

D 102514

(Pages : 19)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

P.G. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

Time : Two Hours

Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 marks.

1 mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.

1. Who is associated with the Gestalt school of psychology ?
(A) John Watson. (B) William James.
(C) Ivan Pavlov. (D) Max Wertheimer.
2. Psychology is considered a science mainly because it relies on direct observation. Which field of psychology supports this ?
(A) Behaviourism. (B) Psychodynamic psychology.
(C) Social psychology. (D) Cognitive psychology.
3. Psychoanalytic psychology focuses mainly on :
(A) Rewards and punishments.
(B) Self-esteem and self-actualization.
(C) Biology and genetics.
(D) Internal conflict and unconscious desires.
4. Which of the following psychologists was a structuralist ?
(A) John Watson. (B) Wilhelm Wundt.
(C) William James. (D) Max Wertheimer.
5. The tendency to reduce the importance of any potential cause of another person's behaviour to the extent that other potential causes also exist.
(A) Discounting Principle. (B) Augmenting Principle.
(C) Psychological pricing. (D) None of these.

Turn over

6. Phenomenology is best defined as :

- (A) The study of natural, unanalyzed perception.
- (B) The process of thinking and memory.
- (C) The study of psychological mental health.
- (D) The study of language development.

7. A case study is :

- (A) A primary tool for investigation into a client's unconscious through dream analysis and free association.
- (B) A study done over an entire life span of one individual, giving the psychologist detailed information of one's psyche.
- (C) A study that exposes the subject to some event and measures coping skills.
- (D) An independent study used outside the natural environment of the subject.

8. A random sample can best be defined as :

- (A) A sample in which each potential participant has an equal chance of being selected.
- (B) A sample that is carefully chosen so the characteristics of participants correspond to the larger population.
- (C) A selection of cases from a larger population.
- (D) A selection of cases from the control group.

9. Which of the following co-efficients of a correlation indicate the weakest relationship between two variables ?

- (A) 0.51.
- (B) - 0.28.
- (C) 0.08.
- (D) - 1.00

10. In an experiment, Suresh is going to investigate how alcohol affects aggression. The number of alcoholic drinks the subject has is called :

- (A) Controlled variable.
- (B) Independent variable.
- (C) Dependent variable.
- (D) Experimental variable.

11. When humans suffer damage to this part of the brain, there can be a lapse into a permanent state of unconsciousness :
- (A) Temporal lobe. (B) Parietal lobe.
(C) Frontal lobe. (D) Reticular formation.
12. The limbic system is responsible for :
- (A) The control of hunger, thirst, and sex.
(B) Breathing regulations.
(C) Balance and co-ordination.
(D) Speech.
13. The main job of the thalamus is:
- (A) Receiving sensory information and relaying it to the appropriate area.
(B) Processing sensory information about touch, pain, and temperature.
(C) Regulating motivational and emotional behaviour.
(D) Co-ordinating movements and timed motor responses.
14. As a result of her car accident, Nimmi suffered damage to her Broca's area of the brain. What symptoms will she suffer as a result ?
- (A) Inability to see color. (B) Inability to speak in fluent sentences.
(C) Inability to walk. (D) Inability to remember short term.
15. If damage occurs to the occipital lobe, an individual could fail to recognize some objects, persons, or color. This damage is called :
- (A) Visual aphasia. (B) Visual agnosia.
(C) Neglect syndrome. (D) Occipital agnosia.
16. A lady is walking down a dark alley by herself late at night. She automatically turns her head to the left when she hears a strange noise. What part of the brain is she using ?
- (A) Hindbrain. (B) Midbrain.
(C) Forebrain. (D) Somatosensory cortex.

