Chapter 13: Psychological Disorders

Conceptions of Mental Illness: Yesterday and Today

1. Modern attempts to classify psychological disorders date back to _____ .
   a. Sigmund Freud
   b. Aristotle
   c. Emil Kraepelin
   d. the humanistic movement
   Answer c   % correct 39   a = 25 b = 31 c = 39 d = 5   *r* = .38

2. Which perspective was first used to explain abnormal behavior?
   a. mystical
   b. mythical
   c. medical
   d. psychoanalytic
   Answer a   % correct 52   a = 52 b = 33 c = 5 d = 10   *r* = .37

3. With which perspective on mental disorder is John Watson associated?
   a. behavioral
   b. biomedical
   c. psychodynamic
   d. sociological
   Answer a   % correct 76   a = 76 b = 3 c = 4 d = 17   *r* = .28

4. During the Middle Ages, bizarre behavior was commonly explained as due to _____ factors.
   a. behavioral
   b. biomedical
   c. sociological
   d. supernatural
   Answer d   % correct 95   a = 2 b = 0 c = 2 d = 95   *r* = .21

5. During the Middle Ages, abnormal behavior was frequently attributed to:
   a. unconscious processes.
   b. unbalanced bodily processes.
   c. social upheaval.
   d. demon possession.
   Answer d   % correct 83   a = 6 b = 4 c = 7 d = 83   *r* = .22

6. In the movie "The Exorcist," a Catholic priest performed religious rituals to cast out a demon that made a young girl act abnormally. This illustrates which perspective on the causes of abnormal behavior?
   a. mystical
   b. mythical
   c. medical
   d. psychoanalytic
   Answer a   % correct 58   a = 58 b = 29 c = 1 d = 12   *r* = .46

7. Thinking in a self-defeating, illogical, and unrealistic manner causes abnormal behavior, according to the _____ model.
   a. humanistic
   b. systems
   c. psychoanalytic
   d. cognitive
   Answer d   % correct 58   a = 14 b = 4 c = 25 d = 58   *r* = .39

8. According to the cognitive model of psychological disorders, maladaptive behavior is produced by:
   a. learning.
   b. a malfunction in sensory input.
   c. physical problems.
   d. irrational beliefs or attitudes.
   Answer d   % correct 58   a = 28 b = 13 c = 2 d = 58   *r* = .23

9. The _____ approach to psychological disorders explains mental illness in much the same way that we today explain physical illnesses.
   a. mystical
   b. medical
   c. learning
   d. systems
   Answer b   % correct 87   a = 2 b = 87 c = 8 d = 2   *r* = .43

10. Although most psychologists take into account all of the definitions of abnormal behavior, many give SPECIAL attention to which of the following considerations?
    a. maladjustment and personal distress dimensions
    b. the issue of control
    c. statistical definition
    d. cultural definition
    Answer a   % correct 64   a = 64 b = 8 c = 7 d = 21   *r* = .20

11. The learning approach to psychological disorders suggests that:
    a. we learn abnormal behaviors just as we learn other behaviors.
    b. what is learned cannot be unlearned.
    c. we must find the cause of a disorder before it can be treated.
    d. none of the above
    Answer a   % correct 52   a = 52 b = 0 c = 21 d = 27   *r* = .27

12. The _____ approach to psychological disorders suggests that we learn abnormal behaviors just as we learn other behaviors.
    a. cognitive
    b. rational
    c. motivation
    d. learning
    Answer d   % correct 44   a = 49 b = 6 c = 1 d = 44   *r* = .28

13. The behavioral model suggests that abnormal behavior is the result of _____.
    a. learning
    b. biology
    c. unconscious conflicts
    d. biochemical imbalances
    Answer a   % correct 61   a = 61 b = 2 c = 31 d = 6   *r* = .42

14. The cognitive model suggests that abnormal behavior results from _____.
    a. unconscious conflicts
    b. biochemical imbalances
    c. faulty reinforcement
    d. conscious mental processes
    Answer d   % correct 41   a = 32 b = 6 c = 19 d = 41   _r_ = .31

15. The biological model holds that abnormal behavior is related to _____.
    a. hereditary factors
    b. learning
    c. unconscious conflicts
    d. cognitive processes
    Answer a   % correct 82   a = 82 b = 4 c = 9 d = 5   _r_ = .30

16. Edith's strange behavior has led her daughter, Anne, to consider institutionalizing her. Edith's mother and grandmother were both institutionalized in their lifetimes and Anne has already sought psychiatric help. Edith's strange behavior BEST fits the _____ model of abnormality.
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. biological
    c. intrapersonal
    d. behavioral
    Answer b   % correct 95   a = 2 b = 95 c = 0 d = 3   _r_ = .21

