

## CHAPTER-4 | Psychological Disorders

QUIZ  
PART-04

1. Which disorder involves excessive concern with bodily symptoms?  
A. Conversion Disorder  
B. Somatic Symptom Disorder  
C. Illness Anxiety Disorder  
D. Dissociative Amnesia (B)

**Explanation:** Somatic Symptom Disorder is marked by persistent preoccupation and worry about physical symptoms that may not indicate a serious condition.

2. Persistent preoccupation with having a serious illness, despite medical reassurance, refers to:  
A. Illness Anxiety Disorder  
B. Somatic Symptom Disorder  
C. Depersonalization Disorder  
D. Schizophrenia (A)

**Explanation:** Illness Anxiety Disorder is characterized by ongoing fear of having a serious illness, even when no medical evidence supports it.

3. Neurological symptoms without a physical cause, such as sudden paralysis, indicate:  
A. Dissociative Identity Disorder  
B. Conversion Disorder  
C. Schizophrenia  
D. Bipolar Disorder (B)

**Explanation:** Conversion Disorder involves neurological-like symptoms (paralysis, blindness) without any medical explanation.

4. Which disorder involves memory loss, often linked with fugue states?  
A. Dissociative Amnesia  
B. Schizophrenia  
C. Illness Anxiety Disorder  
D. Major Depressive Disorder (A)

**Explanation:** Dissociative Amnesia causes inability to recall important personal information, sometimes associated with fugue states.

5. The presence of two or more distinct identities within the same individual is a feature of:  
A. Dissociative Amnesia  
B. Dissociative Identity Disorder  
C. Conversion Disorder  
D. Depersonalization Disorder (B)

**Explanation:** Dissociative Identity Disorder is marked by multiple distinct identities or personalities within the same person.

6. Which depressive disorder symptom includes suicidal thoughts?  
A. Mania  
B. Dissociation  
C. Major Depressive Disorder  
D. Schizophrenia (C)

**Explanation:** Major Depressive Disorder includes persistent sadness, fatigue, guilt, and suicidal ideation as key symptoms.

7. Alternating episodes of mania and depression are the hallmark of:  
A. Schizophrenia  
B. Bipolar Disorder  
C. Conversion Disorder  
D. PTSD (B)

**Explanation:** Bipolar Disorder involves extreme mood swings between elevated (manic) and depressed states.

8. Which are examples of positive symptoms of Schizophrenia?  
A. Flat affect and alogia  
B. Delusions and hallucinations  
C. Avolition and social withdrawal  
D. Catatonia (B)

**Explanation:** Positive symptoms in Schizophrenia include the addition of abnormal features such as hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized speech.

9. Which are considered negative symptoms of Schizophrenia?  
A. Hallucinations and delusions  
B. Catatonia and mania  
C. Blunted affect, alogia, and avolition  
D. Disorganized speech and thought (C)

**Explanation:** Negative symptoms reflect loss of normal functions, such as emotional blunting, lack of speech (alogia), and lack of motivation (avolition).

10. Catatonia in Schizophrenia is classified as:  
A. A positive symptom  
B. A negative symptom  
C. A psychomotor symptom  
D. A mood-related symptom (C)

**Explanation:** Catatonia is categorized as a psychomotor symptom of Schizophrenia, involving extreme motor rigidity or lack of movement.