

Psychology

Archive

Lecture 1

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Corrected By :

Ahmad Qawasmi

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Sura Qasem

Shaden Almatar



Psychology

Lecture 1

1) Delusions and hallucinations are known as:

- A. Psychotic symptoms
 - B. Neurotic symptoms
 - C. Behavioral symptoms
 - D. Psychosomatic symptoms
- Term psychosis is defined as Gross impairment of reality testing
Loss of weight

Answer: A

2) Psychosis is characterized by all, except:

- A. Contact with reality is maintained
- B. Positive symptoms are usually present
- C. Impaired judgment
- D. Insight is lost.

Answer : A

3) Maslow believed that healthy, or self-actualized, individuals possessed the following characteristics except: Select one:

- A. An appropriate perception of reality
- B. The ability to accept oneself, others, and human nature
- C. Inability to achieve satisfactory interpersonal relationships
- D. The ability to manifest spontaneity neutral behaviour
- E. All of the provided answers

Answer: C

4) According to Maslow, the self-actualizing tendency is: Select one:

- A. instinct
- B. imprinting
- C. growth Motivation
- D. deficiency motivation
- E. none of provided answers

Answer: C

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Lecture 1

5) "A 'bargain' is made with God in an attempt to reverse or postpone the loss."

Which stage of grief is this?

- A. Denial
- B. Anger
- C. Bargaining
- D. Depression
- E. Acceptance

Answer: C

6) One of the following is common in psychosis:

- A. Loss of reality
- B. Chronic anxiety
- C. Mild anxiety
- D. All of the above

Answer: A

7) Hierarchy of Maslow show :

- A. Physiologic needs least important
- B. In order to move to higher needs He must fulfill the lower needs
- C. None of the above

Answer: B

8) What does self-actualization represent?

- A. Physical survival
- B. Safety and security
- C. Love and belonging
- D. Self growth

Answer: D

9) What is a symptom of psychoses?

- A. Hallucinations
- B. Experience no loss of contact with reality
- C. Aware their behaviors are maladaptive
- D. Aware they are experiencing distress

Answer: A

Psychology

Lecture 1

10) All of the following are seen in neurosis except:

- A. Aware they are experiencing distress
- B. Aware their behaviors are maladaptive
- C. Unaware of any possible psychological causes of the distress
- D. Feel helpless to change their situation
- E. No contact with reality

Answer: E

11) The most basic layer in Hierarchy of Maslow:

- A. Self-Actualization Needs
- B. Physiological needs
- C. Safety Needs
- D. Love Needs
- E. Esteem Needs

Answer: B

12) Which of the following is a feature of atypical depression?

- A. Eating a lot and increased appetite
- B. Insomnia
- C. Loss of appetite

Answer: A

13) An anxiety disorder is:

- A. An emotional state identified by panic attacks.
- B. An emotional condition classified by excessive checking.
- C. Disordered thinking.
- D. An excessive or aroused state characterized by feelings of apprehension, uncertainty and fear.

Answer: D

14) To diagnose a patient with depression with atypical symptoms, what is the apparent symptom?

- A. Weight loss or Decreased appetite
- B. Weight gain or increase in appetite

Answer: B

Psychology

Archive

Lecture 2

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Psychology

Lecture 2

1. It's so unfair! My mum doesn't care how much I cry and scream, she won't get me a car. She doesn't even care about me! She hates me!". What defense mechanism does this demonstrate:

Select one:

- A. Rationalization
- B. Reaction formation
- C. Regression
- D. Repression
- E. Denial

Ans: C

2. Samira decides to go out and party the whole week before her midterm instead of study. She fails her midterm, and tells her parents that she ailed it due to being sick and not getting enough sleep. This is an example of what defense mechanism:

Select one:

- A. Rationalization
- B. Denial
- C. Repression
- D. Reaction Formation
- E. Regression

Ans: A

3. The way she spoke to me was completely unacceptable, but she's going through a tough time at the moment. I'd react the same way if my mother had just died." What defense mechanism am I expressing: Select one

- A. Regression
- B. Repression
- C. Displacement.
- D. Identification
- E. Reaction formation

Ans: D

4. Which of the following is an example of repression: Select one:

- A. stopping yourself from behaving the way you want to
- B. suppressing bad memories or current thoughts that cause anxiety
- C. suppressing your natural instincts
- D. stopping others from behaving inappropriately
- E. none of provided answers

Ans: B

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Lecture 2

5. Ali is a shop owner and a thief. He automatically accuses anyone who looks suspicious in his store of stealing. This is an example of what defense mechanism: Select one:

- A. Repression
- B. Reaction Formation
- C. Denial
- D. Projection
- E. Rationalization

Ans: D

6. A runner trains twice as hard after suffering from a big loss

- A. Compensation
- B. Denial
- C. Sublimation
- D. Projection
- E. Repression

Ans: C

7. super-ego:

