

SEMESTER - III

Core- V

FUNDAMENTALS OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark)

1. Social psychology is the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and _____ are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of others.
2. The primary goal of social psychology is to understand the _____ of social behaviour.
3. Social psychology examines various aspects of social life, including social _____, social interaction, and social influence.
4. Observation is a method of data collection in which researchers systematically record the _____ of participants in a natural or controlled setting.
5. A questionnaire is a self-report measure that consists of a series of written _____ designed to elicit specific information from respondents.
6. An interview is a face-to-face or telephone conversation between a researcher and a participant, used to gather in-depth, qualitative _____.
7. An experiment is a research design in which participants are randomly assigned to either an experimental or control group to examine the effect of an independent _____ on a dependent variable.
8. Group structure refers to the stable patterns of relationships and _____ within a group.
9. Social facilitation is the phenomenon in which the presence of others enhances an individual's _____ on a task.
10. Social loafing is the tendency for individuals to exert less effort when working in a group than when working _____.
11. Obedience is a form of social influence in which an individual complies with the instructions or commands of an _____ figure.
12. Social is the process by which individuals learn new, attitudes, or knowledge by observing and imitating others, often through _____ and reinforcement.
13. 1. An attitude is a relatively enduring organization of beliefs, feelings, and _____ towards a person, object, or issue.
14. Attitude formation is influenced by factors such as learning, socialization, and _____.
15. The tri-component model of attitudes proposes that attitudes consist of cognitive, affective, and _____ components.
16. Attitude measurement can be done through self-report measures such as questionnaires and _____.
17. Cognitive dissonance is a motivation to change one's attitude due to the presence of conflicting _____.
18. Prejudice is a negative attitude towards a person or group based on their _____ (membership) in a particular social category.
19. Stereotypes are oversimplified and often inaccurate _____ about a group of people.
20. The acquisition of prejudice can occur through social learning, cultural transmission, and _____.
21. Contact theory proposes that prejudice can be reduced through direct, positive _____ between members of different groups.

22. Education and awareness programs can help reduce prejudice by promoting empathy, understanding, and _____.
23. Pro-social behaviour refers to voluntary actions intended to benefit others, such as _____, sharing, and donating.
24. The decision model of helping proposes that people engage in a systematic decision-making process before assisting others, involving factors such as _____ and personal responsibility.
25. Personal determinants of pro-social behaviour include empathy, _____, and self-esteem.
26. Situational determinants of pro-social behaviour include the presence of others, _____, and the severity of the situation.
27. The Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis proposes that people help others because they feel empathy and a genuine concern for the other person's _____.
28. Aggression is a form of behaviour intended to cause harm or injury to others, and can be verbal, physical, or _____.
29. Personal determinants of aggression include factors such as personality traits, _____, and mental health.
30. Social determinants of aggression include factors such as family dynamics, peer relationships, and _____.
31. The Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis proposes that aggression is often the result of blocked goals or _____.
32. Social learning approaches to aggression propose that people learn aggressive behaviours through observation, _____, and reinforcement.
33. Prevention strategies for aggression include teaching skills such as empathy, problem-solving, and _____.
34. Control strategies for aggression include setting clear expectations and consequences, providing positive reinforcement for non-aggressive behaviour, and using _____ techniques.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. Define Social Psychology and explain its scope.
2. Discuss the goals of Social Psychology.
3. Describe the observation method in Social Psychology.
4. Explain the concept of group structure and function.
5. Discuss the phenomenon of social facilitation. What are its implications?
6. Describe the concept of social loafing. What are its causes and consequences?
7. Define conformity and explain its types.
8. Discuss the factors influencing obedience.
9. Define attitude and explain its components.
10. Discuss the tri-component model of attitudes.
11. Explain the difference between explicit and implicit attitudes.
12. Describe the self-perception theory of attitude formation.
13. Discuss the factors influencing attitude change.
14. Define prejudice and explain its components.
15. Discuss the acquisition of prejudice through social learning.
16. Explain the contact hypothesis as a means of reducing prejudice.
17. Describe the role of stereotypes in perpetuating prejudice.

18. Discuss the importance of empathy in reducing prejudice.
19. Define pro-social behaviour and explain its characteristics.
20. Discuss the decision model of helping.
21. What is social facilitation?
22. Explain the role of empathy in pro-social behaviour.
23. Discuss the personal determinants of pro-social behaviour.
24. Explain the situational factors influencing pro-social behaviour.
25. Explain the Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis.
26. Discuss the Negative State Relief Model.
27. Define aggression and explain its characteristics.
28. Discuss the personal determinants of aggression.
29. Discuss the strategies for preventing aggression.
30. Explain the techniques for controlling aggression.