17. Which part of the neuron serves as the protective coating ?
- (A) Axon. (B) Dendrite.
(C) Synapse. (D) Myelin sheath.
18. The process by which a tiny electrical current is generated when the positive sodium ions rush inside the axon, causing the inside of the axon to reverse its charge, is called :
- (A) Action potential. (B) Ion potential.
(C) Resting state. (D) Synaptic state.
19. Which of the following functions best explains the role of the sympathetic nervous system ?
- (A) Preparing the body for a traumatic event.
(B) Returning the body to equilibrium.
(C) Preparing the body for "fight or flight".
(D) Maintaining the body's vital functions.
20. Which of the following neurotransmitters most closely resembles the affects alcohol has on the nervous system ?
- (A) Anandamide. (B) GABA.
(C) Dopamine. (D) Acetylcholine.
21. Weber's law can best be defined as:
- (A) The smallest change in stimulation that can be detected 50 percent of the time.
(B) The principle that the just-noticeable difference for any given sense is a constant proportion of the stimulation being judged.
(C) The principle that there is an adjustment of sensation levels depending on the stimulation received.
(D) The idea that the least amount of energy detected in stimulation only occurs 50 percent of the time.
22. The name of the transparent protective coating over the front part of the eye is :
- (A) Lens. (B) Pupil.
(C) Fovea. (D) Cornea.

23. Trichromats can mix which three colors to perceive virtually any hue ?
- (A) Red, blue, green. (B) Red, blue, yellow.
(C) Blue, yellow, green. (D) Red, green, yellow.
24. The three small bones of the inner ear are called what ?
- (A) Cochlear bones. (B) Tympanic bones.
(C) Basilar. (D) Ossicles.
25. When the molecules of a skunk's spray enter your nose, the molecules are transformed into electrical signals, or impulses, that are interpreted by the brain as an unpleasant odor. This is an example of :
- (A) Adaptation. (B) Transduction.
(C) Sensation. (D) Perception.
26. The binocular cue for depth perception based on signals from muscles that turn the eyes to focus on near or approaching objects is called :
- (A) Convergence. (B) Retinal disparity.
(C) Shape constancy. (D) Interposition.
27. Driving a car along a familiar route while listening to the radio or thinking of something else is an example of :
- (A) Automatic process. (B) Controlled process.
(C) Somatic process. (D) Sympathetic process.
28. When researchers removed all time cues, such as light, clock, radio, and television, from subjects' environment, the length of the day expanded from 24 to about 25 hours. This phenomenon is known as :
- (A) The interval timing clock. (B) The circadian rhythm.
(C) The biological clock. (D) The internal rhythm.
29. The tendency of the organism to prefer own species and live in group is called :
- (A) Aggressiveness. (B) Gregariousness.
(C) Ethnocentrism. (D) Filial Behaviour.

30. The center of the activation-synthesis hypothesis of dreaming is based on the belief that :
- (A) The conscious needs to express unfulfilled wishes.
 - (B) Dreams provide an outlet for repressed thoughts.
 - (C) Dreams provide explanations for physiological activity.
 - (D) The unconscious needs to exhibit socially unacceptable behaviour.
31. REM sleep is also known as paradoxical sleep because :
- (A) Measures of the brain activity closely resemble waking consciousness, but the person is in the deepest stage of sleep.
 - (B) Measures of the brain activity closely resemble waking consciousness, but the person is incapable of moving.
 - (C) The persons heart rate is slower than when awake, but the person can sleepwalk/sleep talk.
 - (D) The person can have night terrors during this stage but will not remember them in the morning.
32. The mental state that encompasses the thoughts, feelings, and perceptions that occur when we are reasonably alert is called :
- (A) Altered state of consciousness.
 - (B) Subconscious.
 - (C) Preconscious.
 - (D) Waking consciousness.
33. Beta waves are characteristic of a person who is :
- (A) Dreaming.
 - (B) In a coma.
 - (C) Asleep but not dreaming.
 - (D) Awake and alert.
34. Which of the following drugs does not fall under the category of a stimulant ?
- (A) Cocaine.
 - (B) Heroin.
 - (C) Nicotine.
 - (D) Amphetamines.

