

PSY 150
Abnormal Psychology
Review test for Chapters 1, 2, & 3

1. Which of the following is a methodological criticism leveled at Rosenhan's "pseudopatient" study in which his students faked schizophrenic symptoms and were admitted to a psychiatric hospital?
 - A. The pseudopatients were reporting symptoms that would understandably cause alarm.
 - B. The study involved a great deal of deception.
 - C. The pseudopatients faked symptoms too well.
 - D. There were no control or comparison groups involved.
2. An organized approach for the development and accumulation of case study material that focuses on practical results is referred to as the
 - A. program evaluation method.
 - B. multiple baseline approach.
 - C. pragmatic case study method.
 - D. multiaxial diagnostic approach.
3. The British psychiatrist who stated that people who refuse to abide by the norms of society are psychologically healthier than those who do is
 - A. Thomas Szasz.
 - B. Hans Eysenck.
 - C. Dorothea Dix.
 - D. R. D. Laing.
4. Emotionally traumatic events can result in abnormal behavior. These traumatic events are classified as?
 - A. biological
 - B. psychological
 - C. sociocultural
 - D. behavioral
5. Which type of explanation of psychological disorders regards abnormal behavior as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits?
 - A. mystical
 - B. scientific
 - C. humanitarian
 - D. psychological
6. Which of the following statements best summarizes the results of Lauren Slater's recent attempt to replicate Rosenhan's "pseudopatient" study?
 - A. In every instance she was denied admission.
 - B. Like Rosenhan's pseudopatients, she was diagnosed and admitted.
 - C. All of the private hospitals she visited admitted her.
 - D. Only three of the hospitals admitted her with a diagnosis of depression with psychotic symptoms.
7. The fact that some people in the United States view polygamy as an acceptable practice while others do not illustrates a fundamental problem with defining abnormality based on
 - A. cultural criteria.
 - B. statistical deviation.
 - C. personal discomfort.
 - D. maladaptive behavior.

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8. An intensive study of a single person described in detail is a
- A. case study.
 - B. multiple baseline experiment.
 - C. correlational study.
 - D. single-subject design.
9. Which of the following individuals revolutionized thinking about mental and physical disorders and maintained Hippocrates' ideas regarding humors?
- A. Aesclepiades
 - B. Socrates
 - C. Galen
 - D. Mesmer
10. The psychoanalytic model had its origins in the hypnotic techniques developed by
- A. Anton Mesmer.
 - B. Josef Breuer.
 - C. Sigmund Freud.
 - D. Emil Kraepelin.
11. Several news reports suggested that Pope John Paul II had conducted a number of exorcisms during his tenure as Pope. These reports suggest that in some cases the pontiff might explain abnormal behavior in terms of _____ causes.
- A. scientific
 - B. psychological
 - C. medical
 - D. mystical
12. The term used to describe the various circles of social influence in the lives of people is
- A. neuropsychological.
 - B. biopsychosocial.
 - C. sociocultural.
 - D. biopsychological.
13. Which of the following is NOT one of the three concepts underlying the scientific method?
- A. Observation of the phenomenon in question.
 - B. Hypothesis formation based on theoretical assumptions.
 - C. Selective assignment of subjects to experimental groups.
 - D. Ruling out competing explanations through proper controls.
14. The evaluation of all medical and mental health procedures to ensure that they provide the best therapeutic value for the least cost is the notion behind
- A. managed health care.
 - B. preferred health care.
 - C. HMOs.
 - D. Medicaid.

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15. The U.S. government set the year 2010 as the goal for enacting improvements in health care that will
- A. require all inpatient facilities to close.
 - B. reduce the control of HMOs in determining third party payments.
 - C. increase funding provided to homeless shelters and soup kitchens.
 - D. reduce homelessness among the mentally ill.
16. The expectations of people in an experiment about what is going to happen to them, which may lead them to try and behave in ways that might influence the study, are referred to as
- A. independent variables.
 - B. double-blind variables.
 - C. demand characteristics.
 - D. dependent variables.
17. Which of the following terms did Emil Kraepelin use to describe what is currently known as schizophrenia?
- A. dementia praecox
 - B. manic-depression
 - C. mesmerism
 - D. hypnosis
18. Ideas about Christian charity and the need to help the poor and the sick formed the basis for _____ forms of treatment in the Middle Ages.
- A. humanitarian
 - B. psychological
 - C. spiritual
 - D. medical
19. As one variable increases the other increases, this is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.
- A. positive
 - B. negative
 - C. indirect
 - D. transverse
20. Dr. Johansen is studying a client with a rare psychological disorder. She is collecting extensive progress notes, taping all interview sessions and collecting quantitative feedback from a variety of questionnaires. Dr. Johansen is using the _____ method.
- A. clinical
 - B. factor analytic
 - C. correlational
 - D. pragmatic case study
21. An analysis of the client's development and the factors that may have influenced the client's current emotional state is called a
- A. diagnosis.
 - B. prognosis.
 - C. classification.
 - D. case formulation.

