

# Test Bank

*for*

Butcher, Mineka, and Hooley

## Abnormal Psychology

Fourteenth Edition

*prepared by*

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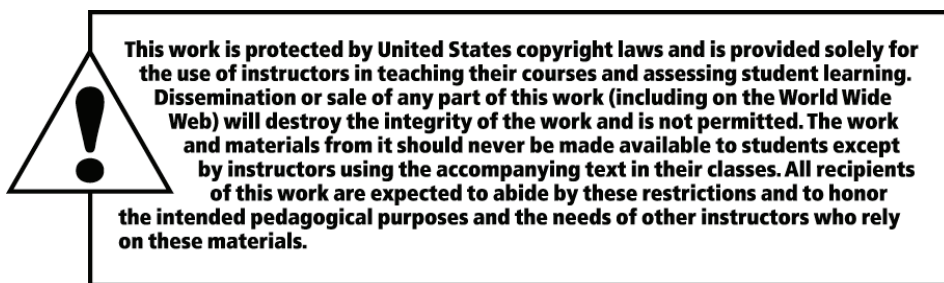
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## Chapter 1: Abnormal Psychology: An Overview

### Multiple-Choice Questions

1.1-1. Which of the following is an example of family aggregation?

- a. Both Jane and her husband are alcoholic.
- b. Jim and John, 21-year-old twins, are both schizophrenic.
- c. Karen, her mother, and her grandmother all have been diagnosed with generalized anxiety disorder.
- d. Kim's suicide was apparently a reaction to her mother's abuse.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-1

**Page Ref:** 3

**Topic:** Abnormal Psychology/An Overview

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Karen, her mother, and her grandmother all have been diagnosed with generalized anxiety disorder.

1.1-2. What do the cases of Monique and Donald best illustrate?

- a. Most individuals with mental disorders are violent.
- b. Women are more likely to commit suicide than men.
- c. Most individuals who experience a mental breakdown are clearly unwell long before treatment is sought.
- d. Mental illness can have a significant impact on one's life.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-2

**Page Ref:** 2-3

**Topic:** Abnormal Psychology/An Overview

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. Mental illness can have a significant impact on one's life.

1.1-3. What do the cases of Monique and Donald best illustrate?

- a. Abnormal behavior usually produces more distress in others than the person who engages in the abnormal behavior.
- b. Abnormal behavior covers a wide range of behavioral disturbances.
- c. Most people who suffer from abnormal behavior are quickly identified as deviant by other people.
- d. When people suffer from mental disorders, they are unable to work or live independently.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-3

**Page Ref:** 3

**Topic:** Abnormal Psychology/An Overview

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Abnormal behavior covers a wide range of behavioral disturbances.

**1.1-4. What makes defining abnormality difficult?**

- a. There are so many types of abnormal behavior that they can't be accurately described.
- b. There is no one behavior that serves to make someone abnormal.
- c. Most of us are abnormal much of the time so that we cannot tell what is normal.
- d. Criteria for abnormality have yet to be developed.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-4

**Page Ref:** 3-4

**Topic:** What Do We Mean by Abnormality?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. There is no one behavior that serves to make someone abnormal.

**1.1-5. Which of the following is a sufficient element to determine abnormality?**

- a. Suffering
- b. Maladaptiveness
- c. Deviancy
- d. There is no sufficient element.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-5

**Page Ref:** 4

**Topic:** What Do We Mean by Abnormality?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. There is no sufficient element.

**1.1-6. The fact that body piercings are commonplace today while they would once have been viewed as abnormal illustrates that**

- a. modern society is always open to change.
- b. what is acceptable for men and women is no longer different.
- c. American culture values independence.
- d. the values of a society may change over time.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-6

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** What Do We Mean by Abnormality?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. the values of a society may change over time.

1.1-7. **What is a reason for classifying mental disorders?**

- a. A classification system allows information to be organized.
- b. Then professionals won't need to look at as much information about a person.
- c. Then professionals can make assumptions about people based on their diagnosis.
- d. The diagnosis then often has an effect on peoples' behaviors.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-7

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** Why Do We Need to Classify Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. A classification system allows information to be organized.

1.1-8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a necessary first step toward introducing order to any discussion of the cause or treatment of abnormal behavior.

- a. Epidemiology
- b. Classification
- c. Brain research
- d. Labeling

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-8

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** Why Do We Need to Classify Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Classification

1.1-9. **Which of the following is a disadvantage of having a classification system for mental disorders?**

- a. A classification system establishes the types of problems that mental professionals can treat.
- b. When a label is used to describe an individual's behavior, information about the person is lost.
- c. A classification system allows for research to advance.
- d. Identifying the disorder that an individual has guides treatment.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-9

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** What are the Disadvantages of Classification?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. When a label is used to describe an individual's behavior, information about the person is lost.

**1.1-10. Which of the following statements is true concerning classification systems for mental disorders?**

- a. It is far more important that they be reliable than it is for them to be valid.
- b. Classification systems make it more difficult to gather statistics on the incidence and prevalence of disorders.
- c. Classification systems meet the needs of medical insurance companies who need diagnoses in order to authorize payment of claims.
- d. Although they assist scientists who are researching disorders, they inhibit our ability to communicate about abnormal behavior in a consistent way.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-10

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** Why Do We Need to Classify Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Classification systems meet the needs of medical insurance companies who need diagnoses in order to authorize payment of claims.

**1.1-11. All of the following are disadvantages of classifying and diagnosing mental disorders EXCEPT**

- a. stereotyping.
- b. labeling.
- c. the potential stigma.
- d. providing structure.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-11

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** Why Do We Need to Classify Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. providing structure.

**1.1-12. Stereotyping is an example of the stigma of mental illness. It means**

- a. people are reluctant to discuss their psychological problems because they are afraid others won't like them.
- b. people feel very sad and upset when they find out they have a mental illness.
- c. the automatic and often incorrect beliefs people have about people with mental illness.
- d. the problem of removing the diagnosis, even if people make a full recovery from mental illness.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-12

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** What Are the Disadvantages of Classification?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. the automatic and often incorrect beliefs people have about people with mental illness.



1.1-13. **What is wrong with describing someone as being "schizophrenic"?**

- a. Nothing.
- b. Such a definitive diagnosis is rare.
- c. The behavior of the schizophrenic changes so rapidly that this is only true a small percentage of the time.
- d. Labels should be applied to disorders, not to people.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-13

**Page Ref:** 8-9

**Topic:** What Are the Disadvantages of Classification?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. Labels should be applied to disorders, not to people.

1.1-14. **In the field of abnormal psychology, what does DSM stand for?**

- a. Disorders, Science, and the Mind
- b. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
- c. Descriptors for the Science of the Mind
- d. Diagnostic Science of the Mind

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-14

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual

1.1-15. **Which of the following is included in the DSM?**

- a. A discussion of the various causes of mental disorders
- b. A means of identifying different mental disorders
- c. A description of the necessary and sufficient conditions for mental illness
- d. A description of all of the possible treatments for each disorder

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-15

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. A means of identifying different mental disorders

1.1-16. **In the United States, the standard for defining types of mental disorders is contained in the**

- a. American Psychological Association's bylaws.
- b. American Psychiatric Association's bylaws.
- c. World Health Organization's classification code.
- d. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-16

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.

1.1-17. **According to the DSM-IV's definition of mental disorder, impairment in one or more areas of functioning (disability)**

- a. must not be present in order to make a diagnosis.
- b. may be present but is not a necessary condition for making a diagnosis.
- c. is one of the only important features of a mental disorder.
- d. must be present for at least six months to be considered a true disability.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-17

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. may be present but is not a necessary condition for making a diagnosis.

1.1-18. **The Solarists are a cult whose members believe that they control the movements of the sun with special hand gestures. What would the DSM-IV say about this group?**

- a. The group suffers from Shared Delusion Psychosis.
- b. Because a group of persons share a belief, however strange, the group must be considered emotionally healthy.
- c. While some of this group's individual members may meet criteria for a DSM-IV diagnosis, the DSM-IV does not diagnose groups.
- d. The group is diagnosable because it is a cult.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-18

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. While some of this group's individual members may meet criteria for a DSM-IV diagnosis, the DSM-IV does not diagnose groups.

1.1-19. **Brett persistently injects himself with pain killers. This has greatly increased his chance of overdosing and dying. His behavior harms no one else. According to the DSM, is Brett's behavior consistent with the definition of a mental disorder?**

- Yes, because very few people in society engage in this behavior.
- Yes, because he is persistently acting in a way that harms him.
- No, because his behavior must also harm the well-being of others in the community.
- No, because there is no evidence that his actions are out of his own control.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-19

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. Yes, because he is persistently acting in a way that harms him.

