Chapter Test

1. This is the organized set of criteria for diagnosing psychological disorders used in the United States.
   a. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*
   b. *International Classification of Diseases*
   c. *Psychiatric and Counseling Psychology Manual*
   d. *Manual of the American Psychological Association*
   Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

2. Thomas Szasz is very critical of the medical model of mental illness, and his views are in line with
   a. the *DSM* model
   b. the myth of mental illness view
   c. the diathesis-stress view
   d. the spiritual view
   Answer: B difficulty: 2 conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

3. Due in part to managed healthcare and psychiatric medication; it is no longer necessary for most people with psychological disorders to stay in mental institutions for any lengthy period of time. This is called
   a. deinstitutionalization
   b. involuntary commitment
   c. point of service
   d. deindustrialization
   Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

4. The terms *sane* and *insane* should only be used in this specific context.
   a. diagnosis by a psychiatrist
   b. admission to a hospital
   c. legal proceedings
   d. counseling sessions
   Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

5. When someone has an unpleasant feeling of tension, physiological arousal, and worry in anticipation of a threat, they are experiencing
   a. mood
   b. anxiety
   c. panic
   d. depression
   Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
6. Paolo is driven by uncontrollable worry and apprehension about the future. His condition has lasted for several years and sometimes leads to physical symptoms like headaches. Paolo most likely has
a. generalized anxiety disorder
b. panic disorder
c. major depression
d. obsessive-compulsive disorder
Answer: A difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 4: Application of Psychology

7. These intense anxiety experiences tend to be caused by a specific trigger like experiencing an anxiety-provoking situation.
a. obsessive thoughts
b. compulsions
c. panic attacks
d. dissociations
Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

8. Phillip generally avoids being in a crowd, shopping mall, movie theater, or driving a car, because he is worried about his ability to escape or find safety in those places. He is likely suffering from
a. panic disorder
b. agoraphobia
c. social phobia
d. post-traumatic stress disorder
Answer: B difficulty: 3 factual
Goal 4: Application of Psychology

9. David Barlow’s triple vulnerability theory of anxiety disorders includes all of the following, except:
a. generalized anxiety vulnerability
b. generalized biological vulnerability
c. specific psychological vulnerability
d. generalized psychological vulnerability
Answer: A difficulty: 2 factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

10. Heather compulsively checks locks on doors and windows five times before she goes to bed as a symptom of her obsessive-compulsive disorder. Which category of obsessions is she most likely responding to?
a. doubt
b. contamination
c. symmetry
d. safety
Answer: A difficulty: 3 factual
Goal 4: Application of Psychology

11. Which of the following is NOT a classic symptom of post-traumatic stress disorder?
   a. difficulty experiencing the full range of emotions
   b. reckless or self-destructive behavior
   c. unrealistically high self-esteem
   d. nightmares
   Answer: C difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

12. Major depressive disorder is most likely to be comorbid with
   a. schizophrenia
   b. anxiety disorder
   c. paranoid personality disorder
   d. adjustment disorder
   Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual

13. The proponents of hopelessness theory claimed that learned helplessness is not
    enough to explain depression because helplessness is
    a. equally present in anxiety sufferers
    b. not a scientific term
    c. not a component of most major depressive symptoms
    d. equally present in schizophrenics
   Answer: A difficulty: 3 factual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

14. Moderately increased sexuality, humor, feelings of mental “clarity,” and enjoyment
    of life are characteristic symptoms of this phase of bipolar depression.
    a. mania
    b. hypomania
    c. unipolar mania
    d. hypermania
   Answer: B difficulty: 1 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

15. Which of the following diagnoses is likely to be accompanied by an increased risk of
    suicide in men?
    a. schizophrenia
    b. bipolar disorder
    c. narcissistic personality disorder
    d. panic disorder
   Answer: B difficulty: 2 factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology
16. Which of the following is NOT a potential harm of overdiagnosis of mental disorders?
   a. exposing a patient to unnecessary risks during treatment
   b. exposing a patient to the stigma the mental illness can carry
   c. denying treatment to a person who is physically suffering
   d. encouraging a distorted view of the nature of human traits and behaviors
   Answer: C  difficulty: 3  conceptual

Goal 3: Critical Thinking Skills in Psychology

17. Horowitz and Wakefield believe that this anxiety disorder is really an extension of ordinary human nature.
   a. major depressive disorder
   b. bipolar disorder
   c. post-traumatic stress disorder
   d. social phobia
   Answer: D  difficulty: 2  conceptual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

18. This is a group of related psychotic disorders characterized by severely distorted perception and experience of reality, disorganized thought and speech, and inappropriate emotions or emotional responses.
   a. hypomania
   b. dysthymia
   c. schizophrenia
   d. dissociative identity disorder
   Answer: C  difficulty: 1  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

19. Which of the following schizophrenic patients is presenting positive symptoms?
   a. David is often silent and motionless for long periods of time.
   b. Sam will not use a cell phone because he believes the FBI has been tracking him for 10 years.
   c. When Denis is asked questions, his tone of voice never changes, no matter whether he is interested in the conversation or not.
   d. Peter has been homeless for the last 13 years and is severely depressed.
   Answer: B  difficulty: 2  conceptual

Goal 4: Application of Psychology

20. ______________ are false sensory experiences, such as hearing voices, while ______________ are incorrect and grossly distorted thoughts and beliefs, not widely shared by other members of one’s culture.
   a. Delusions, irrationals
   b. Delusions, hallucinations
   c. Hallucinations; negative affects
   d. Hallucinations; delusions
   Answer: D  difficulty: 1  factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

21. When schizophrenia causes the sufferer to interpret newspaper headlines and other mass forms of communication as hidden messages intended for him or her alone, this is called
   a. delusions of grandeur
   b. delusions of spirituality
   c. delusions of reference
   d. delusions of importance
   Answer: C  difficulty: 2  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

22. Schizophrenics with this symptom may not reply to questions at all or may reply with only a single word or brief phrase that is often illogical.
   a. anhedonia
   b. alogia
   c. avolition
   d. flat affect
   Answer: B  difficulty: 1  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

23. This is the term for any single characteristic or symptom that is present in people with a specific psychological disorder and is also present at a high rate in close genetic relatives who do not have the disorder.
   a. schizotype
   b. genotype
   c. endophenotype
   d. heterotype
   Answer: C  difficulty: 2  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

24. According to the DSM-5, these are pervasive, chronic patterns of dysfunctional thinking and relating to the world, which generally begin in adolescence and last throughout a person’s life span.
   a. mood disorders
   b. schizophrenic disorders
   c. personality disorders
   d. developmental disorders
   Answer: C  difficulty: 1  factual

Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology

25. This is perhaps the single most controversial disorder in the DSM.
   a. paranoid personality disorder
   b. generalized anxiety disorder
   c. bipolar disorder
   d. dissociative identity disorder
Answer: D  difficulty: 1  factual
Goal 1: Knowledge Base of Psychology