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22. What treatment site is usually recommended by a clinician when clients present a risk of harming themselves or others?
- A. a community mental health center
 - B. a psychiatric hospital
 - C. a halfway house
 - D. an outpatient treatment center
23. After the final diagnosis is made and a case formulation is constructed, what is the next step?
- A. administration of medication
 - B. deciding on a treatment site
 - C. evaluation of the therapeutic outcome
 - D. designing the treatment plan
24. Which of the following types of disorders was most prevalent over a one-year period according to the report by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services published in 1999?
- A. the schizophrenias
 - B. drug and alcohol abuse
 - C. anxiety disorders
 - D. mood disorders
25. Reactions that are more extreme than would normally be expected under the circumstances, that may persist for 6 months or longer and cause significant impairment of distress for the individual are referred to as _____ disorders.
- A. clinical
 - B. personality
 - C. developmental
 - D. adjustment
26. Which model does *DSM-IV-TR* adhere to?
- A. the psychanalytic model
 - B. the behavioral model
 - C. the mystical model
 - D. the medical model
27. A treatment approach used in an inpatient psychiatric facility in which all facets of the environment are components of the treatment is referred to as _____ therapy.
- A. psychoanalytic
 - B. person-centered
 - C. milieu
 - D. group
28. Donna's clinician has requested that she undergo electroconvulsive therapy in an attempt to control her current, drastic suicidal impulses. What stage of treatment is she in?
- A. immediate management
 - B. assessment of objectives
 - C. assessment of current functioning
 - D. management of objectives

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29. "V codes" documenting problems with occupation, family, housing, acculturation, or other life difficulties are listed on Axis
- A. I.
 - B. II.
 - C. III.
 - D. V.
30. Which of the following expressions best reflects respect for the individual?
- A. psychotic patient
 - B. schizophrenic client
 - C. psychopathic deviate
 - D. person with schizophrenia
31. Kathy was diagnosed with breast cancer 3 months ago and is now reporting feelings of severe depression. On what *DSM-IV-TR* Axis would the information about her medical condition be recorded?
- A. Axis I
 - B. Axis II
 - C. Axis III
 - D. Axis IV
32. Clinical disorders are listed on which axis in a *DSM-IV-TR* diagnosis?
- A. Axis I
 - B. Axis III
 - C. Axis IV
 - D. Axis V
33. David is a junior at the local high school. The school's administration believes his recent emotional outbursts during class may be due to problems in his home life. Who might be best suited to deal with this situation?
- A. the principal
 - B. a guidance counselor
 - C. a psychiatrist
 - D. an EAP counselor
34. Ralph has been sad and listless for 3 years. He can't sleep and has lost his appetite. Using a diagnostic system, one clinician arrives at a diagnosis of depression. Using the exact same diagnostic system, another clinician arrives at a diagnosis of schizophrenia. What is the problem with this system?
- A. It lacks construct validity.
 - B. It lacks universality.
 - C. It lacks reliability.
 - D. It lacks criterion validity.
35. Heather has been diagnosed as having schizophrenia. Six months ago Heather's symptoms were rather mild. On which Axis would this information appear in a *DSM-IV-TR* diagnosis?
- A. Axis IV
 - B. Axis VI
 - C. Axis V
 - D. Axis III

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36. A collection of symptoms that together form a definable pattern is a
- A. diagnosis.
 - B. syndrome.
 - C. prognosis.
 - D. disorder.
37. Behaviors involving symptoms that are distressing to an individual and are recognized by that individual as unacceptable were formerly described as
- A. neurotic.
 - B. psychotic.
 - C. schizophrenic.
 - D. prognostic.
38. Axis II of the *DSM-IV-TR* is used for
- A. clinical disorders.
 - B. personality disorders and mental retardation.
 - C. organic brain disorders.
 - D. substance abuse disorders.
39. Although Ryan has been in trouble with the law for shoplifting and vandalism, his therapist has asked that Ryan's family participate in his therapy sessions. What therapy modality is Ryan's therapist employing?
- A. group therapy
 - B. family therapy
 - C. milieu therapy
 - D. dynamic therapy
40. Susan and Ron are having marital difficulties; their difficulties are not due to any long-standing psychological problems. How might a clinician document their difficulties? A clinician might
- A. diagnose each as having a personality disorder.
 - B. diagnose each as having an adjustment disorder.
 - C. only list the information on Axis IV.
 - D. utilize one of the "V codes" in *DSM-IV-TR*.
41. Which of the following areas assessed during a mental status exam is primarily relevant in terms of understanding a client's receptivity to treatment?
- A. sense of self/motivation
 - B. insight/judgment
 - C. affect/mood
 - D. thinking style/language
42. In which portion of the interview did Dr. Tobin ask Ben Robsham about his home life and family?
- A. the history-taking portion
 - B. the standardized portion
 - C. the projective testing portion
 - D. the physiological assessment portion

