

1. According to the authors of your textbook, the definition of a psychological disorder is associated with
- stress.
  - impaired functioning.
  - culturally expected responses.
  - psychotic symptoms.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
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2. A psychological dysfunction refers to
- a breakdown in cognitive functioning.
  - a breakdown in emotional functioning.
  - a breakdown in behavioral functioning.
  - any of these.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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3. Regarding the definition of abnormality, it is correct to state that
- it is difficult to define “normal” and “abnormal.”
  - abnormality depends solely on subjective distress.
  - the definition is universal across cultures.
  - the criteria differ depending on whether the individual has a psychological disorder or a psychological dysfunction.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

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4. The criterion that a particular behavior be atypical or not culturally expected is insufficient to define abnormality because
- behavior that occurs infrequently is considered abnormal in every culture.
  - the atypical behavior must also cause harm or impairment to be considered abnormal.
  - behaviors vary very little from one individual to another within each culture.
  - many people behave in ways that deviate from the average, but this doesn't mean that they have a disorder.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

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5. A male college student begins feeling sad and lonely. Although still able to go to classes and work at his job, he finds himself feeling down much of the time and worries about what is happening to him. Which part of the definition of abnormality applies to his situation?
- Personal distress
  - Cultural factors
  - Impaired functioning
  - Violation of societal norms

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

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6. Mark has dyed his hair purple. Although his friends like the color, his older aunts have been giving him strange looks. Mark is applying for jobs and has not yet had any job offers. He suspects that potential employers are not taking him seriously because of his hair color. Which part of abnormality applies to Mark's employment situation?
- Personal Distress
  - Cultural Factors
  - Impaired Functioning
  - Violation of Social Norms

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

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7. Talking loudly and smoking is more appropriate in an Egyptian movie theatre than an American one. This illustrates which norm?
- Personal Distress
  - Cultural Factor
  - Impaired Functioning
  - Violation of Social Norms

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
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8. Which of the following is true:
- There is clear consensus on the definition of mental health disease.
  - There is no clear consensus on the definition of disease but there is a clear definition of mental health disorder.
  - The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) never changes its definitions.
  - The DSM is based on prototypes or symptoms and examples of the phenomenon in question.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** OTHER: TYPE: Applied  
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9. Which of the following degrees is earned by a psychiatrist?

- a. Ph.D.
- b. Ed.D.
- c. M.D.
- d. Psy.D.

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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10. With which of the following terminal degrees can you practice therapy?

- a. Master's degree in business administration
- b. Bachelor's degree in psychology
- c. Ph.D. in psychology with additional licensing requirements
- d. Ph.D. in non-profit management

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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11. Rocky Starr is a male rocker who wears outlandish makeup and women's clothing when performing on stage. This behavior is considered
- more abnormal than that of an accountant who starts to do so because rockstars are supposed to be very masculine.
  - less abnormal than that of an accountant who starts to do so because it is consistent with his professional success.
  - less abnormal than that of an accountant who starts to do so because its more common to see a rockstar in makeup.
  - just as abnormal as that of an accountant who starts to do so because abnormality is defined by the individual himself.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
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12. The prototype of a disorder reflects \_\_\_\_\_ as described in DSM-5.
- its history and prognosis
  - its biological underpinnings
  - the causes of pathology
  - the "typical" profile and diagnostic criteria

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
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13. The scientific study of psychological disorders is called
- a. psychopathology.
  - b. psychoanalysis.
  - c. pseudoscience.
  - d. parapsychology.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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14. Dr. Simons is studying learning behavior in rats. What is likely her main field of study?
- a. Behaviorism
  - b. Oedipal theory
  - c. Psychiatry
  - d. Humanistic Psychology

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

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15. Why is the biological theoretical model considered a newer field of study than the psychological theoretical model?
- Brain scans can tell us about brain structure.
  - The field of genetics is relatively young.
  - We have more powerful microscopes than we have had in the past.
  - All of the above are true.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

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16. Dr. Smith is interested in how separation anxiety changes over time from childhood to adolescence in the general population. What is his main field of study?
- Oedipal theory
  - Behaviorism
  - Child psychopathology
  - Developmental psychology

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

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17. All of the following are ways in which mental health professionals might function as scientist-practitioners EXCEPT
- analyzing their own motivations and reasons for helping people with psychological problems.
  - evaluating their own assessments and treatments for effectiveness.
  - conducting research leading to new information about mental disorders and their treatments.
  - using the most current diagnostic and treatment procedures.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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18. Tameka, having earned her master's degree, has begun treating disorders and concentrating on family problems. Tameka is probably a(n)
- psychiatric social worker.
  - family therapist.
  - psychiatric nurse.
  - mental health counselor.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

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19. Statistical data are often relevant when discussing psychological disorders. For example, a researcher might want to know how many new cases of depression are diagnosed each year, a figure called the \_\_ of the disorder.
- prevalence
  - incidence
  - recurrence
  - ratio

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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20. Psychological disorders can be described as following a typical course or individual pattern. For example, schizophrenia follows a chronic course. On the other hand, mood disorders, including depression, follow a(n) course.
- episodic
  - acute
  - cyclic
  - insidious

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
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21. If a psychological disorder is said to have an acute onset, it means that the symptoms developed
- a. suddenly.
  - b. atypically.
  - c. gradually.
  - d. following a period of recovery.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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22. When 20-year-old Larry was first diagnosed with schizophrenia, his family wanted to know if and how the disorder would progress and how it would affect him in the future. In medical terms, the family wanted to know Larry's
- a. diagnosis.
  - b. prognosis.
  - c. pathophysiology.
  - d. disease etiology.

**ANSWER:** b

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.1a - Identify basic biological, psychological, and social components of behavioral explanations (e.g., inferences, observations, operational definitions, interpretation)

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

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23. At various times in history, in an attempt to explain problematic, irrational behavior, humans have focused on supernatural causes that include
- witchcraft.
  - demons and evil spirits.
  - the moon and stars.
  - all of the above.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

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24. Throughout history, all of these theoretical models have been used to primarily explain our behavior, thinking and emotions EXCEPT
- psychological.
  - biological.
  - supernatural.
  - physical.

**ANSWER:** b

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 2:24 AM

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25. Toward the end of the 14th century and continuing into the 15th, the causes of “madness” were generally attributed to
- toxins in the blood.
  - religious delusions.
  - brain disease.
  - demons and witches.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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26. Which of the following accurately describes the attitudes of the Catholic Church toward mentally ill people during the turbulent political and religious events of the 14th and 15th centuries?
- They were considered to be suffering from religious delusions and were cared for by members of the church communities.
  - They were seen as possessed by evil spirits and blamed for all misfortunes.
  - They were regarded as basically good individuals who were not responsible for their abnormal behavior.
  - They were provided with medical treatments and sometimes hospitalized because mental illness was regarded as equivalent to physical illness.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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27. During the Middle Ages, as well as at other times, mentally ill people were sometimes forced to undergo the religious ritual called exorcism. This was in order to
- cure the mental illness by making the individual more religious.
  - build up muscle strength and make the person healthier.
  - rid the individual's body of evil spirits.
  - prove that the person was not a witch.

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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28. Sigmund Freud proposed that many physical complaints suffered by young women
- were a form of divine punishment.
  - reflected stress placed upon them by society.
  - resulted from the "conversion" of sexual fantasies into socially acceptable outlets.
  - resulted from the rise in feminism.

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

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29. In the late 19th century, John P. Grey and his colleagues
- discovered the first cure for schizophrenia.
  - ironically reduced interest in treating mental patients.
  - changed the field of psychological research largely into a biological science.
  - created the first humane treatment facilities for mentally ill patients.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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30. DSM-5, an updated version of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, was published in
- 1994.
  - 2000.
  - 2002.
  - 2013.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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31. Research about psychological disorders falls into three basic categories. Which is NOT one of these categories?
- Analysis
  - Description
  - Causation (etiology)
  - Treatment and outcomes

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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32. The authors describe an example of conditioning in which cancer patients develop a negative reaction to a variety of people and things associated with their chemotherapy treatments. The phenomenon is called
- generalized conditioning.
  - stimulus generalization.
  - variety stimulus.
  - stimulus discrimination.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Understanding Psychopathology  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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33. One hot and humid night, one of your friends suggests doing some really crazy things. You look up at the sky and say, "It must be the full moon." Your statement reflects the concept from which the word \_\_\_ is derived.
- lunatic
  - idiot
  - maniac
  - psychopath

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Supernatural Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
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34. Induced vomiting was a 17th century treatment for depression. As described in *Anatomy of Melancholy* (1621), this could be accomplished in part by eating
- a. raw meat.
  - b. ice.
  - c. coal.
  - d. tobacco.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Supernatural Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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35. You are listening to old musical tunes, including “My Melancholy Baby.” Your friends are impressed when you tell them that “melancholic,” referring to a depressive personality, derives from a Greek word meaning
- a. blood.
  - b. phlegm.
  - c. yellow bile.
  - d. black bile.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
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36. According to Hippocrates' humoral theory, the "choleric" personality is

- a. hot-tempered.
- b. easygoing.
- c. kind.
- d. cheap.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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37. Based on Hippocrates' humoral theory, "sanguine" describes a person who is

- a. pessimistic.
- b. pale.
- c. cheerful.
- d. humorous.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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38. Bloodletting, a treatment devised centuries ago to restore the balance of humors, was accomplished with the use of
- needles.
  - leeches.
  - tourniquets.
  - bacteria.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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39. In ancient Greece, a woman suffering from “hysteria” might be told that her condition could be cured by
- marriage.
  - pregnancy.
  - therapy.
  - divorce.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
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40. In ancient Greece, some “humoral excesses” thought to be causing psychological disorders were treated by
- increasing or decreasing the person’s exposure to heat, dryness, moisture, or cold.
  - herbal remedies.
  - decreasing both caloric and liquid intake.
  - lowering the person’s body temperature for extended periods of time.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:08 AM

41. In keeping with an accepted treatment for mental illness in the 14th century, a physician treating King Charles VI of France had him moved to the countryside in order to
- have him closer to a hospital that treated mental illness
  - keep him away from his family.
  - restore the balance in his humors.
  - cure him of hysteria.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:08 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:10 AM

42. In an attempt to rid the body of the excessive humors thought to be causing psychological disorders, physicians throughout history have used treatments such as
- bloodletting.
  - induced seizures.
  - exorcism.
  - drilling through the skull.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:10 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:11 AM

43. The concept of hysteria, which traditionally meant physical symptoms for which no organic pathology could be found, is now associated with which DSM-5 classification?
- a. Anxiety disorders
  - b. Borderline personality disorder
  - c. Premenstrual symptom disorder
  - d. Somatic symptom disorder

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:11 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:13 AM

44. The traditional tendency to stigmatize women as “hysterical” derived from Hippocrates’ concept of
- a. the “wandering womb.”
  - b. an “incompetent cervix.”
  - c. “penis envy.”
  - d. “pelvic dysfunction.”

