Chapter 1
Abnormal Psychology: Historical and Modern Perspectives

Total Assessment Guide (T.A.G.)

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Multiple Choice:

1) Abnormality as defined by “being different”
   A) is always negative in connotation.
   B) may be positive or negative in connotation.
   C) is neither positive or negative in connotation.
   D) is always universal in connotation.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 4-5
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Conceptual

2) The term “deviance” implies
   A) looking different.
   B) behaving differently.
   C) having a mental illness.
   D) engaging in criminal wrongdoing.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 5
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Conceptual

3) Gerry is a night watchman who has worked at the same company for 25 years. He is described as very shy and withdrawn around others. While this behavior is not problematic at work, his relatives find him “weird” and tend to shun him at family gatherings. Despite encouragement by his immediate family to mingle, Gerry hardly speaks to others at these events. According to the “goodness-of-fit” concept, Gerry’s behavior would
   A) not be viewed as a problem at family gatherings
   B) not be viewed as a problem at work but would be viewed as a problem at family gatherings.
   C) not be viewed as a problem at all.
   D) only be viewed as a problem if it caused difficulty for his immediate family.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 3    Page Ref: 5
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Applied

4) The context of culture in abnormal psychology
   A) should not be a consideration in defining deviance.
   B) is important in understanding the behavior of children but not of adults.
   C) is not important when applying the “goodness-of-fit” concept.
   D) is fundamental to the determination of “abnormality.”
5) Which statement below is TRUE of a culture-bound illness?
   A) It is never seen in more than one culture.
   B) The behavior may appear as abnormal outside a specific culture.
   C) It is usually found only in children.
   D) The behavior usually requires hospitalization in the home culture.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 6
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

6) The case of Ted Kaczynski (the Unabomber) described in your text highlights the
   A) shift from eccentricity to behaving dangerously.
   B) stereotyping of a person with mental illness.
   C) importance of early intervention in culture-bound illnesses,
   D) influence of the media on defining abnormal behavior.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 7
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

7) Juan is a freshman at a local university. He gets up at the same time each day and
   follows the same pattern: showering and shaving, dressing, and checking his backpack
   for required books, notebooks, and pens. Early in the first semester, this behavior took
   approximately 30 minutes. As the semester progressed, Juan spent more and more time
   checking and rechecking his backpack to make sure he had everything he needed.
   Toward the end of the semester, Juan was always late for his first class because of his
   “thoroughness.” A psychologist might conclude that Juan’s behavior is

   A) typical for a conscientious student.
   B) dysfunctional even if not distressful.
   C) not abnormal because it does not cause problems for others.
   D) normal according to the “goodness-of-fit” model.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 3    Page Ref: 8-9
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Applied
8) According to your text, abnormal behavior is defined as behavior that is inconsistent with the individual’s developmental, cultural, and societal norms, creates emotional distress, or
   A) is seen by others as deviant.
   B) interferes with daily functioning.
   C) is “culturally bound.”
   D) is aligned with the “goodness-of-fit” model.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 9
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

9) The etiology of a disorder refers to
   A) the developmental stage in which a disorder appears.
   B) the cultural context of a disorder.
   C) how a disorder begins.
   D) how a culture impacts a disorder.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 9
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

10) Approximately what total percentage of adults in the U.S. have suffered from a psychological disorder at some time in their lives?
    A) 10%
    B) 25%
    C) 38%
    D) 48%

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 9
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

11) Of all disorders reported in the U.S., the most common are alcohol dependence and
    A) anxiety disorders.
    B) major depression.
    C) schizophrenic disorders.
    D) personality disorder.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 9
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual
12) When using the DSM model to determine abnormality of a behavior, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A) The person’s behavior is assessed both categorically and dimensionally.
   B) The person either falls into a category or doesn’t fall into a category.
   C) The person’s level of dysfunction is not considered.
   D) The behavior is not considered within a cultural context.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 10
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Conceptual

13) Men are more likely than women to suffer from
   A) alcohol and drug abuse.
   B) mood disorders and anxiety disorders.
   C) alcohol abuse and mood disorders.
   D) depression and anxiety disorders.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 10
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