17. It seems to Joanna that every time her son Daniel eats foods containing chemical dyes or additives, he gets into trouble or acts irrationally. When Joanna mentions this to her pediatrician, the doctor tells Joanna that Daniel's behavior fits the _____ model of abnormality.
    a. psychoanalytic
    b. biological
    c. intrapersonal
    d. behavioral
    Answer b   % correct 89   a = 1 b = 89 c = 1 d = 9   _r_ = .24

18. Dave's wife suggests that he talk to a doctor because of his crippling fear of heights. The doctor suggests that Dave's phobia is a learned disorder that can be unlearned with proper treatment. This view is typical of the _____ model of abnormality.
    a. biological
    b. cognitive
    c. behavioral
    d. psychoanalytic
    Answer c   % correct 57   a = 0 b = 28 c = 57 d = 15   _r_ = .22

19. Dave's mother suggests that he talk to a doctor because of his crippling feelings of inferiority. The doctor suggests that Dave's problem stems from internal processes such as unrealistic expectancies and negative thinking. This view is typical of the _____ model of abnormality.
    a. biological
    b. cognitive
    c. behavioral
    d. psychoanalytic
    Answer b   % correct 79   a = 3 b = 79 c = 7 d = 11   _r_ = .23

20. The DSM-IV-TR identifies dissociative identity disorder as
    a. panic disorder.
    b. dissociative identity disorder.
    c. dissociative fugue.
    d. schizophrenia.
    Answer b   % correct 82   a = 1 b = 82 c = 5 d = 13   *r* = .25

21. The DSM–IV-TR contains _____ axes.
    a. 2
    b. 4
    c. 5
    d. 6
    Answer c   % correct 85   a = 0 b = 10 c = 85 d = 5   *r* = .35

22. Axis 4 of the DSM–IV-TR attempts to rate the individual's level of _____.
    a. GAF (Global Assessment of Functions)
    b. stress
    c. "normality"
    d. life functioning (social)
    Answer b   % correct 73   a = 10 b = 73 c = 5 d = 11   *r* = .37

23. DSM-IV-TR classifies people along five axes and _____ disorders.
    a. interprets
    b. speculates on causes of
    c. describes symptoms of
    d. prescribes treatment for
    Answer c   % correct 75   a = 14 b = 6 c = 75 d = 5   *r* = .39

24. Which of the following statements about DSM–IV-TR is NOT true?
    a. It was developed by the American Psychiatric Association.
    b. It does not require extensive training to use it.
    c. The system is difficult to grasp.
    d. It says little about causes of disorders.
    Answer b   % correct 52   a = 2 b = 52 c = 29 d = 18   *r* = .26

25. The latest version of the classification system used by psychologists is:
    a. DSM II.
    b. DSM III.
    c. DSM-IV-TR.
    d. DSM IV.
    Answer c   % correct 92   a = 0 b = 1 c = 92 d = 6   *r* = .20

26. DSM–IV-TR is most helpful because:
    a. it includes treatments for each disorder.
    b. it allows the practitioner to determine the cause of the disorder.
    c. it allows disorders to be classified on five separate dimensions.
    d. a disorder can be determined with questionnaire data
    Answer c   % correct 64   a = 8 b = 13 c = 64 d = 15   *r* = .21

27. DSM-IV-TR was designed to provide a complete list of _____.
    a. treatment models
    b. health providers
    c. mental disorder
    d. innate predispositions
    Answer c   % correct 92   a = 3 b = 1 c = 92 d = 4   *r* = .20

28. DSM-IV-TR defines mental disorders according to _____.
    a. significant behavior patterns
    b. family histories
    c. various theoretical approaches
    d. causes of disruptive behavior patterns
    Answer a   % correct 75   a = 75 b = 0 c = 15 d = 10   *r* = .31

Anxiety Disorders: The Many Faces of Worry and Fear

29. Your aunt prefers to stay in her home and avoid public places and social situations. She would be diagnosed with
    a. agoraphobia.
    b. ailurophobia.
    c. cynophobia.
    d. specific phobia.
    Answer a   % correct 63   a = 63 b = 5 c = 3 d = 26   *r* = .33

30. A person who is constantly "on edge" and always apprehensive most likely suffers from
    a. phobic disorder.
    b. panic disorder.
    c. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
    d. generalized anxiety disorder.
    Answer d   % correct 75   a = 1 b = 15 c = 9 d = 75   *r* = .35

31. June often experiences episodes during which her heart rate accelerates by more than 50 beats per minute despite encountering no emergency. June suffers from
    a. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
    b. generalized anxiety disorder.
    c. acrophobia.
    d. panic disorder.
    Answer d   % correct 88   a = 0 b = 11 c = 1 d = 88   *r* = .23

