The four Ds of abnormality are:

A. deviance, dysfunction, disturbance, and danger.
B. danger, dread, deviance, and disturbance.
C. deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger.
D. dysfunction, disturbance, delirium, and danger.
The four Ds of abnormality are:

A. deviance, dysfunction, disturbance, and danger.
B. danger, dread, deviance, and disturbance.
C. deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger.
D. dysfunction, disturbance, delirium, and danger.
Question 2

The policy of releasing patients from public mental hospitals was known as:

A. moral treatment.
B. the community mental health model.
C. the managed care model.
D. deinstitutionalization.
Answer 2

The policy of releasing patients from public mental hospitals was known as:

A. moral treatment.
B. the community mental health model.
C. the managed care model.
D. deinstitutionalization.
Question 3

Which of the following is true regarding the Four Ds of abnormality?

A. Most clinicians agree on what qualifies under each of the four Ds.
B. Every culture has generally identical criteria of what constitutes.
C. An individual can only be diagnosed with a mental illness if (s)he has all 4 Ds.
D. None of the four Ds is, by itself, an adequate gauge of psychological abnormality.
Answer 3

Which of the following is true regarding the Four Ds of abnormality?

A. Most clinicians agree on what qualifies under each of the four Ds.
B. Every culture has generally identical criteria of what constitutes.
C. An individual can only be diagnosed with a mental illness if (s)he has all 4 Ds.
D. None of the four Ds is, by itself, an adequate gauge of psychological abnormality.
At present, which single viewpoint dominates the clinical field as the psychoanalytic perspective once did?

A. Gestalt
B. behavioral
C. Cognitive
D. none of the above
At present, which single viewpoint dominates the clinical field as the psychoanalytic perspective once did?

A. Gestalt
B. behavioral
C. Cognitive
D. none of the above
Question 5

__________________ is generally defined as a procedure designed to change abnormal behavior into more normal behavior.

A. Assessment
B. Treatment
C. Remediation
D. Psychodiagnosis
Answer 5

__________________ is generally defined as a procedure designed to change abnormal behavior into more normal behavior.

A. Assessment  
B. Treatment  
C. Remediation  
D. Psychodiagnosis
Question 6

The main difference between a psychiatrist and a psychologist is:

A. A psychiatrist is usually a psychoanalyst while a psychologist is usually a behaviorist.

B. A psychologist is a medical doctor who can prescribe medication; a psychiatrist is a researcher who studies illnesses.

C. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor who can provide therapy and prescribe medication; a psychologist is NOT a medical doctor and cannot prescribe medication, but can provide therapy.

D. A psychiatrist works exclusively in hospitals, while a psychologist works exclusively in mental health clinics.
The main difference between a psychiatrist and a psychologist is:

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C. A psychiatrist is a medical doctor who can provide therapy and prescribe medication; a psychologist is NOT a medical doctor and cannot prescribe medication, but can provide therapy.

D. A psychiatrist works exclusively in hospitals, while a psychologist works exclusively in mental health clinics.
A research procedure in which a variable is manipulated and the manipulations effect on another variable is observed is known as a(n):

A. experiment.
B. epidemiological study.
C. factorial study.
D. incidence study.
A research procedure in which a variable is manipulated and the manipulations effect on another variable is observed is known as a(n):

A. experiment.
B. epidemiological study.
C. factorial study.
D. incidence study.
Question 8

If there is less than a 5 percent probability that a study's findings are due to chance, the findings are said to be:

A. statistically accurate.
B. statistically significant.
C. statistically insignificant.
D. statistically questionable.
If there is less than a 5 percent probability that a study's findings are due to chance, the findings are said to be:

A. statistically accurate.
B. statistically significant.
C. statistically insignificant.
D. statistically questionable.
Sigmund Freud utilized the ___________ to develop his theories of abnormality.

A. experimental method  
B. correlational method  
C. quasi-experimental method  
D. case study
Sigmund Freud utilized the ________ to develop his theories of abnormality.

A. experimental method
B. correlational method
C. quasi-experimental method
D. case study
A study that investigates the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a particular population is a(n) _______________ study.