Answer within 75 words. (2 marks)

1. What are the three components of attitudes? Explain briefly.
2. Describe the difference between attitude formation and attitude change.
3. What is cognitive dissonance? Explain with an example.
4. Define prejudice and stereotypes. Explain the difference between them.
5. What is the contact hypothesis? Explain its significance in reducing prejudice.
6. Describe the consequences of prejudice on individuals and society.
7. Discuss the importance of empathy in reducing prejudice.
8. Define Social Psychology and explain its scope.
9. What are the primary goals of Social Psychology? Explain briefly.
10. Describe the observation method in Social Psychology. What are its advantages?
11. Explain the difference between a questionnaire and an interview in Social Psychology research.
12. Define group structure and function. Explain briefly.
13. What is social facilitation? Explain its implications.
14. Define conformity and explain its types.
15. What is obedience? Explain the factors influencing obedience.
16. Define pro-social behaviour and explain its characteristics.
17. Describe the decision model of helping. What are its stages?
18. Discuss the personal determinants of pro-social behaviour.
19. Explain the situational factors influencing pro-social behaviour.
20. Explain the Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis.
21. Describe the Negative State Relief Model.
22. Define aggression and explain its characteristics.
23. Discuss the personal determinants of aggression.
24. Describe the strategies for preventing aggression.
25. Explain the techniques for controlling aggression.

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. Discuss the tri-component model of attitudes. Explain how attitudes are formed and changed.
2. Describe the different methods of attitude measurement. What are the advantages and limitations of each method?
3. Define prejudice and stereotypes. Discuss the components and acquisition of prejudice.
4. Explain the different theories of prejudice, including the contact hypothesis and social identity theory.
5. Discuss the relationship between attitudes and prejudice. How do attitudes influence prejudice, and vice versa?
6. Explain how social norms and cultural values influence attitude formation and prejudice. Provide examples.
7. Discuss the nature and scope of Social Psychology. Explain its significance in understanding human behaviour.
8. Describe the questionnaire and interview methods in Social Psychology. Explain how to ensure validity and reliability in these methods.
9. Discuss the concept of group structure and function. Explain how group norms and roles influence individual behaviour.
10. Discuss the factors influencing conformity. Explain the differences between compliance, identification, and internalization.
11. Explain how social norms and group pressure influence individual behaviour. Discuss the role of conformity, obedience, and social modelling in shaping behaviour.
12. Discuss the decision model of helping. Explain the factors that influence helping behaviour.
13. Describe the Empathy-Altruism Hypothesis. Explain how empathy leads to altruistic behaviour.
14. Discuss the Frustration-Aggression Hypothesis. Explain how frustration leads to aggressive behaviour.
15. Describe the social learning approaches to aggression. Explain how observation and imitation contribute to aggressive behaviour.
16. Discuss the strategies for preventing aggression. Explain the role of education, social skills training, and community programs.
17. Describe the techniques for controlling aggression. Explain the use of reinforcement, punishment, and cognitive-behavioural therapy.
18. Explain how pro-social behaviour and aggression are influenced by personal, situational, and socio-cultural factors.
19. Discuss the role of empathy and altruism in reducing aggression and promoting pro-social behaviour.
20. Compare and contrast the theoretical perspectives on pro-social behaviour and aggression. Explain the strengths and limitations of each perspective.

Core - VI

PSYCHOLOGICAL STATISTICS – I

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark)