32. Someone with "stage fright" might have a(n)
    a. particular phobia.
    b. environental phobia.
    c. specific phobia.
    d. social phobia.
    Answer d   % correct 76   a = 3 b = 1 c = 19 d = 76   *r* = .20

33. A severe anxiety reaction that takes place immediately, or very soon, after an extremely stressful event is known as _____.
    a. posttraumatic stress disorder
    b. generalized anxiety disorder
    c. panic disorder
    d. acute stress disorder
    Answer d   % correct 74   a = 9 b = 13 c = 4 d = 74   *r* = .20

34. Phobias, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and post-traumatic stress disorder are all types of _____ disorders.
    a. psychosomatic
    b. somatoform
    c. anxiety
    d. dissociative
    Answer c   % correct 86   a = 9 b = 2 c = 86 d = 3   *r* = .37

35. Harry has an intense, irrational fear of being in public places. He is probably suffering from _____.
    a. conversion reaction
    b. learned helplessness
    c. paranoia
    d. agoraphobia
    Answer d   % correct 82   a = 8 b = 7 c = 2 d = 82   *r* = .33

36. Martha vacuums the carpet in her living room 15 times a day. It is very likely that she is suffering from which of the following disorders?
    a. obsessive-compulsive
    b. conversion
    c. PTSD
    d. somatoform
    Answer a   % correct 95   a = 95 b = 2 c = 1 d = 1   *r* = .32

37. Which of the following statements about post-traumatic stress disorder is NOT true?
    a. There are recurrent dreams and nightmares.
    b. It is confined to Vietnam War veterans.
    c. Common feelings are pain, guilt, and fear.
    d. Concentration is impaired.
    Answer b   % correct 96   a = 0 b = 96 c = 2 d = 2   *r* = .29

38. Allen is in a constant state of dread. He has trouble sleeping, feels tense, and cannot concentrate. Allen will likely be diagnosed as which anxiety disorder?
    a. phobia
    b. generalized anxiety
    c. panic
    d. obsessive-compulsive
    Answer b   % correct 89   a = 2 b = 89 c = 8 d = 1   *r* = .33

39. A recurring irrational thought that cannot be controlled or banished from one's mind is called a/an _____.
    a. phobia
    b. obsession
    c. hypnagogic image
    d. compulsion
    Answer b   % correct 92   a = 1 b = 92 c = 6 d = 2   *r* = .32

40. Sudden, paralyzing episodes of fear describe which type of anxiety disorder?
    a. phobia
    b. generalized anxiety
    c. panic
    d. obsessive-compulsive
    Answer c   % correct 79   a = 16 b = 4 c = 79 d = 1   *r* = .41

41. Anxiety disorders run in families and are twice as common in _____ as in _____.
    a. males; females
    b. females; males
    c. adolescents; young adults
    d. male adolescents; female adolescents
    Answer b   % correct 87   a = 6 b = 87 c = 5 d = 2   *r* = .46

42. Destruction of one's home or community is MOST likely to result in which of the following?
    a. PTSD
    b. a phobia
    c. a panic disorder
    d. an obsession
    Answer a   % correct 76   a = 76 b = 0 c = 18 d = 6   *r* = .30

43. Re-experiencing a traumatic event long after the event is associated with _____ disorder.
    a. generalized anxiety
    b. panic
    c. phobic
    d. PTSD
    Answer d   % correct 88   a = 3 b = 4 c = 6 d = 88   *r* = .30

44. Which of the following is TRUE of phobics?
    a. They are below average in intelligence.
    b. Men are more likely to suffer from phobias than women.
    c. Phobics usually do not recognize the irrationality of their fear.
    d. Women are more likely to suffer from phobias than men.
    Answer d   % correct 70   a = 0 b = 3 c = 27 d = 70   *r* = .27

45. An irrational fear of an object or event is called a/an:
    a. phobia.
    b. compulsion.
    c. panic.
    d. obsession.
    Answer a   % correct 96   a = 96 b = 2 c = 1 d = 0   *r* = .24

46. An overwhelming desire to set fires is called a/an:
    a. obsession.
    b. phobia.
    c. compulsion.
    d. somatoform.
    Answer a   % correct 35   a = 35 b = 1 c = 63 d = 1   *r* = .28

47. In an obsessive-compulsive reaction, the _____ is the thought and the _____ is the action carrying out the thought.
    a. compulsion; obsession
    b. obsession; compulsion
    c. compulsion; panic
    d. obsession, anxiety
    Answer b   % correct 98   a = 0 b = 98 c = 1 d = 1   *r* = .38

48. Ritualistic behavior is associated with which of the following disorders?
    a. anxiety
    b. obsessive-compulsive
    c. somatoform
    d. conversion
    Answer b   % correct 73   a = 6 b = 73 c = 14 d = 7   *r* = .45