14) Except for drug and alcohol abuse, the highest rates of psychological disorders are found among persons with the lowest incomes and
   A) least amount of education.
   B) highest number of siblings.
   C) female gender.
   D) suburban places of residence.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 10
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

15) William is a well-educated 40-year-old man who suffers from schizophrenic disorder. Originally, he was employed as a computer programmer, but he was fired two months ago because of chronic absenteeism. For the last several weeks he has been homeless. He sleeps at night in a cardboard box behind a Dunkin Donut after closing time. Which of the following theories might describe William’s current plight?
   A) Downward shift
   B) Downward drift
   C) Downward SES
   D) Downward trajectory
16) A study in your text addressing the relationship between SES and the likelihood of developing a psychological disorder among children found that
   A) children from different SES groups develop psychological disorders at different rates.
   B) children at particular ages develop psychological disorders at different rates.
   C) children from all SES groups develop psychological disorders at the same rates.
   D) children of middle-income parents have the lowest rates of illness.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 11
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

17) The concept of “developmental trajectory” expresses the notion that
   A) symptoms of a disorder are always most severe in childhood.
   B) symptoms of a disorder may vary depending on a person’s age.
   C) age determines the presence of a disorder but not symptom expression.
   D) a person’s developmental stage has little bearing on a given diagnosis.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 11
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Conceptual

18) Which of the following statements about differences found in the rates of psychological disorders in boys and girls at different ages is TRUE?
   A) Both boys and girls peak at approximately the same age.
   B) Boys peak at age 13 but girls peak much earlier.
   C) Boys peak at approximately age 9 or 10 but girls peak in their early 20’s.
   D) Boys peak around age 10 but girls reach their peak around age 16.

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 12
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

19) Trephination as practiced by ancient cultures was a process whereby
   A) the two halves of the brain were severed.
   B) a small opening was made in the eye socket.
   C) the inner ear was punctured with a sharp object.
   D) certain portions of the skull were cut away.
20) The ancient Greek physician Asclepius foreshadowed modern treatment for psychological disorders in that he
   A) founded the first pharmacy that prescribed psychoactive medication for patients.
   B) based his practice on the idea that trephination, as an early medical intervention,
      was successful for most disorders.
   C) invented the practice of placing patients in cool baths to relieve stress.
   D) founded the first sanctuary for mental disorders offering a variety of treatments.

ANSWER: D
Diff: 1      Page Ref: 14
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Factual

21) Hippocrates identified symptoms of abnormal behavior still recognized today by psychologists. These symptoms include hallucinations, delusions, melancholia, and
   A) avoidance.
   B) mania.
   C) tremors.
   D) psychosis.

ANSWER: B
Diff: 1      Page Ref: 14
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Factual

22) Felicia believes that her cell phone is beginning to control her thoughts. She noticed this after she switched phone plans and thinks the problem began with the new service. This belief would typically be known as a
   A) delusion.
   B) hallucination.
   C) hysterical episode.
   D) melancholic thought.

ANSWER: A
Diff: 2      Page Ref: 14
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Applied
23) In ancient Greece, hysteria was believed to be caused by
   A) wandering humors.
   B) a wandering brain.
   C) a wandering uterus.
   D) wandering bile.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

24) Hippocrates believed that maladaptive behaviors were caused by an imbalance in bodily humors from physical factors or from
   A) demonic possession.
   B) the wrath of the gods.
   C) a shifting of lunar tides.
   D) a change in the seasons.

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 14
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

25) In medieval Europe, mental illness was thought to be caused by
   A) retribution from the gods.
   B) evil or demonic spirits.
   C) a wandering uterus.
   D) a dysfunctional family.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 15
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

26) A recent news story describes an unusual condition found among females at a local high school. After eating frozen yogurt from their cafeteria, a number of girls have begun to “spin wildly” throughout the lunchroom until being restrained by a faculty hall monitor. Immediately after being stopped, each girl reported feeling compelled to “spin” after eating. The number of girls involved in these incidents increased until the yogurt machine was removed from the cafeteria. In all probability, this behavior can be considered an episode of
   A) mass-induced mania.
   B) mass hysteria.
   C) demonic possession.
   D) emotional dysplasia.
27) Emotional contagion is the automatic mimicry and synchronization of expression, vocalizations, postures, and
   A) values of another.
   B) fantasies of another.
   C) word patterns of another.
   D) movements of another.