1. Statistics is the science of collecting, analysing, and interpreting _____ data.
2. A categorical variable is a type of variable that can take on distinct, _____ values.
3. A continuous variable is a type of variable that can take on any value within a certain _____ or range.
4. Parametric statistics are used when the data follows a specific _____ distribution, such as the normal distribution.
5. Non-parametric statistics are used when the data does not follow a specific _____ distribution.
6. A frequency distribution is a table or graph that shows the number of observations that fall within each _____ or category.
7. A histogram is a graphical representation of a frequency distribution that uses _____ to represent the frequency of each category.
8. A polygon is a graphical representation of a frequency distribution that uses a series of connected _____ to represent the frequency of each category.
9. An ogive is a graphical representation of a cumulative frequency distribution that shows the proportion of observations that fall below a certain _____.
10. Grouped data is a type of data that is organized into _____ or categories based on certain characteristics.
11. The mean is the most commonly used measure of central tendency, which is calculated by summing all the values and dividing by the _____ number of values.
12. The median is the middle value of a dataset when it is arranged in _____ order.
13. The mode is the value that appears most frequently in a dataset, and a dataset can have multiple _____.
14. The mean is sensitive to extreme values, also known as _____.
15. The median is a better measure of central tendency than the mean when the dataset contains _____.
16. Variability refers to the amount of _____ or dispersion in a dataset.
17. The semi-interquartile range (SIQR) is a measure of variability that is calculated as half the difference between the third quartile (Q3) and the first quartile (Q1), which is also known as the _____.
18. The standard deviation (SD) is a measure of variability that is calculated as the square root of the variance, and it represents the average distance of each value from the ____.
19. The variance is a measure of variability that is calculated as the average of the squared differences from the mean, and it represents the spread of the data from the _____.
20. The coefficient of variation (CV) is a measure of relative variability that is calculated as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean, and it is expressed as a _____.
21. Probability is a measure of the _____ of an event occurring.
22. The Normal Probability Curve (NPC) is a symmetric, bell-shaped curve that is characterized by its mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ).
23. The NPC is useful for modelling real-world phenomena, such as heights, weights, and IQ scores, which tend to cluster around the _____.

24. Skewness refers to the degree of asymmetry or deviation from the NPC, which can be positive or _____.
25. Kurtosis refers to the degree of peaked Ness or flatness of a distribution, which can be leptokurtic (more peaked) or platykurtic (less peaked) than the _____.
26. The logic of hypothesis testing involves formulating a null hypothesis (H0) and an alternative hypothesis (H1) to test the _____ of a statistical relationship.
27. The level of significance (α) is the maximum probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is actually true, which is typically set at _____.
28. Type I error occurs when the null hypothesis is rejected when it is actually true, which is also known as a "false _____".
29. Type II error occurs when the null hypothesis is failed to be rejected when it is actually false, which is also known as a "false _____".
30. A one-tailed test is used when the alternative hypothesis specifies a direction of the effect, whereas a two-tailed test is used when the alternative hypothesis does not specify a _____.
31. The 't' statistic is a measure of the difference between the sample mean and the population mean, relative to the _____ of the sample.
32. The 't' statistic for independent samples is calculated using the formula: $t = (\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2) / \sqrt{((s_1^2 / n_1) + (s_2^2 / n_2))}$, where \bar{x}_1 and \bar{x}_2 are the sample means, s_1 and s_2 are the sample standard deviations, and n_1 and n_2 are the sample _____.
33. The 't' statistic for dependent samples is calculated using the formula: $t = (\bar{x}_d) / (SD / \sqrt{n})$, where \bar{x}_d is the mean difference, SD is the standard deviation of the differences, and n is the number of _____.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. What is the definition of statistics?
2. What is ratio scale of measurement?
3. Define variable?
4. What is an interval scale of measurement?
5. What is ratio scale of measurement?
6. Discuss about population and sample?
7. What is sampling error?
8. State two broad functions of statistics?
9. Define independent and dependent variable.
10. What are the two characteristics of nominal scale?
11. What is data?
12. What is range?
13. Definition of frequency distribution?
14. What does a grouped frequency table group?
15. What do you mean by frequency polygon (a) Similar and (b) different?
16. Define Importance of graph.
17. What is histogram and frequency polygon?
18. What are the principles to constructing a graph?
19. Why does a frequency polygon include an extra value at the start and end along the bottom?

20. Say two uses of median.
21. Write the uses of mode.
22. Define the two uses of mean.
23. What do you mean by central tendency?
24. Which is affected by the extreme values in the data?
25. What is measures of variability?
26. What do you mean by average deviation?
27. Write two uses of average deviation.
28. What is cumulative frequency?
29. What is percentile curve?
30. What do you understand by probability?
31. What is the formula to find out the Skewness?
32. What is Kurtosis? Say the names of types of Kurtoses.
33. What is Leptokurtic and Mesokurtic?
34. What is correlation?
35. What is positive correlation and negative correlation?
36. What do you mean by Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation define with an example?
37. What is Spearman Rank order correlation?
38. Define Product moment method with their example.
39. Explain Scatter diagram with a suitable example?
40. What do you mean by level of significance?
41. What is multiple correlation?
42. What is simple correlation?
43. What is partial correlation?
44. Does correlation imply causation?
45. What are the maximum and minimum values of coefficient of correlation?
46. When are the two variables said to be in perfect correlation?
47. What is hypothesis testing?
48. What do you mean by 't' Test?
49. Write about the level of significance.
50. What do you mean by standard error?
51. What do you mean by null hypothesis rejection?
52. 90) What is probability sampling?
53. What do you understand by non-probability sampling?
54. What is simple random sampling?
55. Define analysis of variance.
56. What is the correlation factor?
57. What are parametric statistics?
58. Define chi-square.

