





**Reason (R)** : People adopt an ego defense mechanism called projection in which they attribute their own traits to others.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A & R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true, but R is false.
- (d) A is false, but R is true.

**SECTION- B**

- 15. What do you mean by Client Centred Therapy?
- 16. Discuss how attitudes are learnt through exposure to information?

**OR**

What is systematic desensitisation?

- 17. What is Vicarious learning ?
- 18. Explain the term 'Conflict'?
- 19. What is an audience?

**OR**

Neeru is such a smart girl, who requires very few command to fulfill her daily tasks, whether it is home or office. What are the two characteristics of her personality?

**SECTION- C**

- 20. What are the characteristics of a group?
- 21. How do groups influence our behaviour?

**OR**

Explain the effect of stress on psychological functioning?

- 22. What are the different features of attitude?

**OR**

Discuss the ethics of Psychotherapy?

- 23. Explain the forms of eating disorders associated with distorted body image.

**SECTION-D**

- 24. Define abnormal behaviour ? Describe Disruptive, Impulse-Control and Conduct Disorders.
- 25. State symptoms of Autism?

**OR**

State symptoms of learning disability disorder.

- 26. How would the therapist formulate the problem of a client?

**OR**

Explain the knowledge base in PASS model of Intelligence.

- 27. What are the causes/sources of emergence of prejudice

**OR**

Explain Formal Group and Informal Group?

**SECTION- E**

- 28. What are the techniques used in the rehabilitation of the mentally ill? Explain the Alternative therapies?

**OR**

Write the basic characteristics of types of Intelligence tests on the basis of administration procedure.

29. Differentiate between primary and secondary group? What are the important elements of group structure?

**OR**

Anxiety has been called the “butterflies in the stomach feeling”. At what stage does anxiety become a disorder? Discuss its types?

**SECTION - F**

**Read the case and answer the questions that follow.**

Children with autism spectrum disorder experience profound difficulties in relating to other people. They are unable to initiate social behaviour and seem unresponsive to other people’s feelings. They are unable to share experiences or emotions with others. They also show serious abnormalities in communication and language that persist over time. Many of them never develop speech and those who do, have repetitive and deviant speech patterns. Such children often show narrow patterns of interests and repetitive behaviours such as lining up objects or stereotyped body movements such as rocking. These motor movements may be self-stimulatory such as hand flapping or self-injurious such as banging their head against the wall.

30. What difficulties children face in autism spectrum disorder ?  
31. Describe some of the signs of self-stimulatory of child autism.

**Read the case and answer the questions that follow.**

Gary is a 19-year-old who withdrew from college after experiencing a manic episode during which he was brought to the attention of the Campus Police. He had changed his stream from engineering to philosophy. He spends his nights on phone, talking to his friends about life and reality. He had been convinced about the importance of his ideas, stating frequently that he was more learned and advanced than all his professors.

He also increased a number of high-risk behaviours-drinking and engaging in sexual relations in a way that was unlike his previous history. At the present time, he has returned home and has been placed on a mood stabiliser (after a period of time on an antipsychotic), and his psychiatrist is requesting adjunctive psychotherapy for his disorder. The patient’s parents are somewhat shocked by the diagnosis, but they acknowledge that Gary had early problems with anxiety during pre-adolescence, followed by some periods of withdrawal and depression during his adolescence. His parents are eager to be involved in treatment, if appropriate.

32. Identify the disorder with which Gary has been diagnosed.  
33. What is Bipolar disorder ? Mention few symptoms of it.

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