Abnormal Practice Test

Multiple Choice
Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

___ 1. According to the medical model
   a. all mental illnesses are caused by biological factors
   b. all mental illnesses can be treated using drugs
   c. abnormal behavior can be thought of as a disease
   d. all physical illnesses have a psychological component

___ 2. The terms "mental illness" and "psychopathology" are most closely associated with which model of abnormal behavior?
   a. the learning model
   b. the humanistic model
   c. the medical model
   d. the psychodynamic model

___ 3. A major criticism of the medical model by Thomas Szasz is that
   a. no evidence exists to support the efficiency of the medical model's treatment approaches
   b. the model is not well understood by its practitioners
   c. uniformity of behavior patterns cannot be established from the medical model viewpoint
   d. most abnormal behavior reflects a moral judgment about what is socially acceptable or unacceptable behavior

___ 4. Diagnosis is to etiology as
   a. where is to when
   b. when is to where
   c. why is to what
   d. what is to why

___ 5. The apparent causation and developmental history of an illness is referred to as its
   a. etiology
   b. epidemiology
   c. diagnosis
   d. prognosis

___ 6. Dr. Underhill is reviewing the records from a patient who has just been referred for treatment. He is carefully considering the symptoms that have been documented, and is attempting to identify the type of psychological disorder the individual is most likely to have. Dr. Underhill is currently focusing on
   a. etiology
   b. prognosis
   c. diagnosis
   d. histology

___ 7. A prognosis
   a. is a forecast about the probable course of an illness
   b. involves distinguishing one illness from another
   c. refers to the apparent causation and developmental history of an illness
   d. is a plan for treating an illness
8. Dr. Wedge is asking her newest client questions about his life history. She is particularly interested in any recent stressful events that the client may have experienced. Dr. Wedge is currently
   a. developing a prognosis for her client
   b. trying to determine an appropriate diagnosis
   c. trying to understand the etiology of her client's current illness
   d. engaged in naturalistic observation

9. Mario has just entered treatment for a major depressive episode and he is told that most patients respond to treatment within a month and many never experience a second depressive episode. This information represents
   a. an etiology
   b. a prognosis
   c. a diagnosis
   d. a histology

10. Diagnosis is to prognosis as
    a. why is to what
    b. what is to outcome
    c. outcome is to etiology
    d. ontogeny is to phylogeny

11. Prognosis is to etiology as
    a. outcome is to why
    b. why is to outcome
    c. what is to why
    d. why is to what

12. Behavior that does not coincide with cultural norms may be considered to be
    a. deviant
    b. maladaptive
    c. personally distressing
    d. insane

13. Wendy works at Opydyne Corporation. At the last business executive meeting she showed up in pajamas and slippers. When her coworkers commented on the inappropriateness of her outfit, Wendy did not seem the least bit disturbed or embarrassed by their comments. In this example, Wendy's style of dressing would most likely be considered
    a. maladaptive
    b. personally distressing
    c. delusional
    d. culturally deviant

14. Behavior that interferes with an individual's social or occupational functioning may be considered to be
    a. deviant
    b. maladaptive
    c. personally distressing
    d. insane

15. Summer has anorexia nervosa and is slowly starving herself to death. However, when friends or family tell her to seek professional help, she tells them that she feels fine. She can't understand why people won't just leave her alone. In this example, Summer's eating disorder would most likely be considered
    a. personally distressing
    b. culturally deviant
    c. maladaptive
    d. delusional
16. Behavior that causes anxiety or concern for the affected individual may be considered to be
   a. deviant
   b. maladaptive
   c. personally distressing
   d. insane

17. Corrina constantly experiences feelings of dread and despair. Lately, she finds that she is thinking more and
    more about committing suicide so she can end her feelings of desperation and hopelessness. In this example,
    Corrina's feelings of dread and despair would most likely be considered
   a. culturally deviant
   b. signs of incompetency
   c. delusions
   d. personally distressing

18. Which of the following is not a common stereotype about psychological disorders?
   a. Psychological disorders are incurable.
   b. Psychological disorders are a function of biophysiological factors.
   c. People with psychological disorders are violent and dangerous.
   d. People with psychological disorders are very different from normal people.