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 16
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

28) Our modern use of the word “bedlam,” denoting a chaotic situation, is historically rooted in which of the following practices?
   A) Allowing hysterics to act out their beliefs.
   B) Warehousing of mentally ill persons.
   C) Allowing witch hunters to convict and hang witches.
   D) Warehousing entire families believed to be mentally ill.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 17
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

29) The first physician to adopt a form of occupational therapy for patients was
   A) Pinel.
   B) Paracelsus.
   C) Dix.
   D) Hippocrates.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 17
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual
30) William Tuke, a contemporary of Philippe Pinel, proposed that patients live, work, and relax in a compassionate and religious environment. This philosophy was the foundation for
   A) community treatment.
   B) moral treatment.
   C) voluntary commitment.
   D) individual treatment.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 17
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

31) Although Anton Mesmer was criticized for his animal magnetism approach to treatment, he managed to demonstrate the importance of
   A) a physician’s training.
   B) energy flow.
   C) humane treatment.
   D) the placebo effect.

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 18
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

32) Darien is 3 years old. He slips off a step, falls, and bruises his knee. Upon picking the crying toddler up, Darien’s mother kisses his knee and gives him an M&M. Magically, Darien’s pain disappears. This phenomenon would be known as the ____________ in psychology.
   A) Mesmer effect
   B) talking cure
   C) placebo effect
   D) classical conditioning effect

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 18
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Applied
33) Emil Kraepelin is best known for his contributions to the study of schizophrenia. He introduced two new diagnostic categories of disordered behavior, dementia praecox and manic-depressive insanity, based on symptom differentiation, ________________, and ________________.

A) etiology; prognosis
B) etiology; physiology
C) prognosis; symptomology
D) prognosis; physiology

ANSWER: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18-19
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Factual

34) Which of the following statements about Josef Breuer’s approach to the case of Anna O. is TRUE?

A) He recognized that Anna’s difficulty moving her legs was due to general paresis, so he treated her with medication.
B) Breuer believed that only psychoanalysis would help cure the hysteria manifested by Anna.
C) He believed that the animal magnetism concept could be effective if the patient had faith in the placebo effect.
D) Breuer believed that hypnosis could have a beneficial effect by allowing Anna to recall and discuss information that was relevant to the disorder.

ANSWER: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

35) Jeffrey’s therapist is conducting an initial interview with him. The therapist spends a lot of time asking questions about Jeffrey’s parents and his early life experiences. Since he seems to view Jeffrey’s parents as the “root cause” of his problems, this therapist is most likely oriented toward ____________.

A) psychoanalysis
B) humanism
C) behaviorism
D) behavioral genetics

ANSWER: A
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 19
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Applied
36) According to Freud, which of the following was critical to overcoming psychological difficulties?
   A) Empathy
   B) Hypnosis
   C) Insight
   D) Regression

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 19
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

37) In the classical conditioning paradigm demonstrated by Pavlov through his study of the physiology of dog digestion, what was the UCS?
   A) Bell
   B) Food Powder
   C) Pavlov
   D) Salivating

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 20
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

38) In Pavlov’s experiment with dogs, classical conditioning was demonstrated when
   A) the UCS elicited the CR
   B) the UCS elicited the UCR
   C) the CS elicited the CR
   D) the CS was paired with the UCS

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 3    Page Ref: 20
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

39) John B. Watson, the founder of behaviorism, maintained that
   A) fear was an instinctive and unlearned response in children.
   B) all behaviors were learned through exposure to the environment.
   C) inner thoughts were acceptable behaviors for scientific study.
   D) behavior was conditioned through operant reinforcement.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 20
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual
40) If a psychologist defines herself as a “scientist-practitioner,” what do we automatically know about her through this label?
   A) She is focused on pure research and practices sound methodological principles.
   B) She relies on the latest research findings in providing quality care and treatment to patients.
   C) She takes a behavioral approach, only trying to change dysfunctional behaviors that are observable.
   D) She is not focused on the etiology of a disorder but on a research-based treatment approach.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 22
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

