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Student Nr. _____

FACULTY	Health Sciences and Veterinary Medicine
DEPARTMENT	Psychology and Social Work
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MARKS	100

SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION

EXAMINER:

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EXTERNAL/INTERNAL MODERATOR:

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This paper consists of **12 pages** including the cover page.

Instructions:

1. Read all questions carefully before answering.
2. Please follow instructions on page 1 carefully.
3. Answer all the questions.
4. Number your answers according to the numbering structure provided in the examination question paper.
5. **Submit the question paper together with the answer sheet and exam booklet.**

Good Luck!

INSTRUCTIONS

This examination paper consists of **three sections**, namely Section A (Multiple Choice Questions), Section B (False Statements) and Section C (Short Questions). Please answer all the questions. Section A must be answered **on the ZipGrade answer-sheet provided**. Sections B and C must be answered in the UNAM examination answer booklets. The exam paper must be submitted. [Themes: Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders; Alcohol-related, addictive, and impulse-control disorders; Paraphilias and gender dysphoria; Personality disorders]

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE [45]

Instructions: Answer all the questions by fully shading in on the **ZipGrade answer-sheet provided**, with a black pen, the space corresponding to the most accurate response. Each question is worth 1 mark.

1. Bess has been using Valium for 2 years even though it impairs her work performance and jeopardizes her safety. She often drives while intoxicated by the medication. She shows neither tolerance nor withdrawal. According to the DSM-5, Bess's drug use illustrates _____.
 - a. substance intoxication
 - b. substance dependence
 - c. substance use disorder
 - d. substance-induced disorder
2. The American Psychiatric Association defines substance abuse in terms of
 - a. how drunk or intoxicated a person gets after ingesting a psychoactive substance.
 - b. whether or not the substance interferes with the person's life.
 - c. the type and intensity of the substance abuser's biological reaction.
 - d. which drug is used and whether it is legal or illegal.
3. In terms of substance-related disorders, the word 'addiction' is most closely associated with
 - a. substance use.
 - b. intoxication.
 - c. drug dependence.
 - d. polysubstance abuse.

4. The correct pairing of the names, causes and symptoms of two types of organic brain syndromes that may result from chronic, long-term alcohol abuse are
- dementia – loss of intellectual abilities caused by a deficiency of the vitamin called thiamine.
 - Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome* and unintelligible speech.
 - dementia – confusion, loss of muscle co-ordination and unintelligible speech caused by the toxic effects of alcohol on the brain.
 - foetal alcohol syndrome – loss of intellectual abilities caused by the toxic effects of alcohol on the adult brain.
5. Which of the following is an accurate statement about alcohol use?
- Education is negatively correlated with recent alcohol use.
 - Eastern and southern Africa regions have the highest consumption of alcohol per drinker in the world.
 - Female students were more likely than male students to report several episodes of binge drinking in a two-week period.
 - Alcohol use in the elderly population is typically high.
6. Data from the World Health Organization Global Alcohol Database (GAD) found that:
- about 75% of Africans had gone on a binge of heavy drinking once in the preceding two weeks.
 - alcohol consumption in sub-Saharan Africa was 7.4L, slightly above the global level of 6.2L.
 - alcohol consumption is decreasing across sub-Saharan Africa.
 - more women are consuming alcohol.
7. The condition called delirium tremens, also known as the 'DTs', involves hallucinations and body tremors during withdrawal from
- heroin.
 - cocaine.
 - alcohol.
 - marijuana.
8. Substance intoxication includes all of the following **except**
- the specific drug that is used.
 - how much of a drug is used or ingested.
 - the drug user's individual biological reaction.
 - physiological dependence on the drug.

9. Which of the following statements is **true** about kleptomania?
- a. The stolen objects are not needed for personal use or their monetary value.
 - b. The disorder appears to be more common than many disorders.
 - c. The disorder has been fairly well studied because of the somewhat high prevalence.
 - d. all of these
10. Alcohol is a _____.
- a. stimulant
 - b. hallucinogen
 - c. depressant
 - d. all of the above
11. Alcohol is related to violence because it
- a. increases impulsivity.
 - b. increases rational thinking.
 - c. causes aggression.
 - d. decreases aggressive behaviour.
12. Which syndrome is generally recognised as a combination of problems that can occur in a child whose mother drank while she was pregnant?
- a. Wernicke- Korsakoff syndrome
 - b. Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
 - c. Downs syndrome
 - d. Tourettes syndrome
13. A therapist who views personality disorders as a continuum sees these conditions in terms of
- a. dimensions.
 - b. categories.
 - c. attitudes.
 - d. groups.
14. The language barrier of refugees from other countries and people with hearing impairments may make these individuals particularly susceptible to _____ personality disorder.
- a. histrionic
 - b. paranoid
 - c. schizotypal
 - d. schizoid