1.1-20. **The current DSM is**

- atheoretical.
- focused upon etiology.
- focused upon theory.
- not generally accepted by practitioners.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-20

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. atheoretical.

1.1-21. **Wakefield's conception of "mental disorder" included the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ as most central to diagnosis.**

- religious persecution
- dangerous malfunction
- harmful dysfunction
- familial mental disorder

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-21

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. harmful dysfunction

1.1-22. **According to the DSM, when is deviant behavior viewed as indicative of a mental disorder?**

- a. Always
- b. Only when the behavior is inconsistent with cultural norms
- c. When it is a symptom of a dysfunction in the individual
- d. Never

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-22

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. When it is a symptom of a dysfunction in the individual

1.1-23. **Which of the following best describes the DSM?**

- a. A complete guide to the origin, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders
- b. A work in progress that classifies mental disorders based on what is currently known
- c. A fundamentally flawed collection of unfounded assumptions about mental disorders
- d. An objective guide to diagnosing mental disorders

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-23

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. A work in progress that classifies mental disorders based on what is currently known

1.1-24. **What do the textbook authors identify as the most problematic element of Wakefield's definition of mental disorder?**

- a. He describes mental disorders as mental conditions.
- b. The role of biology is not recognized.
- c. We have yet to discover the dysfunction that underlies most mental disorders.
- d. Most mental disorders do not cause distress.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-24

**Page Ref:** 6

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. We have yet to discover the dysfunction that underlies most mental disorders.

1.1-25. **What does the case of JGH, a Native American elder, illustrate?**

- a. Alcoholism has long lasting effects on mood and behavior, even when drinking has ceased.
- b. A person may focus on somatic symptoms, rather than mood, when depressed.
- c. Depression is not universal.
- d. The symptoms of some illnesses are not apparent until after lengthy psychological evaluation.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-25**Page Ref:** 9-10**Topic:** How Does Culture Affect What Is Considered Abnormal?**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** b. A person may focus on somatic symptoms, rather than mood, when depressed.1.1-26. **What is a culture-specific disorder?**

- a. A disorder seen in all cultures
- b. A disorder that is seen universally, but presents itself differently depending on cultural factors
- c. A disorder that is a product of cultural stressors
- d. A disorder seen only in certain cultures

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.1-26**Page Ref:** 10**Topic:** Culture-Specific Disorders**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. A disorder seen only in certain cultures1.1-27. **Practically speaking, “abnormal” behavior means**

- a. any behavior that is "away from the normal" and causes any distress.
- b. any behavior that causes the person distress.
- c. any behavior that causes us to consider our values.
- d. unusual behaviors that are not consistent with the norms of the society in which they are displayed.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-27**Page Ref:** 10**Topic:** Culture-Specific Disorders**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** d. unusual behaviors that are not consistent with the norms of the society in which they are displayed.

1.1-28. **Maria believes that her dead grandmother occasionally speaks to her. In deciding if Maria has a mental illness or not, which of the following is important?**

- a. How old is Maria?
- b. Is Maria's belief consistent with the beliefs of her culture?
- c. Do people in general consider Maria's belief abnormal?
- d. Does her belief match any of the symptoms in the disorders in the DSM?

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-28

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** Culture-Specific Disorders

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. Is Maria's belief consistent with the beliefs of her culture?

1.1-29. **Why is it important to know how many people have diagnosable mental illnesses?**

- a. Such information is needed to plan for the provision of adequate services.
- b. The number of people with mental illness and the level of crime are highly correlated.
- c. If the incidence of mental illness is rising, there needs to be a corresponding increase in the level of funding for medical research.
- d. Pharmaceutical companies need such information to ensure the appropriate level of drug production.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-29

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Such information is needed to plan for the provision of adequate services.

1.1-30. **How should information about the frequency of mental disorders in different groups of people be used?**

- a. Such information can greatly simplify the process of diagnosis as it can be assumed that certain people have certain disorders.
- b. Such information can greatly simplify the process of diagnosis as it can be assumed that certain people are highly unlikely to have certain disorders.
- c. Information about the incidence of disorders among certain groups of people may provide information as to what causes a particular disorder.
- d. There is no use for or value in such dangerous stereotyping.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-30

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Information about the incidence of disorders among certain groups of people may provide information as to what causes a particular disorder.

1.1-31. **What is epidemiology?**

- a. The exploration of what forms of treatment are most effective
- b. A form of psychotherapy
- c. The study of the role of genes in mental illness
- d. The study of the distribution of a disorder in a population

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-31**Page Ref:** 11**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. The study of the distribution of a disorder in a population1.1-32. **Mental health epidemiology is**

- a. the study of epidemics in mental disorders among the general population.
- b. the study of organic brain diseases among different ethnic populations of a defined geographic region.
- c. the study of the distribution of mental disorders in a given population.
- d. a sociological study of psychological disorders.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.1-32**Page Ref:** 11**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** c. the study of the distribution of mental disorders in a given population.1.1-33. **What does it mean if a disorder is said to be highly prevalent?**

- a. It is common.
- b. It is not curable.
- c. It is treatable.
- d. It is contagious.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 1.1-33**Page Ref:** 11**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. It is common.

1.1-34. **What type of prevalence estimate tends to be lowest?**

- a. Point prevalence
- b. One-year prevalence
- c. Lifetime prevalence
- d. Virtual prevalence

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-34

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Point prevalence

1.1-35. \_\_\_\_\_ rates may be reported in terms of the lifetime risk of contracting a particular disorder.

- a. Prevalence
- b. Point prevalence
- c. Point incidence
- d. Incidence

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-35

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Prevalence

1.1-36. **Which of the following is an example of point prevalence?**

- a. Forty people had a panic attack in the last year.
- b. Seventy people in her graduating class had been diagnosed with anorexia at some time during the past four years.
- c. 1% of the population is currently experiencing depressive symptoms.
- d. 15% of women will suffer from an anxiety disorder before the age of 30.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-36

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. 1% of the population is currently experiencing depressive symptoms.

1.1-37. **What type of prevalence data only counts active cases of a disorder?**

- a. Point prevalence
- b. One-year prevalence
- c. Lifetime prevalence
- d. All prevalence data count both those who have the disorder and those who have recovered.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-37

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. Point prevalence



1.1-38. **The mayor of a city wants to know the number of new cases of a disorder over the past year. The mayor should ask an epidemiologist for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the disorder.**

- a. prevalence rate
- b. incidence rate
- c. point prevalence
- d. acute occurrence

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-38

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. incidence rate

1.1-39. **What type of prevalence estimate tends to be highest?**

- a. Point prevalence
- b. One-year prevalence
- c. Lifetime prevalence
- d. Virtual prevalence

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-39

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Lifetime prevalence

1.1-40. **What term refers to the number of new cases of a disorder that occur over a given time period?**

- a. Point prevalence
- b. One-year prevalence
- c. Incidence
- d. Valence

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-40

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Incidence

1.1-41. **Why is it believed that the NCS survey used to estimate the prevalence of mental illness underestimated that prevalence?**

- a. Most problems are acute.
- b. Few people report symptoms of mental illness when completing surveys.
- c. The incidence of comorbidity is too high.
- d. Measures of several types of disorders were not included.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-41

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Measures of several types of disorders were not included.

1.1-42. **What is the most prevalent grouping of psychological disorder?**

- a. Anxiety disorders
- b. Depressive disorders
- c. Substance abuse disorders
- d. Dissociative disorders

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-42

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Anxiety disorders

1.1-43. **What is important to remember about the apparent high lifetime rate of mental disorders?**

- a. Many people were probably misdiagnosed.
- b. So many people have disorders and have them seriously that this has become a major health issue.
- c. Many people with disorders are not seriously affected by them or may have them for only a short time.
- d. A large majority of people with disorders seek treatment, so the problem is not as bad as it seems.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-43

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Many people with disorders are not seriously affected by them or may have them for only a short time.

1.1-44. **What can be said about individuals who have a history of at least one serious psychological disorder?**

- a. Most are effectively treated and never experience mental illness again.
- b. Over 50% have at least two or more other disorders.
- c. Few have a comorbid disorder.
- d. Individuals who have sought treatment for one illness are unlikely to ever experience another.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-44

**Page Ref:** 12

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Over 50% have at least two or more other disorders.