41) Neurons release neurotransmitters into synapses. These neurotransmitters
   A) land on the receptor site of the next neuron, causing it to fire.
   B) block further messages from being sent to the next neuron.
   C) land on an axon, causing it to fire and send an electrical impulse.
   D) establish a permanent link between one nerve cell and the next.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 23
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

42) Biological scarring, as seen in some disorders such as PTSD, demonstrates that
   A) the brain is capable of healing itself after a trauma.
   B) the brain may change as a result of the disorder.
   C) genetics plays a vital role in vulnerability to a disorder.
   D) brain plasticity is not possible after trauma.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 23
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

43) Which of the following statements about the viral infection theory as it relates to the development of psychological disorders is TRUE?
   A) Viral infections do not cause changes in the brain that lead to later behavioral disturbances.
   B) There is no relationship between viral infection and psychological disturbances.
   C) Viral infections do not lead to psychological disturbances through immune system suppression.
   D) Viral infections, if confirmed to be related, may take several pathways in producing the disordered behavior.
44) According to Freud’s theory, the id is
   A) the source of basic drives and of psychic energy.
   B) capable of delaying gratification through its conscience.
   C) controlled by the superego but not by the ego.
   D) located at the conscious level of awareness.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1     Page Ref: 25
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

45) Raul is a college freshman who looks forward to weekend parties at college. He especially likes to play “beer pong” and is known on campus as a champion player. After a recent party, Raul received a DUI citation. Raul’s parents have urged him to seek treatment for his “alcohol problem,” but Raul refuses. He does not believe he has a drinking problem. In Freud’s theory, which of the following defense mechanisms is Raul likely using?
   A) Intellectualization
   B) Rationalization
   C) Denial
   D) Repression

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 3     Page Ref: 26
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Applied

46) During which of the following psychosexual stages does a child experience fantasies about the opposite-sex parent?
   A) Genital Stage
   B) Anal Stage
   C) Oral Stage
   D) Phallic Stage

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1     Page Ref: 27
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual
47) All of the following are techniques Freud used for treatment EXCEPT
   A) free association.
   B) dream analysis.
   C) interpretation.
   D) sublimation.

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

48) Freud and his successor, Carl Jung, had fundamental disagreements about the motivation for behavior. While Freud thought that past events and sexual impulses were important, Jung believed that
   A) future goals and spiritual motivators were causal elements.
   B) past events and sexual and spiritual motivators were important.
   C) present events and spiritual motivators cause behavior.
   D) birth order was the most important determinant.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 2 Page Ref: 27
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

49) Object relations theory proposes that people have a basic drive for
   A) dominating others.
   B) satisfying sexual instincts.
   C) engaging in social interactions.
   D) spiritual development.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

50) Dr. Barstow is treating a young man who is afraid of dogs. One method he uses is progressive muscle relation using vivid imagery. Once the patient is relaxed, Dr. Barstow introduces the patient to a picture of a dog with instructions to “breathe deeply and remain calm and relaxed.” Which learning principle established by Wolpe is being employed in this example?
   A) Mindfulness
   B) Negative Reinforcement
   C) Backward Chaining
   D) Reciprocal Inhibition
ANSWER: D
Diff: 2 Page Ref: 28
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Applied

51) In operant conditioning, a reinforcer serves to _______ a behavior it follows.
   A) extinguish
   B) weaken
   C) strengthen
   D) diminish

ANSWER: C
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28-29
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

52) Every time little Jeffrey goes shopping with his mom, there is an incident at the checkout line when he spots candy. Typically, Jeffrey’s mom initially refuses his request for a candy bar. When the child throws himself to the floor kicking and screaming, Jeffrey’s mom gives in and hands him the candy bar to end the embarrassing scene. In operant conditioning terms, what is maintaining the child’s “checkout tantrums”?
   A) Negative Reinforcement
   B) Non-Contingent Reinforcement
   C) Positive Reinforcement
   D) Vicarious Reinforcement

ANSWER: C
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Applied

53) Which of the following statements about reinforcement is TRUE?
   A) Reinforcement may increase or decrease a behavior it follows, as it depends on the targeted behavior of the organism.
   B) Reinforcement must be primary to have an impact.
   C) Reinforcement must be delivered every time a behavior is emitted to strengthen a behavior.
   D) Reinforcement for one person may be punishment for another.