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:13 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:14 AM

45. The term “hysteria” derives from the Greek *hysteron*, which means
- a. vagina.
  - b. uterus.
  - c. penis.
  - d. libido.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:15 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:16 AM

46. The first significant supporting evidence for a biological cause of a mental disorder was the 19th century discovery that the psychotic disorder called *general paresis* was caused by the same bacterial microorganism that causes
- a. malaria.
  - b. Alzheimer’s disease.
  - c. syphilis.
  - d. The common cold.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:16 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:17 AM

47. In the 19th century, John Grey, a well-known American psychiatrist, believed that mental illness was due to
- psychological factors.
  - physical causes.
  - social/environmental influences.
  - unknown influences.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:18 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:20 AM

48. Moral Therapy focuses on:
- Social contact
  - Interpersonal contact
  - Teaching within holy books
  - a and b are correct

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Perspective  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:20 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:22 AM

49. In the 1950s, the first effective drugs for severe psychotic disorders were developed in a systematic way. Before that time, all of the following were used to treat psychosis EXCEPT
- opium.
  - neuroleptics.
  - herbal medicine.
  - moral therapy.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:22 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:23 AM

50. In the 1800s, an important research and clinical publication read by psychiatrists in the United States was titled
- Case Studies in Mental Illness.*
  - American Journal of Madness.*
  - American Journal of Insanity.*
  - Lunatics in America.*

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:27 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:30 AM



51. With the discovery of the major tranquilizers called \_\_, it became possible to control psychotic symptoms, including hallucinations, delusions, and aggressiveness.
- a. neuroleptics
  - b. benzodiazepines
  - c. bromides
  - d. opiates

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:30 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:39 PM

52. Benzodiazepines, or “minor” tranquilizers such as Valium and Librium, are effective in reducing the symptoms of
- a. depression.
  - b. anxiety.
  - c. schizophrenia.
  - d. hysteria.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:49 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:40 PM

53. In the late 1800s, the emphasis on a biological cause of mental disorder ironically resulted in reduced interest in treatments for mental patients because it was thought that
- physicians should devote more time to the physically ill.
  - patients would improve more rapidly if they were not hospitalized.
  - the hospital staff was not adequately trained to administer new treatments.
  - mental illness due to brain pathology was incurable.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Biological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.b - Recognize major historical events, theoretical perspectives, and figures in psychology and their link to trends in contemporary research  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:52 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:53 AM

54. In contrast to the asylums of the early 18th century, the psychosocial approach called “moral therapy” advocated all of the following EXCEPT
- restraint and seclusion.
  - normal social interaction.
  - individual attention from the hospital staff.
  - lectures on interesting subjects for hospitalized patients.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** 1  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:53 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:55 AM

55. After Philippe Pinel systematically introduced moral therapy as a treatment in mental hospitals in France, a similar type of treatment was first established in a U.S. hospital by
- Benjamin Rush.
  - William Tuke.
  - Joseph von Medina.
  - Manfred Sakel.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:55 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:56 AM

56. After the mid 1800s, moral therapy declined as a treatment for the mentally ill in the United States because
- the number of patients in mental institutions also declined.
  - immigrants caused an increase in the mental hospital population.
  - the number of people available to staff mental hospitals increased.
  - new biologically based treatments became available.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 4:57 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 4:59 AM

57.

You have been asked to give a report on the mental hygiene movement and its foremost crusader, Dorothea Dix, who campaigned for more humane treatment of the insane. After mentioning all of her accomplishments, you note the unforeseen consequence of her efforts, namely,

- a. a decrease in the number of mental patients in institutions, forcing many to close.
- b. an increase in the number of mental patients, resulting in insufficient staff to care for them.
- c. a change from custodial care to moral therapy for institutionalized patients.
- d. more patients receiving psychotherapy and fewer receiving medication.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:00 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:03 AM

58. Anton Mesmer, an early 18th century physician, purported to be affecting cures in patients by unblocking their flow of a bodily fluid he called “animal magnetism.” In fact, any effectiveness of his methods was actually due to

- a. undetectable magnetic fields.
- b. chemically induced humoral balance.
- c. mental telepathy.
- d. the power of suggestion.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:03 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:04 AM

59. \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated that some techniques of mesmerism were effective with several psychological disorders.

- a. Philippe Pinel
- b. Anton Mesmer
- c. Sigmund Freud
- d. Jean-Martin Charcot

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:05 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:06 AM

60.

Which of the following accurately describes the patients of Freud and Breuer after they received hypnotherapy for their psychological disorders?

- a. Feelings of relief and improvement
- b. Decreased emotionality while in the hypnotic state
- c. Accurate posthypnotic recall
- d. Increased understanding of the causes of their psychological disorder

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:06 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:08 AM

61. Realizing that patients were often unaware of material previously recalled under hypnosis, Breuer and Freud hypothesized the existence of psychopathology, \_\_\_\_\_, a concept considered one of the most important developments in the history of
- neurosis
  - the unconscious mind
  - the Electra complex
  - catharsis

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:16 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:45 PM

62. In using hypnosis to treat patients with psychological disorders, Freud discovered
- that it is therapeutic to recall and relive emotionally traumatic events.
  - that patients are unable to process emotionally charged information.
  - that hypnosis is less effective than mesmerism.
  - the existence of conscious memories.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:20 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:22 AM

63. In the classic case of Anna O. in 1895, neurologist Josef Breuer treated her “hysterical” symptoms by using
- psychoanalysis.
  - hypnosis.
  - faith healing.
  - the placebo effect.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:22 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:25 AM

64. Which of the following is NOT included as part of Freud’s structure of the mind?
- Id
  - Psyche
  - Superego
  - Ego

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:25 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:26 AM

65. The superego is to morality as the id is to:
- pleasure principle
  - rational thought
  - mediating conflict
  - the ego

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:26 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:28 AM

66. In Freudian theory, “libido” and “thanatos” represent the two basic but opposing drives of
- life and death.
  - sex and celibacy.
  - good and evil.
  - pleasure and pain.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:29 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:30 AM

67. You have just read a newspaper article about a savage rape and murder. You wonder how someone could commit such a horrible crime. Then you recall from your study of Freudian theory that according to Freud, anyone could be a killer or rapist if \_\_\_\_ impulses are not well controlled.
- egoistic
  - phallic
  - id
  - mesmeric

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:30 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:31 AM



68. Although Freud conceptualized the libido as the life energy within the id, many people think of it as the
- death instinct.
  - sex drive.
  - conscience.
  - Oedipal conflict.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:31 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:33 AM

69. According to psychoanalytic theory, the \_\_\_\_\_ develops early in life to insure that we can adapt to the demands of the real world while still finding ways to meet our basic needs.
- ego
  - superego
  - libido
  - ideal self

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:33 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 5:35 AM

70. According to psychoanalytic theory, the id operates on the “pleasure principle,” which means that it
- a. pays particular attention to social rules and regulations.
  - b. thinks in an unemotional, logical, and rational manner.
  - c. is sexual, aggressive, selfish, and envious.
  - d. utilizes secondary process thinking.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:35 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:46 PM

71. When Johnny wanted a cookie before dinner, he thought about just going and taking one without permission. However, after thinking about it, he decided to get permission from his mom. Johnny was operating according to the \_\_\_\_\_ principle.
- a. pleasure
  - b. reality
  - c. moral
  - d. Oedipal

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.d - Describe the value and limitation of using theories to explain behavioral phenomena  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 5:40 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:46 PM

72. A classmate in your psychology course is worried about the selfish and sometimes dangerous drives of his id and wonders if it will make him commit crimes. You respond by saying that
- each of us also develops an ego to help us behave more realistically.
  - id fantasies actually reflect the opposite of what you really want and believe.
  - scientists disproved Freud's theories a long time ago.
  - since id impulses are usually part of the unconsciousness, they do not manifest in real behaviors.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:12 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:14 AM

73. According to psychoanalytic theory, the role of the ego involves
- counteracting the aggressive and sexual drives of the id.
  - maximizing pleasure and reducing tension.
  - mediating conflict between the id and the superego.
  - utilizing fantasy and primary process thinking.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:14 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:16 AM

74. According to psychoanalytic theory, the conflicts between the id and the superego often lead to feelings of
- a. anxiety.
  - b. desire.
  - c. depression.
  - d. anger.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:17 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:18 AM

75. According to Freudian theory, anxiety is a signal for the ego to marshal its defense mechanisms, which function as
- a. reality-based actions.
  - b. unconscious protective processes.
  - c. conscious efforts to maintain control.
  - d. primitive emotional responses.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:19 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:20 AM

76. All of the following are examples of defense mechanisms according to psychoanalytic theory EXCEPT
- a. adaptation.
  - b. displacement.
  - c. repression.
  - d. projection.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:22 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:25 AM

77. In which of the following defense mechanisms does an individual unconsciously block disturbing wishes, thoughts or experiences from awareness?
- a. Rationalization
  - b. Reaction formation
  - c. Repression
  - d. Displacement

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:26 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:27 AM

78. In which of the following defense mechanisms does an individual falsely attribute his or her own unacceptable feelings, impulses, or thoughts to another person?
- a. Denial
  - b. Projection
  - c. Displacement
  - d. Sublimation

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:27 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 6:29 AM

79. Mrs. B received a very poor rating by her supervisor, who had been constantly criticizing her in front of her coworkers. When she got home, her kids ran up to greet her, all talking at once. Mrs. B responded by yelling, "Leave me alone! Can't you see I'm tired?" According to psychoanalytic theory, this is an example of the defense mechanism known as
- a. displacement.
  - b. projection.
  - c. repression.
  - d. rationalization.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 6:30 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 7:09 AM

80.

