



1. Which of the following is NOT one of the four Ds used to define abnormality?
- Deviance
 - Distress
 - Desire
 - Dysfunction

(C)

Explanation : The four Ds used to define abnormality are Deviance, Distress, Dysfunction, and Danger. "Desire" is not among them.

2. What is the main feature of generalised anxiety disorder?
- Fear of specific animals
 - Intense but specific fear
 - Persistent, vague, unexplained fear
 - Obsession with cleanliness

(C)

Explanation : Generalised anxiety disorder involves prolonged and vague anxiety not tied to any specific object.

3. What do delusions of persecution involve?
- Believing one is being plotted against
 - Believing one has superpowers
 - Seeing things that aren't there
 - Forgetting past events

(A)

Explanation : Delusions of persecution involve the belief that one is being spied on or targeted.

4. Which disorder involves alternate episodes of mania and depression?
- Major Depressive Disorder
 - Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
 - Bipolar Disorder
 - Phobia

(C)

Explanation : Bipolar disorder is marked by alternating episodes of mania and depression.

5. What is the core symptom of obsessive-compulsive disorder?
- Aggressive outbursts
 - Rapid mood swings
 - Repeated thoughts and behaviours
 - Hearing voices

(C)

Explanation : OCD involves persistent unwanted thoughts (obsessions) and repetitive behaviours (compulsions).

6. Which model explains abnormal behaviour as a result of unconscious internal conflicts?
- Behavioural Model
 - Humanistic Model
 - Psychodynamic Model
 - Biological Model

(C)

Explanation : The psychodynamic model attributes abnormal behaviour to unconscious conflicts, often rooted in childhood.

7. What characterises dissociative amnesia?
- Multiple personalities
 - Memory loss without physical cause
 - Visual hallucinations
 - Excessive sleeping

(B)

Explanation : Dissociative amnesia is memory loss not due to any identifiable physical cause.

8. Which neurotransmitter is linked with schizophrenia?
- Serotonin
 - GABA
 - Dopamine
 - Acetylcholine

(C)

Explanation : Excess activity of dopamine has been associated with schizophrenia.

9. What is avolition in schizophrenia?
- Involuntary movements
 - Hallucinations
 - Loss of motivation or goal-directed behavior
 - Split personality

(C)

Explanation : Avolition is the inability to start or continue purposeful activities and is a negative symptom.

10. What is a key feature of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?
- Delusions
 - Social withdrawal
 - Inattention and hyperactivity
 - Depression

(C)

Explanation : ADHD is marked by inattention, impulsivity, and hyperactive behaviour, especially in children.