ANSWER: D
Diff: 3 Page Ref: 29
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual
54) Which of the following reinforcers meets the criterion for being “primary”?
   A) Money
   B) Attention
   C) Grades
   D) Power

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 2      Page Ref: 29
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Applied

55) Derek has a fear of elevators. He will always take the stairs rather than experience the anxiety of being in a closed space and the risk of plunging to his death if the elevator malfunctions. What is maintaining Derek’s avoidance of elevators?
   A) Negative Reinforcement
   B) Positive Reinforcement
   C) Punishment
   D) Extinction

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 3      Page Ref: 29
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Applied

56) The social learning model of behavioral acquisition proposes that
   A) only behaviors in a social context are reinforced.
   B) punishment is only effective in producing learning in humans.
   C) a person does not actually have to do the behavior to learn it.
   D) humans are motivated more by primary reinforcers than secondary reinforcers.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 2      Page Ref: 29
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

57) Which of the following forms of learning explains why television has a profound effect on children’s learning?
   A) Operant Conditioning
   B) Vicarious Conditioning
   C) Classical Conditioning
   D) Shaping Conditioning

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 3      Page Ref: 29
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Applied
58) Whereas the behavioral approach focuses on ________, the cognitive model targets ________ in explaining behavior.
   A) external events; mental processes
   B) mental processes; external events
   C) thought distortions; punishment
   D) punishment; thought distortions

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 30
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

59) “I got a B in the course. I’ll never get into graduate school.” This statement typifies the cognitive distortion known as
   A) overgeneralizing.
   B) emotional reasoning.
   C) catastrophizing.
   D) magnifying.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 2      Page Ref: 30
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Applied

60) In Aaron Beck’s model of depression, the cognitive triad consists of
   A) past, present, and future expectations.
   B) three types of negative thoughts.
   C) Freud’s id, ego and superego.
   D) three levels of the mind.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 30
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

61) Dr. Pambros returns Abnormal Psychology exams. Juanita, Kevin, and Morgan all receive grades of “C.” Juanita is grateful to have passed. Kevin is devastated. Morgan is mildly disappointed but recognizes that there are three remaining exams that could boost his grade. How would the cognitive model explain the different responses of these students to the same event?
   A) Thoughts are not as important at the event itself.
   B) The event is essentially neutral.
   C) Grades are inherently powerful events.
   D) Grades are classic negative reinforcers.
62) Carl Rogers proposed that phenomenology is critical in understanding an individual. Phenomenology means the
   A) difference between what one perceives and what one ought to do.
   B) subjective world of the individual.
   C) objective world of reality.
   D) degree to which objective reality and subjective reality are a fit.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 3      Page 30
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Applied

63) A message that implies “I will love you if you graduate with honors” is an example of
   A) unconditional positive regard.
   B) unconditional negative regard.
   C) conditional positive regard.
   D) conditional negative regard.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 31
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

64) While psychoanalytic and humanistic models assume that abnormality lies within the individual, ________ models assume that abnormal behavior must be understood in a larger context outside of the individual.
   A) phenomenological
   B) sociocultural
   C) sociopathic
   D) socioenvironmental

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 31
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual
65) Gender roles directly affect the ______ of abnormal behaviors.
   A) expression
   B) cause
   C) severity
   D) chronicity

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 1      Page Ref: 31-32
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

66) Which of the following statements about women and abnormal behavior within a
sociocultural context is TRUE?
   A) Biological factors affect rates of mental illness for women around the world
      regardless of contextual factors.
   B) Socioeconomic status is unrelated to rates of mental illness for women.
   C) Some contextual factors place women at higher risk for psychological disorders.
   D) Gender role expectations do not influence the development of abnormal
      behaviors.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 2       Page Ref: 32
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

67) Ataque de nervios is a culture-bound syndrome found among Latinos. The notion
that social forces play a role with respect to when this type of disorder occurs is
supported by the fact that ataque symptoms
   A) differ depending on the culture in which they are expressed.
   B) are found in all Latino adolescents at some point in time.
   C) are seen only in those from large families.
   D) frequently begin after some form of social disruption.