19. The Featured Study by Rosenhan (1973) showed that
   a. most mental patients are extensively observed before an initial diagnosis is made
   b. mental hospital staff often spend a great deal of time interacting with patients
   c. our mental health system is biased toward seeing mental illness in all potential patients
   d. it is extremely difficult to successfully fake the symptoms of serious mental illness

20. The current classification system for psychological disorders (DSM-IV)
   a. contains fewer disorders than previous systems, making it easier to use
   b. has been shown to be extremely unreliable
   c. avoids giving people potentially stigmatizing diagnostic labels
   d. recognizes the importance of information other than a traditional diagnostic label

21. Disorders of mood would be found on
   a. Axis I of the DSM-IV
   b. Axis III of the DSM-IV
   c. Axis IV of the DSM-IV
   d. Axis X of the DSM-IV

22. Personality and developmental disorders are found on
   a. Axis I of the DSM-IV
   b. Axis V of the DSM-IV
   c. Axis X of the DSM-IV
   d. Axis II of the DSM-IV

23. Lydia has gone in for a psychiatric assessment. She tells the clinician that lately she has been feeling
    completely hopeless and dejected, and she no longer enjoys doing any of the things she used to look forward
    to. The clinician would use
   a. both Axis IV and Axis V of the DSM-IV to record these symptoms
   b. Axis III of the DSM-IV to record these symptoms
   c. either Axis I or Axis II of the DSM-IV to record these symptoms
   d. Axis X of the DSM-IV to record these symptoms
24. Jefferson has gone in for a psychiatric assessment. He tells the clinician that he has been feeling detached from his surroundings since he started taking medication to control his high blood pressure. The clinician would use
   a. either Axis I or Axis II of the DSM-IV to record this medical information
   b. both Axis IV and Axis V of the DSM-IV to record this medical information
   c. Axis X of the DSM-IV to record this medical information
   d. Axis III of the DSM-IV to record this medical information

25. Epidemiology is the study of
   a. the distribution of mental or physical disorders in a population
   b. treatments for psychological disorders
   c. sudden "epidemics" involving specific mental or physical disorders
   d. how cultural values affect judgments of abnormality

26. Epidemiological studies of psychological disorders suggest that
   a. nearly everyone who needs treatment for psychological disorders receives it
   b. epidemics involving psychological disorders are common
   c. psychological disorders are more common than many people realize
   d. there has been a significant decrease in prevalence rates of mental illness in the United States in recent years

27. In regard to psychological disorders, prevalence refers to
   a. the percentage of a population that exhibits a disorder during a specified time period
   b. the absolute number of people who are experiencing any psychological disorder at a given point in time
   c. the reliability of the diagnosis of psychological disorders
   d. the percentage of a population that has ever been treated for a psychological disorder

28. The disorder that is characterized by worry and fear, muscle tension, trembling, faintness, and difficulty in concentrating is known as a
   a. conversion disorder
   b. paranoid disorder
   c. dissociative disorder
   d. generalized anxiety disorder

29. A generalized anxiety disorder may be associated with all the following physical symptoms except
   a. dizziness
   b. diarrhea
   c. delusions
   d. trembling

30. Free-floating anxiety is most characteristic of
   a. generalized anxiety disorder
   b. panic disorder
   c. phobic disorder
   d. obsessive-compulsive disorder

31. The cartoon character Charlie Brown, with his extreme dread, pessimism, worrying, and brooding, could be diagnosed as having
   a. a generalized anxiety disorder
   b. a phobic disorder
   c. obsessive-compulsive disorder
   d. panic disorder
32. Jim came home from the office trembling, experiencing shortness of breath, irritable, unable to concentrate, and worrying about whether his business would still be open next week despite the fact that his business was evidencing its highest profit ever. Jim’s condition would most likely be diagnosed as
   a. major depression
   b. a phobic disorder
   c. generalized anxiety disorder
   d. a minor psychotic break

33. Charlie cannot tolerate heights. When walking up several flights of stairs, he breaks out in a cold sweat, shakes, and believes he is going to fall and seriously injure himself. Consequently, Charlie avoids any type of height at all costs. Charlie’s condition would be diagnosed as a
   a. dissociative disorder
   b. phobic disorder
   c. somatoform disorder
   d. conversion disorder

34. The major difference between a phobic disorder and a generalized anxiety disorder is that
   a. the phobic disorder is more severe and more difficult to treat
   b. anxiety is specific to one object or situation in a phobic disorder, but is “free floating” in a generalized anxiety disorder
   c. the generalized anxiety disorder occurs primarily in men and the phobic disorder occurs primarily in women
   d. only the generalized anxiety disorder depends on past conditioning

35. The condition characterized by recurrent, intense, and sudden onset of anxiety is
   a. a histrionic reaction
   b. obsessive-compulsive disorder
   c. a neurotic split
   d. panic disorder

36. Doris feels terrified every time she leaves her house, and avoids doing so whenever possible. Doris is most likely suffering from
   a. generalized anxiety disorder
   b. claustrophobia
   c. agoraphobia
   d. obsessive-compulsive disorder

37. Agoraphobia is a fear of
   a. heights
   b. going out to public places
   c. closed spaces
   d. fluffy sweaters

38. An unwanted thought that repeatedly intrudes upon an individual’s consciousness is called
   a. a delusion
   b. an obsession
   c. a compulsion
   d. a hallucination