1.1-45. **Comorbidity means**

- a. that a disorder is often fatal.
- b. that a person has two or more disorders.
- c. that a person has a more severe form of a disorder.
- d. that a person is unlikely to recover from the disorder.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.1-45**Page Ref:** 12**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** b. that a person has two or more disorders.1.1-46. **A major finding from the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) was that**

- a. those people who have three or more comorbid disorders have one or more mild and transitory disorders.
- b. over half of the people with a history of one serious disorder had two or more comorbid disorders.
- c. people who have one mental disorder are unlikely to have a second comorbid disorder.
- d. as people grow older they are more likely to have multiple severe disorders.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.1-46**Page Ref:** 12**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** b. over half of the people with a history of one serious disorder had two or more comorbid disorders.1.1-47. **Most mental health treatment**

- a. occurs in an outpatient setting.
- b. requires an overnight stay.
- c. does not involve professionals.
- d. occurs in psychiatric hospitals.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.1-47**Page Ref:** 13**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Treatment**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** a. occurs in an outpatient setting.

**1.1-48. Most people with psychological disorders**

- a. seek treatment as soon as they realize there is a problem.
- b. recover only if they seek treatment.
- c. delay seeking treatment, sometimes for many years.
- d. exaggerate their symptoms so it takes longer for them to recover.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-48

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Treatment

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. delay seeking treatment, sometimes for many years.

**1.1-49. The trend toward deinstitutionalization in recent years means that**

- a. inpatient hospitalization in public institutions has increased.
- b. people with psychological problems more often receive inpatient treatment than outpatient treatment.
- c. people are hospitalized more briefly and then treated on an outpatient basis.
- d. the number of community services has skyrocketed.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-49

**Page Ref:** 13

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Treatment

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. people are hospitalized more briefly and then treated on an outpatient basis.

**1.1-50. Which of the following mental health professionals has a doctoral degree in psychology with both research and clinical skill specialization?**

- a. the clinical psychologist
- b. the occupational therapist
- c. the psychoanalyst
- d. the psychiatrist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-50

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Mental Health Professionals

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. the clinical psychologist

1.1-51. **Which of the following mental health professionals has a medical degree?**

- a. The clinical psychologist
- b. The psychiatrist
- c. The counseling psychologist
- d. The occupational therapist

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-51

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Mental Health Professionals

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. The psychiatrist

1.1-52. **A clinical psychologist is**

- a. a Ph.D. in psychology with experience in mental health.
- b. a person with doctoral training and experience in academic and learning problems.
- c. an M.D. or Ph.D. with intensive experience in psychoanalysis.
- d. a Ph.D. in social work.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1-1.52

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Mental Health Professionals

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. a Ph.D. in psychology with experience in mental health.

1.1-53. **Describing a disorder as acute means that**

- a. it causes very severe distress and impairment.
- b. it causes very mild distress and impairment.
- c. it is a very long-lasting disorder.
- d. it is a disorder that is short in duration.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-53

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** Research Approaches In Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. it is a disorder that is short in duration.

1.1-54. **Why is it important to have some understanding of what causes a psychological disorder?**

- a. A disorder can not be identified unless there is an understanding of where it came from.
- b. All recognized disorders have known causes.
- c. Biological treatments only work when a disorder has a biological cause.
- d. The selection of a treatment approach is largely determined by assumptions about causality.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-54

**Page Ref:** 14

**Topic:** Research Approaches In Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. The selection of a treatment approach is largely determined by assumptions about causality.

**1.1-55. Why is it dangerous to make conclusions based on case studies?**

- a. Case studies can provide little information about a disorder.
- b. Few patients are willing to be used as case studies.
- c. It is unethical.
- d. Conclusions based on so little data are likely to be flawed.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-55

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** Sources of Information/Case Studies

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. Conclusions based on so little data are likely to be flawed.

**1.1-56. Which of the following typically involves the use of trained observers?**

- a. Case study method
- b. Direct observation
- c. Self-report data collection
- d. Psychophysiological data collection

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-56

**Page Ref:** 16

**Topic:** Sources of Information/Observational Approaches

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Direct observation

**1.1-57. A psychologist reports a single case of a disorder, detailing the person's feelings and responses. This research strategy is**

- a. very strong and widely used in abnormal psychology.
- b. rarely used in abnormal psychology because few people are willing to examine their own lives closely.
- c. weak because it rarely provides information we can generalize to others with the disorder.
- d. weak because it confuses correlational data with experimental data.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-57

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** Sources of Information/Case Studies

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. weak because it rarely provides information we can generalize to others with the disorder.

- 1.1-58. **Carl is asked to provide information about his drinking. Despite the fact that he has had several arrests for driving will intoxicated, Carl reports that he has no problems with drinking. This is an example of**
- the problems with self-report data.
  - the problems with case studies.
  - the problems of diagnosis.
  - the problems of forming hypotheses.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-58

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** Sources of Information/Self-Report Data

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. the problems with self-report data.

- 1.1-59. \_\_\_\_\_ **are more or less plausible ideas used to explain something (e.g., a behavior) and can be tested using research methods.**

- Observations
- Hypotheses
- Variables
- Correlations

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-59

**Page Ref:** 17

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Hypotheses

- 1.1-60. **One strength of case studies is**

- they can help prove causal relationships between variables.
- they can generate new ideas to explore.
- they do not involve bias.
- they are usually highly accurate.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-60

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** Sources of Information/Case Studies

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. they can generate new ideas to explore.

- 1.1-61. **An important FIRST step in studying a particular disorder is**

- selecting the best case study for analysis.
- determining the criteria for identifying people who have the disorder.
- deciding upon the appropriate statistical analyses to use on the data to be collected.
- selecting the appropriate subjects for study.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-61

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. determining the criteria for identifying people who have the disorder.

1.1-62. **Upon deciding to study individuals with a given disorder, what is the next step that should be taken?**

- a. Select criteria for identifying individuals with the disorder.
- b. Determine what treatment approach will be tested.
- c. Establish which subjects will be the control group and which will be in the experimental group.
- d. Gather survey data to determine where your subjects are most likely to reside.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-62

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Select criteria for identifying individuals with the disorder.

1.1-63. **Ideally, a sample is described as what?**

- a. Random
- b. Representative
- c. Generalizable
- d. Demographically pure

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-63

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Representative

1.1-64. **Why is a representative sample desirable?**

- a. Such samples are random.
- b. Hypotheses can only be tested on representative samples.
- c. Only representative samples yield meaningful results.
- d. The more representative a sample is, the more generalizable the data.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-64

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. The more representative a sample is, the more generalizable the data.

1.1-65. **Dr. Katz is researching the causes of phobias. He puts an ad in a newspaper asking for people who have an intense, distressing fear of snakes to come and participate in his study. The major problem with this is**

- a. the people who come may not have a phobia.
- b. his sample will be too small.
- c. he is not getting a representative sample.
- d. he doesn't know if people are telling the truth about their fears or not.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-65

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. he is not getting a representative sample.



1.1-66. **Why would a researcher want to ensure that every person in the larger group of study has an equal chance of being included in the sample?**

- This helps eliminate a correlational relationship.
- It increases the chances of finding a causal relationship.
- It provides important epidemiological information such as the prevalence and incidence of the disorder.
- It increases the researcher's ability to generalize findings to the larger group.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-66

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. It increases the researcher's ability to generalize findings to the larger group.

1.1-67. **A researcher interested in the health problems of people with schizophrenia interviews only those people diagnosed with the disorder who are in an inpatient facility. The most glaring weakness in this study is**

- the absence of correlational statistics.
- the failure to use DSM-IV criteria for health problems.
- having an inappropriate control group.
- nonrepresentative sampling.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-67

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. nonrepresentative sampling.

1.1-68. **In Dr. Lu's study of eating disorders, she looked at the academic histories of girls with an eating disorder and girls who did not have such problem. In this example, the girls with eating disorders are the \_\_\_\_\_ group.**

- comparison
- control
- criterion
- treatment

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-68

**Page Ref:** 18-19

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Criterion and Comparison Groups

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. criterion

1.1-69. **In Dr. Lu's study of eating disorders, she looked at the academic histories of girls with an eating disorder and girls who did not have such problem. In this example, the girls without eating disorders are the \_\_\_\_\_ group.**

- a. conforming
- b. control
- c. criterion
- d. treatment

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-69

**Page Ref:** 18-19

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Criterion and Comparison Groups

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. control

1.1-70. **In what significant ways do observational (correlational) research designs differ from experimental research designs?**

- a. Observational research does not require the selection of a sample to study.
- b. Observational research does not generate hypotheses.
- c. There is no comparison group in observational research.
- d. There is no manipulation of variables in observational research.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-70

**Page Ref:** 22

**Topic:** Research Designs/Studying the World as It Is: Observational Research Designs

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. There is no manipulation of variables in observational research.

1.1-71. **To determine whether certain characteristics are true of people in general, and not just of people with mental disorders, it is important to use**

- a. an experimental design.
- b. a representative sample of individuals with the disorder.
- c. a control group.
- d. a criterion group.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-71

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. a control group.

