

# Psychology

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Archive

Lecture 3

Medical card

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Date of b \_\_\_\_\_

Gender \_\_\_\_\_

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Date of call \_\_\_\_\_

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1) In a conversation, Robert mentions unnecessary details and irrelevant information before he gets to the point he's trying to make. He's demonstrating:

- A. Flight of ideas
- B. Circumstantiality
- C. Neologism

Answer: B

2) While a patient is lying, she feels something crawling on her body, after inspection nothing is present, this represents:

- A. Tactile hallucination
- B. Auditory hallucination
- C. Tactile Illusion
- D. Delusion

Answer: A

3) A patient believes she has a superpower that enables her to control the climate. This is an example of:

- A. Delusion of persecution
- B. Hallucinations
- C. Delusion of grandeur
- D. Ideas of reference

Answer: C

4) Someone who gives a lot of unnecessary detail while trying to get to the point is demonstrating :

- A. Verbigeration
- B. Circumstantiality
- C. Neologisms

Answer: B

5) A person who cuts off his thoughts and jumps from one topic to another making it difficult to understand him is demonstrating :

- A. Word salad
- B. Verbigeration
- C. Flight of ideas

Answer: C

6) A person is repeatedly rearranging his desk, and keeps going to check the door even though he know it's locked, this represent :

- A. Obsessions
- B. Compulsion
- C. Over activity

Answer: B

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7) A patient who thinks he has cancer even though all his tests are normal. type of Delusion:

- A. Nihilistic Delusion
- B. Delusion of persecution
- C. Delusion of grandeur
- D. Delusion of hypochondriac
- E. Delusion of guilt

Answer: D

8) Loss of interest in activities that a person used to enjoy :

- A. Depression
- B. Anhedonia
- C. Euphoria
- D. Ecstasy

Answer: B

9) A patient who feels a high level of happiness, suffers from restlessness, and hyperactivity, is likely to suffer from :

- A. Euphoria
- B. Depression
- C. Anhedonia

Answer: A

10) A person who keep doing the opposite of what he told to do :

- A. Negativism
- B. Neologism
- C. Echoparxia
- D. Ambivalence
- E. Echolalia

Answer: A

11) Tom speaks with a certain rhythm of words that do not lead to understand meaning, He is demonstrating:

- A. Neologism
- B. Word salad
- C. Clang association
- D. Blocking

Answer: C

12) A person sits still for long periods and doesn't give response:

Answer: catatonia

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13) In Obsessive Compulsive Disorder(OCD), compulsions are generally thought to be which of the following:

- A. Repetitive or ritualized behaviour patterns that the individual feels driven to perform in order to prevent some negative outcome happening.
- B. Repetitive thoughts about harming or distressing others.
- C. Overwhelming desires to behave in an inappropriate fashion.
- D. Ritualized worrying about the negative outcome of events

Answer: A

14) A person who feels that ordinary events and situations have significant and are related to him, type of delusion:

- A. Delusion of grandeur
- B. Delusion of persecution
- C. Delusion of reference

Answer: C

15) A person who feels that he is being followed and spied on, type of delusion :

- A. Delusion of grandeur
- B. Delusion of persecution
- C. Delusion of reference

Answer: B

16) What is the most common type of hallucination that a schizophrenic patient suffers from :

- A. Visual hallucinations
- B. Auditory hallucination
- C. Gustatory hallucinations
- D. Olfactory hallucinations
- E. Tactile hallucination

Answer: B

**ملاحظة:**

إلى هنا تنتهي أسئلة أرشيف دفعة أثر...  
علمًا أنه لم يكن يتوفر سابقًا أي أسئلة سنوات على المحاضرة الثالثة.  
والأسئلة التالية من إعداد (AI) لمن أراد الاستفادة:

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1. Which of the following best differentiates between signs and symptoms in psychiatric evaluation?

- A) Signs are subjective experiences, while symptoms are objective findings.
- B) Signs are typically reported by the patient, whereas symptoms are observed by the clinician.
- C) Signs are objective findings that can be observed by a clinician, while symptoms are subjective experiences described by the patient.
- D) Symptoms are only related to mood disorders, while signs pertain to all psychiatric conditions.
- E) Signs and symptoms are interchangeable terms used in psychiatric diagnosis.

Ans:C

2. In the context of disturbance in perception, which statement regarding hallucinations is most accurate?

- A) Hallucinations can only be auditory and visual.
- B) Hallucinations are always under the control of the patient and can be dismissed at will.
- C) Tactile hallucinations are the most common type encountered in schizophrenia.
- D) Hallucinations occur in the absence of external stimuli and are perceived as real by the patient.
- E) All hallucinations arise from misinterpretations of external stimuli.

Ans:D

3. Which of the following behaviors would best exemplify the concept of echopraxia as described in the document?

- A) A patient repeating phrases loudly in public places.
- B) A patient mimicking the physical actions of a therapist during a session.
- C) A patient experiencing a sudden inability to move during an examination.
- D) A patient displaying rapid cycling between extreme emotional states.
- E) A patient obsessively checking locks despite knowing they are secure.

Ans:B

4. What distinguishes delusions of persecution from other types of delusions?

- A) They are primarily concerned with grandiosity.
- B) They involve a belief that one is being targeted by a specific group or organization.
- C) They result from an irrational fear of loss or harm.
- D) They are always accompanied by visual hallucinations.
- E) They reflect an exaggerated sense of self-importance.

Ans:B

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5. In the classification of mood disorders, which of the following statements about anhedonia is correct?

- A) Anhedonia refers to a temporary feeling of sadness without any underlying psychiatric condition.
- B) Anhedonia is associated with an increase in pleasurable activities despite underlying mood issues.
- C) Anhedonia is characterized by a persistent loss of interest in all pleasurable activities, often accompanying severe depression.
- D) Anhedonia is a form of euphoria experienced during manic episodes.
- E) Anhedonia can only be diagnosed through self-reported surveys and lacks observable signs.

Ans:C

6. What distinguishes a delusion from an obsession according to the document?

- A) A delusion is a false belief that is universally recognized as absurd, while an obsession is a recurring thought that the patient acknowledges as abnormal.
- B) A delusion is a fixed belief not shared by others, while an obsession is a thought that the patient believes is logical.
- C) An obsession is a thought that causes minimal distress, while a delusion is a belief that causes significant impairment in functioning.
- D) A delusion can be altered through logical argument, while an obsession cannot.
- E) An obsession is characterized by its irrationality, whereas a delusion is based on rational thought.

Ans:A

**ملاحظة:**

**تمت الاستعانة - بعد الله - ببرامج (AI) لكتابة الأسئلة..  
وذلك يعود إلى عدم توفر أسئلة سنوات سابقة على المحاضرة الثالثة**