- a. epidemiological
- b. longitudinal
- c. cross-sectional
- d. single subject
A study that investigates the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a particular population is a(n) _______________ study.

- a. epidemiological
- b. longitudinal
- c. cross-sectional
- d. single subject
Question 11

• When researchers wish to observe the same subjects on many occasions over a long period of time, they use a/an ____________ study.

• a. case
• b. epidemiological
• c. experimental
• d. longitudinal
Answer 11

- When researchers wish to observe the same subjects on many occasions over a long period of time, they use a/an ____________ study.

  - a. case
  - b. epidemiological
  - c. experimental
  - d. longitudinal
Question 12

• An imitation treatment that looks or tastes like the real therapy but has none of its key ingredients is:
  
  • a. a confounding variable.
  • b. considered to be experimental fraud.
  • c. known as a placebo.
  • d. controlled by the FDA.
Answer 12

• An imitation treatment that looks or tastes like the real therapy but has none of its key ingredients is:

• a. a confounding variable.
• b. considered to be experimental fraud.
• c. known as a placebo.
• d. controlled by the FDA.
Question 13

• Correlation studies of many pairs of twins have suggested a link between __________ factors and psychological disorders.

• a. social
• b. economic
• c. educational
• d. genetic
Correlation studies of many pairs of twins have suggested a link between __________ factors and psychological disorders.

- a. social
- b. economic
- c. educational
- d. genetic
Question 14

• In a _______________ study both the participants and the experimenter are prevented from knowing who is in which experimental (or control) group.

  • a. dually unaware
  • b. negative bidirectional
  • c. double-blind
  • d. reciprocally shielded
• In a ______________ study both the participants and the experimenter are prevented from knowing who is in which experimental (or control) group.

• a. dually unaware
• b. negative bidirectional
• c. double-blind
• d. reciprocally shielded
Question 15

• __________ are chemicals released into the bloodstream.
  
  • a. Genes
  • b. Synapses
  • c. Neurotransmitters
  • d. Hormones
Answer 15

• __________ are chemicals released into the bloodstream.

• a. Genes
• b. Synapses
• c. Neurotransmitters
• d. Hormones
Question 16

- Which is an inaccurate statement about the role of genes in abnormal behavior?

  - a. Genes probably play no part in mental disorders.
  - b. Researchers are able to identify some specific genes that cause some major mental disorders.
  - c. Researchers have not been able to identify any specific genes that cause most mental disorders.
  - d. In most cases, many genes combine to help produce dysfunctional behavior.
Answer 16

• Which is an inaccurate statement about the role of genes in abnormal behavior?

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• b. Researchers are able to identify some specific genes that cause some major mental disorders.
• c. Researchers have not been able to identify any specific genes that cause most mental disorders.
• d. In most cases, many genes combine to help produce dysfunctional behavior.
Question 17

• Behavioral therapists base their explanations and treatments of mental abnormality on principles of:

  • a. relationships.
  • b. ego development.
  • c. dream analysis.
  • d. learning.
Answer 17

- Behavioral therapists base their explanations and treatments of mental abnormality on principles of:
  - a. relationships.
  - b. ego development.
  - c. dream analysis.
  - d. learning.
Question 18

• Which is not a current major model of mental abnormality?

• a. biological
• b. sociocultural
• c. evolutionary
• d. behavioral
Answer 18

• Which is not a current major model of mental abnormality?

• a. biological
• b. sociocultural
• c. evolutionary
• d. behavioral
Question 19

• According to Freud, the _____ is the psychological force that represents a person's conscience.

  • a. moral compass
  • b. conscience
  • c. superego
  • d. ego
Answer 19

- According to Freud, the ____ is the psychological force that represents a person's conscience.
  - a. moral compass
  - b. conscience
  - c. superego
  - d. ego
Question 20

- The tiny space between the nerve ending of one neuron and the dendrite of the other is the

- a. receptor.
- b. nucleus.
- c. synapse.
- d. transmitter.
Answer 20

• The tiny space between the nerve ending of one neuron and the dendrite of the other is the

  • a. receptor.
  • b. nucleus.
  • c. synapse.
  • d. transmitter.
Question 21

• ___________ therapy encourages people to accept responsibility for their lives and to live with greater meaning and values.