15. All of the following are necessary conditions for the diagnosis of a personality disorder except
- patient feelings of distress.
 - distress to the person demonstrating the behaviours *or* others around them.
 - maladaptive functioning.
 - chronic course of behaviour.
16. Cross-cultural research on the five-factor model of personality suggests that
- there is no such thing as a universal human personality structure.
 - the five dimensions are generally universal.
 - only two dimensions are universal.
 - Western type personality structure differs from the non-Western type.
17. According to your textbook, the main reason that we do not have sufficient research examining the development of personality disorders is that
- many individuals do not seek treatment in the early phases of these disorders.
 - there is insufficient research funding for these disorders due to relative lack of public awareness.
 - sophisticated research methods are necessary to study disorders that are so ingrained in personality.
 - all of the above
18. A person with paranoid personality disorder may
- mistrust other people.
 - get into arguments with people.
 - be quiet and withdrawn.
 - all of the above
19. Without understanding the thought process motivating the patient's behavior of social withdrawal, it would probably be impossible to determine whether a patient had _____ personality disorder or _____ personality disorder.
- narcissistic; antisocial
 - dependent; narcissistic
 - schizoid; avoidant
 - borderline; histrionic
20. Narcissistic personality disorder is characterised by
- preoccupation with other people.
 - obsession with keeping things neat and orderly.
 - thinking of oneself as deserving of special treatment.
 - pathological dishonesty.

21. An individual who goes through life as a loner with no motivation to interact with others, acts in obviously unusual ways, and appears to possess strange beliefs about the world is likely to be diagnosed with _____ personality disorder:
- a. schizotypal
 - b. schizoid
 - c. narcissistic
 - d. paranoid
22. One of the major differences between individuals with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is that patients with the personality disorder generally
- a. have more obsessive thoughts.
 - b. show more compulsive and ritualistic behaviours.
 - c. do not have obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviours.
 - d. have multiple diagnoses.
23. Steve steals money from his friends and family, lies to get what he wants and often hurts others with no sign of guilt or remorse. Steve should probably be diagnosed with _____ personality disorder.
- a. paranoid
 - b. histrionic
 - c. antisocial
 - d. narcissistic
24. When individuals with dependent personality disorder are in therapy, they are
- a. seemingly 'model' patients.
 - b. resistant to the therapeutic process.
 - c. too unstable to do the intellectual work that therapy requires.
 - d. demanding and impulsive.
25. Individuals who have excessive feelings of social inadequacy, sensitivity to criticism and a need for reassurance are likely to develop either _____ personality disorder or _____ personality disorder.
- a. dependent ; avoidant
 - b. narcissistic; antisocial
 - c. dependent; narcissistic
 - d. antisocial; schizoid

26. In Jane's psychotherapy sessions, the therapist has been using techniques to gradually make her more comfortable with social situations. Similar to the treatments used for individuals with social phobia, the therapist has given Jane homework assignments that require her to practice talking to strangers, join informal groups and speak in front of small groups. Most likely, she is being treated for _____ personality disorder.
- antisocial
 - dependent
 - avoidant
 - histrionic
27. The personality disorder characterised by extreme instability in behaviour and emotion, impulsivity, depression and self-injurious behaviours is _____.
- major depressive disorder
 - borderline personality disorder
 - anorexia nervosa
 - pyromania
28. An adult diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder is most likely to have met the criteria for _____ as a child.
- autistic disorder
 - conduct disorder
 - learning disabled
 - a developmental disability
29. Individuals who are socially isolated behave in ways that seem unusual, they tend to be suspicious and they have odd beliefs are generally diagnosed with _____ personality disorder.
- schizotypal
 - schizoid
 - paranoid
 - multiple
30. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, Emil Kraepelin, studying the disorder we now call schizophrenia, used the term _____ because he observed that the onset of symptoms often occurred before adulthood.
- adolescent insanity
 - folie à deux
 - catatonia previa
 - dementia praecox

31. Eugen Bleuler's concept of schizophrenia as an 'associative splitting' of the basic functions of personality led to the incorrect use of the term to mean
- a. a fugue state.
 - b. multiple personality.
 - c. cognitive slippage.
 - d. folie à deux.
32. According to research, an individual with schizophrenia who exhibits flat affect
- a. is incapable of experiencing emotion.
 - b. can display emotion at certain times.
 - c. is capable of experiencing emotion.
 - d. will display the 'wrong' emotion based on an eliciting stimulus.
33. Martha, a hospitalised schizophrenic patient, shows an unusual form of catatonia. If someone moves one of her arms or legs into a different position, it just stays that way. Martha's bizarre behaviour is called
- a. echopraxia.
 - b. aerobic mobility.
 - c. waxy flexibility.
 - d. schizophrenic movement disorder.
34. How do the delusions in delusional disorder differ from the delusions in paranoid schizophrenia?
- a. In delusional disorder, the imagined events could really be happening but there is no evidence that they are happening.
 - b. In paranoid schizophrenia, the imagined events have actually happened or are now happening.
 - c. In delusional disorder, the imagined events are so bizarre that they could never have happened and never will happen.
 - d. There is no difference. Delusions are defined similarly for all conditions.
35. The case of Fikile (described in your textbook), who suddenly experienced the delusion that he could save all the starving children in the world with a 'secret plan', but whose symptoms lasted only a few days, was diagnosed with
- a. brief psychotic disorder.
 - b. schizotypal personality disorder.
 - c. folie à deux (shared psychotic disorder).
 - d. narcissistic personality disorder.