49. Thoughts that repeatedly intrude into consciousness against one's will are called:
    a. compulsions.
    b. loose associations.
    c. neologisms.
    d. obsessions.
    Answer d   % correct 84   a = 12 b = 2 c = 2 d = 84   *r* = .37

50. Acts that "must be done" are called:
    a. compulsions.
    b. obsessions.
    c. motor impulses.
    d. preservative impulses.
    Answer a   % correct 83   a = 83 b = 11 c = 5 d = 1   *r* = .24

51. Obsessions and compulsions:
    a. appear to be based on very different psychodynamics.
    b. always occur together.
    c. often occur together.
    d. rarely occur together.
    Answer c   % correct 71   a = 13 b = 9 c = 71 d = 7   *r* = .22

52. An obsession is:
    a. a recurring irrational thought which you cannot put out of your mind.
    b. a behavior which you cannot control.
    c. an inability to control your emotions.
    d. a and b
    Answer a   % correct 69   a = 69 b = 2 c = 1 d = 28   *r* = .49

53. A(n) _____ is an irrational behavior which you cannot control.
    a. compulsion
    b. obsession
    c. regression
    d. depression
    Answer a   % correct 88   a = 88 b = 11 c = 0 d = 1   *r* = .27

54. A compulsion is:
    a. a recurring irrational thought which you cannot put out of your mind.
    b. a behavior that you cannot control.
    c. an inability to express your emotions.
    d. all of the above
    Answer b   % correct 77   a = 7 b = 77 c = 0 d = 16   *r* = .36

55. Involuntary ideas that keep recurring despite the person's efforts to stop them are called _____.
    a. compulsions
    b. obsessions
    c. impulses
    d. panic attacks
    Answer b   % correct 68   a = 21 b = 68 c = 8 d = 3   *r* = .35

56. A repetitive, ritualistic behavior that a person feels driven to perform is called a(n) _____.
    a. compulsion
    b. obsession
    c. impulse
    d. delusion
    Answer a   % correct 83   a = 83 b = 11 c = 3 d = 2   *r* = .25

57. An intense, paralyzing fear of a specific object, person, situation, or thing in the absence of any real danger is a _____.
    a. panic disorder
    b. phobic disorder
    c. conversion reaction
    d. compulsive disorder
    Answer b   % correct 87   a = 13 b = 87 c = 0 d = 0   *r* = .28

58. Arlene has an intense, irrational fear of flying in airplanes. She is probably suffering from a _____.
    a. somatoform disorder
    b. neurotic depression
    c. phobic disorder
    d. conversion reaction
    Answer c   % correct 95   a = 3 b = 0 c = 95 d = 2   *r* = .31

59. Harry has an intense, irrational fear of being in public places. He is probably suffering from _____.
    a. goraphobia
    b. paranoia
    c. learned helplessness
    d. conversion reaction
    Answer a   % correct 91   a = 91 b = 8 c = 1 d = 0   *r* = .32

60. Fears of snakes, thunderstorms, darkness, and water are classified as _____ phobias.
    a. simple
    b. primary
    c. social
    d. innate
    Answer a   % correct 90   a = 90 b = 8 c = 0 d = 1   *r* = .22

61. Most psychoanalytic theorists believe that anxiety disorders are the result of _____.
    a. unconscious conflict
    b. learned helplessness
    c. lack of reinforcement
    d. primary drives
    Answer a   % correct 55   a = 55 b = 20 c = 18 d = 7   *r* = .35

62. A young boy is attacked by a large dog. He is now terribly afraid of all large dogs. His phobia of dogs is BEST explained by _____ theory.
    a. behavior
    b. psychoanalytic
    c. psychobiological
    d. humanistic
    Answer a   % correct 49   a = 49 b = 41 c = 1 d = 9   *r* = .34

63. Feeling fearful but not knowing why is characteristic of _____.
    a. phobias
    b. anxiety disorders
    c. dissociative neurosis
    d. amnesia
    Answer b   % correct 59   a = 22 b = 59 c = 18 d = 1   *r* = .22

64. The clearest examples of anxiety disorders are _____.
    a. compulsions
    b. phobias
    c. panic attacks
    d. obsessions
    Answer c   % correct 65   a = 6 b = 26 c = 65 d = 2   *r* = .20

65. Darcy is sitting at her desk in her office one day when she is, without warning, overcome by feelings of intense fear, losing control of herself. Her terror is so great that all she can do is sit at her desk shaking and crying. Nothing she was doing at the time would seem to have caused such an episode. Her symptoms most resemble _____.
    a. phobic disorder
    b. posttraumatic stress
    c. panic attack
    d. affective disorder
    Answer c   % correct 75   a = 3 b = 13 c = 75 d = 9   *r* = .44

