexamethasone Submission Test
   d) Dopamine Submission Test

55. The need for amount of a substance to achieve the desired effect that results from biochemical changes in the body is known as________
   a) Dependence
   b) Alcoholism
   c) Tolerance
   d) Addiction

56. ________ refers to physical symptoms such as sweating, tremors and tension that accompany disturbance from the drug.
   a) Addition
   b) Tolerance
   c) Abuse
   d) Withdrawal symptoms

57. ________ refers to a person with a serious drinking problem whose drinking impairs his/her real judgment in terms of healthy personal relationships and occupational functioning.
   a) Prevalence
   b) Alcoholic
   c) Alcoholism
   d) Dependence

58. Dependence on alcohol that seriously interacts with the life adjustment is ________
   a) Prevalence
   b) Alcoholic
   c) Alcoholism
   d) Dependence

59. ________ refers to a disorder involving extensive stiffening of the blood vessels.
   a) Schizophrenia
   b) Dependence
   c) Malnutrition
   d) Liver cirrhosis

60. ________ usually happens following a prolonged drinking spree when the person is in a state of withdrawal.
   a) Alcohol withdrawal delirium
   b) Alcohol dependence
   c) Personality disorganization
   d) Psychotic reaction
61. Alcohol amnesic disorder is also known as
   a) Down’s syndrome
   b) Korsakoff’s syndrome
   c) Turner’s syndrome
   d) Delirium tremens

62. Which of the following is not a route of administration of a drug?
   a) Oral
   b) Nasal
   c) Intravenous
   d) Nephral

63. ________ is a drug that causes violent vomiting when followed by ingestion of alcohol.
   a) Naltroxene
   b) Disulfiram
   c) Valium
   d) Biofungine

64. ________ help to reduce the craving for alcohol.
   a) Disulfiram
   b) Naltroxene
   c) Valium
   d) Lithium

65. ________ helps to lower the side effects of alcohol withdrawal.
   a) Valium
   b) Naltroxene
   c) Disulfiram
   d) Lithium

66. ________ refers to the presentation of a wide range of noxious stimuli with alcohol consumption in order to suppress drinking behavior.
   a) Intramuscular injection
   b) Relapse
   c) Nausea
   d) Aversive conditioning

67. ________ refers to injecting the liquefied drug just beneath the skin.
   a) Shorting
   b) Smoking
   c) Skin popping
   d) Mainlining
68. Injecting the drug directly to the blood stream is called __________
   a) Shorting
   b) Smoking
   c) Skin popping
   d) Mainlining

69. The drug that precipitates a euphoric state of 4 to 6 hours duration during which they experience feelings of confidence and contentment followed by headache, dizziness and restlessness is
   a) Cocaine
   b) Heroine
   c) Marijuana
   d) LSD

70. Earliest amphetamine – Benzedrine was first synthesized in __________
   a) 1941
   b) 1921
   c) 1927
   d) 1920

71. Wonder pills that help people stay alert or awake and function temporarily at a level beyond normal is __________
   a) Cocaine
   b) Marijuana
   c) Heroine
   d) Amphetamine

72. __________ act as depressants to slow down the action of central nervous system.
   a) Barbiturates
   b) Heroine
   c) Cocaine
   d) None of the above

73. __________ are drugs whose properties are tough to induce hallucination.
   a) Cocaine
   b) Heroine
   c) Hallucinogen
   d) Barbiturates

74. Which of the following is not LSD?
   a) Mescaline
   b) Psilosybin
   c) Psychedelics
   d) Barbiturates
75. An involuntary recurrence of perceptual distortions or hallucinations happens for weeks or even months after taking the drug
   a) Flashback
   b) Black hole
   c) Delirium
   d) Hallucination

76. __________ comes from the leaves and flowers tops of hemp plant, cannabis sativa.
   a) Herine
   b) Hallucinogen
   c) Marijuana
   d) Cocaine