36. Which statement about auditory hallucinations is accurate?
- a. They seem very real to the individual experiencing them.
 - b. They are almost always malevolent.
 - c. They involve back and forth conversations only 25 percent of the time.
 - d. Most individuals who exhibit auditory hallucinations understand that they are imaginary.
37. Which of the following statements reflects 'circumstantial evidence' for the dopamine theory of schizophrenia?
- a. Antipsychotic drugs (neuroleptics) act as dopamine agonists, increasing the amount of dopamine in the brain.
 - b. Antipsychotic drugs (neuroleptics) can produce symptoms similar to those of Parkinson's disease (a disorder due to insufficient dopamine).
 - c. The drug L-dopa, a dopamine agonist, is used to treat schizophrenic symptoms in patients with Parkinson's disease.
 - d. Amphetamines, which activate dopamine, can lessen psychotic symptoms in people with schizophrenia.
38. Current research suggests that
- a. environmental stress may trigger schizophrenia.
 - b. genes cause schizophrenia.
 - c. genes carried by a foetus may make it vulnerable to schizophrenia.
 - d. all of these
39. Which of the following is NOT one of the typical minor side effects of antipsychotic medications?
- a. grogginess
 - b. blurred vision
 - c. headaches
 - d. dryness of the mouth
40. Social skills training programmes for schizophrenic patients have been
- a. very successful.
 - b. not at all successful.
 - c. somewhat successful while the programme is in effect.
 - d. only successful when the patient is on medication.

41. Norma enters a psychiatric hospital. She is diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. Which type of treatment is most likely to be offered?
- antipsychotic medication and psychotherapy
 - electroshock therapy
 - prefrontal lobotomy
 - covert sensitization and antidepressant medication
42. Which of the following statement is not true?
- 'Disorganized' symptoms of schizophrenia include erratic speech, emotions and behavior.
 - The personality disorder most associated with schizophrenia is schizoid personality disorder.
 - One of the influences associated with the development of borderline personality disorder is a history of child abuse or neglect.
 - The major difference between schizophrenia and schizophreniform is the duration of the psychotic symptoms.
43. A paraphilic disorder is defined as
- a sexual dysfunction.
 - an attraction to inappropriate individuals or objects.
 - an attraction to machines.
 - a desire that dominates the personality.
44. Greg and Gugu often begin their sexual activity with Greg putting on a striptease show for Gugu. They both report great satisfaction and excitement with this activity. In fact, Greg says that he gets aroused by exposing himself, and Gugu reports getting aroused when she watches him undress. Which of the following statements is true?
- Greg is an exhibitionist and Gugu is a voyeur.
 - Greg is a voyeur and Gugu is an exhibitionist.
 - Both Gugu and Greg have nonspecific fetishes because they admit to getting sexually excited by their atypical behaviours.
 - Neither Greg nor Gugu should be diagnosed with a fetish because these behaviours involve consenting individuals.
45. Those with _____ are individuals who receive a sexual thrill from inflicting pain on others, and people with _____ are individuals who receive a sexual thrill from receiving physical pain.
- sexual sadism; sexual masochism
 - sexual masochism; sexual sadism
 - transvestic disorder; paedophilic disorder
 - paedophilic disorder; transvestic disorder

SECTION B: FALSE STATEMENTS [4]

Instructions: Answer the following questions in your UNAM examination booklet. The following statements are all false. In one sentence for each statement, explain why the statement is false. Each question is worth 1 mark.

1. The impulse-control disorder characterized by an irresistible urge to set fires is called kleptomania.
2. The typical course of schizophrenia consists of about four phases. The residual stage is a period before an acute schizophrenic disturbance characterized by less severe or attenuated, yet unusual behaviours and negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
3. An adult diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder is most likely to have met the criteria for intellectual disability as a child, which is characterized by truancy and running away from home.
4. McCrae and Costa proposed the Big Five 5 personality model. According to this model, one of the factors is *submissive/dominant*.

SECTION C: SHORT QUESTIONS [51]

Answer the following short questions in your UNAM examination booklet.

Question 1

In the context of personality disorders, what does *ego-syntonic* mean? [2]

Question 2

Describe the similarities and differences between individuals with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and individuals diagnosed with the anxiety disorder called obsessive-compulsive disorder. [6]

Question 3

List any three (3) psychotic disorders that can be diagnosed other than schizophrenia and give a description of each. [10]

Question 4

Briefly explain in which ways personality disorders are different from the clinical disorders that you learned about in this course. [2]

Question 5

Compare and contrast antisocial personality disorder and intermittent explosive disorder. [7]

Question 6

Give a brief description of pathological gambling/gambling disorder. [5]

Question 7

Describe the following paraphilias and provide an example of each: [6]

- a) voyeuristic disorder
- b) exhibitionistic disorder.
- c) Frotteuristic disorder

Question 8

[13]

You are asked to give a presentation to 1st year students about personality disorders. You choose the following from each cluster: paranoid personality disorder, borderline personality disorder and dependent personality disorder. Briefly describe each and give an example where appropriate.

The End.