

Unit 12- Abnormal Psychology Practice Questions /27

Name: _____ Date: _____ Block: _____

1. Jake's family members are quite unhappy with his behavior. There have been instances when he behaves violently and talks in a different voice, saying that his name is Rocky. However, the next moment he behaves normally, as though nothing had happened. When his family members tell him how he behaved, he denies any awareness of his bad behavior. It is most likely that Jake is experiencing:
 - A) obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - B) dissociative identity disorder.
 - C) posttraumatic stress disorder.
 - D) generalized anxiety disorder.
 - E) schizophrenia.

2. A _____ is a syndrome marked by a clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotion regulation, or behavior.
 - A) psychological disorder
 - B) maladaptive disorder
 - C) dysfunctional disorder
 - D) stress disorder
 - E) schizophrenia

3. Nicole refuses to leave her house because she is fearful of being exposed to germs. Nicole's behavior is _____ because it interferes with normal day-to-day life.
 - A) stressful
 - B) maladaptive
 - C) unusual
 - D) disturbed
 - E) unfortunate

4. David Rosenhan and colleagues conducted a study examining the biasing power of diagnostic labels. They went to mental hospital admissions offices and complained of "hearing voices," saying "empty," "hollow," and "thud." This was the only complaint they reported and displayed no other symptoms. They were all:
 - A) diagnosed as mentally ill and the causes for their disorders were "discovered."
 - B) initially diagnosed as mentally ill, but were released immediately.
 - C) found to be sane, and not admitted into the hospital.
 - D) sued by the hospital for pretending to be insane.
 - E) interested in how the mental hospital system worked.

5. Around the world, people may experience the same genetically based disorder quite differently, depending on their personal expectations and their cultural definition of abnormality. This best illustrates the need for:

- A) association studies.
- B) the medical model.
- C) linkage analysis.
- D) a biopsychosocial approach.
- E) factor analysis.

6. At one time, disordered people were simply warehoused in asylums. Asylums have been replaced with psychiatric hospitals, where attempts are made to diagnose and cure people suffering from psychological disorders. This best illustrates one of the beneficial consequences of:

- A) the psychoanalytic theory.
- B) the DSM-5.
- C) the medical model.
- D) linkage analysis.
- E) factor analysis.

7. An integrated understanding of psychological disorders in terms of stressful memories, evolutionary processes, and gender roles is most clearly provided by:

- A) linkage analysis.
- B) a biopsychosocial approach.
- C) the medical model.
- D) the learning perspective.
- E) factor analysis.

8. The most common scheme for classifying psychological disorders is the:

- A) learning perspective.
- B) medical model.
- C) DSM-5.
- D) biopsychosocial approach.
- E) practical analysis guide.

9. Dr. Cobbs believes that psychological disorders are influenced by genetic predispositions and physiological states. He is also aware that inner psychological dynamics, social dynamics, and culture influence psychological disorders. Dr. Cobbs believes in a:

- A) biopsychosocial model.
- B) medical model.
- C) psychoanalytic model.
- D) humanistic model.
- E) behavioral model.

10. Which of the following best describes the anxiety associated with a panic disorder?
- A) unfocused
 - B) compulsive
 - C) intense
 - D) mild
 - E) constant
11. People who suffer from phobias are most likely to
- A) engage in repetitive rituals.
 - B) experience flashbacks of traumatic events.
 - C) have medically unexplained illnesses.
 - D) lose memory for personal events.
 - E) avoid objects or situations that lead to anxiety.
12. Saxon often goes back to check if he has locked the front door. He must go back and check 10 times, even though he knows the door is locked, before he can go to work. Saxon's checking behavior is best identified as a(n)
- A) compulsion.
 - B) obsession.
 - C) social anxiety.
 - D) fugue.
 - E) psychosis.
13. Research has indicated that individuals are more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder if
- A) they have already been diagnosed with bipolar disorder.
 - B) they are not "debriefed" after a traumatic event.
 - C) they suffer great emotional distress during a trauma.
 - D) there is an excess of dopamine at the neural level.
 - E) they have avoidant personality disorder.
14. Nancy's fear of germ contamination causes her to feel overwhelming anxiety. She has found that when she repeatedly washes her hands, these feelings lessen. Which learning principle best explains why Nancy engages in this compulsive behavior?
- A) stimulus generalization
 - B) stimulus discrimination
 - C) punishment
 - D) spontaneous recovery
 - E) reinforcement

15. After a heated argument with his wife, Andrew disappeared. He was found three months later in a homeless shelter with no memory of his identity or family. Andrew's experience is consistent with which psychological disorder?