Mood Disorders

66. Last month Pam was giddy, impulsive, and talkative; this month she is sad, silent, and almost motionless. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?
    a. severe depression
    b. anxiety disorder
    c. somatoform disorder
    d. bipolar disorder
    Answer d   % correct 85   a = 11 b = 2 c = 1 d = 85   *r* = .34

67. A person who suffers from bipolar disorder alternates between
    a. depression and mania.
    b. depression and schizophrenia.
    c. mania and schizophrenia.
    d. anxiety and mania.
    Answer a   % correct 94   a = 94 b = 3 c = 2 d = 1   *r* = .42

68. While Sid is sitting at his desk at work an image of harming his young son pops into his mind. Each time this occurs, he touches all four corners of his desk in a particular order. Sid probably suffers from
    a. generalized anxiety disorder.
    b. agoraphobia.
    c. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
    d. panic disorder.
    Answer c   % correct 85   a = 7 b = 7 c = 85 d = 1   *r* = .44

69. Which of the following people is most likely to commit suicide?
    a. an elderly white male
    b. an adolescent white male
    c. an elderly African-American male
    d. an adolescent African-American male
    Answer a   % correct 71   a = 71 b = 20 c = 5 d = 5   *r* = .31

70. An episode of intense sadness that may last for several months is called _____.
    a. bipolar disorder
    b. hypomania
    c. major depressive disorder
    d. dysthymia
    Answer c   % correct 93   a = 3 b = 0 c = 93 d = 3   *r* = .27

71. An affective disorder that includes both depression and mania is known as _____ disorder.
    a. bipolar
    b. dual process
    c. histrionic
    d. obsessive-compulsive
    Answer a   % correct 98   a = 98 b = 1 c = 0 d = 1   *r* = .34

72. If a person's comments and behaviors suggest that he or she might be thinking about suicide, asking direct questions about suicide:
    a. will only put ideas in the person's head.
    b. should only be done by professionals.
    c. should be followed by a call to a suicide prevention centers if the answers raise more concern about suicide.
    d. will usually prevent suicide.
    Answer c   % correct 80   a = 2 b = 5 c = 80 d = 13   *r* = .32

73. Abnormally high energy level, distractibility, increased sex drive, and positive self-image are MOST associated with which of the following disorders?
    a. schizophrenia
    b. mania
    c. depression
    d. bipolar
    Answer b   % correct 89   a = 2 b = 89 c = 1 d = 8   *r* = .28

74. Learned helplessness is a possible explanation for which disorder?
    a. dissociative
    b. dissociative identity disorder
    c. depression
    d. anxiety
    Answer c   % correct 62   a = 23 b = 5 c = 62 d = 10   *r* = .25

75. John's behavior appears normal, then he becomes depressed and hyperactivity follows. He would likely be diagnosed as having which disorder?
    a. mania
    b. schizophrenia
    c. bipolar
    d. depressive
    Answer c   % correct 80   a = 7 b = 8 c = 80 d = 5   *r* = .33

76. High energy level, distractibility, increased sex drive, and positive self image are MOST associated with which of the following disorders?
    a. schizophrenia
    b. mania
    c. depression
    d. bipolar
    Answer b   % correct 83   a = 2 b = 83 c = 0 d = 15   *r* = .29

77. Which of the following is a mood disorder?
    a. obsessive-compulsive disorder
    b. dissociative identity disorder
    c. narcissistic personality disorder
    d. bipolar disorder
    Answer d   % correct 76   a = 7 b = 8 c = 10 d = 76   *r* = .44

78. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of depression?
    a. hallucinations
    b. loss of appetite
    c. inability to sleep properly
    d. self-blame
    Answer a   % correct 96   a = 96 b = 2 c = 2 d = 1   *r* = .21

79. The term _____ refers to the tendency of some persons to reliably become depressed during the winter months.
    a. seasonal affective disorder
    b. cold weather blues
    c. Christmas depression syndrome
    d. short-day affective disorder
    Answer a   % correct 94   a = 94 b = 0 c = 1 d = 5   *r* = .20

80. The most common psychological disorder is:
    a. phobia.
    b. schizophrenia.
    c. depression.
    d. mania.
    Answer c   % correct 70   a = 24 b = 5 c = 70 d = 0   *r* = .23

81. Depression is:
    a. always accompanied by a manic state.
    b. equally common among men and women.
    c. a type of psychosis.
    d. the most common psychological disorder.
    Answer d   % correct 89   a = 0 b = 6 c = 5 d = 89   *r* = .21

82. An affective disorder that includes both depression and mania is known as _____ disorder.
    a. histrionic
    b. bipolar
    c. dual process
    d. obsessive-compulsive
    Answer b   % correct 95   a = 2 b = 95 c = 2 d = 1   *r* = .28

83. Psychoanalytic theorists believe that depression stems from _____.
    a. genetic predisposition
    b. a poor self-image
    c. anger turned inward
    d. reaction-formation
    Answer c   % correct 49   a = 4 b = 34 c = 49 d = 13   *r* = .38