35. In order for a person to be hypnotized, the hypnotist must do which of the following ?
- (A) Suggest what the subject will experience during hypnosis.
 - (B) Tell the subject what he or she will be doing while under hypnosis.
 - (C) Tell the subject to count from ten to one.
 - (D) Suggest that the subject enter a trance.
36. In operant conditioning, the Premack Principle states that :
- (A) Punishment is ineffective.
 - (B) Primary reinforcers are used to reinforce desirable behaviour.
 - (C) Punishment is effective when paired with an aversive stimulus.
 - (D) Acquiring a desired behaviour from an individual can be effectively used as a reinforcer for another, less desirable activity.
37. In John Watson's "Little Albert" experiment, what was the UCS ?
- (A) The white rat.
 - (B) The little boy.
 - (C) Anything white and furry.
 - (D) The loud noise.
38. Which of the following statements best defines classical conditioning ?
- (A) A type of learning in which behaviours are produced based on rewards and punishments.
 - (B) A type of learning based on modeling or imitating the behaviour of others.
 - (C) A type of learning in which a response naturally elicited by a stimulus comes to be elicited by a formerly neutral stimulus.
 - (D) The process by which experience or practice results in a change in behaviour.
39. Desensitization therapy can best be defined as :
- (A) A conditioning technique that creates an avoidance of certain foods.
 - (B) A conditioning technique that creates a conditioned response from a formerly neutral stimuli.
 - (C) A conditioning technique that gradually increases one's desire to perform a particular behaviour.
 - (D) A conditioning technique designed to gradually reduce anxiety about a particular object or situation.

40. Punishment can best be defined as :

- (A) The reinforcement of a behaviour every time it occurs.
- (B) Taking away something unpleasant when the subject performs the correct behaviour.
- (C) An attempt to weaken a response by following it with something unpleasant.
- (D) Adding something unwanted when the subject is not doing the correct behaviour and then stopping it when he or she displays the correct behaviour.

41. Which of the following statements best explains E.L.Thorndike's law of effect ?

- (A) Behaviours that are negatively reinforced are more likely to discontinue than behaviours that are punished.
- (B) Receiving reinforcement every time a person performs a good deed, continuous reinforcement, will increase the likelihood that the person will continue that behavior.
- (C) The stimuli of food, water, and sex are innately satisfying and require no learning.
- (D) Behaviours are strengthened by positive consequences and weakened by negative ones.

42. What is the goal of both positive and negative reinforcement ?

- (A) To decrease the likelihood that a negative reinforcer will follow a behaviour.
- (B) To increase the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- (C) To decrease the likelihood that the preceding behavior will be repeated.
- (D) To ensure there are no negative consequences following the behaviour.

43. Latent learning can best be described as :

- (A) Learning that depends on the mental process.
- (B) Learning that is not immediately reflected in a behaviour change.
- (C) A learning technique that provides precise information about one's inner bodily functions.
- (D) Learning that is based on rewards and punishments.

44. In Albert Bandura's "bobo" doll experiment, which group of children spontaneously acted aggressively toward the doll rather quickly ?

- (A) Model-reward condition.
- (B) Model-punished condition.
- (C) No-consequences condition.
- (D) Reward and punishment condition.

45. Salini receives a one thousand-dollar at her job after she sold the most cars this month. The one-thousand-dollar bonus is an example of a :
- (A) Primary reinforcer.
 - (B) Secondary reinforce.
 - (C) Partial reinforce.
 - (D) Continual reinforce.
46. Which of the following examples best illustrates episodic memory ?
- (A) Remembering that you got a bicycle for your 12th birthday.
 - (B) Knowing that Christopher Columbus sailed in 1492.
 - (C) Teaching someone how to play tennis.
 - (D) Reciting the alphabet.
47. Suppose you are absorbed in reading a novel and a friend asks you a question You stop reading and ask. "What did you say ?" As soon as the words leave your mouth, you realize you can recall your friend's exact words. What is the reasons for your ability to play back these words ?
- (A) Iconic memory.
 - (B) Echoic memory.
 - (C) Semantic memory.
 - (D) Sensory memory.
48. According to the information-processing model, which is the correct order of inputting information ?
- (A) Encode semantically, retrieve elaborately, store information.
 - (B) Retrieve from long-term memory, encode in short-term memory, encode in sensory memory.
 - (C) Encode in sensory memory, encode in short-term memory, encode in long-term memory.
 - (D) Encode with sensory receptors, store information, retrieve upon demand.
49. The primacy effect is best explained by which of the following statements ?
- (A) Items on a list with unique meaning are more likely to be remembered.
 - (B) The first items on a list are likely to be more effectively rehearsed and therefore more likely to be remembered.
 - (C) Items on a list presented more recently are more likely to be remembered.
 - (D) Items on a list with simplistic meaning are more likely to be remembered.

50. Maintenance rehearsal involves :

- (A) Recalling the words at the end of a list.
- (B) Intentionally repeating information.
- (C) Processing visual memories.
- (D) Systematically recalling information.