39. Jack thinks constantly about dirt and germs. He washes his hands hundreds of times a day. Jack is most likely suffering from
   a. obsessive-compulsive disorder
   b. hypochondriasis
   c. phobic disorder
   d. somatization disorder
40. Selena constantly thinks about climbing up the stairs to the roof of her building and jumping into the street below. Selena's uncontrollable thoughts could be considered as an example of
   a. an obsession
   b. a compulsion
   c. a hallucination
   d. a delusion

41. Kate constantly thinks about jumping in front of an oncoming car when she is walking. The only way she seems to be able to stop these self-destructive thoughts is to say Mother Goose nursery rhymes over and over to herself. In this case, Kate's symptoms are most consistent with
   a. generalized anxiety disorder
   b. panic disorder
   c. bipolar disorder
   d. obsessive-compulsive disorder

42. People who suffer from an obsessive-compulsive disorder usually
   a. find their thoughts and acts reassuring, as they lead to reduction in anxiety
   b. feel they have lost control of their thoughts or actions
   c. are treatable with a form of aversive conditioning
   d. are institutionalized, as they cannot function in society in an appropriate manner

43. Altering neurotransmitter activity at _________ synapses can reduce excessive anxiety.
   a. dopamine
   b. GABA
   c. acetylcholine
   d. endorphin

44. Abnormalities in neural circuits that use _________ have recently been implicated in panic and obsessive-compulsive disorders.
   a. dopamine
   b. acetylcholine
   c. serotonin
   d. endorphin

45. According to Mowrer, phobic responses are acquired through _________ conditioning and maintained through _________ conditioning.
   a. classical; operant
   b. classical; classical
   c. operant; classical
   d. operant; operant

46. Preparedness is a term coined by Seligman that refers to
   a. a biological predisposition to be easily conditioned to fear certain things
   b. the physical state or condition associated with a panic attack
   c. psychological processes that accompany obsessive-compulsive behavior patterns
   d. a particular type of learning situation in which negatively reinforced behaviors reduce the level of one's generalized anxiety disorder

47. According to Seligman's concept of "preparedness," which of the following stimuli should one develop a phobia toward most easily?
   a. chairs
   b. monkeys
   c. heights
   d. certain numbers
48. Which of the following personality traits appears to be related to the likelihood of developing anxiety disorders?
   a. neuroticism
   b. extraversion
   c. agreeableness
   d. conscientiousness

49. A physical ailment that results from psychological factors without any accompanying physical basis is referred to as
   a. a somatoform disorder
   b. a psychosomatic illness
   c. an anxiety disorder
   d. malingering

50. Griffin didn't have time to study for his philosophy midterm so he called the professor and claimed he had strep throat, even though he was not really ill. He was hoping that the professor would allow him to write the midterm one day later. In this case, Griffin's "faked" illness could be considered
   a. a psychosomatic illness
   b. conversion disorder
   c. panic disorder
   d. malingering

51. Which of the following is not an example of a somatoform disorder?
   a. neuroticism
   b. somatization disorder
   c. conversion disorder
   d. hypochondriasis

52. The major difference between a somatization disorder and a conversion disorder is that
   a. a somatization disorder involves intentional faking of physical illness, while conversion symptoms are unconsciously created
   b. somatization disorders involve a wide variety of organs and symptoms; conversion disorders involve loss of function in a single organ system
   c. a somatization disorder involves apparent physical illness, and conversion disorder involves genuine physical illness
   d. somatization disorders occur only in adults, while conversion disorders occur only in children

53. Lillian sees her doctor nearly every week, and each time she has something different that is bothering her. Two weeks ago she had back pains, last week she had shortness of breath, and this week she has abdominal cramps. If Lillian has a psychological disorder, rather than an actual physical disorder, her symptoms are most consistent with
   a. somatization disorder
   b. hypochondriasis
   c. conversion disorder
   d. obsessive-compulsive disorder

54. When one experiences a loss of use of some part of the body with no accompanying organic problems, the diagnosis is a
   a. conversion disorder
   b. hypochondriasis
   c. somatization disorder
   d. panic attack
55. Three months ago Sheldon's 7-year-old daughter was killed when a car swerved out of control and hit her as she waited to cross the street. As the police told Sheldon about the accident he felt everything start to go black, and then he found he couldn't see at all. Since then he has been to a number of specialists, but none of the specialists can find anything wrong with his visual system. Sheldon's pupils respond normally to light, and there is activity in the visual cortex when images are presented. Still, Sheldon claims that he cannot see anything. In this case, Sheldon's symptoms are most consistent with

a. somatization disorder
b. conversion disorder
c. hypochondriasis
d. dissociative identity disorder

56. Hypochondriasis involves

a. the deliberate faking of physical illness
b. apparent physical illness caused by psychological factors
c. genuine physical illness caused in part by psychological factors
d. a tendency to misinterpret minor bodily changes as being indicative of serious illness