  • a. Humanistic
  • b. Existential
  • c. Gestalt
  • d. Client-centered
Answer 21

- ____________ therapy encourages people to accept responsibility for their lives and to live with greater meaning and values.

- a. Humanistic
- b. Existential
- c. Gestalt
- d. Client-centered
Question 22

According to the __________ model, human beings are driven to self-actualize, or to fulfill their natural potential for goodness and growth.

- a. humanistic
- b. existential
- c. Gestalt
- d. socioevolutionary
According to the __________ model, human beings are driven to self-actualize, or to fulfill their natural potential for goodness and growth.

- a. humanistic
- b. existential
- c. Gestalt
- d. socioevolutionary
Question 23

• A person's intelligence quotient, or IQ, initially represented the ratio of a person's ______ age divided by his or her ______ age.

• a. chronological; mental
• b. mental; chronological
• c. real; intentional
• d. chronological; neurological
Answer 23

• A person's intelligence quotient, or IQ, initially represented the ratio of a person's ______ age divided by his or her ______ age.

  • a. chronological; mental
  • b. mental; chronological
  • c. real; intentional
  • d. chronological; neurological
Question 24

• Anxiety disorders would be recorded on Axis ____ of a DSM-IV diagnosis.

• a. I
• b. II
• c. III
• d. IV
Answer 24

• Anxiety disorders would be recorded on Axis ____ of a DSM-IV diagnosis.

• a. I
• b. II
• c. III
• d. IV
Question 25

• Personality disorders would be recorded on Axis ____ of a DSM-IV diagnosis.

• a. I
• b. II
• c. III
• d. IV
Answer 25

• Personality disorders would be recorded on Axis _____ of a DSM-IV diagnosis.

• a. I
• b. II
• c. III
• d. IV
Question 26

• Three important criteria for assessments are

  • a. standardization, reliability, and ease of administration.
  • b. standardization, reliability, and validity.
  • c. reliability, validity, and realism.
  • d. reliability, validity, and accuracy.
Three important criteria for assessments are

- a. standardization, reliability, and ease of administration.
- b. standardization, reliability, and validity.
- c. reliability, validity, and realism.
- d. reliability, validity, and accuracy.
Because the DSM-IV uses several kinds of diagnostic information, it is known as a __________ system.

- a. multimodal
- b. regressive
- c. multiaxial
- d. multicultural
Because the DSM-IV uses several kinds of diagnostic information, it is known as a __________ system.

- a. multimodal
- b. regressive
- c. multiaxial
- d. multicultural
Question 28

• A cluster of symptoms is known as a
  • a. syndrome.
  • b. classification system.
  • c. diagnosis.
  • d. prognosis.
Answer 28

- A cluster of symptoms is known as a
  - a. syndrome.
  - b. classification system.
  - c. diagnosis.
  - d. prognosis.
Question 30

• __________ is the single most effective therapy for schizophrenia.

• a. Psychotherapy
• b. Behavioral therapy
• c. Cognitive therapy
• d. Drug therapy
Answer 30

• ____________ is the single most effective therapy for schizophrenia.

• a. Psychotherapy
• b. Behavioral therapy
• c. Cognitive therapy
• d. Drug therapy
Question 31

• The _____________ requires a subject to look at one inkblot card at a time and tell what they see in the image.

• a. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
• b. Sentence Completion Test
• c. Draw-A-Person Test (DAP)
• d. Rorschach Test
Answer 31

• The ____________ requires a subject to look at one inkblot card at a time and tell what they see in the image.

• a. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)
• b. Sentence Completion Test
• c. Draw-A-Person Test (DAP)
• d. Rorschach Test
Question 32

• People with ___________ are tormented by fear and related symptoms well after a traumatic event has ended.

• a. specific phobias
• b. generalized anxiety disorder
• c. obsessive-compulsive disorder
• d. posttraumatic stress disorder
Answer 32

- People with ___________ are tormented by fear and related symptoms well after a traumatic event has ended.