   ANSWER: D
   Diff: 2       Page Ref: 33
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

68) Latino youths born in the U.S. are _______ as likely to attempt suicide as foreign-
born Latino youths.
   A) three times
   B) twice
   C) four times
   D) five times
69) Familism is a concept that stresses the
   A) importance of, and responsibility to, the family.
   B) significance of the size of the family in predicting abnormal behavior in an
      individual.
   C) importance of responsibility to the peer group as opposed to the importance of the
      family.
   D) relevance of birth order in identifying vulnerability for psychopathology.

ANSWER: A
Diff: 2    Page Ref: 34
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

70) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
   A) Modern psychologists believe that psychopathology is physiologically based.
   B) Abnormal behavior may be best understood using a single theoretical framework.
   C) Understanding abnormal behaviors requires an integration of models.
   D) Sociocultural factors are the best explanation for disordered behavior.

ANSWER: C
Diff: 2    Page Ref: 34
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

71) The diathesis-stress model of abnormal behavior assumes that
   A) a person who has a genetic predisposition for a disorder will exhibit the disorder
      at some point in time.
   B) biology and environmental factors interact to determine the likelihood that a
      person will exhibit abnormal behavior.
   C) a “diathesis” from the environment interacts with biological influences to produce
      disordered behavior.
   D) stress causes physiological changes that lead to disruptions in environmental
      supports.

ANSWER: B
Diff: 1    Page Ref: 35
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual
72) The biopsychosocial perspective, compared with the perspectives of Freud, Jung, and Rogers,
   A) focuses on early developments as the diathesis.
   B) adequately explains all disorders.
   C) is broader than the other models.
   D) assumes the nature of man to be good.

   ANSWER: C
   Diff: 2   Page Ref: 35
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

73) Having a biological predisposition for a disorder means that a person
   A) will develop the full syndrome over the life span.
   B) has increased vulnerability to developing a disorder.
   C) will only develop a partial manifestation of the problem behavior.
   D) has a genetic mutation for the disorder.

   ANSWER: B
   Diff: 1   Page Ref: 35
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

74) The biological, psychological, sociocultural, and biopsychosocial models all assume that
   A) the cause of a dysfunctional behavior may be identified through research.
   B) there is an underlying physiological cause to abnormal behavior
   C) environmental events trigger physiological changes.
   D) no single factor may be a determinant in manifesting abnormal behavior.

   ANSWER: A
   Diff: 3   Page Ref: 35
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Conceptual

75) Mario has just returned from his third deployment to Iraq. For several months after
    returning, he is unable to sleep and has difficulty dealing with flashbacks of mortar fire
    over the compound in which he worked. Using a biopsychosocial model, we might
    explain his problems as deriving from
    A) the stress of deployment alone.
    B) a diathesis and the stress of deployment.
    C) a lack of social support.
    D) a failure in coping alone.
ANSWER: B
Diff: 2  Page Ref: 35
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Applied

True/False:

76) In considering whether a behavior is abnormal or normal, one must consider the context in which the behavior occurs.

ANSWER: TRUE
Diff: 1  Page Ref: 4
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual

77) The meaning of “abnormal” as being “away from normal” implies that a behavior is negative.

ANSWER: FALSE
Diff: 1  Page Ref: 4
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual

78) Suicide bombers would be considered psychologically abnormal in any culture.

ANSWER: FALSE
Diff: 2  Page Ref: 6
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Conceptual

79) Most people with psychological disorders do not engage in dangerous behavior.

ANSWER: TRUE
Diff: 1  Page Ref: 7
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual

80) Women and men experience the same rates of mental illness across all categories of disorders in the DSM.