84. Biological theorists note that there is strong evidence that _____ play an important role in depression.
    a. secondary motives
    b. environmental cues
    c. primary drives
    d. genetic factors
    Answer d   % correct 76   a = 1 b = 22 c = 1 d = 76   *r* = .21

Personality and Dissociative Disorders: The Disrupted and Divided Self

85. The police found a man wandering through the downtown area. The man was disheveled and seemed to be in a daze. When the police asked the man for his name, he seemed bewildered. A search of missing persons reports revealed he had been reported missing three months ago in a town more than 700 miles away. The man is most likely suffering from
    a. dissociative identity disorder.
    b. schizophrenia.
    c. generalized anxiety disorder.
    d. dissociative fugue.
    Answer d   % correct 66   a = 25 b = 7 c = 1 d = 66   *r* = .41

86. Disorders in which part of a person's personality is separated from the rest and the person cannot reassemble the pieces are known as _____ disorders.
    a. schizophrenic
    b. dissociative
    c. affective
    d. somatoform
    Answer b   % correct 88   a = 7 b = 88 c = 0 d = 5   *r* = .48

87. Which of the following is NOT an anxiety disorder?
    a. conversion disorder
    b. obsessive-compulsive disorder
    c. posttraumatic stress disorder
    d. a phobia
    Answer a   % correct 88   a = 88 b = 3 c = 4 d = 3   *r* = .38

88. Found in a dazed condition at the local shopping center, "John Doe" could not remember who he was or where he came from. After an investigation, authorities found that he lived over two thousand miles away. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
    a. organic amnesia
    b. psychogenic fugue
    c. dissociative identity disorder
    d. disorganized schizophrenia
    Answer b   % correct 71   a = 25 b = 71 c = 1 d = 3   *r* = .51

89. Which of the following is a dissociative disorder?
    a. phobia
    b. fugue
    c. hypochondriasis
    d. conversion
    Answer b   % correct 73   a = 1 b = 73 c = 17 d = 9   *r* = .51

90. The famous story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is an example of which disorder?
    a. depression
    b. dissociative
    c. phobic
    d. sexual dysfunction
    Answer b   % correct 91   a = 2 b = 91 c = 5 d = 2   *r* = .23

91. Dissociative identity disorder is an example of which disorder?
    a. schizophrenia
    b. dissociative
    c. personality
    d. depression
    Answer b   % correct 69   a = 17 b = 69 c = 14 d = 0   *r* = .59

92. A person who loses her memory and wanders away from home may be experiencing:
    a. fugue.
    b. generalized anxiety.
    c. depression.
    d. dissociative identity disorder.
    Answer a   % correct 92   a = 92 b = 4 c = 1 d = 3   *r* = .30

93. The condition in which someone forgets his/her identity and takes on a new identity in a new location is classified as a:
    a. psychogenic amnesia.
    b. a fugue state.
    c. catatonic schizophrenia.
    d. paranoid schizophrenia.
    Answer b   % correct 75   a = 20 b = 75 c = 4 d = 1   *r* = .29

94. Which of the following is classified as a dissociative disorder?
    a. obsessive-compulsive disorder
    b. dissociative identity disorder
    c. narcissistic personality disorder
    d. bipolar disorder
    Answer b   % correct 77   a = 14 b = 77 c = 3 d = 5   *r* = .37

95. The _____ disorder involves physically fleeing from one's usual home or niche.
    a. amnesia
    b. conversion
    c. obsessive-compulsive
    d. fugue
    Answer d   % correct 82   a = 6 b = 6 c = 6 d = 82   *r* = .36

96. The multiple-personality disorder is:
    a. a form of psychosis.
    b. quite rare.
    c. a phenomenon unique to England.
    d. not a formal diagnostic label.
    Answer b   % correct 50   a = 44 b = 50 c = 1 d = 5   *r* = .48

97. Sue was picked up by a state trooper walking along a highway. She had no idea who she was or where she
    came from. She may be having a:
    a. manic disorder.
    b. generalized anxiety disorder.
    c. psychogenic fugue.
    d. schizophrenia.
    Answer c   % correct 96   a = 0 b = 4 c = 96 d = 0   *r* = .34

98. Disorders in which part of a person's personality is separated from the rest and the person can't reassemble
    the pieces are known as _____ disorders.
    a. affective
    b. somatoform
    c. dissociative
    d. schizophrenic
    Answer c   % correct 78   a = 4 b = 3 c = 78 d = 15   *r* = .23

99. After being passed up for a promotion and then getting into a heated argument with his son, a man
    disappears. He shows up two weeks later in another town with no memory of who he is or how he got there.
    He is suffering from a(n) _____.
    a. affective disorder
    b. somatoform disorder
    c. dissociative disorder
    d. schizophrenic disorder
    Answer c   % correct 76   a = 5 b = 13 c = 76 d = 6   *r* = .32

