



System: CNS

Past papers

- **Subject: Behavioral**
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Introduction to Psychology

1. Which of the following statements regarding correlational studies is correct?
 - a) We can observe and register behavioral changes.
 - b) We can measure relationships of variables.
 - c) We can explain the effects of therapy on behaviors.
 - d) We can interpret causes of certain behaviors.
 - e) We can suggest remedies for certain behaviors.

Answer: b

2. Which of the following is not a common type of conflict?
 - a) A man versus himself
 - b) A man versus nature
 - c) A man versus man
 - d) A man versus rock
 - e) A man versus society

Answer: d

3. Which of the following research methods is used for determining causation?
 - a) Correlational studies.
 - b) Experimental studies
 - c) Cross-sectional studies
 - d) Observational studies
 - e) Descriptive studies

Answer: b

4. Explaining behavior according to neurotransmitters, belongs to which of the following schools?
- a) Behavioral school
 - b) Biological school
 - c) Psychoanalytic school
 - d) Evolutionary school
 - e) Developmental school

Answer: b

5. All the following factors play important roles in behavior, except?
- a) Individual's values
 - b) Genetic makeup
 - c) Individual's skin color
 - d) Individual's culture
 - e) Emotional states

Answer: c

6. Which of the following schools of psychology studied personality through the unconscious?
- a) Trait school
 - b) Biological school
 - c) Humanistic school
 - d) Psychodynamic school
 - e) Social cognitive school

Answer: d

7. Which of the following is correct definition of psychology?
- a) Psychology studies behavioral and mental processes
 - b) Is the science of studying social problems

- c) Is the science of anatomy of nervous system
- d) Is the science of physiology of cerebral hemispheres
- e) Is the study of human society and culture

Answer: a

Human Development

1. Which of the following is not part of midlife development?
- a) Separating psychologically from parents
 - b) Not accepting the aging process in the body
 - c) Experience intimacy within a committed relationship
 - d) Finding a job
 - e) Becoming a parent

Answer: b

2. Which factor plays the least important role in food intake?
- a) Blood sugar level
 - b) Body temperature
 - c) Stomach fullness
 - d) Time of the day
 - e) Sight of food

Answer: d

3. Regarding pica, all of these statements are correct, except:
- a) It is eating non-nutritive substances
 - b) It is typically present in autism
 - c) Pregnant women may have this disorder
 - d) It is associated with parasitic infections

Answer: d

4. All of the following are included in Erik Erikson's stages of development, except:
- a) Popularity versus self-absorption
 - b) Industry versus inferiority
 - c) Ego integrity versus despair
 - d) Intimacy versus isolation
 - e) Trust versus mistrust

Answer: a

5. Wrong about development:
Answer: Enuresis more in girls

6. True about enuresis:
- a) More common in females
 - b) Behavioral therapy is the mainstay of treatment

Answer: b

7. All the following are stages of normal grief reaction except:
- a) Anger
 - b) Denial
 - c) Regression
 - d) Bargaining
 - e) Acceptance

Answer: c

8. All the following are signs of acceptance of the loss except:
- a) Talking about the deceased realistically
 - b) Hearing the voice of the deceased

- c) Establishing new social relationships
- d) Resuming normal life activities.
- e) Adjusting to a new lifestyle after the loss

Answer: b

9. Which of the following is not a characteristic of ADHD:

- a) Impulsivity
- b) Increased concentration
- c) Inability to pay attention
- d) Inability to complete tasks

Answer: b

10. Approved drug for ADHD:

Answer: Methylphenidate

11. Which is true about autism/ADHD:

Answer: More common in boys

Personality

1. All the following are part of the big five traits of personality except:

- a) Emotional stability
- b) Extroversion
- c) Openness
- d) Agreeableness
- e) Reaction formation

Answer: e

2. The most important factor when assessing personality is:

- a) Family life

- b) Relationships
- c) Professional affiliations
- d) Employment record

Answer: b/d?