- A. To live in perfection
- B. To live according to reality
- C. Basis of defense mechanisms

Ans: A

8. A nurse was fired from work, so she blamed her co-workers, this defense mechanism is:

- A. Rationalization
- B. Denial
- C. Displacement
- D. Projection
- E. Sublimation

Ans: C

Psychology

Lecture 2

9. Hassan drinks alcohol alot, so his friends alert him about that. However, he says that he has no problem of drinking:

- A. Rationalization
- B. Projection
- C. Displacement
- D. Reaction Formation
- E. Denial

Ans: E

10. Bakri took 10 minutes to recall something what's the mental operation?

- A. Ego
- B. Superego
- C. Preconscious
- D. Conscious
- E. Unconscious

Ans: C

11. Instead of taking out his anger on others, Nathan, when he gets really angry, plays the saxophone. This is an example of what defense mechanism?

- A. Repression
- B. Sublimation
- C. Denial
- D. Reaction Formation
- E. Projection

Ans: B

12. Betty is angry with Matt, but eventually she becomes friends and is nice to him. This is an example of what defense mechanism?

- A. Reaction Formation
- B. Denial
- C. Rationalization
- D. Sublimation

Ans: A

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13. Bad things happened to me in my past, but I've unconsciously buried them deep in my mind." What defence mechanism am I demonstrating?

- A. Repression
- B. Identification
- C. Projection
- D. Denial

Ans: A

14. In psychoanalytic theory, _____ is the defense mechanism that involves expressing feelings toward a person who is less threatening than the person who is the true target.

- A. Regression
- B. Rationalization
- C. Projection
- D. Displacement

Ans:D

15. Tom was very angry with his boss, knowing he can't address it with him, he comes home and kicks the dog, defense mechanism being used is :

- A. Projection
- B. Sublimation
- C. Displacement
- D. Denial
- E. Reaction formation

Ans: C

16. Sara knows she drinks a lot but she denies it has negative effects on her and says she can stop whenever she wants, defense mechanism she's using :

- A. Rationalization
- B. Denial
- C. Projection
- D. Suppression
- E. Displacement

Ans: B

Psychology

Lecture 2

17. Freud's pleasure principle is related to:

- A. Ego
- B. Superego
- C. Conscious
- D. Preconscious
- E. Id

Ans: E

18. Tom has a strong attraction to his colleague but is aware that acting upon these feelings is inappropriate, so he channels this energy into working out in the gym. The defense mechanism he's using :

- A. Displacement
- B. Suppression
- C. Projection
- D. Denial
- E. Sublimation

Ans: E

19. After experiencing a traumatic event, Jessica can't recall what happened and insists that nothing significant actually happened, what defense mechanism is she demonstrating?

- A. Repression
- B. Projection
- C. Suppression
- D. Rationalization

Ans: A

20. The transfer of feeling from one target to another less threatening or neutral:

- A. Projection
- B. Displacement
- C. Rationalization
- D. Sublimation
- E. Denial

Ans: B

Psychology

Lecture 2

21) A girl was upset with her friend because she did not invite her to a party, but when she met her, she showed her kindness and love.

what the defense mechanism ?

- A. Intellectualization
- B. Reaction Formation
- C. Fantasy
- D. Compensation
- E. Isolation

Ans: B

22) Response to stress by retreating to an earlier level .

- A. Regression
- B. Repression
- C. Projection
- D. Rationalization
- E. Denial

Ans: A

23) A girl failed the exam and told her friends that she did not study seriously and that the exam was very difficult even if she studied seriously.

What the defense mechanism?

- A. Denial
- B. Displacement
- C. Projection
- D. Rationalization
- E. Repression

Ans: D

24) An accident victim cannot remember anything about the accident. This defense mechanism is:

- A. Denial
- B. Suppression
- C. Repression
- D. Reaction Formation
- E. Regression

Ans: C

Psychology

Lecture 2

25) A person was fired from his job and then sat at home and imagined himself as a famous and respected person, What the defense mechanism?

- A. Fantasy
- B. Intellectualization
- C. Reaction Formation
- D. Conversion
- E. Undoing

Ans: A

26) Which part of Freud's personality structure is responsible for morals and conscience?

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Superego
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

27) In therapy, a man accuses his spouse of being unfaithful, it was later found out that he was the one being unfaithful, the defense mechanism likely used:

- A. Denial
- B. Sublimation
- C. Projection
- D. Displacement
- E. Rationalization

Ans: C

28) a man gets news that he's terminally ill, he starts discussing treatment options and speaking in technical terms instead of showing an emotional response, what defense mechanism is he using :

- A. Denial
- B. Reaction Formation
- C. Repression
- D. Intellectualization
- E. Displacement

Ans: D

Psychology

Lecture 2

29) What defense mechanism is a person using if they recount the details of a traumatic car accident in a detached manner, separating the emotions from the event?