100. After going to a doctor complaining about memory loss, Jeff is told that under hypnosis, several distinct
    personalities emerged from his mind. Each personality is unique, with a name and separate memories. Jeff
    has a(n) _____ disorder.
    a. affective
    b. somatoform
    c. dissociative
    d. schizophrenic
    Answer c   % correct 75   a = 4 b = 4 c = 75 d = 17   *r* = .45

The Enigma of Schizophrenia

101. A patient in a mental hospital exhibits disordered thinking, perceptual abnormalities, unusual emotions, and suspiciousness. This person is probably suffering from
   a. schizophrenia.
   b. bipolar disorder.
   c. passive-aggressive personality.
   d. a dissociative disorder.
   Answer a   % correct 86   a = 86 b = 2 c = 3 d = 9   *r* = .35

102. The belief that you are a special agent for the Intergalactic Supernova is an example of a
   a. loose association.
   b. neologism.
   c. delusion.
   d. negative symptom.
   Answer c   % correct 94   a = 3 b = 1 c = 94 d = 2   *r* = .19

103. During an interview, a patient says he has frequently seen a hand come out of the bathroom sink to grab a bar of soap. The psychologist who is conducting the interview most likely writes that the patient presents evidence of
   a. delusions.
   b. loose associations.
   c. negative symptoms.
   d. hallucinations.
   Answer d   % correct 98   a = 2 b = 0 c = 0 d = 98   *r* = .14

104. What are the two major categories of the symptoms of schizophrenia?
   a. acute and chronic
   b. negative and positive
   c. affect and ambivalence
   d. primary and secondary
   Answer b   % correct 69   a = 21 b = 69 c = 2 d = 8   *r* = .46

105. _____ schizophrenia is characterized by giggling, grimacing, and frantic gesturing.
   a. Paranoid
   b. Catatonic
   c. Undifferentiated
   d. Disorganized
   Answer d   % correct 75   a = 7 b = 7 c = 11 d = 75   *r* = .39

106. False sensory perceptions that often take the form of hearing voices are called _____.
   a. hallucinations
   b. obsessions
   c. delusions
   d. compulsions
   Answer a   % correct 83   a = 83 b = 1 c = 15 d = 1   *r* = .28

107. Jane maintains a rigid posture, rarely communicates, and is unresponsive to stimulation. Jane would likely be diagnosed as which type of schizophrenia?
    a. disorganized
    b. catatonic
    c. paranoid
    d. undifferentiated
    Answer b   % correct 73   a = 2 b = 73 c = 11 d = 15   *r* = .31

108. Nancy smells smoke when there is no fire. This is an example of:
    a. a delusion.
    b. a hallucination.
    c. paranoia.
    d. olfactory inhibition.
    Answer b   % correct 52   a = 31 b = 52 c = 15 d = 2   *r* = .42

109. Which of the following is considered the most severe psychological disorder?
    a. antisocial personality
    b. schizophrenia
    c. depression
    d. bipolar
    Answer b   % correct 74   a = 14 b = 74 c = 11 d = 1   *r* = .22

110. Tom's speech makes no sense. He acts childlike and giggles for no apparent reason. Tom would likely be diagnosed as which type of schizophrenia?
    a. disorganized
    b. catatonic
    c. paranoid
    d. undifferentiated
    Answer a   % correct 71   a = 71 b = 20 c = 2 d = 7   *r* = .49

111. Excessive amounts of dopamine in the brain have been proposed as a cause of:
    a. schizophrenia.
    b. manic-depression.
    c. antisocial personality.
    d. paraphilia.
    Answer a   % correct 87   a = 87 b = 9 c = 1 d = 2   *r* = .32

112. Of the following, which would provide the strongest evidence for a genetic component to schizophrenia?
    a. a higher concordance rate for fraternal twins than for other siblings
    b. a higher concordance rate for fraternal twins than for identical twins
    c. a high concordance rate among identical twins raised apart
    d. a high concordance rate among the general population
    Answer c   % correct 78   a = 11 b = 4 c = 78 d = 6   *r* = .44

113. All of the following are sub types of schizophrenia except:
    a. catatonic.
    b. disorganized.
    c. dissociative identity disorder.
    d. paranoid.
    Answer c   % correct 72   a = 8 b = 11 c = 72 d = 9   *r* = .57

114. Annette talks to her pet elephant, which no one else can see. Annette is having a:
    a. hallucination.
    b. delusion.
    c. clang association.
    d. neologism.
    Answer a   % correct 87   a = 87 b = 11 c = 2 d = 0   *r* = .27