77. __________ is found in commonly available drinks and foods.
   a) Caffeine
   b) Cocaine
   c) Marijuana
   d) Heroine

78. The chief active ingredient in tobacco is
   a) Caffeine
   b) Nicotine
   c) Cocaine
   d) Heroine

79. The kind of procedures most of is have experienced in getting a “medical check up” is_____
   a) Neurological examination
   b) General physical examination
   c) Scanning
   d) X-rays

80. The procedures to assess the brain wave patterns in awake and sleeping stages is_____
   a) EEG
   b) ECG
   c) ECT
   d) EMG

81. __________ is the technique of choices in detecting structured anatomical anomalies in the brain.
   a) CAT
   b) MRI
   c) PET
   d) X-rays
82. The procedure that provides metabolic portrait by tracking natural component like glucose is
   a) CAT
   b) MRI
   c) PET
   d) X-rays

83. __________ attempts to provide a realistic picture of an individual in interaction with his / her social environment.
   a) Psychological assessment
   b) Neurological assessment
   c) Neuro-psychological exam
   d) General exam

84. The most widely used rating scale for recording observations in clinical practice and in psychiatric research is
   a) WAIS
   b) WISC
   c) BPRS
   d) HRSD

85. The most commonly used scale for depression is
   a) WAIS
   b) WISC
   c) BPRS
   d) HRSD

86. The standardized set of procedures or tasks for obtaining sample of behavior is
   a) Psychological test
   b) Test score
   c) Interview
   d) Observation

87. The most commonly used test for measuring adult intelligence is
   a) WISC
   b) WAIS
   c) HRSD
   d) BPRS

88. The sub-test that consist of a list of words to define that are presented orally to the individual is
   a) Nonverbal
   b) Numerical
   c) Verbal
   d) Performance
89. _______ Tests are unstructured in that they rely on various ambiguous stimuli, such as inkblots or picture.
   a) Intelligence
   b) Personality
   c) Performance
   d) Projective

90. TAT was introduced by
   a) Morgan and Murray
   b) Rorschach and Morgan
   c) Rorschach and Murray
   d) Wechsler and Morgan

91. _______ is one of the major structured inventory for personality assessment.
   a) WAIS
   b) Bhatia’s Battery
   c) MMPI
   d) WISC

92. The scale that is not included in MMPI is
   a) Hysteria
   b) Depression
   c) Paranoia
   d) Extraversion

93. The type of schizophrenia marked by increased suspicious and difficulties in interpersonal relations is________
   a) Simple
   b) Undifferentiated
   c) Paranoid
   d) Disorganized

94. The tendency to remain motionless for hours or even days in a single position is known as________
   a) Waxy-flexibility
   b) Catatonic stupor
   c) Echopraxia
   d) Echolalia

95. The condition in which patient may invent new words is
   a) Neologism
   b) Echopraxia
   c) Echolalia
   d) Catatonic stupor
96. Schizophrenia like psychosis of less than 6 months duration is
   a) Schizophreniform disorder
   b) Schizo affective disorder
   c) Seasonal affective disorder
   d) Delusional disorder

97. The hypotheses that schizophrenia is the product of an excess of dopamine activity
   a) Serotonin hypotheses
   b) Norepinephrine hypotheses
   c) Dopamine hypotheses
   d) Synaptic hypothesis

98. Low frontal lob activation is called ________
   a) Hyper frontality
   b) Hypofrontality
   c) Hyper thyroidism
   d) Hypothyroidism

99. Parents were routinely assumed to have caused their children’s disorder through hostility, deliberate rejection etc. are known as
   a) Destructive parental interaction
   b) Schizophrenogenic parents
   c) Faulty communication
   d) Schizophrenic offspring

100. The category used for people who have experienced episodes of schizophrenia that they have recorded sufficiently as not to show prominent psychotic symptoms is_______
    a) Residual type
    b) Simple schizophrenia
    c) Hebephrenia
    d) Paranoid
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>