51. What is the correct name of the memory files that contain related information about a specific topic or category ?

- (A) Prototypes.
- (B) Nerve cells.
- (C) Nodes.
- (D) Networks.

52. Maya is currently enrolled in an Italian class at her local college. While on spring break, Maya travels to Italy. She is excited to practice her new skills, but when she gets there she is having trouble. Every time she tries to speak Italian, Spanish words she learned in high school come out. This is an example of :

- (A) Retroactive interference.
- (B) Proactive interference.
- (C) Retrograde amnesia.
- (D) Anterograde amnesia.

53. The method of loci includes which of the following three steps ?

- (A) Create visual places, memorize those places, create vivid imagery.
- (B) Create vivid associations, memorize visual sequences, put associations into places.
- (C) Memorize visual sequence of places, create vivid associations, and put associations into selected places
- (D) Memorize selected places, create vivid imagery, memorize vivid imagery

54. Which of the following exemplifies retrograde interference ?

- (A) Elsa failed her French test because she was confusing it with Spanish words she studied last year.
- (B) Annie, a medical student, failed her test on the bones in the hand because she studied for the bones in the foot after studying the hand.
- (C) Isabel can no longer form new memories after her head trauma.
- (D) Navya remembers only the last three items her mom put on the grocery shopping list.

55. After studying for a test, Jack realized he remembered exactly where a particular piece of information appeared on a page in his textbook, even though he did not try to remember the item. This is an example of :
- (A) Explicit memory. (B) Procedural memory .
(C) Declarative memory. (D) Implicit memory.
56. When an intelligence test measures what it is supposed to, the test is considered to be :
- (A) Reliable. (B) Valid.
(C) Accurate. (D) Standardized.
57. If a four-year-old girl correctly answered questions on an intelligence exam similar to a five-year-old girl, she would be said to have a mental age of five. In this case her intelligence quotient (IQ) would be :
- (A) 100. (B) 95.
(C) 150. (D) 125.
58. Charles Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence referred to which of the following ?
- (A) Mathematical skills and spatial intelligence.
(B) Analytical problem solving and interpersonal skills.
(C) Ability to perform complex mental work and mathematical or verbal skills.
(D) Analytical problem solving and intrapersonal skills.
59. Which of the following types of tests measures the capacity of a test taker to perform some task or role in the future ?
- (A) Achievement. (B) Aptitude.
(C) Conventional. (D) Self-monitored.
60. The American Psychiatric Association established IQ ranges for various levels of retardation. Below 25 is considered to be :
- (A) Profound retardation. (B) Severe retardation.
(C) Mild retardation. (D) Moderate retardation.

61. Which of the following statements best defines the concept of equivalent form reliability ?
- (A) The score received on the first half of a test should correlate with the score received on the second half of the test.
 - (B) The score received on a test should correlate with a score received on another test of the same material.
 - (C) The score a grader assigns to one assessment should match that of another grader
 - (D) The score received on the test should reflect the scores received on previous standardized tests.
62. Which of the following is an example of functional fixedness ?
- (A) Using a blanket as a floor mat.
 - (B) Not being able to solve a math problem because you are using the incorrect formula.
 - (C) Replacing oil with applesauce when baking a cake.
 - (D) Failing to use your keys to open a package when you can't find a pair of scissors.
63. To become a chess or checkers champion one must use :
- (A) Algorithms.
 - (B) Heuristics.
 - (C) Concepts.
 - (D) Prototypes.
64. On her way to London, Julie was invited into the cockpit to meet the pilot, Alphy. She was surprised to see that Alphy was a woman. This is an example of :
- (A) Confirmation bias
 - (B) Convergent thinking
 - (C) Insight
 - (D) Representative heuristic
65. Phonemes are best defined as :
- (A) The smallest meaningful combination of sounds in a language.
 - (B) The basic sounds of consonants and vowels.
 - (C) Something that specifies the meaning of words and phrases.
 - (D) A set of rules that specify how we combine words to form meaningful sentences.