115. A schizophrenic characterized by alternating periods of mute immobility and excited motor activity is referred to as a(n):
    a. disorganized schizophrenic.
    b. undifferentiated schizophrenic.
    c. paranoid schizophrenic.
    d. catatonic schizophrenic.
    Answer d   % correct 90   a = 2 b = 2 c = 6 d = 90   *r* = .27

116. A severely disturbed patient seems to speak in tongues, has a well developed system of delusions of persecution, and is often aggressive and argumentative toward hospital staff. What's the likely diagnosis?
    a. paranoid schizophrenia
    b. catatonic schizophrenia
    c. disorganized schizophrenia
    d. undifferentiated schizophrenia
    Answer a   % correct 50   a = 50 b = 18 c = 20 d = 12   *r* = .21

117. The substance known as _____ has been implicated in the development of schizophrenic symptoms.
    a. melatonin
    b. norepinephrine
    c. serotonin
    d. dopamine
    Answer d   % correct 75   a = 2 b = 16 c = 7 d = 75   *r* = .35

118. Delusions and hallucinations are associated with:
    a. somatoform disorders.
    b. mania.
    c. conversion hysteria.
    d. schizophrenia.
    Answer d   % correct 94   a = 5 b = 1 c = 0 d = 94   *r* = .26

119. Which of the following theories can be used to explain the cause of schizophrenia?
    a. biological
    b. learning
    c. cognitive
    d. all of the above
    Answer   d   % correct 59   a = 35   b = 2 c = 4 d = 59   *r* = .22

120. False sensory perceptions that most often take the form of hearing voices are called _____.
    a. delusions
    b. obsessions
    c. hallucinations
    d. compulsions
    Answer c   % correct 84   a = 15 b = 1 c = 84 d = 0   *r* = .32

121. False beliefs about reality with no factual basis are known as _____.
    a. delusions
    b. obsessions
    c. hallucinations
    d. compulsions
    Answer a   % correct 92   a = 92 b = 1 c = 6 d = 1   *r* = .37

122. Nick was admitted to a mental institution because he heard voices talking to him that no one else could hear, and he saw demons attacking him, though no one else could see anything near him. Nick's symptoms are known as _____.
    a. delusions
    b. obsessions
    c. hallucinations
    d. compulsions
    Answer c   % correct 89   a = 9 b = 1 c = 89 d = 1   *r* = .27

123. Nick was admitted to a mental institution because he claimed he was the king of an alien race that would soon return to earth to dominate mankind. He claimed to be in constant communication with these aliens and helping to plan for their return. His symptoms are known as _____.
    a. delusions
    b. obsessions
    c. hallucinations
    d. compulsions
    Answer a   % correct 88   a = 88 b = 0 c = 12 d = 0   *r* = .36

124. People who act impulsively, don't tolerate frustration, want their desires satisfied immediately, fail to develop emotional attachments, and show no remorse would be diagnosed with what personality disorder?
    a. narcissistic
    b. antisocial
    c. histrionic
    d. schizotypal
    Answer b   % correct 48   a = 31 b = 48 c = 11 d = 9   *r* = .33

125. A personality disorder characterized by marked instability in self-image, mood, and interpersonal relationships is _____ personality disorder.
    a. histrionic
    b. antisocial
    c. narcissistic
    d. borderline
    Answer d   % correct 46   a = 12 b = 36 c = 4 d = 46   *r* = .41

126. Which of the following best describes the antisocial personality?
    a. low intelligence
    b. lack of remorse or guilt
    c. depression
    d. paranoid schizophrenic tendencies
    Answer b   % correct 64   a = 0 b = 64 c = 16 d = 20   *r* = .57

127. Which of the following statements about antisocial personality is TRUE?
    a. It is a relatively rare disorder.
    b. People with antisocial personalities seek professional help because their distress level is high.
    c. It is more common in women than in men.
    d. It is a relatively common disorder.
    Answer d   % correct 52   a = 34 b = 5 c = 9 d = 52   *r* = .20

128. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of the antisocial personality disorder?
    a. incapable of forming close relationships
    b. no guilt or remorse
    c. manipulative and insincere
    d. low intelligence
    Answer d   % correct 93   a = 1 b = 4 c = 2 d = 93   *r* = .28

129. What individual is most likely to come into conflict with the law because of his/her disregard for social rules and unwillingness to restrain his/her impulses?
    a. paranoid schizophrenic
    b. dissociative identity disorder
    c. antisocial personality
    d. bipolar disorder
    Answer c   % correct 80   a = 11 b = 6 c = 80 d = 3   *r* = .40

130. Which characteristic best describes an antisocial personality?
    a. low intelligence
    b. lack of remorse or guilt
    c. depression
    d. a and b
    Answer b   % correct 79   a = 0 b = 79 c = 8 d = 13   *r* = .42