Answer within 75 words. (2 marks)

1. What are inferential statistics?
2. Difference between continuous and categorical variables?

3. What do you mean by descriptive statistics with example?
4. Difference between discrete and continuous variables?
5. Explain the scale having an absolute zero point with an example?
6. Difference between nominal scale and ordinal scale of measurement?
7. Define graphical representation. What is histogram?
8. Mode 32.1 and mean=35.4, so median=?
9. What is the mode of following set of score- 5, 6, 8, 7, 9, 7, 9, 10, 10, 9, 12, 11, 12.
10. Find $\sum x^2$ and $(\sum x)^2$ for the following scores 7, 3, 9, 5, 4.
11. What is Arithmetic mean? What is the formula to find out the mean in grouped frequency distribution?
12. Define the term median, and mode with their formula.
13. What is assumed mean? What is the formula to find the mean in assumed mean method?
14. What makes non parametric tests different from parametric tests?
15. What is linear and Nonlinear correlation?
16. Find the average deviation of the scores 15, 10, 6, 8, 11 of a series?
17. What is quartile deviation? Say their two uses and formula?
18. Twenty children are put in order of merit for scores of on a learning test. Compute the PR for each child?
19. If 60 children are put in order to merit for grades in history what are the PRs of the 1st, 10th, 45th and 60th?
20. What is percentile rank? Say the formula of PR.
21. Why 50% of cases lie below the average of the NPC?
22. What is skewness? Define the positive and negative skewness.
23. Why does rank order correlation differ from Pearsonian correlation coefficient?
24. Define 'one tailed' and 'two tailed' test.
25. Define null hypothesis and alternative hypothesis.
26. Differentiate between table value and obtained value.
27. What is Kruskal Wallis or 'H' test?
28. What is the Mann Whitney 'U' test?
29. How to resolve the problem of zero differences in sign test?
30. What is the formula to compute the coefficient correlation and rank order correlation?

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. What are statistics? Discuss the scope and uses of statistics in the study of psychology?
2. What do you understand by the term descriptive statistics? Briefly explain the process of organization, tabulation and graphical presentation of data?
3. State the definition of variable? Discuss the types of variables observed in the study of psychology?
4. What do you understand by the term 'data' as used in statistics? Why it is essential to organize data?
5. What is frequency distribution? How can you organize data in the form of a frequency distribution? Illustrate with the help of an example?

6. The following scores are obtained by a group of 40 student on an achievement test: 32 78 27 65 88 83 63 52 86 70 42 66 56 44 63 59 73 52 43 69 59 46 71 49 78 70 34 61 62 77 81 72 79 69.

Prepare a frequency distribution table using following score?

7. What is grouped frequency distribution? Prepare a group frequency distribution table of the following scores secured by 40 students in a test of maths: 20 35 48 17 63 28 52 12 64 73 15 51 37 70 68 73 49 53 26 42 44 31 36 16 24 31 43 50 36 45 23 74 53 62 19 52 46 53 66 32
8. What do you understand by the term 'graphical representation'? Enumerates its advantages.
9. What is frequency polygon? Describe the methods for constructing a frequency polygon on a group frequency distribution.
10. What do you mean by histogram? Describe the methods for constructing a histogram on grouped frequency distribution?
11. Define Ogive. Describe the steps for constructing an ogive from a grouped frequency distribution.
12. Define the term "Measures of Central Tendency". Discuss the characteristics of each of the measures of central tendency.
13. What is an arithmetic mean? How can it be computed in the case of grouped data?
14. What are the characteristics of arithmetic mean? How it can be computed in the case of ungrouped data?
15. What do you understand by the term mode of a data? Point out the methods of its computation in the case of grouped as well as ungrouped data with examples.
16. Calculate the mean, median mode of the following data in grouped frequency distribution?