Sally feels that Jane takes advantage of their friendship. Today Jane asked Sally to run an errand for her, even though Jane had time to do it herself. Rather than confront Jane, Sally runs the errand and feels resentful. Sally's behavior suggests she is

- a. histrionic.
- b. avoidant.
- c. paranoid.
- d. avoidant.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 7:09 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 7:13 AM

81. A 4-year-old girl sucks her thumb, a teenager binges on food, and an adult woman bites her fingernails. According to the Freudian theory of psychosexual development, all three are fixated at the \_\_\_ stage.

- a. oral
- b. anal
- c. phallic
- d. genital

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:41 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:42 PM

82. The Oedipus complex, the psychosexual conflict that occurs at the phallic stage of development, is characterized by a 3- to 5-year-old boy who
- represses his need for genital self-stimulation.
  - loves his mother but has feelings of anger and envy toward his father.
  - loves his father but has feelings of anger and envy toward his mother.
  - fantasizes about tragic Greek heroes.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:42 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:44 PM

83. According to Sigmund Freud, the Electra complex, the psychosexual conflict that occurs at the phallic stage of development in girls, is characterized by
- castration anxiety.
  - Oedipal conflicts.
  - penis envy.
  - latency lust.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:44 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:45 PM



84. Borderline personality disorder, in which some behavior “borders” on being out of touch with reality, was first associated with the ideas of
- Otto Kernberg.
  - Sigmund Freud.
  - Alfred Adler.
  - Carl Jung.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:45 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:50 PM

85. In their theories about human nature, psychoanalysts Carl Jung and Alfred Adler both
- regarded human nature as possessing many negative qualities.
  - were completely analogous to Freud’s ideas.
  - believed that there were no barriers to the internal and external growth of the individual.
  - emphasized a strong drive toward individual self-actualization.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:50 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:51 PM

86. Severe internal conflicts that produce a lot of anxiety or other emotions can trigger self-defeating defensive processes or symptoms such as
- a. acute and posttraumatic stress symptoms.
  - b. depression or bipolar symptoms.
  - c. phobic or obsessive symptoms.
  - d. suicidal or aggressive symptoms.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:52 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:56 PM

87. In Erik Erikson's theory of lifespan development, an individual reaches the mature stage when he or she is about \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- a. 55
  - b. 65
  - c. 75
  - d. 85

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:56 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/6/2016 11:58 PM

88. Which of the following is an accurate statement about “stage” theories of development?
- a. In Freudian theory, sexual arousal and interest occur during the latency stage.
  - b. In Erikson’s theory, development occurs across the lifespan.
  - c. In Freudian theory, intrapsychic conflicts are resolved in early childhood.
  - d. In Fromm’s theory, culture and society influence personality.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/6/2016 11:59 PM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:00 AM

89. In psychoanalytic psychotherapy, it is important for patients to
- a. keep their thoughts and feelings to themselves.
  - b. make eye contact with the psychoanalyst.
  - c. describe the content of their dreams to the analyst.
  - d. remain in a horizontal posture to induce emotional processing.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:00 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:01 AM

90. Psychodynamic psychotherapy differs from classical (Freudian) psychoanalysis in that it
- a. emphasizes the goal of personality reconstruction.
  - b. requires a long-term commitment on the part of the person being analyzed.
  - c. focuses on social and interpersonal issues.
  - d. considers past experiences important.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:01 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:03 AM

91. The concepts of “self-actualizing” and “the hierarchy of needs” are most closely associated with the theories of
- Abraham Maslow.
  - Carl Rogers.
  - Carl Jung.
  - Melanie Klein.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:04 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:09 AM

92. Which of the following is NOT associated with the humanistic theories of Carl Rogers?
- Unconditional positive regard
  - Hierarchy of needs
  - Empathy
  - Person-centered therapy

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:09 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:10 AM

93. Humanistic therapists regard \_\_\_\_\_ as the single most positive influence in facilitating human growth.
- therapist interpretation of patient verbalizations
  - relationships (including the therapeutic relationship)
  - self-esteem
  - intellectual and moral development

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:11 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:12 AM

94. The systematic development of a scientific approach to psychopathology is represented by
- a. humanistic psychology.
  - b. psychoanalysis.
  - c. Jungian psychology.
  - d. the behavioral model.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:13 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:14 AM

95. Which scientist felt that that psychology should not use introspection or other unquantifiable methods and is considered the founder of behaviorism?
- a. Edward Titchener
  - b. B.F. Skinner
  - c. John Watson
  - d. Ivan Pavlov

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/7/2016 12:14 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/7/2016 12:18 AM

96. Someone you know has been having a lot of difficulty because of irrational fears. Knowing that you are studying abnormal psychology, this person asks if you know of an effective and well-established treatment. You advise her that \_\_\_\_\_, based on the mid-20th century work of Joseph Wolpe, is a successful anxiety reduction procedure.
- a. systematic desensitization
  - b. person centered therapy
  - c. exorcism
  - d. aversive conditioning

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 1:54 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 1:55 AM

97. Which well-known behavioral scientist was the author of *The Behavior of Organisms* (1938) and *Walden Two* (1948)?
- a. John Watson
  - b. Ivan Pavlov
  - c. B.F. Skinner
  - d. Edward L. Thorndike

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.d - Describe the value and limitation of using theories to explain behavioral phenomena  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 1:56 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 1:57 AM

98. Ivan Pavlov, a Russian physiologist, based his theories of conditioning on the results of experiments he conducted on
- humans.
  - pigeons.
  - rats.
  - dogs.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 1:57 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 1:58 AM

99. Mustafa was bitten by a dog when he was 5 years old. Now he is afraid of any dog he sees. His fear of dog is a(n)
- unconditioned stimulus.
  - unconditioned response.
  - conditioned stimulus.
  - conditioned response.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 1:59 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:47 PM

100. In the process of self-actualizing, emphasized in humanistic psychology, individuals
- adopt a conditioned response to a variety of stimuli.
  - direct their own course of therapy under the guidance of a counselor.
  - strive to achieve their highest potential against life's obstacles.
  - achieve a complete and almost unqualified acceptance of their own dysfunctions.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** The Psychological Tradition  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:01 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:02 AM

101. The continual interaction of biological, psychological, and social influences and their effect on behavior is considered
- sociocultural.
  - psychobiological/biopsychological.
  - systematic.
  - multidimensional and integrative.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Integrative Approach  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:02 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:04 AM

102. A patient arrives in your office with a severe fear of spiders. You treat this patient by gradually introducing her to snake images, snake toys, and eventually live snakes in order to show her that nothing bad happened in the presence of these objects. You are using the therapeutic technique called
- cognitive therapy.
  - systematic desensitization.
  - operant conditioning.
  - multidimensional therapy.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Integrative Approach  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:06 AM



103. You just adopted a puppy and want to teach it to fetch the newspaper. What approach would B. F. Skinner advise you to take?
- Punish the puppy each time it does not fetch the paper.
  - Give the puppy a treat each time it gets a little closer to fetching perfectly.
  - Give the puppy a treat each time it fetches perfectly and not otherwise.
  - Be patient and understand that behavior shaping occurs naturally over developmental stages.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Integrative Approach  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:07 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:08 AM

104. According to the definition of personality disorder, only individuals who show \_\_\_\_\_ patterns of maladaptive behavior should be diagnosed with a personality disorder.
- suicidal
  - the most severe
  - relatively permanent
  - highly variable

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:08 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:49 PM

105. All of the following are necessary conditions for the diagnosis of a personality disorder EXCEPT
- a. patient feelings of distress.
  - b. pervasive pattern of behavior.
  - c. maladaptive functioning.
  - d. chronicity

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:32 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:33 AM

106. The gender difference in the diagnosis of histrionic personality disorder has been criticized for
- a. reflecting society's inherent bias.
  - b. not reflecting enough of the differences between men and women.
  - c. being psychologists' plot to undermine their female colleagues.
  - d. all of the above.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:34 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:35 AM

107. Lu believes that he is being tracked by the FBI because he is a telepathy experiment “set loose,” and he hears messages and instructions from others from the same experiment. What disorder would he most likely have?
- a. Schizotypal personality disorder
  - b. Schizoid personality disorder
  - c. Paranoid personality disorder
  - d. Schizophrenia

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:35 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:36 AM

108. Unlike schizophrenia or an eating disorder, personality disorders can be viewed as disorders of
- a. biology rather than learning.
  - b. learning rather than disease.
  - c. degree rather than kind.
  - d. functioning rather than disease.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:36 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:38 AM

109. Clinicians who view personality disorders as extremes of normal personality rather than as \_\_\_\_\_ have criticized the way the DSM classifies personality disorders.
- a. medical conditions
  - b. biologically based traits
  - c. separate categories of disorders
  - d. impaired functioning

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:38 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:50 PM

110. Some have proposed that the personality disorders be replaced or supplemented by a dimensional model in which individuals would be rated on a series of personality dimensions as well as a categorical diagnosis. It is believed that this would have advantages over a purely categorical system. Which of the following would be such an advantage?
- a. It would retain more information about each individual.
  - b. It would be more flexible.
  - c. It would avoid arbitrary decisions involved in assignment to a diagnostic category.
  - d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**NOTES:** NEW  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:39 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:41 AM

111. The five-factor model of personality includes all of the following as personality dimensions EXCEPT
- expressiveness.
  - extroversion.
  - conscientiousness.
  - agreeableness

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:41 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:43 AM

112. What is one advantage of the categorical system over the dimensional system when it comes to classifying and diagnosing personality disorders?
- Convenience
  - Accuracy
  - Communicability
  - It is better as a prognostic tool

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:43 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:44 AM

113. DSM-IV-TR divides personality disorders into \_\_\_\_\_ distinct clusters.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 4

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:45 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:46 AM

114. DSM-5 personality disorders are grouped into three clusters. Which of the following most accurately represents the three clusters?