- a. specific phobias
- b. generalized anxiety disorder
- c. obsessive-compulsive disorder
- d. posttraumatic stress disorder
Question 33

• Fear of venturing into public places is known as:

  • a. acrophobia
  • b. agoraphobia
  • c. ophidiophobia
  • d. kenophobia
Fear of venturing into public places is known as:

- a. acrophobia
- b. agoraphobia
- c. ophidiophobia
- d. kenophobia
Question 34

• The most common theme of obsessive thoughts is:

• a. violence.
• b. orderliness.
• c. dirt or contamination.
• d. sexuality.
The most common theme of obsessive thoughts is:

- a. violence.
- b. orderliness.
- c. dirt or contamination.
- d. sexuality.
Question 35

• To qualify for a DSM-IV diagnosis of generalized anxiety disorder, the excessive or ongoing anxiety or worry must last for at least ____.

  a. six weeks  
  b. three months  
  c. three weeks  
  d. six months
To qualify for a DSM-IV diagnosis of generalized anxiety disorder, the excessive or ongoing anxiety or worry must last for at least ____ .

- a. six weeks
- b. three months
- c. three weeks
- d. six months
Question 36

- When a physical ailment has no apparent medical cause, doctors may suspect a _________ disorder.

- a. factitious
- b. somatoform
- c. chronic pain
- d. hypochondriac
Answer 36

• When a physical ailment has no apparent medical cause, doctors may suspect a _________ disorder.

  • a. factitious
  • b. somatoform
  • c. chronic pain
  • d. hypochondriac
Question 37

• Melinda is a 23-year old woman who complains of chronic abdominal pain, dizziness, nausea, and lack of sexual desire, for which there was no organic cause. She would most likely be diagnosed with:

• a. hypochondriasis.
• b. depersonalization disorder.
• c. somatization disorder.
• d. hysteria.
Answer 37

• Melinda is a 23-year old woman who complains of chronic abdominal pain, dizziness, nausea, and lack of sexual desire, for which there was no organic cause. She would most likely be diagnosed with:

• a. hypochondriasis.
• b. depersonalization disorder.
• c. somatization disorder.
• d. hysteria.
Question 38

- People who suffer from ______________ unrealistically interpret bodily symptoms as signs of a serious illness.

  - a. Munchausen syndrome
  - b. hysterical disorder
  - c. body dysmorphic disorder
  - d. hypochondriasis
People who suffer from ____________ unrealistically interpret bodily symptoms as signs of a serious illness.

- a. Munchausen syndrome
- b. hysterical disorder
- c. body dysmorphic disorder
- d. hypochondriasis
Question 40

• People who experience ______________ become deeply concerned about some imagined or minor defect in their appearance.

• a. agoraphobia.
• b. dysmorphophobia.
• c. body specific phobia.
• d. hyperphobia.
People who experience ______________ become deeply concerned about some imagined or minor defect in their appearance.

- a. agoraphobia.
- b. dysmorphophobia.
- c. body specific phobia.
- d. hyperphobia.
Question 41

• Which disorder is considered by law enforcement to be a form of child abuse?
  
  • a. Pediatric dysmorphismophobia
  • b. Munchausen syndrome by proxy
  • c. Infantile dissociative fugue syndrome
  • d. Toddler Identity Disruptive Disorder (TIDD)
Answer 41

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• a. Pediatric dysmorphephobia
• b. Munchausen syndrome by proxy
• c. Infantile dissociative fugue syndrome
• d. Toddler Identity Disruptive Disorder (TIDD)
Question 42

• The ultimate goal of treatment for people with multiple personality disorder is:

• a. recovering memories.
• b. recognizing the disorder.
• c. integration of subpersonalities.
• d. asserting subpersonalities at will.
Answer 42

• The ultimate goal of treatment for people with multiple personality disorder is:

• a. recovering memories.
• b. recognizing the disorder.
• c. integration of subpersonalities.
• d. asserting subpersonalities at will.
Question 43

• Which disorder is marked by a parent making up or producing physical illnesses in their children?