3. The following are true about psychological defense mechanisms except:
- a) They are unconscious behaviors
 - b) They are protective to personality
 - c) They occur in stressful situations
 - d) They do not distort reality
 - e) May lead to anxiety in excessive use

Answer: d

4. The following are known as the big five personality traits except one:
- a) Emotional stability
 - b) Vulnerability
 - c) Extraversion
 - d) Openness
 - e) Agreeableness

Answer: b

5. The following are defense mechanisms except:
- a) Repression
 - b) Regression
 - c) Derealization
 - d) Reaction formation
 - e) Rationalization

Answer: c

6. Which of the following statements is an example of intrinsic motivation:
- a) Competing in a tract to win a scholarship
 - b) Participating in a sport to obtain a medal
 - c) Working extra hours to be rewarded with money
 - d) Studying hard to achieve high marks
 - e) Watching a football game for enjoyment

Answer: e

7. Which of the following statements about personality is true?
- a) Body build is highly correlated with personality type
 - b) Projective personality tests tap the unconscious
 - c) Thematic apperception test is an objective test
 - d) MMPI is a projective personality test
 - e) People with external locus of control don't believe in luck

Answer: b

8. All the following are true about defense mechanisms except:
- a) Reaction formation is a defense mechanism
 - b) They usually occur when anxiety is intolerable
 - c) Rationalization is a rare defense mechanism
 - d) Denial occurs a lot in cancer patients
 - e) Projection can be a defense mechanism

Answer: c

9. The big five personality dimensions include the following, except:
- a) Extraversion

- b) Agreeableness
- c) Recklessness
- d) Emotional stability
- e) Openness

Answer: c

10. All the following are recognized psychological defense mechanisms, except:
- a) Regression
 - b) Reaction formation
 - c) Repression
 - d) Realization
 - e) Rationalization

Answer: d

11. Which of the following statements regarding personality is correct:
- a) Objective personality tests assess conscious personality aspects
 - b) Roger considered that it is composed of two parts the ego and superego
 - c) Trait theory emphasizes the role of neurodevelopment
 - d) Freud studied personality through self-actualization
 - e) Personality of humans changes over time.

Answer: a

12. Which of the following is not part of Freud`s stages of development:
- a) Visual
 - b) Oral

- c) Phallic
- d) Anal
- e) Latency

Answer: a

13. How you view yourself as male or female regardless of your external sexual characteristics is which of the followings?
- a) Gender identity
 - b) Sexual orientation
 - c) Sex-role perception
 - d) Gender role
 - e) Sexual scripting

Answer: a

14. A school that focused on the unconscious:
Answer: Psychoanalytic

15. Not a defense mechanism:
Answer: re-realization

16. All are effective in assessing personality except:
Answer: family structure

17. Understanding crossing the road as the plan to reach a goal is a:
Answer: Cognitive perspective

18. Which of the following statements regarding personality is correct:
- a) Objective personality test assesses unconscious personality aspects.

- b) Freud considered that it is composed of two parts the ego & superego.
- c) Roger studied personality through self-actualization.
- d) Personality of human changes over time
- e) Trait theory emphasizes the role of neurodevelopment.

Answer: c

Intelligence

1. Which of the following statements is true about intelligence?
 - a) Environment has no effect on intelligence.
 - b) Intelligence changes over time while growing up.
 - c) The first to assess intelligence through test is Durkheim in 1890.
 - d) People score between 90 – 110 in Wechsler intelligence scale.
 - e) The average correlation between parents' IQ and their children is 90

Answer: d

2. Which of the following is not a well-known form of intelligence?
 - a) Mathematical
 - b) Recreational
 - c) Musical
 - d) Kinesthetic

Answer: b

3. The following are recognized types of intelligence, except?
 - a) Musical
 - b) Linguistic
 - c) Intrapersonal

- d) Historical
- e) Mathematical

Answer: d

4. Which of the following is wrong about IQ?
- a) Average correlation between parents IQ and their children is 80
 - b) Average correlation between adopted children is 25
 - c) Average correlation between monozygotic twins is 90
 - d) Average correlation between dizygotic twins is 55

Answer: a

5. Which of the followings is true about intelligence?
- a) Good education increases intelligence significantly.
 - b) Intelligence is not inherited.
 - c) The difference in intelligence is inter-racial.
 - d) Intelligence changes significantly over time.
 - e) Intelligence difference between sexes is significant.