- a. Odd or eccentric; dangerous or inconsistent; shy, uncommunicative, or withdrawn
- b. Shy, uncommunicative, or withdrawn; anxious or fearful; dangerous or inconsistent
- c. Shy or withdrawn; dramatic, emotional, or erratic; bizarre or thought-disordered
- d. Odd or eccentric; dramatic, emotional, or erratic; anxious or fearful

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:46 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:52 PM

115. In the world, the prevalence of personality disorders is estimated to be approximately \_\_\_\_\_ percent.

- a. 0.5
- b. 2
- c. 6
- d. 11

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:49 AM

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116. The characteristic features of personality disorders tend to develop with

- a. rapid onset in late adolescence
- b. gradual onset in adulthood.
- c. rapid onset in adulthood.
- d. onset in childhood that is difficult to pinpoint.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:52 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:54 AM

117. According to your textbook, the main reason that we do not have sufficient research examining the development of personality disorders is that
- many individuals do not seek treatment in the early phases of these disorders.
  - there is insufficient research funding for these disorders, due to relative lack of public awareness.
  - sophisticated research methods are necessary to study disorders that are so ingrained in personality.
  - all of these are cited as key contributors to the lack of sufficient research.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:54 AM

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118. The Scientific Method is:
- interdisciplinary
  - useful in studying personality disorders
  - can study normal and abnormal behaviors
  - all of the above

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** The Present: The Scientific Method and an Integrative Approach

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 2:56 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 2:57 AM



119. Research suggests that the gender differences observed in the prevalence of many personality disorders may be due to
- genetic differences.
  - gender-specific learned behavior patterns.
  - gender bias on the part of the diagnosing clinician.
  - cultural scripts that dictate the type of disordered behavior appropriate for each gender.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:00 AM  
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120. A woman demonstrating a high degree of Western “stereotypical female” traits might well be diagnosed with histrionic personality disorder. Which of the following would probably occur if a man demonstrated very stereotypical masculine traits?
- He would be diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder.
  - He would be diagnosed with histrionic personality disorder.
  - He would be diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder.
  - He probably would not be diagnosed with any personality disorder.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:02 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:03 AM

121. The diagnosis of more than one personality disorder in an individual patient is
- a. common.
  - b. impossible unless the person suffers from dissociative identity disorder..
  - c. rare.
  - d. only possible for personality disorders in the same DSM-5 cluster.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:03 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:04 AM

122. Gender differences observed in the prevalence of many personality disorders may be due to
- a. tolerance of behavior in a culture.
  - b. differences in help-seeking behavior.
  - c. gender bias on the part of the diagnosing clinician.
  - d. all of the above.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** An Overview of Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**NOTES:** NEW  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:06 AM

123. Max is always sure that others are trying to harm him. His perception that the world is a threatening place impacts most of his life. Most likely, Max would be diagnosed with the personality disorder called
- histrionic.
  - avoidant.
  - paranoid.
  - antisocial.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:06 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:07 AM

124. An individual requesting treatment at a mental health clinic keeps talking about how gangsters are “out to get him.” Before diagnosing paranoid personality disorder, we must determine whether
- his fears are justified.
  - his family life is stable.
  - he has ever attempted suicide..
  - he avoids socialization.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:08 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:09 AM

125. The language barrier of refugees from other countries and people with hearing impairments may make these individuals particularly susceptible to
- histrionic personality disorder.
  - paranoid personality disorder.
  - schizotypal personality disorder.
  - schizoid personality disorder.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:09 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:10 AM

126. You are waiting to board a plane when you hear that the flight has been delayed due to a passing thunderstorm. The man sitting next to you says, "Passing thunderstorm, sure! That's Jim again, he's been doing everything to make me miss this meeting because he's trying to get me fired!" Of the following, this statement would be most consistent with

\_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.

- avoidant
- histrionic
- borderline
- paranoid

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:10 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:12 AM

127. One of the greatest challenges for any therapist treating an individual with paranoid personality disorder is in
- understanding the patient's belief system.
  - earning the patient's trust.
  - convincing the patient to talk about his or her beliefs.
  - getting the patient to speak clearly.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:12 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:13 AM

128. The data regarding treatment outcome for individuals with paranoid personality disorder
- indicate clients do not remain in therapy long enough for treatment success.
  - suggest that treatment can only be successful if the patient remains in therapy for a minimum of one year.
  - indicate that cognitive therapy is effective in most cases.
  - demonstrate that strict behavioral approaches are effective.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:13 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:14 AM

129. Theo is quite a loner. He walks to class by himself, does not talk to anyone, and appears indifferent to other people. It is clear that Theo neither desires nor enjoys closeness with others. He does not act in any obviously unusual ways, nor does he appear to possess strange beliefs about the world. Of the following personality disorders, Theo appears to be
- avoidant.
  - antisocial.
  - schizotypal.
  - schizoid.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:15 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:17 AM

130. An individual who goes through life as a loner with no motivation to interact with others but with relatively normal behavior and beliefs is likely to be diagnosed with \_\_\_ personality disorder.
- histrionic
  - narcissistic
  - schizoid
  - paranoid

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:17 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:18 AM

131. One prevalent outcome for individuals with schizoid personality disorder is
- a. homelessness.
  - b. drug abuse.
  - c. eating disorders.
  - d. anxiety.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:18 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:20 AM

132. According to the DSM-5, cluster A groups which of the following personality disorders?
- a. Borderline, compulsive, psychotic
  - b. Paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal
  - c. Avoidant, dependent, obsessive-compulsive
  - d. Antisocial, histrionic, narcissistic

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:20 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:21 AM

133. Patients diagnosed with schizoid personality disorder
- a. often request treatment and generally make progress quickly.
  - b. often request treatment but generally make little progress.
  - c. rarely request treatment except in response to a crisis.
  - d. rarely request treatment but generally make progress quickly while in therapy.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:22 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:23 AM

134. Individuals who are socially isolated, behave in ways that seem unusual, tend to be suspicious, and have odd beliefs are generally diagnosed with \_ personality disorder.
- a. schizotypal
  - b. schizoid
  - c. paranoid
  - d. multiple

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:23 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:24 AM



135. Individuals who have “ideas of reference” but who sense that these beliefs are probably unrealistic are generally diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. schizotypal
  - b. paranoid
  - c. antisocial
  - d. histrionic

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:24 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:26 AM

136. According to the textbook, a possible cause of schizotypal personality disorder is
- a. genetic.
  - b. environmental.
  - c. brain abnormalities.
  - d. all of the above

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**NOTES:** NEW

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:26 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:27 AM

137. Hideki has been diagnosed with schizotypal personality disorder and has begun psychotherapy. Since he is willing to undergo a combined treatment approach, the result
- a. is excellent since most patients seeking treatment eventually are symptom free.
  - b. may be a reduction in symptoms or postponement of schizophrenia.
  - c. is excellent only if he is willing to take medication.
  - d. is poor since most patients go on to develop schizophrenia.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:27 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:29 AM

138. The personality disorder that shares many similar symptoms with schizophrenia is
- a. schizoid.
  - b. paranoid.
  - c. borderline.
  - d. schizotypal.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:29 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:30 AM

139. According to the textbook, the most likely cause of schizotypal personality disorder is

- a. poor parenting.
- b. social modeling.
- c. biological.
- d. isolation during childhood.

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:30 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:32 AM

140. As many as 30 to 50% of the individuals with schizotypal personality disorder who request clinical help also meet the criteria for

- a. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- b. substance disorder.
- c. anorexia.
- d. major depressive disorder.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster A Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:32 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:33 AM

141. Marie has a history of being arrested for arson and shows no remorse for her destructive actions; Marion has a perfect legal record, but often manipulates her friends to get what she wants and doesn't feel guilt when she hurts their feelings. Marie most likely has \_\_\_\_\_, while Marion most likely has \_\_\_\_\_.
- schizoid personality disorder; antisocial personality disorder
  - antisocial personality disorder; schizoid personality disorder
  - psychopathy; antisocial personality disorder
  - antisocial personality disorder; psychopathy

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:33 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:35 AM

142. Steve steals money from his friends and family, lies to get what he wants, and often hurts others with no sign of guilt or remorse. Steve would most likely be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- paranoid
  - histrionic
  - antisocial
  - narcissistic

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:35 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:36 AM

143. The most accurate statement regarding antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy is that they
- a. are similar in almost every way except that psychopaths are criminals.
  - b. completely different populations.
  - c. overlap in some features but not all.
  - d. are just different names for the same features.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:39 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:40 AM

144. With which of the following personality disorders is the term psychopath closely associated?
- a. Schizotypal
  - b. Schizoid
  - c. Paranoid
  - d. Antisocial

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:49 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:50 AM

145. One difference between a psychopath and a person with antisocial personality disorder is that \_\_\_\_\_ are used in diagnosing the psychopath, but are used to diagnose antisocial personality disorder.
- a. personality traits; observable behaviors
  - b. observable behaviors; personality traits
  - c. clinical judgments; objective test scores
  - d. medical criteria; psychological assessments

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:50 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:53 PM

146. An adult diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder is most likely to have met the criteria for \_\_\_\_\_ as a child.
- a. autism
  - b. conduct disorder
  - c. a learning disability
  - d. Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:56 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:54 PM

147. Rob is a 13-year-old boy who has been repeatedly arrested for theft and assault. In addition to shoplifting and other theft, he has been caught stealing money from his parents' wallets and his young sister's piggy bank. Rob shows no guilt or remorse for the many ways that he hurts others. Rob's current diagnosis is most likely
- antisocial personality disorder.
  - attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.
  - conduct disorder.
  - narcissistic personality disorder.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:57 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 3:58 AM

148. The research examining the cause of antisocial personality disorder suggests that
- the primary cause is genetics.
  - genetics and environment interact to cause the disorder.
  - the primary cause is poor parenting.
  - there is no evidence of either a genetic or environmental cause.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 3:59 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:00 AM

149. According to the DSM-5, cluster B groups which of the following personality disorders?

- a. Borderline, compulsive, psychotic
- b. Paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal
- c. Avoidant, dependent, obsessive-compulsive
- d. Antisocial, histrionic, narcissistic

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:00 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:03 AM

150. Which of the following are the two major theories that have been proposed to explain antisocial personality disorder?