1.1-72. **What is a good control group for a research study on people with eating disorders?**

- a. People who have an eating disorder and a wide range of educational backgrounds.
- b. A group that is comparable to those with eating disorders except they eat normally.
- c. A group that is drawn from the sample of people with eating disorders.
- d. People who used to have eating disorders but no longer say they do.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-72

**Page Ref:** 18-19

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Criterion and Comparison Groups

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. A group that is comparable to those with eating disorders except they eat normally.

1.1-73. **Why are correlational (observational) research designs often used in abnormal psychology?**

- a. They are best at determining cause and effect.
- b. They are the most useful for comparing groups.
- c. They give in-depth descriptions of the disorder being studied.
- d. It is often unethical or impossible to directly manipulate the variables involved in abnormal psychology.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-73

**Page Ref:** 19

**Topic:** Research Designs/Studying the World as It Is: Observational Research Designs

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. It is often unethical or impossible to directly manipulate the variables involved in abnormal psychology.

1.1-74. **What is the most important limitation of correlational studies?**

- a. They cannot determine cause and effect.
- b. They are very subject to bias.
- c. They rarely have representative samples.
- d. They are very difficult to do.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-74

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Research Designs/Studying the World as It Is: Observational Research Designs

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. They cannot determine cause and effect.

- 1.1-75. **Researchers have observed that women who wear bras for more than 16 hours a day are more likely to develop breast cancer than those who spend less time in a bra. In other words, there is a correlation between wearing a bra and breast cancer. Based on this finding, which of the following statements is true?**
- a. Wearing a bra causes cancer.
  - b. All women should avoid wearing a bra for more than 16 hours a day.
  - c. There is no relationship between wearing a bra and breast cancer; these data are clearly flawed.
  - d. Some additional variable may serve to explain the relationship observed between wearing a bra and developing cancer.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-75

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation and Causality

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. Some additional variable may serve to explain the relationship observed between wearing a bra and developing cancer.

- 1.1-76. **What research approach require subjects to recall the past?**

- a. Reconstructive
- b. Repressed
- c. Retroactive
- d. Retrospective

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-76

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Retrospective Versus Prospective Strategies

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Retrospective

- 1.1-77. **A researcher says, "These studies make it too easy for investigators to find the background factors they expect to find. However, they are more valid if we find documents like school reports that show the background factor before the disorder emerges." What kind of research strategy is the researcher referring to?**

- a. Prospective strategies
- b. N=1 strategies
- c. Retrospective strategies
- d. Analogue studies

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-77

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Retrospective Versus Prospective Strategies

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Retrospective strategies

1.1-78. **Which of the following may be safely inferred when a significant negative correlation is found between variables x and y?**

- a. x causes y
- b. y causes x
- c. as x increases, y increases
- d. as x increases, y decreases

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-78

**Page Ref:** 20-21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation and Causality

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. as x increases, y decreases

1.1-79. **Dr. Gordon finds that heroin-addicted adults almost always smoked cigarettes and drank alcohol when they were young adolescents. Knowing this strong association we can conclude that**

- a. cigarette smoking causes drinking, which causes heroin addiction.
- b. if cigarette smoking and drinking could be stopped in adolescence, heroin addiction would be stopped too.
- c. heroin addiction is caused by the same factors that cause early smoking and drinking.
- d. there is an association among the variables, but no causal inferences should be drawn.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-79

**Page Ref:** 20-21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation and Causality

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. there is an association among the variables, but no causal inferences should be drawn.

1.1-80. **Individuals who have alcohol problems tend to come from families with other individuals who have alcohol problems. This would suggest that**

- a. genetic factors cause an individual to have alcohol problems.
- b. environmental factors cause an individual to have alcohol problems.
- c. both genetic and environmental factors cause an individual to have problems.
- d. although there is an association, no cause-effect relationship can be concluded.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-80

**Page Ref:** 20-21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation and Causality

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. although there is an association, no cause-effect relationship can be concluded.

1.1-81. **What type of research design begins with the identification of individuals who are likely to develop a particular disorder?**

- a. Correlational
- b. Experimental
- c. Prospective
- d. Retrospective

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-81

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Retrospective Versus Prospective Strategies

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Prospective

1.1-82. **Dr. Luigi has discovered that the more spaghetti people eat, the less likely they are to be diagnosed with depression. Based on this finding, what statement can be made about the relationship between spaghetti and depression?**

- a. There is a positive correlation between spaghetti eating and depression.
- b. There is a negative correlation between spaghetti eating and depression.
- c. Spaghetti prevents depression.
- d. Italians are happy.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-82

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation and Causality

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. There is a negative correlation between spaghetti eating and depression.

1.1-83. **It has been demonstrated that those who were prenatally exposed to the influenza virus are more likely to develop schizophrenia. In other words, prenatal exposure to the influenza virus is \_\_\_\_\_ correlated with developing schizophrenia.**

- a. not
- b. randomly
- c. negatively
- d. positively

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-83

**Page Ref:** 20-21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation and Causality

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. positively

1.1-84. **A significant positive correlation is found between variables x and y. Which of the following may be safely inferred?**

- a. x causes y
- b. y causes x
- c. as x increases, y increases
- d. as x increases, y decreases

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-84

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlation versus Causality

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. as x increases, y increases

1.1-85. **A researcher who provides a certain treatment for one group and withholds treatment from a completely comparable group is using the \_\_\_\_\_ research method.**

- a. correlational
- b. epidemiological
- c. case study
- d. experimental

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-85

**Page Ref:** 21-22

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. experimental

1.1-86. **A researcher who studies children who are home-schooled and compares them to children who attend school is using the \_\_\_\_\_ research method.**

- a. correlational
- b. epidemiological
- c. case study
- d. experimental

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-86

**Page Ref:** 21-22

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. correlational

1.1-87. **In most prospective studies,**

- a. large samples of individuals are interviewed to see if there are any risk factors that differentiate those with the disorder of interest.
- b. children who share a risk factor for a disorder are studied before signs of the disorder show up.
- c. analogue research is used because of the ethical problems with other experimental research.
- d. a representative sample of a general population of adults is used.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-87

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Retrospective Versus Prospective Strategies

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. children who share a risk factor for a disorder are studied before signs of the disorder show up.

1.1-88. **Several studies have found that there is a correlation in children between amount of television watched and weight. What is one of the problems with using this finding to report that watching lots of television makes children obese?**

- a. The data might be inaccurate.
- b. It is just as possible that being obese causes children to watch more television.
- c. There wasn't a control group that watched no television.
- d. The sample was probably not representative.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-88

**Page Ref:** 20

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlations and Causality

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. It is just as possible that being obese causes children to watch more television.

1.1-89. **Which variable is manipulated in an experiment?**

- a. Comparison
- b. Criterion
- c. Dependent
- d. Independent

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-89

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Independent



1.1-90. **In a study of the effects of ice cream on mood, the ice cream can be described as what?**

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. A correlational variable
- d. A confounding variable

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-90

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. The independent variable

1.1-91. **In a study of the effects of ice cream on mood, the mood after ice cream exposure can be described as what?**

- a. The dependent variable
- b. The independent variable
- c. A correlational variable
- d. A confounding variable

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.1-91

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. The dependent variable

1.1-92. **Which of the following would most likely be explored with an experiment?**

- a. The possible causes of schizophrenia
- b. The effect of the home environment on relapse to drug use
- c. The effectiveness of a new treatment for depression
- d. The relationships between early childhood trauma and substance abuse

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-92

**Page Ref:** 21-22

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. The effectiveness of a new treatment for depression

1.1-93. **Which of the following is an example of an ABAB design?**

- a. Half of the subjects receive one treatment and the other half are not treated.
- b. All subjects received one of two treatments.
- c. A subject is observed and treated.
- d. A subject is observed both before and after two exposures to the treatment.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-93

**Page Ref:** 24

**Topic:** Research Designs/Single-Case Experimental Designs

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. A subject is observed both before and after two exposures to the treatment.

1.1-94. **Fred refuses to speak at school, although he speaks normally at home. His therapist plans out a treatment where Fred is given a gold star every time he answers his teacher, and he can then trade in his stars for prizes. Fred begins speaking in class. The therapist then tells the teacher to stop the program for a couple of weeks. Fred stopped talking during that time. The teacher then starting giving Fred stars again, and Fred again began to talk. This is an example of**

- a. a case study.
- b. a correlational study.
- c. an ABAB experimental design study.
- d. a self-report study.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-94

**Page Ref:** 24

**Topic:** Research Designs/Single-Case Experimental Designs

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. an ABAB experimental design study.