Answer: a

6. Which of the following is true about Wechsler intelligence scale:
- a) Assesses the intelligence of children
 - b) Contains 9 verbal scales
 - c) Contains 3 performance scales
 - d) High validity and low reliability of the test
 - e) Most people score between 90 and 110

Answer: e

7. Which of the following statements is true about Wechsler intelligence scale?
- a) Has moderate validity.
 - b) Has 6 verbal and 5 performance scales.
 - c) It is no longer used to assess intelligence.
 - d) It is a group test.
 - e) Minority of people score between 70 & 110

Answer: b

8. Which of the following factors is irrelevant to the individual's IQ?
- a) Genetics
 - b) Birth order
 - c) Socioeconomic class
 - d) Quality of stimulation
 - e) Emotional climate

Answer: b

9. The following are the most agreed upon aspects of intelligence except:
- a) Verbal skills
 - b) Problem solving
 - c) Adaptation
 - d) Ability to learn
 - e) Getting rich

Answer: e

10. Which of the following is irrelevant to the individual IQ?
- a) Uncle's IQ
 - b) Emotional climate

- c) Quality of stimulation
- d) Socioeconomic class
- e) Marital status

Answer: e

11. All the following are false about intelligence except:
- a) Intelligence is the product of stimulation in early childhood only
 - b) IQ was calculated according to mental age over chronological age
 - c) Intelligence continues growing until age of 25
 - d) Successful people are not necessarily highly intelligent
 - e) People of are usually low in intelligence

Answer: b

12. Which of the following is wrong about intelligence:
- a) First assessment of intelligence was done by Binet in 1904
 - b) IQ is stable over time
 - c) There are no IQ differences btw races
 - d) Education increases intelligence by 30 points in WISC
 - e) There is no correlation between parents' IQ and their children

Answer: e

13. All the following are true about intelligence except:
- a) Spearman developed the concept of general (g) factor
 - b) Most people have an average IQ
 - c) 68% of people lie within one standard deviation of IQ curve
 - d) Genes are the only determinant of IQ
 - e) No difference in IQ among human races

Answer: d

14. Regarding intelligence which of the following statements is false?
- a) Intelligence can be increased by 30 points with good teaching
 - b) Intelligence assessment started by Binet in 1904
 - c) There is no real IQ difference between races
 - d) IQ is stable over time
 - e) There is a correlation between parents' IQ and their children

Answer: a

15. Which factor is not significant in the development of intelligence:
- a) Genetic factors
 - b) Environmental factors
 - c) Early childhood mental stimulation
 - d) Racial factors
 - e) Nutritional factors

Answer: d

16. All the following are true about intelligence except:
- a) Ability to solve problems
 - b) Concrete thinking
 - c) Work on complex tasks together

Answer: b

17. Nature vs. nurture can be expressed as:
Answer: genetics vs. learning

18. Wrong about IQ:

Answer: Parents' IQ is not related to their offspring's

19. True about intelligence:

Answer: more differences are intraracial than interracial.

Neurochemistry

1. Antidepressants exert their effect by which of the following mechanisms?

- a) Depleting acetylcholine and GABA
- b) Decreasing glutamate in the raphe nuclei
- c) Increasing biogenic amines in the brain
- d) Decreasing dopamine in the brain

e) Depleting 5-HT in prefrontal cortex.

Answer: c

2. Which of the following is the main excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain?

- a. GABA
- b. Dopamine
- c. Norepinephrine
- d. Glutamate
- e. Serotonin

Answer: d

3. Which of the following statements regarding neurotransmitters is correct?

- a. GABA is an excitatory neurotransmitter

- b. Dopamine is involved in the etiology of Schizophrenia
- c. Tryptophan is the precursor of Acetylcholine
- d. Acetylcholine effect is limited to muscarinic receptors
- e. Histamine receptor H1 is involved in vascular tone