- a. Underarousal and fearlessness
- b. Underarousal and shamelessness
- c. Overarousal and fearlessness
- d. Overarousal and shamelessness

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.a(3) - Read and summarize general ideas and conclusions from psychological sources accurately

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:03 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:04 AM



151. Which of the following prevention strategies looks promising for children who are at risk for later antisocial personality disorder?
- a. A training program for parents of toddlers (ages 1½ to 2½ years)
  - b. A program for families with a high degree of family dysfunction
  - c. A program for families where at least one parent has a history of antisocial personality disorder
  - d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**NOTES:** NEW  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:04 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:06 AM

152. According to the underarousal hypothesis, individuals with antisocial personality disorder may engage in their characteristic behaviors as a way to
- a. deal with their fears.
  - b. provide a level of stimulation that most of us receive from more typical behaviors.
  - c. provide a sense of relief from the feelings of depression that they experience when they are not highly aroused.
  - d. reduce the generally high level of arousal that they feel.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.a(3) - Read and summarize general ideas and conclusions from psychological sources accurately  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:06 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:07 AM

153. The concept of the fearlessness hypothesis of antisocial personality disorder is that individuals with this disorder
- a. learn to avoid punishment.
  - b. have an underactive cortex.
  - c. under-react to the threat of punishment
  - d. have brain damage that inhibits their ability to understand the implications of their actions.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:07 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:08 AM

154. One prominent theory of antisocial personality disorder suggests that the behaviors are caused by an imbalance between the brain's
- a. behavioral inhibition system and fight-or-flight system.
  - b. fight-or-flight system and reward system.
  - c. cortical stimulation system and behavioral inhibition system.
  - d. behavioral inhibition system and reward system.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.2.a(3) - Read and summarize general ideas and conclusions from psychological sources accurately  
**OTHER:** TYPE:Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:09 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:10 AM

155. If you had absolutely no concept or fear of the consequences of your actions (for yourself or others) and were overly motivated by pleasing yourself, you might behave like a person with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. antisocial
  - b. narcissistic
  - c. histrionic
  - d. schizotypal

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE:Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:10 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:11 AM

156. Some research with psychopaths suggests that these individuals are
- a. more likely to quit trying as soon as failure appears imminent.
  - b. less likely to attempt difficult goals.
  - c. more likely to keep trying even though failure is certain.
  - d. less likely to be motivated towards a goal.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:11 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:12 AM

157. One of the contributing factors in the developmental history of individuals with antisocial personality disorder appears to be that their parents were more likely to have utilized
- firm discipline.
  - inconsistent discipline.
  - an overly protective parenting style.
  - physical discipline.

**ANSWER:** b

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:13 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:14 AM

158. The criminal behavior of those diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder tends to
- continue to increase throughout the lifespan.
  - increase dramatically at about age 30.
  - decline significantly around age 40.
  - remain stable throughout the lifespan.

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:14 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:15 AM

159. One of the major problems with treating people with personality disorders is
- they rarely identify themselves as needing treatment.
  - research suggests that the disorders are almost entirely based in biology and therefore difficult to treat interpersonally..
  - personality disorders are so rare that there is very little research on their treatment.
  - they are extremely unpredictable and difficult to manage in therapy sessions.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**NOTES:** NEW  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:16 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:17 AM

160. Which of the following is an accurate statement regarding the treatment of antisocial personality disorder and related antisocial behaviors?
- Patients are generally willing participants in their therapy.
  - Most patients refer themselves for treatment because they recognize that they have a problem.
  - There has been greater success in reducing antisocial behavior in children than in adults.
  - Therapy is successful in about half of the cases treated.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:17 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:18 AM

161. According to the DSM-5, the features of antisocial personality disorder include
- a. instances of physical cruelty to animals.
  - b. an attitude of entitlement toward fulfilling expectations.
  - c. a demonstrated impulsivity or failure to plan ahead.
  - d. episodes of inappropriate, intense anger.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:19 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:20 AM

162. Lenny is 25 years old and has had multiple arrests for assaults, theft, and drug use. He has hurt strangers, friends, and family and has never shown any remorse or regret. Following his last arrest, Lenny met with a social worker who told him about antisocial personality disorder; he is now convinced that that is “what’s wrong” with him. Lenny recently went to a local community mental health center and asked to be treated by a psychotherapist. The problem with this story is that
- a. individuals with antisocial personality disorder do not generally seek treatment.
  - b. Lenny has misdiagnosed himself, since his behaviors are more typical of conduct disorder.
  - c. the drug use does not fit the pattern of antisocial personality disorder.
  - d. the description does not fit any known personality disorder.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:20 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:21 AM

163. Which of the following statements is true about borderline personality disorder?
- a. It is observed in every culture and seen in about 5% of the population.
  - b. Emotional dysfunction is one of the best predictors of suicide in this group.
  - c. Long-term outcomes are discouraging, with many relapsing within five years.
  - d. A high number, almost 12%, succeed at suicide.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**NOTES:** NEW  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:22 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:23 AM

164. The personality disorder characterized by extreme instability in behavior and emotion, impulsivity, depression, and self-injurious behaviors is \_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. narcissistic
  - b. borderline
  - c. dependent
  - d. histrionic

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:24 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:25 AM

165. Nicole has difficulty maintaining relationships because she goes back and forth from being a best friend to hating people in her life. Her romantic relationships are always characterized by incredible loving passion alternating with episodes of horrible fighting, and sometimes she becomes violent. At times, Nicole becomes so upset that she cuts herself and reports that this makes her feel better emotionally. Nicole suffers from \_ personality disorder.
- dependent
  - histrionic
  - borderline
  - narcissistic

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:41 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:42 AM

166. All of the following are common disorders that tend to be comorbid with borderline personality disorder EXCEPT
- depression.
  - substance abuse.
  - bulimia.
  - obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:42 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:44 AM



167. The approximate percentage of individuals diagnosed with borderline personality disorder who also have a substance related disorder is almost \_\_\_\_ %
- a. 10
  - b. 40
  - c. 70
  - d. 100

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:45 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:46 AM

168. One of the influences that has been associated with the development of borderline personality disorder is
- a. a history of child abuse or neglect.
  - b. a developmental delay for major milestones (i.e., walking, talking).
  - c. parental alcoholism.
  - d. deficits in neurotransmitter circuits involving dopamine.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:47 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:48 AM

169. When presented with words projected on a computer screen, individuals with borderline personality disorder are more likely than individuals without the disorder to remember the word
- celebrate.
  - abandon.
  - death.
  - charming.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:48 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:49 AM

170. Childhood trauma as a cause of borderline personality disorder may be too simplistic an explanation because
- there are too many neurological deficits that are noted in borderline personality disorder patients.
  - individuals with borderline personality disorder tend to respond to SSRI medications.
  - most individuals diagnosed with borderline personality disorder are female.
  - a significant percentage of individuals diagnosed with borderline personality disorder do not have a history of childhood trauma.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:49 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:51 AM

171. Which of the following is the most likely model to explain the cause of borderline personality disorder?
- a. Biological
  - b. Early trauma resulting in posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms that are not recognized or dealt with during childhood
  - c. Stressful life events
  - d. Biological predisposition interacting with life events such as childhood trauma and later life stressors

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:51 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:54 AM

172. Research regarding psychological treatment for borderline personality disorder suggests that \_\_\_\_\_ appears helpful in improving mood and reducing suicidal and self-injurious behaviors.
- a. dialectical behavior therapy
  - b. cognitive therapy
  - c. operant conditioning
  - d. nothing

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:54 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:54 PM

173. The psychological treatment that has been found to have significant effectiveness in helping patients with borderline personality disorder centers on
- regressing patients to the time in their lives when they experienced trauma.
  - removing the reinforcing attention that they have received for their disordered behavior in the past.
  - enrolling them in a 12-step program such as Alcoholics Anonymous.
  - learning to cope with life stressors in a more effective manner.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:55 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:56 AM

174. Individuals who overreact to everything and are overly dramatic and vain are most likely to be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.

- borderline
- histrionic
- narcissistic
- dependent

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:56 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:55 PM

175. Amy quickly becomes the center of attention when she enters a room. She is a tall and attractive young woman who generally wears something striking. Amy is known as a flirt and acts in a seductive manner around men. When Amy speaks, she uses very exaggerated terms, even when describing relatively ordinary situations. Amy's diagnosis is most likely \_ personality disorder.

- a. histrionic
- b. narcissistic
- c. borderline
- d. dependent

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:58 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 4:59 AM

176. When Axel arrives late for class, he walks in with a grand entrance and apologizes to the professor and the students in class. He proceeds to tell them he had every intention of being at class on time, but the traffic was terrible and many accidents occurred, which delayed him. Axel describes this in much exaggerated detail before he takes his seat. This commonly happens every time he is late. Axel could be diagnosed with which personality disorder?

- a. Histrionic
- b. Narcissistic
- c. Borderline
- d. Borderline

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 4:59 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:00 AM

177. According to your text, the most accurate statement regarding the treatment of histrionic personality disorder is that
- there are no scientific studies demonstrating success.
  - patients who voluntarily attend therapy tend to get better.
  - strict behavioral programs have been shown to be effective in scientific research.
  - cognitive therapy is most effective.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:00 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:02 AM

178. One of the likely problems a therapist may encounter while trying to help a patient with histrionic personality disorder is the patient's
- unwillingness to admit there is a problem.
  - use of threatening language.
  - lack of intellectual ability necessary to succeed in therapy.
  - manipulative use of crying, charm, or seductive behavior.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:02 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:03 AM

179. Narcissistic personality disorder is characterized by
- a. preoccupation with other people.
  - b. obsession with keeping things neat and orderly.
  - c. thinking of oneself as deserving of special treatment.
  - d. pathological dishonesty.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:04 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:56 PM

180. People with narcissistic personality disorder display all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
- a. exploitation of others.
  - b. happiness because they receive the adulation of others.
  - c. demands for special attention.
  - d. feelings of grandiosity.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**NOTES:** NEW  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:56 PM

181. Which of the following statements is true about narcissistic personality disorder?

- a. This disorder is on the decline in Western societies.
- b. Reports of treatment success are limited.
- c. Recently there has been a great deal of research on this disorder.
- d. All of the above

**ANSWER:** b

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**NOTES:** NEW

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:09 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:11 AM

182. Vince is extremely impressed with himself. Although he has only achieved a moderate amount of success, he thinks of himself as being uniquely special and deserving of the best of everything. Vince fantasizes frequently about great wealth and fame and does not really pay much attention to other people except to note how they react to him. Vince would

m

ost likely be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.