- A) panic disorder
- B) bipolar disorder
- C) schizophrenia
- D) dissociative fugue
- E) avoidant personality disorder

16. Depression is diagnosed when the symptoms persist for a minimum of

- A) 10 days.
- B) 6 months.
- C) 2 years.
- D) 10 weeks.
- E) 2 weeks.

17. Researchers have found that if one identical twin has bipolar disorder, the chances are 7 in 10 that the other twin will be diagnosed similarly. Among fraternal twins, the chances are 2 in 10. This finding supports the _____ perspective in explaining causes of bipolar disorder.

- A) psychodynamic
- B) social-cultural
- C) biological
- D) social-cognitive
- E) behavioral

18. Annie tells everyone how important she is. She constantly seeks compliments from others and feels that she should be regarded as special, while she treats others without empathy. Her maladaptive patterns of behavior are consistent with _____ personality disorder.

- A) avoidant
- B) antisocial
- C) schizoid
- D) narcissistic
- E) histrionic

19. Lindsey is extremely afraid of becoming obese, even though she is underweight. She often checks her body in the mirror for any signs of fat and refuses to eat most foods because she insists they are fatty or high in calories. Lindsey most clearly demonstrates symptoms of

- A) bulimia nervosa.
- B) an abnormally high set point.
- C) anorexia nervosa.
- D) excess PYY.
- E) binge-eating disorder.

20. Central to social anxiety disorder
- A) is anxiety related to a specific stimulus.
 - B) are repetitive illogical thoughts and actions.
 - C) is a fear of being scrutinized by others.
 - D) are recurring haunting memories and nightmares.
 - E) are inexplicable physical symptoms.
21. Some researchers believe that compulsive acts typically exaggerate behaviors that contributed to our species' survival—for example, checking territorial boundaries becomes rechecking a locked door. Such an explanation supports which of the following psychological perspectives?
- A) psychodynamic
 - B) behavioral
 - C) social-cognitive
 - D) humanistic
 - E) evolutionary
22. People who experience physical symptoms in the absence of any physical cause are said to be suffering from a _____ disorder.
- A) dissociative
 - B) psychotic
 - C) neurotic
 - D) somatic symptom
 - E) personality
23. Dissociation involves
- A) a wildly hyperactive state.
 - B) self-defeating beliefs.
 - C) a separation of consciousness.
 - D) the experience of delusions and hallucinations.
 - E) maladaptive social functioning.
24. When asked, "How are you today?" Todd replied, "Mike's Mom went to the island where there is no ice for the dentist." Todd's answer best illustrates
- A) a hallucination.
 - B) flat affect.
 - C) word salad.
 - D) mania.
 - E) selective attention.

25. Thomas believes that he can bench press 2000 pounds and that he is being followed by undercover agents. He also hears voices coming from the television telling him that he is “worthless.” Thomas is experiencing the _____ symptoms of schizophrenia.

- A) affect-related
- B) catatonic
- C) negative
- D) manic
- E) positive

26. Drugs that block _____ receptors often lessen symptoms of schizophrenia, such as hallucinations and delusions.

- A) serotonin
- B) acetylcholine
- C) norepinephrine
- D) glutamate
- E) dopamine

27. Gordon is a true loner who never interacts with others socially. Even though he was recently recognized at his work for his accomplishments, he seems indifferent to this honor. His co-workers describe him as aloof and detached. Gordon’s maladaptive patterns of behavior are consistent with _____ personality disorder.

- A) avoidant
- B) antisocial
- C) schizoid
- D) narcissistic
- E) histrionic

Unit 12 → Abnormal Psych
27 Practice Q Answers.

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. C
11. E
12. A
13. C
14. E
15. D
16. E
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. E
22. D
23. C
24. C
25. E
26. E
27. C

1/27