66. Which of the following statements best defines information retrieval ?
- (A) Having memories of your 16th birthday party.
 - (B) Thinking all dog owners are sensitive people.
 - (C) Memorizing information that might be needed in an emergency.
 - (D) Picking out the proper outfit to wear to a friend's housewarming party.
67. Which of the following examples best illustrates an intrinsic motivation ?
- (A) Running a marathon to support breast cancer.
 - (B) Rock climbing to win first prize.
 - (C) Graduating with honours.
 - (D) Trying out for the high school basketball team.
68. Which of the following statements best illustrates Maslow's esteem needs ?
- (A) Moving to a safe community to raise your children.
 - (B) Going to school to earn a master's degree in counselling.
 - (C) Getting married to your high school sweetheart.
 - (D) Donating a large sum of money to charity.
69. Homeostasis is best defined as :
- (A) The physiological need to satisfy your hunger or thirst.
 - (B) The body's tendency to maintain balance.
 - (C) The arousal of the autonomic nervous system.
 - (D) The release of the hormone serotonin.
70. An individual's subjective experience and feeling of being either a male or female is referred to as :
- (A) Gender roles.
 - (B) Sexual orientation.
 - (C) Gender identity.
 - (D) Transgender.

71. A journalist chooses to go to Afghanistan to cover the war hoping to acquire the admiration of his peers and a promotion. Which of the following theories of motivation best explains this decision ?
- (A) Drive theory. (B) Incentive theory.
(C) Fixed action pattern. (D) Socio-cognitive theory.
72. What was one major criticism of the James-Lange theory on emotion ?
- (A) Emotions are usually associated with one specific physiological change in the body.
(B) Physiological changes do not vary in intensity.
(C) Different emotions are not necessarily associated with different patterns of physiological responses.
(D) Most emotions do not need a large amount of interpretation.
73. Which statement best exemplifies the Yerkes-Dodson law ?
- (A) Many of Lijo's friends think he is depressed due to his lack of any facial expressions.
(B) Josh has a look of disgust on his face after smelling the rotten milk.
(C) Lovely spends hours playing a challenging video game because this activity arouses and motivates her.
(D) William's test anxiety helps him score higher on the exam.
74. "We feel sorry when we cry and afraid because we tremble." This quote is supported by which theory of emotion ?
- (A) The Cannon-Bard theory.
(B) The James-Lange theory.
(C) The Cannon-Lange theory.
(D) The James-Bard theory.
75. Which area of the brain is extremely stimulated when an individual is feeling sad ?
- (A) Hypothalamus. (B) Thalamus.
(C) Temporal lobe. (D) Parietal lobe.

76. Temperament is best defined as :
- (A) Personality traits inherited from biological parents.
 - (B) Learned behavioural tendencies of a young child.
 - (C) Physical and emotional characteristics of a newborn child and young infant.
 - (D) Psychological and physiological personality traits a young child models from his or her environment.
77. An awareness that objects continue to exist when out of sight is called :
- (A) Mental images.
 - (B) Sensory-motor.
 - (C) Object permanence.
 - (D) Object understanding.
78. According to Jean Piaget, children understand the concept of symbolism during which stage of development ?
- (A) Sensory-motor.
 - (B) Preoperational.
 - (C) Concrete operational.
 - (D) Formal operational.
79. One major difference between assimilation and accommodation is that assimilation :
- (A) Is a process by which children use old methods to deal with new situations.
 - (B) Is a process by which children change their thought process to meet the needs of their world.
 - (C) Is a process by which children gain an understanding of the world around them.
 - (D) Is a process by which individuals shape their lives based on learned observations.
80. According to Lawrence Kohlberg, during the preconventional stage of moral development children tend to :
- (A) Use abstract thoughts or principles to determine their behaviour.
 - (B) Make behavioural decisions based on legal issues.
 - (C) Understand morality based on customs or values.
 - (D) Interpret behaviour in terms of concrete consequences.