57. Karen believes she has a rare tropical disease. Her physicians can find no evidence of the disease, yet Karen continues to insist she has it. Karen's condition is best classified as

a. a psychotic episode
b. a somatoform disorder
c. a hypochondriasis
d. a psychosomatic conversion reaction

58. Which of the following personality traits appears to be related to the likelihood of developing a somatoform disorder?

a. neuroticism
b. extraversion
c. agreeableness
d. conscientiousness

59. Chantel's four children were killed in an automobile accident which Chantel survived. When police question her about the events surrounding the accident, Chantel is unable to remember anything. She remembers getting into her car to drive her children to school, and she remembers her trip by ambulance to the local hospital, but everything in between is a complete "blank." In this case, Chantel's symptoms are most consistent with

a. dissociative fugue
b. dissociative amnesia
c. panic disorder
d. generalized anxiety disorder

60. Simon recently walked into a hospital emergency room in Florida. He had no identification, and although he didn't appear to be hurt in anyway, he had no idea who he was or where he lived. A check of missing person reports showed that Simon had walked away from his home in Brooklyn ten days earlier. In this case, Simon's symptoms are most consistent with

a. dissociative fugue
b. dissociative amnesia
c. panic disorder
d. generalized anxiety disorder
61. Alexia started a new job on Monday morning. For the first three days she showed up in bright colors and was outgoing and extroverted. However, on Thursday she showed up in a dark suit and appeared shy and introverted. She insisted that her name was Clara, and she couldn't understand why her coworkers kept calling her Alexia. In this example, Alexia is showing symptoms that are consistent with:
   a. bipolar disorder
   b. dissociation identity disorder
   c. disorganized schizophrenia
   d. antisocial personality disorder

62. Psychogenic amnesia and fugue most likely result from
   a. a neurotransmitter imbalance
   b. a neurotic personality
   c. extreme stress
   d. unconscious recollections of childhood trauma

63. Emotional disturbances that affect one's physical, perceptual, social, and thought processes are referred to as
   a. somatoform disorders
   b. dissociative disorders
   c. anxiety disorders
   d. mood disorders

64. Depression is an example of a ________ mood disorder.
   a. bipolar
   b. unipolar
   c. cyclical
   d. dissociative

65. Which of the following symptoms is not associated with a depressive disorder?
   a. impulsive behavior
   b. altered appetite
   c. insomnia
   d. feelings of worthlessness

66. Carrie has been sad a lot lately. She is down on herself, evidences very little appetite, can't sleep, and doesn't want to be around her friends or family. Carrie's condition is most likely
   a. schizophrenia
   b. dissociative identity disorder
   c. hypochondriasis
   d. a depressive disorder

67. Janae is an 18-year-old college freshman. She has missed almost all her classes for the past month, and she spends most of her time in her bedroom. Frequently, she is still not dressed when her parents come home from work, and she often hasn't eaten anything all day. She thinks her whole life is a failure, and she blames herself for being a social misfit whom everyone hates. Janae's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in
   a. antisocial personality disorder
   b. major depression
   c. generalized anxiety disorder
   d. hypochondriasis
68. For the past month Lawrence seems to have lost interest in most of his normal activities. He feels irritable and he has had difficulty sleeping. He also finds that he has difficulty making decisions. Lawrence's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in
   a. bipolar disorder  
   b. depressive disorder  
   c. generalized anxiety disorder  
   d. disorganized schizophrenia

69. Art always seems to be grumpy and irritable. He has a poor self-image and is usually socially withdrawn. Although he never feels totally dejected and out of control, he feels that life is not very exciting or enjoyable. Art's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in
   a. dysthmic disorder  
   b. cyclothymic disorder  
   c. antisocial personality disorder  
   d. generalized anxiety disorder

70. The median duration of depressive episodes is
   a. 7 to 14 days  
   b. 4 to 6 weeks  
   c. 1 year  
   d. 5 months

71. For individuals who suffer from depression, the median number of depressive episodes they will experience over the course of their lifetime is
   a. 1 episode  
   b. 10 episodes  
   c. 4 episodes  
   d. 25 episodes

72. Individuals who alternate between periods of depression and periods of being manic are diagnosed as having
   a. multiple personality disorder  
   b. conversion disorder  
   c. bipolar disorder  
   d. dissociative disorders

73. Tina has been extremely hyperactive for the past week, and she has been getting by with only 3 hours of sleep each night. Her thoughts seem to be racing out of control and she is convinced that the novel she started last week will become a best seller and win a Pulitzer Prize, even though she has never had any of her writing published in the past. Tina's symptoms suggest that she is currently experiencing
   a. dysthmic disorder  
   b. generalized anxiety disorder  
   c. a manic episode  
   d. dissociative fugue