Answer: b

4. All the following statements are true about neurotransmitters except:
- a. Tyrosine is the precursor of catecholamines
 - b. Indolamines include serotonin and acetylcholine
 - c. Dopamine deficiency is thought to cause psychosis
 - d. MAO enzyme is involved in noradrenaline metabolism
 - e. A peptide is a short protein made of < 100 amino acids

Answer: c

5. All the following statements about acetylcholine are correct, except:
- a. It's synthesized in the cholinergic axon terminal.
 - b. The cholinergic tract originates in the nucleus basalis of Meynert.
 - c. It can bind to both muscarinic and nicotine receptors.
 - d. Its nicotine receptors are antagonized by atropine.
 - e. Inhibition of its degradation is used in Alzheimer's treatment.

Answer: d

6. The following are criteria of a neurotransmitter except one:
- a. The molecule is synthesized in the neuron.
 - b. The molecule is present in the pre-synaptic neuron.

- c. When given exogenously it has the same effect as the endogenous substance.
- d. Is released by depolarization.
- e. When released to the synaptic cleft remains there

Answer: e

7. The following are biogenic amines except:

- a) Dopamine
- b) Serotonin
- c) Noradrenaline
- d) Acetylcholine
- e) Neurotensin

Answer: e

8. Dopamine is involved in the etiology of following except:

- a) Schizophrenia
- b) Dwarfism
- c) Vomiting
- d) Gynecomastia
- e) Dystonia

Answer: b

9. Dopamine is involved in the etiology of which of the following disorders?

- a) Schizophrenia
- b) Dysthymia
- c) Bipolar mood disorder
- d) Panic disorder
- e) Social phobia

Answer: a

10. Which of the following statements about neurotransmitters is correct?
- a) Histamine receptor type 1 (H₁) is involved in vascular tone
 - b) Acetylcholine effect is limited to muscarinic receptors
 - c) GABA is an excitatory neurotransmitter
 - d) Serotonin is involved in the etiology of depression
 - e) Tryptophan is the precursor of acetylcholine.

Answer: d

11. All the following are neurotransmitters except:
- a) Dopamine
 - b) Epinephrine
 - c) Norepinephrine
 - d) Vasopressin
 - e) Serotonin

Answer: d

12. Which of the following statements about peptide neurotransmitters is correct?
- a) Peptide neurotransmitters are more expressed in men than in women
 - b) A peptide is a short protein made of more than 100 amino acids
 - c) Endogenous opioids are peptide neurotransmitters
 - d) About 30 peptide neurotransmitters only are found in the body
 - e) Peptide neurotransmitter deficiency causes depression

Answer: c

13. Which of the following statements about dopamine is correct?
- a) Nigro-striatal dopamine tract is involved in schizophrenia
 - b) Dopamine precursor is the amino acid tryptophan
 - c) Dopamine medullary tract is involved in milk production
 - d) Mesolimbic tract is involved in parkinsonism
 - e) There are four known dopamine tracts in the human brain

Answer: e

14. All of the following statements about neuromodulators are correct, except:
- a) They modify the effect of neurotransmitters on receptors.
 - b) They fine tune the effect of neurotransmitters
 - c) A neuromodulator is excreted in the extra-neuronal space.
 - d) Their effect is of short duration compared to neurotransmitters
 - e) Some neuromodulators meet the criteria of being neurotransmitters

Answer: d

- 15. Dopamine overactivity = Schizophrenia
- 16. Antipsychotic = Dopamine antagonist
- 17. Neuroreceptor = specific for neurotransmitter
- 18. Not a neurotransmitter: thyroxine
- 19. Tryptophan -serotonin precursor
- 20. Dopamine is not related to social phobia

21. Not true: Neurotransmitters remain the same in the cleft with time
22. True about Neurotransmission receptors –receive signals that elicit an electrical response
23. True about dopamine –tyrosine is precursor
24. Wrong about neurotransmitters –deficiency of dopamine leads to psychosis
25. Not a neurotransmitter criterion –once the transmitter is released into the cleft it stays there
26. True about neuromodulators –some satisfy the criteria of neurotransmitters
27. Not a neurotransmitter –angiotensin
28. One of the following is involved in synaptic neurotransmission in the brain: AchE