• a. Munchausen syndrome
• b. Briquet's syndrome
• c. multiple personality disorder
• d. Munchausen syndrome by proxy
Answer 43

- Which disorder is marked by a parent making up or producing physical illnesses in their children?
  - a. Munchausen syndrome
  - b. Briquet's syndrome
  - c. multiple personality disorder
  - d. Munchausen syndrome by proxy
Question 44

- Dissociative disorders are primarily a major disruption of ____________.

- a. development
- b. memory
- c. attachment
- d. social bonds
Answer 44

• Dissociative disorders are primarily a major disruption of ____________.
  
  • a. development
  • b. memory
  • c. attachment
  • d. social bonds
Question 45

• The final merging of two or more subpersonalities in a patient with dissociative identity disorder is known as:

  • a. joining.
  • b. fusion.
  • c. connectivity.
  • d. interpolation.
The final merging of two or more subpersonalities in a patient with dissociative identity disorder is known as:

- a. joining.
- b. fusion.
- c. connectivity.
- d. interpolation.
Question 46

• People with ___________ suddenly travel to an entirely different location and cannot recall the details of their past lives.

• a. circumscribed amnesia
• b. an amnestic episode
• c. dissociative fugue
• d. Briquets syndrome
Answer 46

- People with ___________ suddenly travel to an entirely different location and cannot recall the details of their past lives.

- a. circumscribed amnesia
- b. an amnestic episode
- c. dissociative fugue
- d. Briquets syndrome
Question 47

• Which of the following practices suggest cultural influences in dysmorphophobia?

• a. piercing
• b. foot binding
• c. breast augmentation
• d. all of the above
Answer 47

• Which of the following practices suggest cultural influences in dysmorphophobia?
  
  • a. piercing
  • b. foot binding
  • c. breast augmentation
  • d. all of the above
Question 48

• The most common pattern of mood disorder is:

  • a. unipolar depression.
  • b. bipolar disorder.
  • c. seasonal affective disorder.
  • d. anaclitic depression.
Answer 48

- The most common pattern of mood disorder is:
  - a. unipolar depression.
  - b. bipolar disorder.
  - c. seasonal affective disorder.
  - d. anaclitic depression.
Question 49

• Which does not describe a person experiencing mania?

• a. getting little sleep
• b. seeking constant excitement
• c. feeling pessimistic
• d. euphoric joy
Answer 49

• Which does not describe a person experiencing mania?
  
  • a. getting little sleep
  • b. seeking constant excitement
  • c. feeling pessimistic
  • d. euphoric joy
Question 50

• People with schizophrenia experience ____________, a loss of contact with reality.

• a. anxiety
• b. neurosis
• c. depression
• d. psychosis
Answer 50

- People with schizophrenia experience _____, a loss of contact with reality.

- a. anxiety
- b. neurosis
- c. depression
- d. psychosis
Question 51

- People with ___________ type of schizophrenia have an organized system of delusions and auditory hallucinations that may guide their lives.

  - a. disorganized
  - b. residual
  - c. paranoid
  - d. undifferentiated
Answer 51

• People with __________ type of schizophrenia have an organized system of delusions and auditory hallucinations that may guide their lives.

  • a. disorganized
  • b. residual
  • c. paranoid
  • d. undifferentiated
Question 52

• Which is not a category of schizophrenia symptoms?

• a. positive
• b. negative
• c. psychomotor
• d. neuromotor
Answer 52

• Which is not a category of schizophrenia symptoms?

• a. positive
• b. negative
• c. psychomotor
• d. neuromotor
Question 53

• People with _______________ believe their feelings, thoughts, and actions are being controlled by other people.

• a. loose associations
• b. delusions of reference
• c. delusions of control
• d. derailment
Answer 53

• People with _________________ believe their feelings, thoughts, and actions are being controlled by other people.

  • a. loose associations
  • b. delusions of reference
  • c. delusions of control
  • d. derailment
Question 54

• Many people with schizophrenia develop __________, ideas that they believe wholeheartedly but that have no basis in fact.