74. After several weeks of feeling gloomy and being socially withdrawn, Marco has suddenly become extremely sociable and talkative. He doesn't seem to need any sleep, and he becomes irritated when his friends tell him to slow down. Marco's behavior is consistent with
   a. obsessive-compulsive disorder  
   b. schizophrenia  
   c. histrionic personality disorder  
   d. bipolar disorder
75. Carina is 50 years old, and she never seems to be on an even keel. Some days she is excited and happy, other days she is sad and withdrawn. Her symptoms seem fairly mild, but she has had mood swings of this type since she was in her early 20s. Carina's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in
a. cyclothymic disorder
b. dysthyemic disorder
c. undifferentiated schizophrenia
d. dissociative identity disorder

76. Bipolar disorders occur in _________ of the population.
a. a little over 1%
b. nearly 33%
c. approximately 7%
d. around 15%

77. Studies that have evaluated concordance rates for various mood disorders have found
a. only unipolar disorder has a genetic component
b. the influence of genetic factors appears to be slightly stronger for unipolar disorders than for bipolar disorders
c. the influence of genetic factors is the same for both bipolar disorders and unipolar disorders
d. the influence of genetic factors appears to be slightly stronger for bipolar disorders than for unipolar disorders

78. Recent studies suggest that genetic vulnerability
a. may play a larger role in women's depression than in men's
b. may play a larger role in men's depression than in women's
c. plays an equal role in both men's and women's depression
d. does not play a role in either women's or men's depression

79. Which of the following neurotransmitters has been implicated in mood disorders?
a. GABA
b. serotonin
c. dopamine
d. endorphins

80. Jose has a psychological disorder, and his doctor has prescribed a drug that affects both the levels of norepinephrine and serotonin in Jose's nervous system. Based on this information, it is most likely that Jose is being treated for
a. an anxiety disorder
b. a schizophrenic disorder
c. a somatoform disorder
d. depression

81. In his investigations of the cognitive factors that might contribute to depression, Seligman found that people with a pessimistic explanatory style are especially vulnerable to depression. These individuals tend to attribute their setbacks to __________, and draw __________ conclusions about their personal inadequacies.
a. situational factors; narrow, specific
b. personal flaws; narrow, specific
c. situational factors; global, far-reaching
d. personal flaws; global, far-reaching
82. Darla was fired from her most recent job. Based on Seligman's investigations into the cognitive factors that might contribute to depression, Darla will be most prone to depression if she attributes her firing to
   a. her lack of ability to do her job successfully
   b. the bad mood that her boss was in on the day she was fired
   c. a general downturn in the economy which resulted in massive layoffs
   d. her coworker who started a number of false rumors about Darla

83. Which of the following statements is false?
   a. Correlations have been found between poor social skills and depression.
   b. Depressed people tend to be evaluated negatively by others.
   c. There is no relationship between depression and environmental stress.
   d. Depressed people gravitate towards people who reinforce their negative views of themselves.

84. Lauren Alloy and her colleagues investigated the link between negative thinking and vulnerability to depression. Their study involved a group of first-year college students who had no prior history of depression. Over a 2.5 year period, they found that _______ of those students with a negative cognitive style developed a major depressive disorder, compared to _______ of those students who did not have a negative cognitive style.
   a. 98%; 16%
   b. 12%; 33%
   c. 23%; 12%
   d. 17%; 1%

85. The evidence available today suggests
   a. a moderately strong link between stress and the onset of mood disorders
   b. a very weak link between stress and the onset of mood disorders
   c. no link between stress and the onset of mood disorders
   d. an inverse link between stress and the onset of mood disorders

86. The basic problem in the mood disorders is disturbed _______; the basic problem in the schizophrenic disorders is disturbed _______.
   a. thought; emotion
   b. perception; thought
   c. thought; perception
   d. emotion; thought

87. Schizophrenia is characterized by
   a. emotional disturbances and high levels of anxiety
   b. the presence of two or more distinct personalities
   c. loss of memory or personal identity
   d. a fragmentation of thought processes

88. A person who maintains bizarre, false beliefs that have no basis in reality is said to have
   a. hallucinations
   b. delusions
   c. obsessions
   d. illusions

89. Johnny believes he is the president of the United States. Johnny's belief is referred to as
   a. a hallucination
   b. a compulsion
   c. a delusion
   d. an obsession
90. Cooper is an auto mechanic at a local garage. However, he is convinced that his phone line is tapped and all the rooms in his house have listening devices planted, so that enemy agents can learn all his secret conversations. He never takes the same route to work two days in a row, to prevent the enemy agents from following him and learning where he works. In this case, it appears that Cooper is experiencing
a. hallucinations
b. obsessions
c. delusions of persecution
d. loosening of associations