ANSWER: FALSE
Diff: 1  Page Ref: 10
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual
81) Symptoms of a given disorder may change as the person matures.

   ANSWER: TRUE
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 12
   Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
   Skill: Factual

82) Hippocrates was the earliest person thought to have attempted to classify abnormal behavior.

   ANSWER: TRUE
   Diff: 2    Page Ref: 14
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

83) Hippocrates believed that hysteria only occurred in women.

   ANSWER: TRUE
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 14
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

84) The effect of a placebo on changing behavior or how one feels is usually temporary.

   ANSWER: TRUE
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 18
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

85) Freud believed that the early years of life had little impact on a person’s behavior but that a person’s inner life and conflicts determined psychological adjustment.

   ANSWER: FALSE
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 19
   Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
   Skill: Factual

86) Freud called catharsis the “royal road to the unconscious.”

   ANSWER: FALSE
   Diff: 1    Page Ref: 27
   Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
   Skill: Factual

87) Ego psychology, as opposed to psychoanalytic theory, focuses on conscious motivations and healthy functioning.
ANSWER: TRUE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 27
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

88) The use of a hierarchy for systematic desensitization is founded on the operant conditioning work of B. F. Skinner.

ANSWER: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

89) The strict behavioral model for explaining behavior focuses on the role of vicarious reinforcement.

ANSWER: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 28-29
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

90) The cognitive model views depression to be a result of disordered thinking.

ANSWER: TRUE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 30
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

91) There is no single model of abnormal behavior that explains the nature and causes of all disorders.

ANSWER: TRUE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 34
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

92) Modern scientists have moved away from trying to reduce all behavior to one singular explanation.

ANSWER: TRUE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Factual

93) The biopsychosocial model of abnormal behavior proposes that biology alone is usually at the root of disordered behavior.
94) As a recent graduate of a Ph.D. program in Clinical Psychology, you have been schooled in the latest research in abnormal psychology. If you were trained in a model that evaluates multiple causes contributing to abnormality, you would most likely be labeled a strict behaviorist.

ANSWER: FALSE
Diff: 1 Page Ref: 35
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

95) “Being different is not the equivalent of being psychologically abnormal.” Evaluate this statement, providing support for your position.

ANSWER: They are not equivalent. The behavior may not cause impairment in daily functioning nor have negative consequences for society. To the contrary, some “different” behavior may be beneficial to the person or to society.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4-5
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Conceptual

96) Give an example of a behavior that may be perceived as normal or abnormal according to the “goodness-of-fit” model.

ANSWER: Any behavior that may be viewed as normal in one context but abnormal in another.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 5
Topic: Normal vs. Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Conceptual

97) Explain how development and maturity influence our perceptions of the normality of a given behavior.

ANSWER: Behavior varies along the life span. What is normal and expected for a given age may be viewed as deviant or abnormal at another age. An example would be thumb sucking in young children as opposed to thumb sucking in adolescents.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 6
98) Explain how developmental maturity has an impact on psychological disorders.

ANSWER: Developmental maturity affects when and how symptoms develop, what types of symptoms develop, and what kind of disorder occurs.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 11-12

99) How does the concept of “cognitive maturity” contribute to the determination of certain disorders by age? Present an example to demonstrate your understanding.

ANSWER: The emergence of some disorders may be linked to factors related to cognitive development. For example, a key symptom of generalized anxiety disorders is worry over future events. Young children may not have the cognitive maturity to understand the concept of “future”; thus, many more cases occur later along the developmental age span.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 12-13

100) How did the ancient Greek physicians Hippocrates and Galen differ in their perspective on hysteria?

ANSWER: Hippocrates believed that disorders such as hysteria or conversion disorders were the results of a wandering uterus, but Galen believed hysteria had a psychological cause.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 14

101) Dorthea Dix’s efforts toward moral treatment of the mentally ill in the U.S. led to the building of asylums. Unfortunately, this movement also had a negative impact on mentally ill persons. Identify the negative outcomes associated with this movement.