• a. illusions
• b. hallucinations
• c. delusions
• d. myths
Many people with schizophrenia develop ________, ideas that they believe wholeheartedly but that have no basis in fact.

- a. illusions
- b. hallucinations
- c. delusions
- d. myths
Question 55

• The discovery of ___________ revolutionized treatment for schizophrenia.

• a. milieu therapy
• b. antipsychotic drugs
• c. token economies
• d. leucotomy
The discovery of ____________ revolutionized treatment for schizophrenia.

- a. milieu therapy
- b. antipsychotic drugs
- c. token economies
- d. leucotomy
Question 56

• An inflexible pattern of inner experience and outward behavior is known as a:

  • a. character flaw.
  • b. character disorder.
  • c. personality disorder.
  • d. schizoaffective disorder.
Answer 56

• An inflexible pattern of inner experience and outward behavior is known as a:

  • a. character flaw.
  • b. character disorder.
  • c. personality disorder.
  • d. schizoaffective disorder.
Question 57

• The cluster of odd personality disorders consists of which personality disorders?

• a. paranoid, antisocial, borderline
• b. paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal
• c. antisocial, borderline, avoidant
• d. dependent, obsessive-compulsive, borderline
The cluster of odd personality disorders consists of which personality disorders?

- a. paranoid, antisocial, borderline
- b. paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal
- c. antisocial, borderline, avoidant
- d. dependent, obsessive-compulsive, borderline
Question 58

- People with _________ personality disorder display great instability, major shifts in mood, an unstable self-image, and impulsivity.

- a. narcissistic
- b. avoidant
- c. borderline
- d. obsessive-compulsive
Answer 58

• People with _________ personality disorder display great instability, major shifts in mood, an unstable self-image, and impulsivity.

• a. narcissistic
• b. avoidant
• c. borderline
• d. obsessive-compulsive
Question 59

- What is the primary distinction between the beliefs of someone with paranoid personality disorder and someone with paranoid schizophrenia?

  a. The beliefs of someone with paranoid personality disorder are usually delusional, while the beliefs of someone with paranoid schizophrenia are not.
  b. The beliefs of someone with paranoid personality disorder are not usually delusional, while the beliefs of someone with paranoid schizophrenia are.
  c. Both individuals will suffer from delusions, but only those with paranoid schizophrenia will suffer from bizarre delusions.
  d. The beliefs of both individuals are based on real encounters with others, and are accurate perceptions of the real world.
Answer 59

What is the primary distinction between the beliefs of someone with paranoid personality disorder and someone with paranoid schizophrenia?

- a. The beliefs of someone with paranoid personality disorder are usually delusional, while the beliefs of someone with paranoid schizophrenia are not.
- b. The beliefs of someone with paranoid personality disorder are not usually delusional, while the beliefs of someone with paranoid schizophrenia are.
- c. Both individuals will suffer from delusions, but only those with paranoid schizophrenia will suffer from bizarre delusions.
- d. The beliefs of both individuals are based on real encounters with others, and are accurate perceptions of the real world.
Question 60

• The cluster of dramatic personality disorders includes which of the following personality disorders.

• a. antisocial, borderline, and avoidant
• b. narcissistic, histrionic, paranoid, and obsessive-compulsive
• c. antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic
• d. antisocial, borderline, and schizotypal
The cluster of dramatic personality disorders includes which of the following personality disorders.

- a. antisocial, borderline, and avoidant
- b. narcissistic, histrionic, paranoid, and obsessive-compulsive
- c. antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic
- d. antisocial, borderline, and schizotypal
Question 61

- DSM-IV-TR stipulates that a person must be at least 18 years of age to receive the diagnosis of ___________ personality disorder.

- a. histrionic
- b. narcissistic
- c. antisocial
- d. obsessive-compulsive
Answer 61

- DSM-IV-TR stipulates that a person must be at least 18 years of age to receive the diagnosis of ____________ personality disorder.

- a. histrionic
- b. narcissistic
- c. antisocial
- d. obsessive-compulsive
Question 62

- People with ___________ personality disorder are sometimes described as psychopaths or sociopaths.