- A. Isolation
- B. Suppression
- C. Projection
- D. Undoing
- E. Identification

Ans: A



Psychology

Archive

Lecture 3

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

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Psychology

Lecture 3

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

Psychology

Lecture 3

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

Psychology

Lecture 3

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:

Psychology

Lecture 3

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

Psychology

Lecture 3

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**

Psychology

Archive

Lecture"4"

Collected by:

عبادة الخوالدة

Psychology

Lecture"4"

1. Someone who is conducting a training session, uses visual and practical tools this way he focuses on the communication process:

- A. Message
- B. Channel
- C. Encoding
- D. Feedback
- E. Decoding

Answer: B

2. Teacher after make his presentation ask the students if there is any thing need more clarification, which of the communication process he is focusing:

- A. Decoding
- B. Encoding
- C. Massage
- D. Channel
- E. Feedback

Answer: E

3. In a team meeting, Claire keeps interrupting her colleagues and suggesting her own ideas without letting her colleagues finish speaking, the communication skill she's failing at:

- A. Active listening
- B. Empathy
- C. Clarity
- D. Conflict Resolution and
- E. Respect

Answer: A

Psychology

Lecture"4"

4. Emma was talking with her team in video call and no one is with her, The communication element that interrupt:

- A. Channel
- B. Sender
- C. Message
- D. Decoder
- E. Feedback

Answer: D

5. Eye contact & nodding of head are type of:

- A. Verbal
- B. Nonverbal communication
- C. Recording Message
- D. Written Message
- E. Non of the above

Answer: B

6. When interviewing a client, Which nonverbal behaviour should a nurse employ?

- A. Maintaining indirect eye contact with the client.
- B. Providing space by leaning back away from the client.
- C. Sitting squarely, facing the client.
- D. Maintaining open posture with arms and legs are crossed.

Answer: C

Psychology

Archive

Lecture 5

Medical card

Name _____

Date of b _____

Gender _____

Address _____

Date of call _____

Edited by :

عُبادَة الخوالدة



Psychology

Lecture 5

1. I feel so sorry for you, you have had such a hard year", this statement displays an example of:

- a. Sympathy.
- b. rapport
- c. Empathy.
- d. None of the provided answers
- e. paraphrasing

answer : a

2. A patient's unresolved feelings related to loss would be MOST LIKELY observed during which phase of the therapeutic doctor-patient relationship?

- a. Pre-interaction
- b. Working
- c. Orientation
- d. Termination
- e. None of the provided answers

answer : d

3. Doctor Alla reads Mona's previous medical records. She explores her feelings about working with a woman who has abused her child. This statement describes which of the following phases in the patient-doctor relationship?

- a. Termination
- b. Pre-Interaction
- c. Working
- d. Orientation
- e. None of the provided answers

answer : b

4. "I can only imagine how hard it has been" - this statement displays an example of:

- a. Sympathy
- b. Genuineness
- c. Empathy
- d. None of the provided answers
- e. Rapport

answer : c

Psychology

Lecture 5

5. Maha tells doctor Asma she wants to learn more adaptive ways to handle her anger. Together, they set some goals. This situation describes which of the following phases in the patient-doctor relationship?

- a. Termination
- b. Pre-interaction
- c. Working
- d. Orientation
- e. None of the provided answers

answer : d

6. The doctor is preparing a patient for the termination phase of the doctor-patient relationship. The doctor prepares to implement which task that is MOST APPROPRIATE for this phase?

- a. Planning short-term goals.
- b. Making appropriate referrals
- c. Developing realistic solutions
- d. Identifying expected outcomes.
- e. None of provided answer

answer : b

7. Which statement describes an event that would occur during the working phase of the doctor-client relationship?

- a. Creating an environment for the establishment of trust and rapport.
- b. Continuously evaluating progress toward goal attainment.
- c. Some regression and mourning occur, although the client demonstrates satisfaction and competence.
- d. The client seeks connections among actions, thoughts, and feelings and engages in problem-solving and testing of alternative behaviours.
- e. None of provided answer

answer : b

8. Empathy involves:

- A. feeling sorry for someone,
- B. putting others before yourself.
- C. putting yourself in someone else's shoes.
- D. putting yourself before others

Answer : c

Psychology

Lecture 5

9. Reviewing and discussing what will happen after the end of treatment:

- a. Termination
- b. Pre-interaction
- c. Working
- d. Orientation
- e. None of the provided answers

answer : A

10. A psychologist tries to build rapport with the patient, presenting the techniques that will be used during treatment and how to discover feelings, which represents a phase of therapeutic relationship :

- a. Orientation phase.
- b. Termination phase.
- c. Pre interaction
- d. Working
- e. None of provided answer

answer : A

