Chapter 10 Quiz

“Psychological Disorders” (Modules 33 & 34)

True or False:

1. Cultural expectations for "normal" behavior in a particular society influence the understanding of "abnormal behavior."
   True  False

   True  False

3. The DSM-IV-TR is designed to suggest an underlying cause for an individual's behavior and problems.
   True  False

4. Only people with mental illness experience anxiety.
   True  False

5. A phobia is a real fear that confronts a person in the here-and-now.
   True  False

6. People with generalized anxiety disorder cannot concentrate or set their worry and fears aside; their lives become centered on their worry.
   True  False
7. Dissociative identity disorder (DID) used to be called multiple personality disorder.
True  False

8. The diagnosis of dissociative identity disorder is controversial and some clinicians do not think it exists at all.
True  False

9. Men are twice as likely as women to experience major depression.
True  False

10. Lily's dad passed away two months ago and she cries all the time. However, she is able to go to work and function normally. Lily is likely suffering from major depression.
True  False

11. Aaron Beck's cognitive theory of depression suggests that depressed individuals typically view themselves as life's losers, blaming themselves whenever anything goes wrong.
True  False

12. Research on schizophrenia shows that it has both biological and environmental origins, which is called the predisposition model of schizophrenia.
True  False

13. The DSM-IV-TR is a universally accepted classification manual and is not disputed at all.
True  False

**Multiple Choice:**

14. Behavior that causes people to experience distress and prevents them from functioning in their daily lives is known as _______________.
A. psychological disturbance
B. anxiety
C. abnormal behavior
D. fear
15. The __________ perspective suggests that when an individual displays symptoms of abnormal behavior, the fundamental cause will be found through a physical examination of the individual.
A. medical  
B. psychoanalytic  
C. behavioral  
D. cognitive

16. The __________ perspective holds that abnormal behavior stems from childhood conflicts over opposing wishes regarding sex and aggression.
A. medical  
B. psychoanalytic  
C. behavioral  
D. cognitive

17. The ______________ perspective views the behavior itself as the problem. Using the basic principles of learning, these theorists see both normal and abnormal behaviors as responses to various stimuli.
A. medical  
B. psychoanalytic  
C. behavioral  
D. cognitive

18. The _______________ perspective goes beyond only considering external behavior, as in traditional approaches. This approach assumes that people's thoughts and beliefs are central to a person's abnormal behavior.
A. medical  
B. psychoanalytic  
C. behavioral  
D. cognitive

19. The ____________ perspective emphasizes the responsibility people have for their own behavior, even when their behavior is considered abnormal.
A. cognitive  
B. behavioral  
C. humanistic  
D. sociocultural
20. The _________ perspective assumes that people's behavior, both normal and abnormal, is shaped by the kind of family group, society, and culture in which they live.
   A. cognitive
   B. behavioral
   C. humanistic
   D. sociocultural

21. The classification system that most professionals use to diagnose and classify abnormal behavior is known as the _____________________.
   A. Mental Illness Manual of Diagnoses and Disorders
   B. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision
   C. Diagnoses Manual of Mental Disorders, Second Edition
   D. Mental Illness Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision

22. ________________ disorder is the experience of long-term, persistent anxiety and worry.
   A. Phobia
   B. Panic
   C. Generalized anxiety
   D. Obsessive-Compulsive

23. ________________ disorder is characterized by unwanted thoughts or feelings that a person must carry out actions against his or her will.
   A. Phobia
   B. Panic
   C. Generalized anxiety
   D. Obsessive-Compulsive

24. An irresistible urge to repeatedly carry out some act that seems strange and unreasonable is known as a(n) _________________.
   A. compulsion
   B. obsession
   C. phobia
   D. fear
25. __________ disorders are psychological difficulties that take on a physical form, but for which there is no medical cause.
A. Generalized Anxiety  
B. Obsessive-Compulsive  
C. Somatoform  
D. Conversion  

26. A disorder in which people have a constant fear of illness and a preoccupation with their health is called ______________.
A. obsessive  
B. compulsive  
C. hypochondriasis  
D. somatoform specific  

27. __________ disorders are psychological dysfunctions characterized by the separation of different facets of a person's personality that are normally integrated.
A. Obsessive  
B. Conversion  
C. Compulsive  
D. Dissociative  

28. A form of amnesia in which the individual leaves home and sometimes assumes a new identity is called ______________.
A. dissociative amnesia  
B. dissociative identity disorder  
C. dissociative fugue  
D. mood disorder  

29. Disturbances in emotional experience that are strong enough to intrude on everyday living are called __________ disorders.
A. thought  
B. mind  
C. mood  
D. emotional
30. A disorder in which a person alternates between periods of euphoric feelings of mania and periods of depression is known as ____________ disorder.
A. depression  
B. mania  
C. bipolar  
D. schizophrenic

31. A learned expectation that events in one's life are uncontrollable and that one cannot escape from the situation is known as _____________.
A. mood disorder  
B. learned helplessness  
C. self-fulfilling prophecy  
D. depression

32. A class of disorders in which severe distortion of reality occurs is called _____________.
A. mood disorders  
B. conversion disorders  
C. schizophrenia  
D. bipolar disorder

33. A disorder characterized by a set of inflexible, maladaptive behavior patterns that keep a person from functioning appropriately in society is called a ____________ disorder.
A. mood  
B. conversion  
C. personality  
D. bipolar

34. A considerably more common childhood disorder marked by inattentiveness, impulsiveness, a low tolerance for frustration, and a great deal of inappropriate activity is called ________________.
A. attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder  
B. autism  
C. narcissistic personality disorder  
D. conduct disorder
35. A severe developmental disability that impairs children's ability to communicate and relate to others is called _____________.
A. attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
B. autism
C. narcissistic personality disorder
D. conduct disorder

**Fill in the Blank:**

36. ___________ is a feeling of apprehension or tension in reaction to stressful situations.

37. Nick is terrified of spiders. If he sees a picture of a spider, he starts to sweat and tremble. Nick is likely suffering from a _______________ involving spiders.

38. A persistent, unwanted thought or idea that keeps recurring is called a(n) _____________.

39. An extended state of intense, wild elation is known as _____________.

40. A disorder characterized by a set of inflexible, maladaptive behavior patterns that keep a person from functioning appropriately in society is called a _____________ disorder.