- a. borderline
- b. obsessive-compulsive
- c. antisocial
- d. narcissistic
Answer 62

• People with ____________ personality disorder are sometimes described as psychopaths or sociopaths.

• a. borderline
• b. obsessive-compulsive
• c. antisocial
• d. narcissistic
Question 63

• The cluster of anxious personality disorders includes avoidant, dependent, and ___________ personality disorders.

• a. paranoid
• b. antisocial
• c. histrionic
• d. obsessive-compulsive
The cluster of anxious personality disorders includes avoidant, dependent, and _________ personality disorders.

- a. paranoid
- b. antisocial
- c. histrionic
- d. obsessive-compulsive
Question 64

- Which of the following is not a problem with the DSM-IV-TR categories of personality disorders?

- a. some of the criteria used to diagnose personality disorders cannot be observed directly
- b. all of the personality disorders are seen more in men than in women, suggesting a bias in diagnostic criteria
- c. some personality disorders within a cluster, or even between clusters, may be very similar
- d. people with quite different personalities may qualify for the same personality disorder diagnosis
Answer 64

Which of the following is not a problem with the DSM-IV-TR categories of personality disorders?

- a. some of the criteria used to diagnose personality disorders can not be observed directly
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- c. some personality disorders within a cluster, or even between clusters, may be very similar
- d. people with quite different personalities may qualify for the same personality disorder diagnosis
Question 65

- The most accurate summary of the field of abnormal psychology at the present time is that clinical psychologists generally:
  - a. Accept one definition of abnormality, and practice one form of treatment.
  - b. Do not accept one definition of abnormality, but practice one form of treatment.
  - c. Accept one definition of abnormality, but practice more than one form of treatment.
  - d. Do not accept one definition of abnormality, and practice more than one form of treatment.
The most accurate summary of the field of abnormal psychology at the present time is that clinical psychologists generally:

a. Accept one definition of abnormality, and practice one form of treatment.

b. Do not accept one definition of abnormality, but practice one form of treatment.

c. Accept one definition of abnormality, but practice more than one form of treatment.

d. Do not accept one definition of abnormality, and practice more than one form of treatment.
Question 66

• A person who frequently experiences terror attacks, and goes to the emergency room complaining of shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, and feelings of impending death, although nothing is medically wrong is experiencing a(n):
  • a. generalized anxiety disorder.
  • b. phobia.
  • c. panic disorder.
  • d. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
Question 66

• A person who frequently experiences terror attacks, and goes to the emergency room complaining of shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, and feelings of impending death, although nothing is medically wrong is experiencing a(n):
  • a. generalized anxiety disorder.
  • b. phobia.
  • c. panic disorder.
  • d. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
Question 67

• A lasting and groundless fear of a specific object, activity, or situation is called a(n):
  • a. panic disorder.
  • b. phobia.
  • c. generalized anxiety disorder.
  • d. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
A lasting and groundless fear of a specific object, activity, or situation is called a(n):

- a. panic disorder.
- b. phobia.
- c. generalized anxiety disorder.
- d. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
Question 68

21) I am generally a calm, relaxed person. If you are generally a tense, excitable person, we differ in:

a. trait anxiety.

b. state anxiety.

c. situational anxiety.

d. content anxiety.
Answer 68

• 21) I am generally a calm, relaxed person. If you are generally a tense, excitable person, we differ in:
  • a. trait anxiety.
  • b. state anxiety.
  • c. situational anxiety.
  • d. content anxiety.
The term comorbidity means that:

a. one disorder may develop into another.
b. one disorder automatically implies the other.
c. two disorders may occur together in an individual.
d. the appearance of one disorder implies the disappearance of the one that preceded it.
The term comorbidity means that:

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Question 70

- The practice of trephination was probably used to:
  - a. Remove a part of the brain.
  - b. Relieve pressure on the brain.
  - c. Allow the release of evil spirits.
  - d. Restore the balance among the four humors.
Question 70

• The practice of trephination was probably used to:
  • a. Remove a part of the brain.
  • b. Relieve pressure on the brain.
  • c. Allow the release of evil spirits.
  • d. Restore the balance among the four humors.