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43. Rita's therapist is trying to determine her current functioning by examining her behavior, thinking, affect, perceptual experiences, and intelligence. The therapist is actually conducting a
- A. standardized interview.
 - B. self-report assessment.
 - C. mental status examination.
 - D. psychophysiological assessment.
44. Sandy often goes to comedy clubs to listen to stand-up comedians, but instead of laughing she sobs uncontrollably when they tell jokes. Sandy is demonstrating _____ affect.
- A. flat
 - B. blunted
 - C. dysphoric
 - D. inappropriate
45. Which of the following IQ scores indicates average intelligence?
- A. 50
 - B. 100
 - C. 125
 - D. 150
46. A psychological test that provides consistent scores would be described as being
- A. reliable.
 - B. valid.
 - C. parsimonious.
 - D. concurrent.
47. A disturbance in the way a person thinks or uses language is referred to as a(n)
- A. thought disorder.
 - B. illusion.
 - C. delusion.
 - D. obsession.
48. The extent and variety of emotional expression is described as its
- A. mobility.
 - B. intensity.
 - C. frequency.
 - D. range.
49. A technique in which the test-taker is presented with an ambiguous stimulus or task and asked to respond by providing his or her own meaning is referred to as what kind of test?
- A. introspective
 - B. self-report
 - C. behavioral
 - D. projective

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50. Which term refers to an individual's outward expression of an emotion?
- A. mood
 - B. affect
 - C. dysphoria
 - D. euthymia
51. Which of the following is NOT a psychophysiological measurement device?
- A. electrocardiogram
 - B. electromyograph
 - C. electroencephalogram
 - D. PET scan
52. Which type of interview consists of a standardized series of questions in which the interviewer has the discretion to ask follow-up questions?
- A. the structured interview
 - B. the flexible interview
 - C. the semi-structured interview
 - D. the unstructured interview
53. Intelligent quotient was originally interpreted as
- A. mental age compared to cognitive development.
 - B. socioeconomic status compared to educational level.
 - C. emotional maturity compared to chronological age.
 - D. mental age compared to chronological age.
54. All of the Wechsler IQ tests have two sets of scales—one yields a verbal IQ and the other yields a
- A. mathematical IQ.
 - B. cognitive IQ.
 - C. performance IQ.
 - D. psychomotor IQ.
55. Because many psychological disorders occur in the presence of physical or bodily problems, clinicians sometimes conduct a
- A. behavioral assessment.
 - B. physiological assessment.
 - C. medical assessment.
 - D. neurological assessment.
56. A person who experiences unpleasant feelings such as sadness or irritability is said to have what kind of mood?
- A. dysphoric
 - B. euphoric
 - C. cyclothymic
 - D. normal

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57. A psychological test with standardized questions having fixed response categories that the test-taker completes independently is referred to as a
- A. projective test.
 - B. standard interview.
 - C. neurological assessment.
 - D. self-report clinical inventory.
58. The extent to which an individual ascribes to stereotypic sex-role behaviors and attitudes is measured by which scale of the MMPI-2?
- A. gender role
 - B. masculinity-femininity
 - C. sex role
 - D. sexual orientation
59. Psychometrics literally means,
- A. "diagnosis of disorders."
 - B. "standardization of tests."
 - C. "psychological testing."
 - D. "measurement of the mind."
60. Clinical psychologist Dr. Frederick Frese served as the first vice president of the
- A. American Psychological Association.
 - B. American Psychiatric Association.
 - C. National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.
 - D. National Institute of Mental Health.

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| 1. D | 31. C |
| 2. C | 32. A |
| 3. D | 33. B |
| 4. B | 34. C |
| 5. A | 35. C |
| 6. A | 36. B |
| 7. A | 37. A |
| 8. A | 38. B |
| 9. C | 39. B |
| 10. A | 40. D |
| 11. D | 41. B |
| 12. C | 42. A |
| 13. C | 43. C |
| 14. A | 44. D |
| 15. D | 45. B |
| 16. C | 46. A |
| 17. A | 47. A |
| 18. A | 48. D |
| 19. A | 49. D |
| 20. D | 50. B |
| 21. D | 51. D |
| 22. B | 52. C |
| 23. D | 53. D |
| 24. C | 54. C |
| 25. D | 55. B |
| 26. D | 56. A |
| 27. C | 57. D |
| 28. A | 58. B |
| 29. A | 59. D |
| 30. D | 60. C |