<u>SCORE</u>	<u>f</u>
50-51	2
52-53	2
54-55	3
56-57	4
58-59	6
60-61	7

17. What is measure of variability? Discuss the characteristics and uses of different measures of variability?
18. What is quartile deviation? Discuss process of the computation of quartile deviation with the help of hypothetical data.
19. What is a normal probability curve (NPC)? Discuss the characteristics and properties of the NPC?
20. What is normal distribution? Describe the application of normal curve?
21. Given $N=100$, $M=28.52$, $SD=4.66$ assuming normal of the given distribution find?
22. Mean 20, $SD = 8$, What percentage of the cases lies above score 18?
23. What is correlation? Distinguish between positive and negative correlation and Explain

test significance of coefficient of correlation?

24. A group of subjects were given an attitude test on a controversial subject. Then they were shown a film favourable to the subject was tabulated as under:

X1-16, 18, 20, 24, 24, 22, 20, 18, 10, 18, 20

X2-24, 20, 24, 28, 30, 20, 24, 22, 18, 24, 18

Test the null hypothesis at 0.05 and 0.01 level.

25. What is sampling? Define types of sampling or different methods of sampling and explain merits and demerits?
26. 12 subjects are given 5 successive trials upon a digit's symbol test which only the scores for trial 1 and 5 are shown. Is the mean gain from initial to final trial significant calculation of correlated' with difference method: -
- Trial-1-50, 42, 51, 26, 35, 42, 60, 41, 70, 55, 62, 38
- Trial-5-62, 40, 61, 35, 30, 52, 68, 51, 84, 63, 72, 50
27. What do you understand by the technique analysis of variance, used for the analysis of statistical data?

Core - VII

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY- I

Fill in the blanks. (1 mark)

1. The _____ perspective views abnormal behaviour as a result of unconscious conflicts and repressed thoughts.
2. The _____ perspective focuses on observable behaviours and the environmental factors that contribute to abnormal behaviour.
3. The _____ perspective emphasizes the role of thoughts and cognitive processes in abnormal behaviour.
4. The _____ is a widely used manual for classifying mental disorders.
5. The _____ is an international classification system for mental and behavioural disorders.
6. A _____ is a standardized tool used to assess and diagnose mental disorders.
7. A person with _____ experiences excessive and persistent fear or anxiety about everyday situations.
8. A _____ is a sudden, intense episode of fear or anxiety that peaks within minutes.
9. A person with _____ has an intense, irrational fear of a specific object or situation.
10. A person with _____ has recurring, intrusive thoughts (obsessions) and repetitive behaviours (compulsions).
11. A person with _____ is excessively preoccupied with a perceived flaw in their appearance.
12. A person with _____ experiences a persistent and intense low mood that lasts for at least two weeks.
13. _____ is a type of depression that lasts for two years or more.
14. A person with _____ experiences manic episodes that last for at least seven days.
15. _____ is a type of bipolar disorder that involves periods of hypomania and depression.
16. A person with _____ experiences fear or anxiety about being in public places or situations where escape might be difficult.
17. _____ is a type of anxiety disorder characterized by excessive and persistent fear or anxiety about social situations.

18. A person with _____ experiences recurring, intrusive thoughts or images that trigger anxiety.
19. _____ is a type of obsessive-compulsive disorder characterized by excessive accumulation and failure to discard items.
20. A person with _____ has recurring, intrusive thoughts or urges to pull out their own hair.
21. _____ is a type of body-focused repetitive behaviour characterized by excessive skin picking.
22. _____ is a type of depressive disorder characterized by intense irritability and anger in children.
23. A person with _____ experiences a depressive episode that occurs during the winter months.
24. _____ is a type of depressive disorder characterized by depressive symptoms that occur in response to a specific stressor.
25. A person with _____ experiences periods of hypomania and depression, but no full manic episodes.
26. _____ is a type of bipolar disorder characterized by periods of hypomania and depression that last for at least two years.
27. A person with _____ experiences a manic episode that is severe enough to require hospitalization.
28. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by symptoms that occur after experiencing a traumatic event.
29. A person with _____ experiences dissociative symptoms, such as amnesia or depersonalization, after a traumatic event.
30. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by symptoms of anxiety, avoidance, and hypervigilance after a traumatic event.
31. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by symptoms of hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking.
32. A person with _____ experiences a break from reality, characterized by hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized thinking.
33. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by symptoms of hallucinations and delusions, but without the full symptoms of schizophrenia.
34. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of grandiosity, need for admiration, and lack of empathy.
35. A person with _____ experiences a pervasive pattern of distrust, suspiciousness, and hostility.
36. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by a pervasive pattern of instability in relationships, emotions, and self-image.
37. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity.
38. A person with _____ experiences significant impairment in social interaction, verbal and nonverbal communication, and repetitive behaviours.
39. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by significant impairment in intellectual functioning and adaptive behaviour.
40. _____ is a type of disorder characterized by difficulty initiating or maintaining sleep.