- a. antisocial
- b. histrionic
- c. narcissistic
- d. dependent

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:12 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:13 AM



183. One reason why individuals with narcissistic personality disorder tend to become depressed at times is that they
- become upset when their intimate relationships fail.
  - seldom live up to their unrealistic expectations of themselves.
  - are overly sensitive to the pain of others.
  - don't think they will achieve success in life.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:18 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:20 AM

184. Which of the following statements is true?
- Recent research is refining the search for genes that cause antisocial personality disorder.
  - Recent research on brain damage indicates that brain damage is found in psychopaths.
  - Recent research on neuropsychological tests indicates that psychopaths score equally as well as nonpsychopaths.
  - None of the above is true.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:21 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:22 AM

185. Which of the following statements accurately describes treatment for narcissistic personality disorder?
- a. Narcissistic personality disorder treatment is often combined with treatment for severe depressive episodes.
  - b. The treatment is often focused on the patient's grandiosity and hypersensitivity.
  - c. Cognitive therapy aimed at replacing the patient's hedonistic fantasies with day-to-day pleasurable experiences that are truly attainable are a focus of the treatment.
  - d. All of these

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:22 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:24 AM

186. All of the following are mentioned in your text as appropriate treatment strategies for narcissistic personality disorder EXCEPT
- a. cognitive therapy to replace grandiose fantasies with more realistic goals.
  - b. coping strategies to help accept criticism.
  - c. exploration of early life trauma that led to the disorder.
  - d. being helped to focus on the feelings of others.

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster B Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:24 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:26 AM

187. The reason that individuals with avoidant personality disorder avoid most relationships is that they
- a. are extremely sensitive to the opinions of others and fear rejection.
  - b. generally dislike other people and prefer to be alone.
  - c. are so stimulated by the fantasy life in their own minds that they have little need for the company of others.
  - d. experience bizarre thoughts and beliefs that distance them from others.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:26 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:27 AM

188. Without understanding the thought process motivating the patient's behavior, it would probably be impossible to determine whether a patient had \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder or \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. narcissistic; antisocial
  - b. dependent; narcissistic
  - c. borderline; histrionic
  - d. schizoid; avoidant

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:28 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:29 AM

189. Individuals who keep to themselves because they are anxious and fearful of rejection are likely to be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. avoidant
  - b. schizoid
  - c. schizotypal
  - d. antisocial

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:30 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:40 AM

190. When asked about their childhood, individuals diagnosed with avoidant personality disorder tend to remember their parents as
- a. warm and loving.
  - b. substance abusing.
  - c. rejecting.
  - d. depressed.

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:31 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:33 AM

191. Of the following, the most accurate statement with regard to the treatment of avoidant personality disorder is that
- a. no well-controlled studies of treatment outcomes have been conducted.
  - b. there are well-controlled studies, though none show any treatment success.
  - c. individuals with this disorder are seldom sufficiently motivated to succeed in treatment.
  - d. behavioral intervention programs for anxiety and social skills have had some success.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:33 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:36 AM

192. In Jill's psychotherapy sessions, the therapist has been using systematic desensitization to gradually make her more comfortable with social situations. Similar to the treatments used for individuals with social phobia, the therapist has given Jill homework assignments that require her to practice talking to strangers, join informal groups, and speak in front of small groups. Most likely, she is being treated for \_ personality disorder.
- a. avoidant
  - b. dependent
  - c. Antisocial
  - d. histrionic

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:36 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:38 AM

193. The personality disorder characterized by unreasonable fear of abandonment, fear of being rejected, avoidance of disagreement, inability to make decisions for oneself, and clinging behavior is \_ personality disorder.
- a. dependent
  - b. avoidant
  - c. schizoid
  - d. histrionic

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:38 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:39 AM

194. Harold lives with his mother with whom he is very close and agrees with everything she says. When he started seeing a young woman and the relationship became serious, his mother convinced him that his girlfriend was not good enough for him, so Harold stopped the relationship. He has two close friends who have been his friend since they met in kindergarten. Whenever they do something, it is always one of his friends who decides what they do. Harold just follows along. Harold likely suffers from \_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. dependent
  - b. avoidant
  - c. schizoid
  - d. histrionic

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 5:41 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 5:43 AM

195. Mary has been married for 20 years and describes how her husband has been verbally abusive toward her for most of that time. She indicates that her husband has had multiple affairs with other women but she can't leave him because she "loves and needs him." When challenged by the interviewer regarding the wisdom of staying with such a man, Mary agrees with the interviewer, although she later confides that she always agrees with everyone to avoid conflict and disapproval. Mary should be diagnosed with \_\_\_\_ personality disorder.

- a. avoidant
- b. histrionic
- c. dependent
- d. borderline

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:11 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:14 AM

196. In terms of feelings of inadequacy, sensitivity to criticism, and need for reassurance, individuals with personality disorder and \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder are quite similar.

- a. dependent; avoidant
- b. dependent; schizoid
- c. schizoid; avoidant
- d. histrionic; antisocial

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:15 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:57 PM

197. Individuals who have excessive feelings of social inadequacy, sensitivity to criticism, and a need for reassurance are likely to develop either \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder or \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- narcissistic; antisocial
  - dependent; narcissistic
  - avoidant; dependent
  - antisocial; histrionic

**ANSWER:** c

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically

**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:21 AM

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198. According to your text, treatment of dependent personality disorder is
- generally successful with a cognitive-behavioral approach.
  - well researched, though no effective treatments have been established.
  - successful when based on systematic desensitization and social skills training.
  - problematic because the patient's submissiveness often negates one of the major goals of the therapy.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:43 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:44 AM



199. When individuals with dependent personality disorder are in therapy, they are
- seemingly “model” patients.
  - resistant to the therapeutic process.
  - too unstable to do the intellectual work that therapy requires.
  - demanding and impulsive.

**ANSWER:** a

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:44 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:46 AM

200. When working with a patient diagnosed with dependent personality disorder, the therapist must be particularly careful that the patient does not
- take over the agenda of the sessions.
  - become inconsistent in attending sessions.
  - manipulate the therapist by being overly dramatic.
  - become overly dependent on the therapist.

**ANSWER:** d

**POINTS:** 1

**DIFFICULTY:** Easy

**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders

**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards

**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:47 AM

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201. Helen has been in therapy with Dr. Block for dependent personality disorder for the past three years. When she first came to therapy, she was in an abusive marriage and complained that her adult children treated her poorly and that people in her life “walked all over her.” Helen has attended therapy religiously, been a “model” patient, and generally done everything that Dr. Block has suggested. At this time in her life, she is divorced, more assertive with her children, and generally feeling better about herself. Her current therapy sessions are often centered on everyday decisions for which she anxiously seeks Dr. Block’s advice. The most appropriate next therapy step is
- immediate termination.
  - working to reduce Helen’s reliance on Dr. Block.
  - a behavioral plan to increase Helen’s socialization.
  - exploration of the issues that made Helen seek therapy initially.

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:48 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:50 AM

202. According to the DSM-5, the features of dependent personality disorder include
- difficulty expressing disagreement.
  - an attitude of entitlement toward fulfilling expectations.
  - being easily influenced by others or circumstances.
  - episodes of inappropriate, intense anger.

**ANSWER:** a  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:50 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:51 AM

203. The personality disorder that is characterized by an insistence that things have to be done “the right way” is \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- a. antisocial
  - b. avoidant
  - c. paranoid
  - d. obsessive-compulsive

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:51 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:58 PM

204. A recent theory suggests that the psychological profiles of many serial killers point to the role of which psychological disorder?
- a. Schizophrenia
  - b. Antisocial personality disorder
  - c. Delusional disorder
  - d. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:53 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:55 AM

205. Of the following, the most accurate statement regarding the cause of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is that it appears to
- have a weak genetic contribution to the disorder.
  - be found in those individuals with a strong predisposition toward structure in their lives.
  - require parental reinforcement of conformity and neatness.
  - all of the above.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:55 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:56 AM

206. Henry is viewed by many as a workaholic and not very social. He is at his desk every morning at 7:30 a.m. and takes few breaks (although these breaks are always at the same time every day). Henry is known to be a perfectionist. The problem is that he does not seem to get much accomplished, since he spends so much time making sure that everything is perfect before moving on to the next task. Henry appears to suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder.
- avoidant
  - obsessive-compulsive
  - schizoid
  - antisocial

**ANSWER:** b  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Easy  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Applied  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:57 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 6:58 AM

207. One of the major differences between individuals with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder is that patients with the personality disorder generally
- have more obsessive thoughts.
  - show more compulsive and ritualistic behaviors.
  - do not have obsessive thoughts and compulsive behaviors.
  - have more insight into their problems

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Moderate  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 6:59 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:00 AM

208. One unusual finding discussed in your text is that \_\_\_\_\_ personality disorder may have played a role in the behavior of several serial killers.
- narcissistic
  - antisocial
  - obsessive-compulsive
  - schizotypal

**ANSWER:** c  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:02 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 1:59 PM

209. Of the following, the most accurate statement regarding the research for treatment of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is that
- well-controlled research suggests the use of a highly structured behavioral program can be effective with motivated patients.
  - well-controlled research suggests the use of cognitive-behavioral treatment.
  - the great deal of research that has been conducted indicates there are currently no effective treatments.
  - cognitive-behavioral therapy that uses distraction techniques appears to be an effective treatment.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA4.2.b - Accurately self-assess performance quality by adhering to external standards  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Factual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:03 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:05 AM

210. In the categorical vs. dimensional classification debate, supporters of the dimensional view of personality disorders believe this system is superior because
- there is too much overlap among the symptoms of the different disorders.
  - the clusters help to categorize but are not based on scientific evidence.
  - there is high comorbidity among the personality disorders.
  - all of the above.