91. Ivy excitedly tells you that she has been invited to sing at the coronation of the new King of Cyprus. You find this difficult to believe considering Ivy sings terribly, and Cyprus has an elected government, not a monarchy. Ivy's statements are clearly out of touch with reality. It appears that Ivy is experiencing
a. delusions of grandeur
b. hallucinations
c. compulsions
d. loosening of associations

92. A person who perceives stimuli that aren't there is said to have
a. hallucinations
b. delusions
c. obsessions
d. illusions

93. Kevin hears voices singing even though none are present. Kevin suffers from
a. hallucinations
b. delusions
c. obsessions
d. loosening of associations

94. Abby was watching a documentary on some of the horrors of the Viet Nam War. Even when she saw soldiers being blown up after stepping on land mines, she showed no emotional reaction or response. In this case, Abby is displaying symptoms of
a. catatonic stupor
b. blunted or flat affect
c. antisocial personality disorder
d. conversion disorder

95. The subtype of schizophrenia marked by delusions of persecution and grandeur is
a. hebephrenic
b. disorganized
c. catatonic
d. paranoid

96. Tony believes that he is Thomas Edison, and he is convinced that his neighbors are spies who are trying to steal his inventions. He believes the neighbors break into his house and search for plans for new inventions when he is not home. Tony's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in
a. paranoid schizophrenia
b. undifferentiated schizophrenia
c. catatonic schizophrenia
d. disorganized schizophrenia
97. Roy alternates between periods in which he remains motionless and seems oblivious to his environment, and
periods of hyperactivity and frenzied excitement. Roy would most likely be diagnosed as having
a. paranoid schizophrenia
b. catatonic schizophrenia
c. disorganized schizophrenia
d. undifferentiated schizophrenia

98. Harold sits all day alone on a park bench, babbling incoherently and giggling to himself. Harold would most likely be diagnosed as having
a. paranoid schizophrenia
b. catatonic schizophrenia
c. disorganized schizophrenia
d. undifferentiated schizophrenia

99. Which of the following is not a type of schizophrenia according to DSM-IV?
a. paranoid
b. undifferentiated
c. disorganized
d. frenetic

100. People who are clearly schizophrenic but who cannot be placed into any of the three main categories for schizophrenic disorders are said to have
a. undifferentiated schizophrenia
b. borderline schizophrenia
c. disorganized schizophrenia
d. schizophrenia in remission

101. Negative symptoms in schizophrenia include
a. behavioral deficits such as flattened emotion, apathy, and poverty of speech
b. behavioral excesses such as hallucinations, delusions, and bizarre behavior
c. antisocial behaviors such as violence and rage reactions
d. dissociative behaviors and the emergence of multiple personalities

102. Positive symptoms in schizophrenia include
a. behavioral deficits such as flattened emotion, apathy, and poverty of speech
b. behavioral excesses such as hallucinations, delusions, and bizarre behavior
c. compliant behavior such as medication monitoring
d. dissociative behaviors and the emergence of multiple personalities

103. Individuals with schizophrenic disorders tend to show a greater responsiveness to treatment when
a. positive and negative symptoms are both evident at the same time
b. the predominant symptoms include behavioral excesses or peculiarities
c. positive and negative symptoms alternate throughout the schizophrenic episodes
d. the predominant symptoms include behavioral deficits

104. Nancy Andreasen has proposed a classification scheme for schizophrenia which divides schizophrenic disorders into two categories, based on the predominance of negative versus positive symptoms. Results from research studies which have investigated this method of classification suggest that most patients
a. exhibit mainly positive symptoms
b. alternate between positive and negative symptoms
c. exhibit mainly negative symptoms
d. exhibit both types of symptoms
105. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. Concordance rates for schizophrenia are near 100 percent for identical twins.
   b. Schizophrenia is caused by a single recessive gene that must be contributed by both parents.
   c. Some people inherit a polygenetically transmitted vulnerability to schizophrenia.
   d. Concordance rates for schizophrenia are the same for fraternal twins and identical twins.

106. Enos and Amir are both currently 30 years old. Enos' biological mother has schizophrenia, but neither of his adoptive parents have the disorder. In contrast, neither of Amir's biological parents have schizophrenia, however his adoptive mother has schizophrenia. Based on research that has investigated the role of genetic vulnerability in schizophrenic disorders, you should predict that
   a. Enos is unlikely to develop schizophrenia, but Amir has an increased risk of developing schizophrenia
   b. Amir is unlikely to develop schizophrenia, but Enos has an increased risk of developing schizophrenia
   c. Enos and Amir are both at high risk for developing schizophrenia
   d. neither Enos nor Amir is likely to develop schizophrenia

107. At this time the major neurotransmitter that has been related to schizophrenia is
   a. norepinephrine
   b. dopamine
   c. GABA
   d. serotonin