1.1-95. **What is the value of using an ABAB design?**

- a. It permits the study of the effects of multiple forms of treatment on a single subject.
- b. Subjects can be selected randomly.
- c. The effects of a single form of treatment are studied twice in the same subject.
- d. Generalizability is ensured.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-95

**Page Ref:** 24

**Topic:** Research Designs/Single-Case Experimental Designs

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. The effects of a single form of treatment are studied twice in the same subject.

1.1-96. **A psychologist wishes to test the hypothesis that the experience of chronic physical pain can cause clinical depression, but the Ethics Committee of his university won't allow him to conduct a study in which he inflicts pain on the subjects. What kind of research design might best allow the psychologist to test this hypothesis while circumventing the committee's objection?**

- a. Experimental
- b. Prospective
- c. Analogue
- d. Longitudinal

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-96

**Page Ref:** 25

**Topic:** Research Designs/Animal Research

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. Analogue

1.1-97. **Which of the following is an example of an analogue study?**

- a. Families with a history of schizophrenia are compared to families with no family history of mental illness.
- b. Rats prenatally exposed to alcohol are studied to further our understanding of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.
- c. Blood is taken from a group of individuals with panic disorder both before and after viewing a disturbing film.
- d. Survey data is examined to determine the prevalence of mental illness.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-97

**Page Ref:** 25

**Topic:** Research Designs/Animal Research

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. Rats prenatally exposed to alcohol are studied to further our understanding of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.

1.1-98. **Dr. Brown wants to study social phobia. She induces temporary anxiety by having normal subjects believe they will be negatively evaluated by another person. This is an example of**

- a. a path analysis.
- b. an analogue study.
- c. an experimental epidemiological study.
- d. a correlational study.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-98

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Manipulating Variables: The Experimental Method in Abnormal Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. an analogue study.

**1.1-99. What did Seligman find by studying dogs exposed to uncontrollable shock?**

- a. Seligman demonstrated that dogs can get depressed.
- b. Seligman found that the dogs became aggressive.
- c. Seligman found that uncontrollable shock led the dogs to behave much like depressed humans.
- d. Seligman found that the exposure to the shock altered the level of brain chemicals known to be involved in depression.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.1-99

**Page Ref:** 25

**Topic:** Research Designs/Animal Research

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. Seligman found that uncontrollable shock led the dogs to behave much like depressed humans.

**1.1-100. A major scientific problem with analogue studies is**

- a. the difficulty of disentangling intercorrelated factors.
- b. the difficulty of manipulating variables in a laboratory.
- c. the inability to draw causal inferences from such studies.
- d. the difficulty of generalizing to the naturally occurring phenomenon.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.1-100

**Page Ref:** 25

**Topic:** Research Design/Animal Research

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. the difficulty of generalizing to the naturally occurring phenomenon.

**Fill-in-the-Blank Questions**

1.2-1. \_\_\_\_\_ are automatic beliefs concerning other people based on little information.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-1

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** What Are the Disadvantages of Classification?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Stereotypes

1.2-2. The number of people who have suffered from a particular disorder at any time in their lives is \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.2-2

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** lifetime prevalence

- 1.2-3. **When mental disorders are short in duration, they are known as acute. When they are long in duration, they are \_\_\_\_\_ .**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-3  
**Page Ref:** 14  
**Topic:** Research Approaches in Abnormal Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** chronic

- 1.2-4. **If the score on one variable is high and the score on another variable is low, this is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-4  
**Page Ref:** 19  
**Topic:** Research Designs/Measuring Correlation  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** negative

- 1.2-5. \_\_\_\_\_ is used to study questions that would not be possible to study with human subjects.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.2-5  
**Page Ref:** 25  
**Topic:** Research Designs/Animal Research  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Analogue research

### Short Answer Questions

- 1.3-1. **Why is it difficult to agree on a definition of abnormal behavior?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 1.3-1  
**Page Ref:** 3-5  
**Topic:** What Do We Mean by Abnormality?  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** There are no sufficient or necessary conditions. Also, what is abnormal at one point in time may no longer be considered abnormal at another time.

1.3-2. **What are the benefits of classifying mental disorders?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-2

**Page Ref:** 7

**Topic:** Why Do We Need to Classify Mental Disorders?

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Allows information to be organized, needed for research, most sciences do it, establishes the range of problems mental health professionals can address.

1.3-3. **Discuss one disadvantage of developing a classification system for mental disorders.**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-3

**Page Ref:** 8

**Topic:** What Are the Disadvantages of Classification?

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** Multiple possible answers: 1. There is a loss of information when a classification scheme is applied to behavior, as will happen when any single word is used to convey something as complex as a mental disorder. 2. In addition, there may be some stigma attached to receiving a psychiatric diagnosis. 3. Stereotyping may occur, leading to incorrect assumptions about and expectations of an individual who has received a psychiatric diagnosis.

1.3-4. **What is mental health epidemiology? How is it studied?**

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.3-4

**Page Ref:** 11

**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Epidemiology is the study of the distribution of a health-related problem within a population. Mental health epidemiology is the distribution and frequency of mental disorders. A key element in studying this is the frequency of mental disorder, which includes prevalence rates.

1.3-5. **Explain what a culture-specific syndrome is and provide an example of one.**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-5

**Page Ref:** 10

**Topic:** What Do We Mean By Abnormality?/Culture-Specific Disorders

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** A culture-specific syndrome is a disorder that occurs most commonly in or exclusively in a specific culture. While many disorders may present themselves differently in different cultures, these are disorders that are unique to a particular culture. Koro, a disorder seen most commonly in young Asian males, is one example. This anxiety disorder is characterized by an extreme fear that a body part is shrinking.

1.3-6. **Discuss the difference between prevalence and incidence.****Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.3-6**Page Ref:** 11**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence and Incidence**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** Prevalence is the number of active cases of a disorder in a given population during a given period of time. Incidence is the number of new cases that occur over a given period of time.1.3-7. **What is comorbidity?****Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.3-7**Page Ref:** 12**Topic:** How Common Are Mental Disorders?/Prevalence Estimates for Mental Disorders**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** The presence of two or more disorders in the same person. This is common in serious mental disorders, rarer for mild disorders.1.3-8. **Briefly discuss why research in abnormal psychology is important.****Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.3-8**Page Ref:** 14-15**Topic:** Research Approaches in Abnormal Psychology**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** Through the use of research, the characteristics of disorders can be studied and our understanding of the etiology of disorders is furthered. In addition, research must be used to determine the effectiveness of treatment.1.3-9. **What is a case study and what are its benefits and drawbacks?****Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 1.3-9**Page Ref:** 16**Topic:** Sources of Information/Case Studies**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** An in-depth, detailed account of a single case. They are good sources of research ideas and hypotheses. However, information from them does not generalize. They are uncontrolled and often impressionistic, so any conclusions drawn may be incorrect.

**1.3-10. What is sampling and why is it important?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-10

**Page Ref:** 18

**Topic:** Forming and Testing Hypotheses/Sampling and Generalization

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** Sampling is the procedure used to select subjects to study. As it is not possible to study all of the population of interest, a subset of the population is selected. The sample studied needs to resemble the larger population on all relevant variables so that findings made when studying the sample can be generalized to the population. In other words, results obtained with a sample should provide accurate information about the larger population.

**1.3-11. Discuss the limitations of self-report data.**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-11

**Page Ref:** 15

**Topic:** Sources of Information/Self-Report Data

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Can be misleading, sometimes deliberately lie, misinterpret questions or try to present themselves more favorably or less favorably than is true.

**1.3-12. What is an analogue study?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.3-12

**Page Ref:** 25

**Topic:** Research Designs/Animal Research

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** A study of an approximation of the real thing in which the researcher is interested. Often done if studying the real thing is difficult or it would be unethical to manipulate the variables of interest.

**Essay Questions**



1.4-1. **Discuss some of the difficulties involved in attempting to define abnormal behavior.**

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.4-1

**Page Ref:** 3-5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** "Abnormal" presupposes some norm from which behavior deviates, but there is no definition of "normal" about which people can all agree. Abnormal is also related to behavior that is deemed undesirable by society. Value issues therefore always complicate the objective definition of disorders. What, exactly, comprises distress, disability, or dysfunction is also difficult to define. In addition, definitions of abnormality vary not only with culture, but over time. GRADING RUBRIC: 6 points total, 2 points for each difficulty discussed.