81. When Daniel begins walking, talking, and exploring, he is bound to get into conflict with his parents. If his parents punish his explorations, Daniel may develop a feeling that independence is bad. According to Erik Erikson, what stage of psychosocial development would this occur in ?
- (A) Identity versus role confusion.
 - (B) Industry versus inferiority.
 - (C) Initiative versus guilt.
 - (D) Autonomy versus self-doubt.
82. According to Robert Sternberg, what are the three components of love ?
- (A) Passion, romance, attraction.
 - (B) Commitment, intimacy, companionship.
 - (C) Passion, intimacy, commitment.
 - (D) Intimacy, trust, attraction.
83. A failure to develop a consistent identity results in :
- (A) Role confusion.
 - (B) Inferiority.
 - (C) Insecurity.
 - (D) Stagnation.
84. According to Erik Erikson, as a young adult you are most interested in developing :
- (A) Initiative.
 - (B) Integrity.
 - (C) Generativity.
 - (D) Intimacy.
85. Which is the correct order of the five stages of dealing with death or loss ?
- (A) Denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance.
 - (B) Anger, denial, bargaining, depression, acceptance.
 - (C) Bargaining, anger, denial, depression, acceptance.
 - (D) Depression, bargaining, anger, denial, acceptance.

86. The "Big Five" personality characteristics are :
- (A) Emotionality, extroversion, openness, neuroticism, and agreeableness.
 - (B) Anxiety, extroversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, and sociability.
 - (C) Outgoing, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.
 - (D) Openness, conscientiousness, extroversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism.
87. Which of the following terms does not describe the assumption behind Carl Rogers's self theory ?
- (A) Unconditional positive regard.
 - (B) Congruency.
 - (C) Self-actualization.
 - (D) Extraversion.
88. According to Carl Jung, the collective unconscious consists of :
- (A) Inherent tendencies to help people develop their true potential.
 - (B) Mental processes of which we are unaware but which automatically influence our thought patterns.
 - (C) Ancient memories and symbols that are passed down from birth and shared by all people in all cultures.
 - (D) Forces that influence our behaviour.
89. Stress is best defined as :
- (A) A subjective evaluation of a situation that we believe to be overwhelming.
 - (B) A threatening feeling that comes when we interpret a situation as more than our psychological or physiological resources can handle.
 - (C) A potentially harmful situation from which we can potentially sustain some harm or damage
 - (D) A situation that we see as a challenge to our psyche.
90. When the adrenal medulla is activated by the sympathetic nervous system, is secreted.
- (A) Epinephrine.
 - (B) Dopamine.
 - (C) Serotonin.
 - (D) Acetylcholine.

91. The learning perspective states that the main cause of mental disorders is :
- (A) Reinforcement of maladaptive behaviour learned through experience.
 - (B) Irrational thought processes.
 - (C) Internal conflict from one's childhood.
 - (D) Low self-esteem.
92. A soldier experiences sudden blindness after returning from battle. He would most likely be diagnosed with which of the following disorders ?
- (A) Conversion disorder.
 - (B) Dissociative disorder.
 - (C) Bipolar disorder.
 - (D) Hypochondriac.
93. This disorder is characterized by irritability, difficulty concentrating, and inability to control one's worry :
- (A) Phobias.
 - (B) Generalized anxiety.
 - (C) Obsessive-compulsive.
 - (D) Bipolar.
94. Individuals who have reported paralysis of a limb, blindness, or seizures with no physical or neurological damage are most likely suffering from :
- (A) A conversion disorder.
 - (B) A panic disorder.
 - (C) Post-traumatic stress disorder.
 - (D) Hypochondriasis.
95. Axis II of the DSM-IV refers to which of the following ?
- (A) Mood disorders.
 - (B) Personality disorders.
 - (C) Anxiety disorders.
 - (D) Schizophrenia.
96. The theory that states that mental disorders develop when a biological predisposition to the disorder is set off by stressful circumstances is :
- (A) Cognitive-behavioural model.
 - (B) Psychoanalytic model.
 - (C) Diathesis-stress model.
 - (D) Biochemical model.

97. Which of the following disorders does not fall under a mood disorder ?
- (A) Dysthymic disorder. (B) Bipolar disorder.
(C) Major depression. (D) Schizophrenia.
98. Antidepressant drugs work mainly because they raise the level of a single neurotransmitter called :
- (A) Dopamine. (B) Epinephrine.
(C) Norepinephrine. (D) Serotonin.
99. Which of the following characterizes paranoid personality disorder ?
- (A) Unstable moods.
(B) Lack of social relationships.
(C) Lack of conscience.
(D) Extreme suspiciousness and mistrust of other people.
100. All of the following are symptoms of schizophrenia except :
- (A) Delusions. (B) Hallucinations.
(C) Disorganized speech. (D) Manic behaviour.