108. Research with CT scans and MRI scans suggests that there is an association between chronic schizophrenic disturbance and
   a. shrunken brain ventricles
   b. atrophied cells in the corpus callosum
   c. enlarged brain ventricles
   d. enlarged temporal lobes

109. Researchers have found that in schizophrenic patients, as compared to normal control subjects, the thalamus is:
   a. larger, and shows more metabolic activity
   b. smaller, but shows more metabolic activity
   c. larger, but shows less metabolic activity
   d. smaller, and shows less metabolic activity

110. The neurodevelopmental hypothesis of schizophrenia suggests that schizophrenia may be caused, in part, by
   a. low levels of expressed in emotion in the family of the schizophrenic patient
   b. disruptions in the normal maturational process of the brain before or at birth
   c. genetic factors that interact with environmental stressors during infancy
   d. abnormal levels of dopamine and serotonin in the cerebral cortex

111. Several research studies have found an elevated incidence of schizophrenia among individuals whose mothers
   a. were exposed to influenza during the second trimester of their pregnancy
   b. were exposed to high levels of stress during the second trimester of their pregnancy
   c. drank heavily during the second trimester of their pregnancy
   d. took narcotic drugs during the second trimester of their pregnancy
112. The prognosis is poorer for schizophrenics who return to families characterized by
   a. low expressed emotion
   b. low communication deviance
   c. high expressed emotion
   d. high interpersonal support

113. The "vulnerability" model of schizophrenia suggests that schizophrenia occurs because of
   a. psychological weakness or vulnerability
   b. inherent physical weakness of the brain to deal with stress
   c. predisposing factors that interact with stressful life events
   d. a genetic-based deficiency of certain neurotransmitters

114. Lukas does not trust anyone. He is convinced that no one around him is truthful, and everything they say to
    him is a lie. He is extremely suspicious of other people's motives, and he often flies into a jealous rage when
    his wife speaks to other men. If Lukas has a personality disorder, his symptoms are most consistent with
    those associated with disorders in
    a. the anxious/fearful cluster
    b. the dramatic/impulsive cluster
    c. the neurotic/dissociative cluster
    d. the odd/eccentric cluster

115. Killian lets her husband keep all the financial records for the family, and she expects him to make all the
    decisions that affect the family. She refuses to make any decisions on her own, and if anything unexpected
    occurs she calls her husband at work to ask for his advice. If Killian has a personality disorder, her symptoms
    are most consistent with those associated with disorders in
    a. the anxious/fearful cluster
    b. the odd/eccentric cluster
    c. the dramatic/impulsive cluster
    d. the neurotic/dissociative cluster

116. Erick is impulsive and unpredictable. His moods seem to be constantly changing and all his interpersonal
    relationships seem to be very unstable. If Erick has a personality disorder, his symptoms are most consistent
    with those associated with disorders in
    a. the dramatic/impulsive cluster
    b. the odd/eccentric cluster
    c. the anxious/fearful cluster
    d. the neurotic/dissociative cluster

117. What do the avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders have in common?
    a. mistrustfulness and the inability to connect emotionally with others
    b. maladaptive efforts to control anxiety and fear
    c. highly impulsive behavior
    d. a flair for overdramatizing events

118. A person who withdraws socially because of an intense fear of rejection would most likely be diagnosed as
    _________ personality, while a person who withdraws socially due to a lack of interest in interpersonal
    intimacy would most likely be diagnosed as _________ personality.
    a. a schizoid; a paranoid
    b. a dependent; a schizotypal
    c. an avoidant; a schizoid
    d. an avoidant; a paranoid
119. Sophia has always been preoccupied with schedules, lists, and trivial details. She plans everything down to the last detail, and becomes very upset if things don't work out the way she has planned. Last week Sophia went in for a psychological assessment, and based on that assessment, she was told that she may have a personality disorder. Based on her behavior, it is most likely that Sophia has
a. schizotypal personality disorder
b. obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
c. borderline personality disorder
d. histrionic personality disorder

120. Adam always expects special treatment, and he seems to be preoccupied with his own success. His interpersonal relationships are generally superficial because he seems to lack the ability to understand how others feel. Last week Adam went in for a psychological assessment, and based on that assessment, he was told that he may have a personality disorder. Based on his behavior, it is most likely that Adam has
a. schizotypal personality disorder
b. obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
c. narcissistic personality disorder
d. avoidant personality disorder

121. What do the histrionic, narcissistic, borderline, and antisocial personality disorders have in common?
   a. mistrustfulness and the inability to connect emotionally with others
   b. maladaptive efforts to control anxiety and fear
   c. high levels of communication deviance
   d. highly impulsive behavior and a flair for overdramatizing events