Answer within 2-3 sentences. (1.5 marks)

1. Define abnormality?
2. What are the two approaches to view abnormal behaviour?
3. What is normal curve?
4. Write the meaning of mental retardation
5. Define personal distress?
6. What is disability or dysfunction?
7. What stigma is attached to mental illness?
8. Define punishment?
9. What is behavioural perspective?
10. What is cognitive perspective?
11. What do you mean by determinism?
12. Write the meaning of reinforcement?
13. Define schizophrenia?
14. What do you mean by learning disorder?
15. What is panic disorder?
16. What is psychotherapy?
17. Define behaviouristic therapy?
18. What is rational emotive therapy?
19. Define Bio-medical therapy?
20. What do you mean by client-centred therapy?
21. What is behavioural therapy?
22. What is transference?
23. What is flooding therapy?
24. Write two characteristics of psychotherapy
25. Who is the pioneer of RET?

Answer within 75 words. (2 marks)

1. What is the difference between Somatogenesis and Psychogenesis?
2. What is human existential perspective?
3. What is conditioning stimulus and condition response?
4. What is paranoid schizophrenia?
5. What is catatonic schizophrenia?
6. What is brain dysfunction?
7. Define autism? Define the characteristics of an autistic child
8. Write two treatment of mood disorder
9. What do you mean by Hypochondria?
10. What is Dissociative Amnesia?
11. What do you mean by Bulimia nervosa?
12. What is the difference between schizoid and avoidant personality disorder?
13. Define Anorexia nervosa with suitable example?
14. Define free association method?
15. What is Sullivan's psychodynamic therapy?
16. What are the two components of treatment of psychological disorder?
17. Write two characteristics of psychotherapy?

18. Explain Beck's cognitive therapy.
19. Write two characteristics of schizophrenia?
20. Difference between hallucination and delusion.
21. Name the various categories of mood disorder.
22. Give two symptoms of bipolar disorder?
23. What is phobia? Write two names of phobia?
24. Write the meaning of obsessive - compulsive disorder with a suitable example?
25. Define post-traumatic stress disorder.

Answer within 500 words. (6 marks)

1. What is the concept of abnormality? Discuss all the characteristics of abnormality.
2. Critically analyse the perspectives of abnormal behaviour? Describe the psychodynamic aspect of abnormal behaviour
3. According to DSM-IV what are the advantages and disadvantages of maladaptive behaviour?
4. Justify the self-report Inventory as assessment techniques
5. Define assessment? Briefly describe different assessment techniques?
6. Explain how clinical interview is regarded as an assessment technique?
7. Define anxiety? Briefly describe the different types of anxiety?
8. What is obsessive-compulsive disorder? Discuss its clinical picture, etiologic and treatment pattern.
9. What do you mean by dissociative disorder? Discuss the various types of dissociative disorders.
10. What do you mean by somatoform disorders? Discuss different types of somatoform disorder?
11. What do you mean by personality disorder? Classify it according to its clusters, and briefly describe it?
12. Define Bi-polar disorder. Discuss different types of Bi-polar disorder with respect to their cause, clinical features and treatment process.
13. Examine Roger's Non-directive therapy. Also analyse its use in the healthy life movement?
14. What is non-directive therapy? Discuss the principles and methods of non-directive therapy.
15. Define personality disorder, Discuss the symptoms, cause and treatment of Narcissistic and borderline personality disorder?
16. Define schizophrenia? Discuss various subtypes of schizophrenic with its major characteristics?
17. Discuss about the symptoms, causes and treatment of schizophrenia as a generic disorder?
18. Define mood disorder and discuss the symptoms, causes and treatment of depression as a mood disorder.
19. What do you mean by personality disorder? Classify it according to its clusters, and briefly describe it?
20. What is personality disorder? Describe paranoid and schizoid personality disorder with its symptoms, causes and treatment?