1.4-2. **What is the DSM and how does it define mental disorder?**

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 1.4-2

**Page Ref:** 5

**Topic:** The DSM-IV Definition of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** The DSM is the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The DSM is published by the American Psychiatric Association and provides information to be used in identifying mental disorders. The DSM does not provide information as to the cause of mental disorders. A mental disorder, according to the DSM, is a psychological problem that is not the result of some culturally accepted response to a live event but that causes one or more of the following: present distress (a painful symptom); disability (impairment in one or more areas of functioning); increased risk of suffering death, pain, or disability; and an important loss of freedom. A mental disorder is not simply deviant or unacceptable behavior and is believed to be the product of some sort of dysfunction within the individual. GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points total, 2 points for what DSM stands for, 2 points for explaining what it is, 4 points for correct definition of "mental disorder."

1.4-3. **Describe the retrospective and prospective research designs. What are the benefits and problems of these designs?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.4-3

**Page Ref:** 21

**Topic:** Research Designs/Retrospective Versus Prospective Strategies

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** Retrospective: Study people with a disorder by collecting information about their lives before they became sick. Problem is faulty and selective memory, bias on the part of the person and the researcher. Prospective: Find people with high risk of developing a disorder before they have it, measure variables ahead of time and track the person to see who develops the disorder. Problem: Can't know how may will develop the disorder; small sample size. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points, 5 points each.

**1.4-4. What is an observational research design and how can such an approach further our understanding of abnormal behavior. What limitations are there of such designs and how can these be overcome?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 1.4-4

**Page Ref:** 19

**Topic:** Research Designs/Correlations and Causality

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** When an observational research design is employed, no manipulation is made, and data is merely gathered on the subject or subjects of interest. A group who is at risk for some disorder or one that has a particular disorder may be studied in order to gather information as to the factors that might influence the development of the disorder or the progression of the disorder. Just as a control group is used in an experiment, a control group must be used when conducting observational research. It is important, however, to recognize that no conclusions can be made about cause and effect. Correlational data, observing that two factors are related, does not permit such conclusions to be made as other factors may be the true cause for the observed relationship. For example, if a researcher observes a correlation between obesity and depression, it can't be concluded that depression causes obesity or that obesity causes depression. While either may be true, it cannot be determined from such data. In addition to these obvious causal connections, there could be additional factors that are causing both problems. Thus, while observational research designs provide information as to how things are related, no conclusions can be made as to cause and effect. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 2 points for explaining observational research design, 2 points for how it can be used, 3 points for limitations, 3 points for how limitations can be overcome.

**1.4-5. Describe the ABAB research design and give an example.**

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 1.4-5

**Page Ref:** 24-25

**Topic:** Research Designs/Single-Case Experimental Designs

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** A type of single case research design. A way of using case study to develop and test therapy techniques within a scientific framework. The same subject is studied over time. Phase A - collect information about the subject but don't intervene. Phase B - intervention. Repeating the phases tells whether it is what was done in the B phase that produced any changes. Many possible examples. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points - 5 for description, 5 for example.

## Chapter 2: Historical and Contemporary Views of Abnormal Behavior

### Multiple-Choice Questions

2.1-1. **When comparing modern concepts of abnormal behavior with those of ancient civilizations, we find**

- a. that our beliefs are the opposite of theirs.
- b. some striking similarities.
- c. almost no similarity.
- d. a greater emphasis on supernatural and spiritual causes today.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-1

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. some striking similarities.

2.1-2. **What is trephining?**

- a. A form of treatment for schizophrenia.
- b. The ancient study of the bumps on the skull.
- c. A method for assessing the severity of a mental disorder.
- d. An ancient practice in which a hole was drilled in the skull to release evil spirits.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-2

**Page Ref:** 30

**Topic:** Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. An ancient practice in which a hole was drilled in the skull to release evil spirits.

2.1-3. **Archaeology and early writing indicate that the first people to think that the brain was the site of mental functions were the**

- a. ancient Egyptians.
- b. ancient Greeks.
- c. Chinese.
- d. Hebrews.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-3

**Page Ref:** 30

**Topic:** Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. ancient Egyptians.

- 2.1-4. **In ancient societies, if a person's abnormal conduct consisted of speech that appeared to have a religious or mystical significance, then the person was**
- a. assumed to have willingly entered into a pact with the devil.
  - b. thought to be a witch.
  - c. thought to be possessed by a good spirit or god.
  - d. assumed to have something physically wrong with the heart.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-4

**Page Ref:** 30

**Topic:** Demonology, Gods, and Magic

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. thought to be possessed by a good spirit or god.

- 2.1-5. **Prayer, incantations, and noise-making were all techniques for**

- a. altering a person's brain functioning.
- b. improving a person's dreams.
- c. helping a person become possessed by good spirits.
- d. exorcising demons.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-5

**Page Ref:** 30

**Topic:** Demonology, Gods, and Magic

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. exorcising demons.

- 2.1-6. **Each of the following is one of the "four humors" EXCEPT**

- a. blood.
- b. phlegm.
- c. phrenitis.
- d. bile.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-6

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. phrenitis.

**2.1-7. The belief in the four humors as a means of explaining temperament**

- a. is inconsistent with a biological explanation for mental illness.
- b. has yet to be disproven.
- c. proposed that mental disorders were the result of an imbalance.
- d. provides that first indication that ancient people recognized the significance of the brain in determining behavior.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-7

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. proposed that mental disorders were the result of an imbalance.

**2.1-8. The doctrine of the four humors**

- a. was an attempt to support moral management.
- b. was an explanation for personality traits.
- c. was an early suggested treatment for melancholy.
- d. was the first psychological explanation of mental disorders.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-8

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. was an explanation for personality traits.

**2.1-9. According to early beliefs, what would characterize an individual with an excess of blood?**

- a. Depression
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Irritability
- d. Cheerfulness

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-9

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. Cheerfulness

**2.1-10. Hippocrates suggested marriage as a cure for**

- a. impotence.
- b. hysteria in women.
- c. phrenitis (brain fever) in men.
- d. melancholia.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-10

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. hysteria in women.

**2.1-11. Cicero was feeling depressed. He sought help from Hippocrates. Hippocrates would probably have**

- a. prescribed the roots of certain plants and unusual elixirs.
- b. utilized a talking cure.
- c. prescribed exercise, tranquility, and celibacy.
- d. performed an exorcism.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-11

**Page Ref:** 31

**Topic:** Hippocrates' Early Medical Concepts

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. prescribed exercise, tranquility, and celibacy.

**2.1-12. Who studied how to deal with mentally ill criminals and concluded that such individuals were not responsible for their actions?**

- a. Aristotle
- b. Freud
- c. Galen
- d. Plato

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-12

**Page Ref:** 32

**Topic:** Early Philosophical Conceptions of Consciousness

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Plato

**2.1-13. Plato was one of the first to argue for**

- a. medical treatment of mental illness.
- b. demonic possession in mental illness.
- c. an insanity defense.
- d. the use of bleeding as a treatment for mental illness.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-13

**Page Ref:** 32

**Topic:** Early Philosophical Conceptions of Consciousness

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. an insanity defense.

2.1-14. **Aristotle believed that**

- a. mental disorders could be caused by psychological factors.
- b. mental disorders could not be caused by psychological factors.
- c. bodily fluids had nothing to do with mental illness.
- d. mental illness was due to demon possession.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-14

**Page Ref:** 32

**Topic:** Early Philosophical Conceptions of Consciousness

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. mental disorders could not be caused by psychological factors.

2.1-15. **One of Aristotle's most major contributions to psychology was**

- a. his belief that dreams explained most mental disorders.
- b. his theory that psychological disorders were due to psychological rather than physical factors.
- c. his description of personality traits.
- d. his description of consciousness.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-15

**Page Ref:** 32

**Topic:** Early Philosophical Conceptions of Consciousness

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. his description of consciousness.

2.1-16. **The physicians of Alexandria, Egypt in the era after Alexander the Great were most likely to treat mental patients by**

- a. putting them in prisons.
- b. using brutal forms of exorcism.
- c. having them make sacrifices to gods.
- d. providing activities, massage, and education.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-16

**Page Ref:** 32-33

**Topic:** Later Greek and Roman Thought

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. providing activities, massage, and education.

**2.1-17. What is Galen credited with?**

- a. Providing the first biological explanation for mental disorders
- b. Performing the first human autopsies
- c. Demonstrating that the doctrine of the four humors was flawed
- d. Recognizing that psychological disorders could have both biological and psychological causes

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-17

**Page Ref:** 33

**Topic:** Later Greek and Roman Thought

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. Recognizing that psychological disorders could have both biological and psychological causes

**2.1-18. Which of the following would be characteristic of the treatment provided by the first mental hospitals or sanatoria used by the Romans and Greeks?**

- a. The use of trephining and other biological approaches
- b. Psychodynamic therapy
- c. Exorcisms
- d. Warm baths and massages

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-18

**Page Ref:** 33

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. Warm baths and massages

**2.1-19. Which statement about treatment of abnormal behavior in the Middle Ages is accurate?**

- a. Although the Hippocratic tradition was continued in most of Europe, Islamic countries emphasized demonology.
- b. Scientific reasoning and humane treatments were valued in both European and Islamic societies.
- c. Islamic forms of treatment were more humane than European approaches.
- d. The Chinese emphasized prayer, the Europeans emphasized exercise, and the Islamic peoples emphasized balancing the four bodily humors.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-19

**Page Ref:** 33-34

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Islamic forms of treatment were more humane than European approaches.