122. Ellen is self-centered, immature, and excitable. She craves attention, especially from men, with whom she is flirtatious and seductive. Ellen would most likely be diagnosed as having
   a. avoidant personality disorder
   b. histrionic personality disorder
   c. schizoid personality disorder
   d. dependent personality disorder

123. Which of the following is not a common characteristic of the antisocial personality?
   a. manipulative behavior
   b. excessive guilt
   c. social charm
   d. aggressiveness

124. Ruth was convicted of five separate counts of fraud. She had used her charm to persuade elderly pensioners to sign their life savings over to her. She confessed to the crimes, but she showed no remorse for her actions. She even bragged at the trial that she would do it all again when she had the chance. In this case, Ruth's behavior is consistent with that seen in
   a. narcissistic personality disorder
   b. bipolar disorder
   c. avoidant personality disorder
   d. antisocial personality disorder

125. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. Although they may be superficially charming, antisocial personalities rarely experience genuine affection for anyone.
   b. Antisocial personalities are, by definition, violent criminals.
   c. Antisocial personalities act as they do out of terror of punishment or humiliation.
   d. Antisocial personalities tend to have an excessively high tolerance for frustration.
Insanity is a legal status indicating that
a. a defendant is unable to understand the nature and purpose of legal proceedings
b. an individual is dangerous to themselves or to others
c. a person cannot be held responsible for his or her actions because of mental illness
d. a person has a chronic mental illness that is not responsive to treatment

Jeffrey Dahmer was judged to be legally sane, even though he admitted to butchering, cannibalizing, and then having sex with the dead bodies of over a dozen young men. The judgment of legal sanity meant that
a. his actions failed to meet the criteria of cultural deviance
b. he was able to appreciate the fact his actions were legally or morally wrong at the time of the crime
c. he had recovered from his psychological disorder by the time the trial took place
d. his actions failed to meet the criteria of personal distress

All of the following people might be subject to involuntary commitment except
a. John, who is suicidal
b. Samantha, who has threatened her neighbors with a gun
c. Ruth, who embezzled $1,000,000 from the bank where she works
d. Steve, who is severely disoriented and in need of treatment

Which of the following disorders is seen only in affluent Western cultures?
a. schizophrenia
b. depression
c. bipolar illness
d. anorexia nervosa

Which of the following is not an example of a culture-bound disorder?
a. koro
b. anorexia nervosa
c. bipolar disorder
d. windingo

According to the stress-vulnerability models for mood disorders and schizophrenic disorders
a. vulnerability to these disorders is determined by the environment alone
b. vulnerability to these disorders is determined by heredity alone
c. traumatic stress is the major cause of these disorders
d. these disorders emerge when high biological vulnerability combines with high stress

Fiona has been diagnosed with bulimia nervosa. Based on the physical symptoms listed in your text, you should expect that Fiona will show evidence of
a. amenorrhea and low blood pressure
b. dental problems and cardiac arrhythmias
c. cardiac arrhythmias and osteoporosis
d. dental problems and elevated blood pressure

Of the following, which is the most accurate statement regarding eating disorders?
a. Bulimia nervosa is a more life-threatening condition than anorexia nervosa.
b. Both bulimia nervosa and anorexia nervosa lead to death in 2-10% of patients.
c. Anorexia nervosa is a more life-threatening condition than bulimia nervosa.
d. While bulimia nervosa and anorexia nervosa are both serious conditions, neither is a life-threatening condition.
134. Of the individuals who develop either anorexia nervosa or bulimia nervosa, approximately _________ are females.
   a. 90-95%
   b. 70-75%
   c. 50-55%
   d. 20-25%

135. Melissa has been diagnosed with anorexia nervosa. If Melissa were to complete a personality assessment, it is likely that her personality profile would list her as
   a. impulsive, overly sensitive, and low in self-esteem
   b. rigid, low in self-esteem, and introverted
   c. impulsive, extroverted, and obsessive
   d. obsessive, rigid, and emotionally restrained

136. Jacqueline has been diagnosed with bulimia nervosa. If Jacqueline were to complete a personality assessment, it is likely that her personality profile would list her as
   a. impulsive, overly sensitive, and low in self-esteem
   b. obsessive, rigid, and emotionally restrained
   c. rigid, low in self-esteem, and introverted
   d. impulsive, extroverted, and obsessive

137. Often, cases of dissociative identity disorder (multiple personality disorder) receive wide press coverage, leading people to believe this disorder is a relatively common psychological problem when, in fact, it is quite rare. People's estimates of the prevalence of dissociative identity disorder may be influenced to a large extent by
   a. the representativeness heuristic
   b. the conjunction fallacy
   c. the availability heuristic
   d. the hindsight bias

138. Paralysis or loss of feeling that does not match underlying anatomical organization is a symptom of
   a. somatization disorder
   b. conversion disorder
   c. hypochondriasis
   d. malingering
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