**ANSWER:** d  
**POINTS:** 1  
**DIFFICULTY:** Difficult  
**REFERENCES:** Cluster C Personality Disorders  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Multiple Choice  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ABNO.DURA.16.APA1.3.a - Describe problems operationally to study them empirically  
**OTHER:** TYPE: Conceptual  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:05 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:07 AM

211. Discuss why the following criteria are not completely satisfactory in defining abnormality: psychological dysfunction, distress, and “culturally expected” behavior.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Psychological dysfunction is not totally satisfactory because behavior is on a continuum, and a milder version of impairment would not meet the criteria for a disorder. As for personal distress, by itself, this criterion does not define abnormal behavior because distress can be a normal reaction to a traumatic situation. Also, for some of the psychological disorders, by definition, suffering and distress are absent. Atypical or not culturally accepted are insufficient when they refer to someone such as a person with an exceptionally high IQ who is atypical but not disordered. Culturally unacceptable is not sufficient because what may be atypical in one culture is perfectly acceptable in another.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:07 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:08 AM

212. Describe the process of becoming a mental health professional. Include a discussion of the differences among the following: psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker, psychiatric nurse. For each profession, list the credentials, the educational background, and the professional responsibilities.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Within this field are clinical and counseling psychologists, psychiatrists, psychiatric social workers, and psychiatric nurses, as well as marriage and family therapists and mental health counselors. *Clinical* and *counseling psychologists* receive a Ph.D. (or sometimes an Ed.D., doctor of education, or Psy.D., doctor of psychology) and follow a course of graduate-level study, lasting approximately five years, that prepares them to conduct research into the causes and treatment of psychological disorders and to diagnose, assess, and treat these disorders. Counseling psychologists tend to study and treat adjustment and vocational issues encountered by relatively healthy individuals, and clinical psychologists usually concentrate on more severe psychological disorders. Psychologists with other specialty training, such as experimental and social psychologists, investigate the basic determinants of behavior but do not assess or treat psychological disorders. *Psychiatrists* first earn an M.D. in medical school and then specialize in psychiatry during residency training that lasts three to four years. Psychiatrists also investigate the nature and causes of psychological disorders, make diagnoses, and offer treatments. Many psychiatrists emphasize drugs or other biological treatments, although most use psychosocial treatments as well. *Psychiatric social workers* typically earn a master's degree in social work as they develop expertise in collecting information about the social and family situation of the individual with a psychological disorder. Social workers also treat disorders, often concentrating on family problems. *Psychiatric nurses* have advanced degrees and specialize in the care and treatment of patients with psychological disorders, usually in hospitals as part of a treatment team.

Finally, *marriage and family therapists* and *mental health counselors* typically spend one to two years earning a master's degree and are employed to provide clinical services by hospitals or clinics.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:08 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/12/2016 2:00 PM

213. Compare and contrast the three traditional models of abnormal behavior: supernatural, psychological, and biological. Mention significant events and persons in the historical development of each model.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: For much of our recorded history, the *supernatural tradition* described deviant behavior as a reflection of the battle between good and evil. During the last quarter of the 14th century, religious and lay authorities supported these popular superstitions, and society as a whole began to believe more strongly in the existence and power of demons and witches. Treatments included **exorcism**, in which various religious rituals were performed to rid the victim of evil spirits. Other approaches included shaving the pattern of a cross in the hair of the victim's head and securing sufferers to a wall near the front of a church so that they might benefit from hearing Mass. An equally strong opinion reflected the view that insanity was a natural phenomenon, caused by mental or emotional stress, and was curable. Common treatments were rest, sleep, and a healthy environment. Other treatments included baths, ointments, and various potions.



Paracelsus, a Swiss physician who lived from 1493 to 1541, rejected notions of possession by the devil, suggesting instead that the movements of the moon and stars had profound effects on people's psychological functioning. This influential theory inspired the word *lunatic*, which is derived from the Latin word for moon, *luna*.

With the *biological tradition*, physical causes of mental disorders have been sought since antiquity. The Greek physician Hippocrates (460–377 B.C.) and others suggested that psychological disorders could be treated like any other disease. They believed psychological disorders might also be caused by brain pathology or head trauma and could be influenced by heredity (genetics). Hippocrates considered the brain to be the seat of wisdom, consciousness, intelligence, and emotion. Therefore, disorders involving these functions would logically be located in the brain. Hippocrates also recognized the importance of psychological and interpersonal contributions to psychopathology.

The Roman physician Galen (approximately 129–198 A.D.) adopted these ideas and developed them further, creating an influential school of thought that extended well into the 19th century. Physicians believed that disease resulted from too much or too little of one of the humors; for example, too much black bile was thought to cause melancholia (depression). The humoral theory was, perhaps, the first example of associating psychological disorders with a “chemical imbalance,” an approach that is widespread today.

The *psychological tradition* has a long tradition. Plato, for example, thought that the two causes of maladaptive behavior were the social and cultural influences in one's life and the learning that took place in that environment. If something was wrong in the environment, such as abusive parents, one's impulses and emotions would overcome reason. The best treatment was to reeducate the individual so that reason would predominate.

During the first half of the 19th century, a psychosocial approach called *moral therapy* became influential. Its tenets included treating patients as normally as possible in a setting that encouraged social interaction. Pussin had already removed chains used to restrain patients and instituted humane psychological interventions. Pussin persuaded Pinel to go along with the changes.

After William Tuke (1732–1822) followed Pinel's lead in England, Benjamin Rush (1745–1813), often considered the founder of American psychiatry, introduced moral therapy at Pennsylvania Hospital. *Asylums* had appeared in the 16th century, but they were more like prisons than hospitals. Dorothea Dix (1802–1887) campaigned for reform in the treatment of insanity. Having worked in various institutions, she had firsthand knowledge of the deplorable conditions imposed on patients with insanity, and she made it her life's work to inform the American public of these abuses. Her work became known as the *mental hygiene movement*. An

unforeseen consequence of Dix's heroic efforts was a substantial increase in the number of mental patients. This influx led to a rapid transition from moral therapy to custodial care.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:09 AM

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214. Explain psychoanalytic theory. Refer to concepts such as anxiety, defense mechanisms, and psychosexual development. Use examples to illustrate these concepts.

ANSWER: Sample Answer: The psychoanalytic theory developed by Sigmund Freud is based on three major concepts.

-  
*Structure of the mind*

. According to Freud, the mind can be divided into three major parts: the id, the source of our strong sexual and aggressive feelings or energies, which operates on the pleasure principle; the ego, or the part of the mind that operates on the reality principle to ensure that we act realistically; and the superego, or conscience, which represents the moral principles of our culture. When these areas are in conflict, it can result in anxiety.

-*Defense mechanisms*. In order to mediate continuing conflict between the id and the superego, the ego marshals defense mechanisms or unconscious protective processes that keep primitive emotions in check. Examples include denial, displacement, projection, rationalization, reaction formation, repression, and sublimation.

-*Psychosexual stages of development*. Freud theorized that during infancy and early childhood, we pass through psychosexual stages of development in a specific order that affect our lifetime functioning. These stages include the oral, anal, phallic, latency, and genital stages, and are characterized by distinctive means of gratifying our basic needs and satisfying our drive for physical pleasure.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 12/9/2016 7:10 AM

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215. Explain the inadequacies of the various perspectives, and explain why the concept of a multi dimensional integrative approach to psychopathology appears to be the more logical choice.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: All of the various approaches had shortcoming when attempting to explain psychopathology.  
The biological model, while effective in treating some disorders, could not treat others. Since biological causes could not be found for some disorders, biological treatments could not be developed. Also, active intervention and treatment were all but eliminated in some settings, despite availability of other effective approaches. The psychoanalytic perspective was based on anecdotal evidence and could not be scientifically evaluated. Many of the basic tenets could not be observed. Humanistic theory contributed very little new information to the field of psychopathology. Its principles were not scientifically tested, nor were they very useful in the intervention of severe psychological disorders. The behavioral model suggested that all psychopathology was environmentally determined. It also failed to account for development of psychopathology across the lifespan. It cannot explain the more complex layers of both conscious and subconscious behaviors. As the use of scientific research techniques has continued to expand our understanding of the biological, behavioral, cognitive, emotional, developmental, and social factors that contribute to behavior, it is increasingly clear that psychopathology is multiply determined. This understanding now influences our understanding of both the causes and treatments of psychological disorders.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:15 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:17 AM

216. What is the difference between personality disorders and other psychological disorders (e.g., mood disorders)? Why is there disagreement in the mental health profession regarding the categorization of personality disorders?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Personality disorders are defined as “enduring patterns of perceiving, relating to, and thinking about the environment and oneself that are exhibited in a wide range of social and personal contexts,” and are inflexible and maladaptive. They also cause significant functional impairment or subjective distress. They are unlike mood disorders in that they are more ingrained and inflexible, and these disorders are typically not easy to modify. There is a great deal of controversy about defining the personality disorders because they are often extreme versions of personality characteristics that are present in people in general. Some have argued that the personality disorders should be considered as continuums, rather than categories to which people either belong or don't. However, there is still debate about the characteristics of the disorders, and even which ones should be included in the DSM.

**POINTS:** 1  
**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay  
**HAS VARIABLES:** False  
**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:19 AM  
**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:19 AM

217. Describe the three clusters of DSM-5 personality disorders and provide an explanation of each personality disorder that belongs to each cluster. What adjectives are generally used to describe each cluster?

ANSWER:

Sample

Answer:

*Cluster A* personality disorders include paranoid, schizoid, and schizotypal personality disorders. People with **paranoid personality disorder** are excessively mistrustful and suspicious of others, without any justification. People with **schizoid personality disorder** show a pattern of detachment from social relationships and a limited range of emotions in interpersonal situations. People with **schizotypal personality disorder** behave in ways that would seem unusual to many of us, and they tend to be suspicious and to have odd beliefs.