ANSWER: The movement led to increased numbers of asylums and became associated with permanent institutionalization, custodial care, isolation, and little hope.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 18

102) When scientists discovered that syphilis caused general paresis, the finding was a significant advance for psychology. Discuss the importance of this finding.
ANSWER: The discovery that syphilis was linked to general paresis established a biological basis for the causes of some psychological disturbances.

Diff: 2     Page 18
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

103) Josef Breuer gave us the “talking cure” through his work with Anna O. Explain the nature and assumption of this treatment approach using Anna’s case details.

ANSWER: Under hypnosis, Anna revealed details she could not recall in a conscious state. After Anna related details of distressing events in her past, her symptoms went away. This talking cure approach laid the foundation for a new approach to mental disorders.

Diff: 2     Page Ref: 19
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

104) Outline Pavlov’s model for classical conditioning using his experiment with dogs. Label all of the elements of the paradigm.

ANSWER: CS (bell), UCS (meat powder), UCR/CR (salivating)

Diff: 3     Page Ref: 20
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior and Its Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

105) New technologies in neuroscience have advanced our understanding of psychological disorders. Discuss the concept of “biological scarring” as it relates to PTSD.

ANSWER: Biological scarring is a term applied to brain changes that appear to be the result of years of living with disorders such as PTSD. The brain changes in response to the disorder.

Diff: 2     Page Ref: 23
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

106) Describe Freud’s model of stages of development. Include in your description factors affecting normal development.

ANSWER: Disorders and anxiety are caused by negative experiences early in life. Depending on the stage at which difficulties occur, people become fixated, and this stalling leaves a mark on the unconscious and influences behavior reflective of that stage. Oral Phase: sucking and chewing are pleasurable, and aggressive impulses emerge after teeth appear. Anal Phase: with toilet training, parents emphasize control and discipline; resulting aggressive impulses could lead to
negativism or hostile, destructive behaviors. Phallic Phase: pleasure is derived from touching or rubbing the genital area; the person may develop romantic fantasies toward the opposite-sex parent. Latency and Genital Phases are less often considered to play a role in abnormal behavior.

Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

107) Compare and contrast classical and operant conditioning.

ANSWER: Classical conditioning involves reflex behavior and the elements of CS, UCS, UCR and CR. The pairing of the CS serves a cue function that the UCS is coming; UCS elicits the UCR. Many spontaneous behaviors occur without first being elicited by the UCS. Operant conditioning involves such a behavior being strengthened by its consequences through reinforcement and punishment.

Diff: 3  Page Ref: 20-21, 28-29
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

108) Define “punishment” from a behavioral perspective and the forms it might take. Why is it important to include a reinforced alternative behavior when employing punishment?

ANSWER: Punishment may be the application of something aversive or the removal of something positive. It is directed toward reducing an unwanted behavior. If an alternative behavior is not reinforced, the punished behavior may return.

Diff: 3  Page Ref: 29
Topic: Current Views of Abnormal Behavior and Treatment
Skill: Conceptual

109) The sociocultural models of abnormality stand in stark contrast to models that propose that the sources of disordered behavior lie within the individual. What factors influence the expression of maladaptive behavior according to this model? How do they mediate the expression of these behaviors?

ANSWER: Abnormal behavior must be understood within the context of social and cultural forces. Examples of these include gender, social class, and interpersonal resources. Gender roles determine the cultural expression of what is acceptable for each gender. Social factors such as hunger, work, and domestic violence for women make them more vulnerable as a group for the development of a psychological disorder. Socioeconomic status may affect the area in which one lives and one’s vulnerability to negative situations or events. Hurricane Andrew hit a low-income area, resulting in higher rates of PTSD for Hispanic and African American children compared with white children. Social support in form of neighbors and friends is disrupted as people are scattered during a natural disaster.
110) The biopsychosocial model assumes a diathesis-stress perspective. Explain this statement and provide an example to illustrate your understanding.

ANSWER: The biopsychosocial model assumes that multiple factors interact to influence behavior. The diathesis-stress perspective assumes that psychological disorders may have a biological basis. Having a predisposition toward a disorder is not sufficient to produce the disorder. However, this vulnerability, in combination with stressful environmental circumstances, may lead to psychological disorders.