2.1-20. **The approaches to treatment of the mentally ill during the Middle Ages in Europe are best characterized as**

- a. superstitious.
- b. humane.
- c. medical.
- d. scientific.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-20

**Page Ref:** 34

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. superstitious.

2.1-21. **What trend was observed during the Middle Ages in Europe?**

- a. Belief in theology was declining.
- b. Approaches to mental disorders were becoming increasingly scientific.
- c. Supernatural explanations for mental disorders grew in popularity.
- d. Humane treatments were developed.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-21

**Page Ref:** 34

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. Supernatural explanations for mental disorders grew in popularity.

2.1-22. **What is "mass madness"?**

- a. An exhibition of disordered behavior by a group of people that appears to be caused by hysteria
- b. A reaction to the harsh and inhumane treatment of the mentally ill during the Middle Ages
- c. A reference to the increased incidence of schizophrenia seen 16 years after a flu epidemic
- d. A reaction to hallucinogenic compounds taken as part of religious rituals in ancient Egypt

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-22

**Page Ref:** 34

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. An exhibition of disordered behavior by a group of people that appears to be caused by hysteria

**2.1-23. Compared to the West, in the Chinese "Dark Ages," views of mental illness**

- a. began at a more sophisticated level but regressed, like the West, to belief in the supernatural forces, although not for as long or with as negative a reaction to patients.
- b. began at a less sophisticated level but regressed, like the West, to belief in the supernatural forces, although they regressed earlier and with a more negative reaction to patients.
- c. always believed that mental illness was due to supernatural forces. This belief is still prevalent in China.
- d. were always more sophisticated than the West; the focus was always on medical causes and humane treatment.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-23

**Page Ref:** 33

**Topic:** Early Views of Mental Disorders in China

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. began at a more sophisticated level but regressed, like the West, to belief in the supernatural forces, although not for as long or with as negative a reaction to patients.

**2.1-24. What is lycanthropy?**

- a. A form of mass hysteria characterized by wild dance-like movements
- b. A condition in which people believe themselves to be possessed by wolves
- c. A form of mass madness seen only in men
- d. A form of mass hysteria now known to have been drug-induced

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-24

**Page Ref:** 34

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. A condition in which people believe themselves to be possessed by wolves

**2.1-25. The fact that episodes of mass madness peaked at the time of the Black Death illustrates that**

- a. mass hysteria usually has a biological basis.
- b. mental and physical illnesses commonly occur together.
- c. phenomena that impact the society and its structure may also affect mental health.
- d. mental illnesses really are caused by imbalances in the four bodily humors.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-25

**Page Ref:** 34-35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. phenomena that impact the society and its structure may also affect mental health.

2.1-26. **In 1983, a large group of West Bank Palestinian girls showed signs of illness. Some thought they were poisoned, but later it was discovered that psychological factors played a key role in most cases. This incident best illustrates**

- a. St. Vitus's dance.
- b. exorcism.
- c. lycanthropy.
- d. mass madness.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-26

**Page Ref:** 35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. mass madness.

2.1-27. **The disorder Koro, where males fear that their genitals have retracted into their body, possibly leading to death, is similar to the episodes of mass madness during the Black Death because**

- a. both demonstrated that mass madness is primarily a physiological disorder.
- b. both demonstrated the effect that sociocultural stressors can have on mental functioning of large groups of people.
- c. both demonstrated that the responses of other people to the person with mass madness determines whether the person will recover.
- d. both demonstrated that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to discover the cause of mass madness.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 2.1-27

**Page Ref:** 35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. both demonstrated the effect that sociocultural stressors can have on mental functioning of large groups of people.

2.1-28. **A common treatment for mental illness during the Middle Ages in Europe was**

- a. exorcism.
- b. fresh air and supportive surroundings.
- c. banishment.
- d. an early form of psychoanalytic dream interpretation.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-28

**Page Ref:** 35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. exorcism.

2.1-29. **Recent historical reviews of the literature indicate that the typical accused witch in the Middle Ages in Europe was**

- a. a person we would now consider to have a mental illness.
- b. a priest who was a rival of a more powerful priest.
- c. an ill-tempered, impoverished woman.
- d. a person we would now consider to have mental retardation.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-29

**Page Ref:** 35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. an ill-tempered, impoverished woman.

2.1-30. **People in the Middle Ages**

- a. believed that mentally ill people were witches.
- b. believed that witches were mentally ill.
- c. believed that mentally ill witches should be treated differently than other types of witches.
- d. believed that most witches and mentally ill people were possessed by demons, but in different ways.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-30

**Page Ref:** 35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. believed that most witches and mentally ill people were possessed by demons, but in different ways.

2.1-31. **During the middle ages in Europe, which of the following was most likely to treat mental illness?**

- a. a priest
- b. a physician
- c. a scientist
- d. a surgeon

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-31

**Page Ref:** 35

**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. a priest

2.1-32. **Exorcism is**

- a. still occasionally practiced today for the treatment of psychological problems, sometimes with fatal results.
- b. a religious rite that is no longer used for the treatment of psychological problems.
- c. a symbolic act that can still be useful in changing psychological functioning.
- d. a treatment that, throughout history, was never a very popular method of treating psychological problems.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-32**Page Ref:** 35**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. still occasionally practiced today for the treatment of psychological problems, sometimes with fatal results.2.1-33. **The emergence of humanism brought about changes in all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. an increase in the belief in supernatural causes of behavior.
- b. scientific questioning.
- c. more humane treatment.
- d. fewer superstitious beliefs about demonic possession.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-33**Page Ref:** 36**Topic:** Resurgence of Scientific Questioning in Europe**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. an increase in the belief in supernatural causes of behavior.2.1-34. **What was the purpose of the early asylums?**

- a. To remove those who could not care for themselves from society
- b. To provide exorcisms
- c. To offer humanitarian treatment to those afflicted with mental illnesses
- d. To offer biological approaches to the treatment of mental disorders

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-34**Page Ref:** 36**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** a. To remove those who could not care for themselves from society

2.1-35. **Johan Weyer, in the early 1500s,**

- a. was a popularly accepted writer who argued that mental illness was due to demon possession.
- b. was a popularly accepted writer who argued that mental illness was due to imbalances in the four humors.
- c. wrote a book that was condemned by many, arguing that many witches were actually mentally ill.
- d. wrote a book that was scorned by many, arguing that mental illness was due to bodily magnetism.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-35

**Page Ref:** 36

**Topic:** Resurgence of Scientific Questioning in Europe

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. wrote a book that was condemned by many, arguing that many witches were actually mentally ill.

2.1-36. **Who was one of the first physicians in the early 1500s to criticize the idea that mental illness was due to demon possession (although he did believe the moon influenced the brain)?**

- a. Paracelsus
- b. Galen
- c. Pinel
- d. Hippocrates

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-36

**Page Ref:** 36

**Topic:** Resurgence of Scientific Questioning in Europe

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Paracelsus

2.1-37. **How did early treatment of mental patients in the United States compare to that offered in Europe?**

- a. Treatment in the United States was more humanitarian.
- b. It was comparable to that offered in Europe.
- c. The techniques employed were more scientifically based than those used in Europe.
- d. The treatment approaches used in the United States were more effective than those used in Europe.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-37

**Page Ref:** 37

**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. It was comparable to that offered in Europe.

**2.1-38. If you visited an asylum in the 16th Century in Europe you would likely find**

- a. a place which mixed together the mentally ill, the poor, criminals, and the physically ill.
- b. exorcisms being done by priests.
- c. a place where people were given good food, work, and rest so they could recover.
- d. mentally ill people living in conditions of filth and cruelty.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-38

**Page Ref:** 36

**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. mentally ill people living in conditions of filth and cruelty.

**2.1-39. The early asylums**

- a. were primarily warehouses for the mentally ill.
- b. were designed to be places of refuge for the mentally ill.
- c. were designed to treat the mentally ill with physiological treatments, such as bloodletting.
- d. were similar to the places the early Greeks used for people with mental illness.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-39

**Page Ref:** 36-37

**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. were primarily warehouses for the mentally ill.

**2.1-40. Shackling a patient to a wall with little food or heat would be most typical of**

- a. the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel.
- b. the sanatoriums of Alexandria, Egypt.
- c. the early asylums in Europe.
- d. the treatment advocated by Hippocrates.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-40

**Page Ref:** 36-37

**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. the early asylums in Europe.

2.1-41. **"Bedlam" in London was one of several hospitals for the mentally ill in different countries that**

- a. treated the mentally ill with physiological treatments.
- b. exhibited their patients for profit.
- c. viewed themselves as religious houses for the demonically possessed.
- d. allowed patients a lot of freedom.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-41

**Page Ref:** 36-37

**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. exhibited their patients for profit.

2.1-42. **In the United States, an early treatment involved the belief that**

- a. patients needed to choose rationality over insanity and treatments were designed to intimidate patients into choosing correctly.
- b. patients were demonically possessed and needed to be made uncomfortable to get the demons to leave.
- c. patients were medically ill and needed physiological treatments.
- d. patients were basically animals and were treated as such.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-42

**Page Ref:** 37-38

**Topic:** Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. patients needed to choose rationality over insanity and treatments were designed to intimidate patients into choosing correctly.