*Cluster B* personality disorders include antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic personality disorders. People with **antisocial personality disorder** are characterized as having a history of failing to comply with social norms. They also tend to be irresponsible, impulsive, and deceitful. People with **borderline personality disorder** lead tumultuous lives. Their moods and relationships are unstable, and usually they have a poor self-image. These people often feel empty and are at great risk of dying by their own hands. Individuals with **histrionic personality disorder** tend to be overly dramatic and often seem almost to be acting; they are inclined to express their emotions in an exaggerated fashion, for example, hugging someone they have just met or crying uncontrollably during a sad movie. They also tend to be vain, self-centered, and uncomfortable when they are not in the limelight. People with **narcissistic personality disorder** have an unreasonable sense of self-importance and are so preoccupied with themselves that they lack sensitivity and compassion for other people.

*Cluster C* personality disorders include avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders. People with **avoidant personality disorder** are extremely sensitive to the opinions of others and therefore avoid most relationships. Their extremely low self-esteem, coupled with a fear of rejection, causes them to be limited in their friendships and dependent on those they feel comfortable with. People with **dependent personality disorder** rely on others to make ordinary decisions as well as important ones, which results in an unreasonable fear of abandonment. People who have **obsessive-compulsive personality disorder** are characterized by a fixation on things being done “the right way.” Although many might envy their persistence and dedication, this preoccupation with details prevents them from completing much of anything. Cluster A personality disorders are generally described as odd or eccentric. Cluster B personality disorders are generally described as people who are dramatic, emotional, or erratic. Cluster C disorders are generally described as people who are anxious and fearful.

POINTS: 1

QUESTION TYPE: Essay

HAS VARIABLES: False

DATE CREATED: 12/9/2016 7:19 AM

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218. Discuss the gender differences found in personality disorders. Give specific examples of disorders where gender differences occur. Do the disparities indicate differences between men and women in certain basic experiences that are genetic, sociocultural, or both, or do they represent biases on the part of the clinicians who make the diagnoses?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Borderline personality disorder is diagnosed more often in females, who make up about 75% of the identified cases. Historically, histrionic and dependent personality disorders were identified by clinicians more often in women, but according to more recent studies of their prevalence in the general population, equal numbers of males and females may have histrionic and dependent personality disorders. In a classic study, researchers sent fictitious case histories to clinical psychologists for diagnosis. One case described a person with *antisocial personality disorder*, which is characterized by irresponsible and reckless behavior and usually diagnosed in males; the other case described a person with *histrionic personality disorder*, which is characterized by excessive emotionality and attention seeking and more often diagnosed in females. The subject was identified as male in some versions of each case and as female in others, although everything else was identical. When the antisocial personality disorder case was labeled male, most psychologists gave the correct diagnosis. However, when the same case of antisocial personality disorder was labeled female, most psychologists diagnosed it as histrionic personality disorder rather than antisocial personality disorder. In the case of histrionic personality disorder, being labeled a woman increased the likelihood of that diagnosis. The researchers concluded that the psychologists incorrectly diagnosed more women as having histrionic personality disorder. Histrionic personality disorder, like several of the other personality disorders, is biased against females. Many of the features of histrionic personality disorder, such as overdramatization, vanity, seductiveness, and overconcern with physical appearance, are characteristic of the Western “stereotypical female.” This disorder may simply be the embodiment of extremely “feminine” traits.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:23 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:24 AM

219. Describe the basic features of antisocial personality disorder. Why is psychotherapy with this population so likely to fail?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Antisocial personality disorder involves irresponsible, impulsive, deceitful behavior that violates social and legal norms. Antisocial individuals lack conscience and empathy, and feel justified in taking what they want, whether it suits other people or not. These behaviors start early in life as conduct disorder, which is considered a precursor to antisocial personality disorder. Often the individuals involved are glib and superficially charming but have a grandiose sense of self-worth, are very good at manipulating others, and lack remorse for their actions. Some researchers believe that the fearlessness, thrill seeking and insensitivity to punishment shown by people with antisocial personality disorder are related to low levels of cortical arousal, although social factors such as familial divorce or substance abuse may also encourage antisocial behavior. Since people with antisocial personality disorder do not feel bad about what they have done, they rarely seek treatment unless forced to for family or legal reasons. Consequently, they are not motivated to change, often fail to cooperate with treatment, and may even try to manipulate the therapist in order to thwart therapeutic change.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:24 AM

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220. Describe the characteristics and causes of borderline personality disorder, and discuss possible treatment approaches and their efficacy.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Borderline personality disorder is characterized by erratic moods, unstable relationships, poor self-image, and fear of abandonment. Borderline individuals often engage in suicidal and/or self-mutilating behaviors, and have difficulty maintaining healthy relationships. Borderline personality disorder is more prevalent in families with the disorder and is more common in women. There is also a strong link to early sexual abuse among borderline individuals, but it is not clear whether there is a gene-environment interaction accounting for some of this data. People with borderline personality disorders are typically distressed about their lives and are more likely to seek treatment even than people with anxiety and mood disorders. They often respond positively to medications, including SSRIs, other antidepressants, and lithium. Dialectical behavior therapy, which involves helping people cope with the stressors that trigger suicidal behavior, may also be effective. Therapy is conducted weekly and helps patients learn to identify and regulate emotions. It also contains elements of treatments used to help people with posttraumatic stress disorder. Eventually, clients learn to trust their own response rather than depending on the validation of others. Up to 88% of borderline patients who undergo therapy experience remission at 10 years, which is an extremely positive outlook among the personality disorders.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:25 AM

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221. Describe the similarities and differences between individuals with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and individuals diagnosed with the anxiety disorder called obsessive-compulsive disorder.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: People with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder are characterized by a fixation on things being done right, or their way. They become preoccupied with details, which can interfere with their ability to complete tasks. This disorder is distantly related to obsessive-compulsive disorder (an anxiety disorder) since some of the characteristics overlap; however, the personality disorder tends to be pervasive but less extreme than the anxiety disorder.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:26 AM

**DATE MODIFIED:** 12/9/2016 7:27 AM

222. Explain what differentiates individuals with schizotypal personality disorder from schizophrenia. What are the similarities observed for individuals diagnosed with schizotypal personality disorder and schizophrenia?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: People given a diagnosis of schizotypal personality disorder have psychotic-like (but not psychotic as in schizophrenia) symptoms (such as believing everything relates to them personally), social deficits, and sometimes cognitive impairments or paranoia. These individuals are often considered odd or bizarre because of how they relate to other people, how they think and behave, and even how they dress. They have *ideas of reference*, which means they think insignificant events relate directly to them. Individuals with schizotypal personality disorder also have odd beliefs or engage in “magical thinking,” believing, for example, that they are clairvoyant or telepathic. In addition, they report unusual perceptual experiences, including such illusions as feeling the presence of another person when they are alone. Notice the subtle but important difference between *feeling* as if someone else is in the room and the more extreme perceptual distortion in people with schizophrenia who might report there *is* someone else in the room when there isn’t. Unlike people who simply have unusual interests or beliefs, those with schizotypal personality disorder tend to be suspicious and have paranoid thoughts, express little emotion, and may dress or behave in unusual ways. They share many of the same nonpsychotic symptoms of people with schizophrenia, but lack any delusions or hallucinations.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

**DATE CREATED:** 12/9/2016 7:28 AM

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223. There is a great controversy regarding the classification issue of the personality disorders. Explain what are seen as problems with the current classification system used in the DSM?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: There is a great deal of overlap of the disorders. Some people are diagnosed with several personality disorders as a result. These classifications are nothing more than a convenient way for clinicians to remember the disorders and are not based on any scientific evidence.

To address the concerns, some have suggested introducing dimensions by rating clients on six broad personality trait domains. These are negative emotionality, introversion, antagonism, disinhibition, compulsivity, and schizotypy. Under each of these domains would be more specific trait facets; clinicians would rate clients on a four-point scale as to the extent that these traits are present therefore providing some indication of the dimensional quality of the difficulties.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

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224. Why is the requirement that the behavior be *atypical or not culturally expected* important in defining a psychological disorder?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Behavior occurs in the midst of social context. Some behavior is appropriate in different settings within a single culture. One example is clapping during a religious service. This may be completely appropriate at one house of worship and not another. Other behaviors are appropriate in one culture and not another. Eating a beef hamburger is likely more appropriate in Indiana than in India. From a different perspective, much of our behavior is culturally ascribed and does not serve a biological purpose. None of these behaviors are right or wrong, but simply more or less appropriate in a given context. Normality is defined as adherence to understood social norms.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

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225. What is the difference between prevalence and incidence? Why is this distinction important in mental health?

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Prevalence is the total number of people in a specific population that have a disorder. Incidence is defined as how many people are newly diagnosed with a disorder within a given year. Prevalence can tell you how common a mental health disorder is within a culture while incidence can tell you about the trends of diagnosing a specific disorder. For example, the prevalence of Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is relatively high in the United States with 6.4 million children identified with ADHD in 2011. Incidence has been increasing since 2003 (7.8%) and 2007 (9.5%) 11% in 2011<sup>[1]</sup>.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

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226. Give an example of a modern mass hysteria.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: All answers will tell of one person (or a few people) seriously impacted followed by others (more people) with mirroring concerns. One example is the panic that ensues after a sudden, loud noise in a crowded area the week after a major school shooting.

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

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227. You walk out of a store and your car is not in its parking space. Give a one-sentence response from the perspectives of your Id, Ego, and Superego.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Id = "I'm going to find this thief and ring his neck!" Superego = "Could I have parked elsewhere?" Ego = "I am so frustrated but I've got good insurance." All answers will differentiate the Id (pleasure principle), Superego (moralistic), and Ego (mediator).

**POINTS:** 1

**QUESTION TYPE:** Essay

**HAS VARIABLES:** False

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228. Name some of Sigmund Freud's lasting contributions to the field of psychology.

**ANSWER:** Sample Answer: Sigmund Freud was the founder of psychoanalytic therapy. His work focused on the unconscious mind and how its desires and urges determined personality and disorders. Freud further developed therapeutic techniques including catharism, dream interpretations, and free association.

**POINTS:** 1

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