2.1-43. **Humanitarian treatment would be most typical of**

- a. the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel.
- b. Bedlam.
- c. the early asylums in Europe.
- d. the early asylums in the United States.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-43

**Page Ref:** 38

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel.



2.1-44. **There is some debate about whether Philippe Pinel**

- a. was the first person to remove chains from mental patients in a French mental hospital.
- b. was the first person to refute the idea of witchcraft as an explanation for abnormal behavior.
- c. supported Mesmer's ideas of animal magnetism and hypnosis.
- d. approved of the use of bleeding, beatings, and imprisonment for mental patients.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-44**Page Ref:** 38**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. was the first person to remove chains from mental patients in a French mental hospital.2.1-45. **Philippe Pinel**

- a. believed that mental illness was due to possession by demons and exorcism was the only useful treatment.
- b. believed that mental patients needed to choose rationality over insanity, so treatment was aimed at making their lives as patients uncomfortable.
- c. believed that mental patients were ill and needed to be treated as such - with kindness and caring.
- d. believed that mental illness was purely a physiological phenomena, and could only be treated by physical means such as bloodletting.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-45**Page Ref:** 38**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** c. believed that mental patients were ill and needed to be treated as such - with kindness and caring.2.1-46. **A contemporary of Pinel's in England who started a Quaker religious retreat for the mentally ill was**

- a. John Wesley.
- b. Benjamin Rush.
- c. Dorothea Dix.
- d. William Tuke.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-46**Page Ref:** 38**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. William Tuke.

2.1-47. **Which of the following is credited with continuing the work of Pinel in the United States?**

- a. John Wesley
- b. Benjamin Rush
- c. John Connolly
- d. Samuel Hitch

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-47

**Page Ref:** 39

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Benjamin Rush

2.1-48. **Benjamin Rush is credited with all of the following EXCEPT**

- a. signing the Declaration of Independence.
- b. encouraging more humane treatment of the mentally ill.
- c. taking a scientific approach to the study and treatment of mental disorders.
- d. being the first American to organize a course in psychiatry.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-48

**Page Ref:** 39

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. taking a scientific approach to the study and treatment of mental disorders.

2.1-49. **Benjamin Rush, who encouraged more humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States, used as his principal remedies**

- a. rest and talk.
- b. bloodletting and the tranquilizer chair.
- c. exorcism and purging.
- d. the tranquilizer chair and relaxation.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-49

**Page Ref:** 39

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. bloodletting and the tranquilizer chair.

2.1-50. **Who is considered the founder of American psychiatry?**

- a. William Tuke
- b. Dorothea Dix
- c. Benjamin Rush
- d. Clifford Beers

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-50**Page Ref:** 39**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** c. Benjamin Rush2.1-51. **The moral management treatment**

- a. focused on the physiological problems that mental patient's supposedly had rather than their mental state.
- b. focused on the symptoms that mental patient's had rather than on their moral character.
- c. focused on warehousing and punishing mental patients, so that they would choose to become well.
- d. focused on the moral and spiritual development of mental patients rather than their disorder.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-51**Page Ref:** 39**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. focused on the moral and spiritual development of mental patients rather than their disorder.2.1-52. **All of the following were likely to be part of moral treatment in the 1800s EXCEPT**

- a. manual labor.
- b. spiritual discussions.
- c. character development.
- d. antipsychotic medication.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-52**Page Ref:** 39**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. antipsychotic medication.

2.1-53. **The level of success achieved with the use of moral management is surprising because**

- a. most mental illnesses are not treatable.
- b. the drugs used were usually inappropriate.
- c. the majority of those hospitalized for mental illness were schizophrenic.
- d. many patients suffered from syphilis that was, at the time, incurable.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-53

**Page Ref:** 39

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. many patients suffered from syphilis that was, at the time, incurable.

2.1-54. **Which of the following was a form of treatment that addressed a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs?**

- a. Moral management
- b. The treatments provided at the Geel Shrine
- c. Anton Mesmer's approach to treating the mentally ill
- d. The treatment started by the Nancy School

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-54

**Page Ref:** 39

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Moral management

2.1-55. **Which of the following contributed to the virtual absence of moral management by the nineteenth century?**

- a. The fact that it was rarely effective in treating the mentally ill
- b. The shrinking of the size of most mental hospitals
- c. Society's displeasure with the idea that mentally ill people were morally inferior
- d. Advances in biomedical science

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-55

**Page Ref:** 39-40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Advances in biomedical science

2.1-56. **Which of the following approaches to treatment focuses almost exclusively on physical well-being?**

- a. Moral management
- b. Mental hygiene
- c. Humanitarian
- d. Deinstitutionalization

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-56

**Page Ref:** 39

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. Mental hygiene

2.1-57. **Which of the following was a consequence of the rise of the mental hygiene movement and the occurrence of biomedical advances?**

- a. The social and psychological environments of mental patients were ignored.
- b. Biological causes for most mental disorders were identified.
- c. Physical comfort was neglected.
- d. Most humanitarian gains were lost.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-57

**Page Ref:** 39-40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. The social and psychological environments of mental patients were ignored.

2.1-58. **The demise of moral management occurred for all of the following reasons EXCEPT**

- a. research showed that it had never been effective.
- b. the rise of the moral hygiene movement put a focus on patient well-being.
- c. the rise of biological explanations diminished the importance of the social environment.
- d. hospital facilities got so large that it was difficult to maintain the staff-patient relationships necessary for moral management.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-598

**Page Ref:** 39-40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. research showed that it had never been effective.

**2.1-59. Dorothea Dix**

- a. urged that religious conversion was a primary means of treatment for the mentally disturbed.
- b. was a major impediment to the mental hygiene movement in this country.
- c. was a leading force in the emphasis on finding biological cures for mental disorders.
- d. is credited with establishing numerous humane mental hospitals in many countries.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-59

**Page Ref:** 40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. is credited with establishing numerous humane mental hospitals in many countries.

**2.1-60. Which one of the following increased the availability of treatment for the mentally ill in the United States?**

- a. Dorothea Dix
- b. Benjamin Rush
- c. Emil Kraepelin
- d. Philippe Pinel

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-60

**Page Ref:** 40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. Dorothea Dix

**2.1-61. The work of Dorothea Dix has been criticized for**

- a. interfering with the provision of moral therapy.
- b. increasing the use of unproven treatment approaches.
- c. popularizing humanitarian approaches.
- d. preventing the development of biomedical approaches to mental illness.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-61

**Page Ref:** 40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. interfering with the provision of moral therapy.

2.1-62. **In the early nineteenth century, psychiatrists were referred to as**

- a. alienists.
- b. lunatics.
- c. soothsayers.
- d. purgativists.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-62

**Page Ref:** 41

**Topic:** Nineteenth Century Views of the Causes and Treatment of Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. alienists.

2.1-63. **Imagine that it is 1885. A man complains of "shattered nerves." He is lacking in energy and shows low mood. Physicians specializing in mental conditions (alienists) would likely consider this person**

- a. a morally deficient individual.
- b. as suffering from neurasthenia.
- c. as suffering from hysteria.
- d. as untreatable because the condition was biological.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-63

**Page Ref:** 41

**Topic:** Nineteenth Century Views of the Causes and Treatment of Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. as suffering from neurasthenia.

2.1-64. **During the late nineteenth century, alienists**

- a. focused on removing evil demons from the psyche.
- b. employed techniques such as drugging, restraint, and bleeding.
- c. did not view mental illnesses as treatable.
- d. incorporated moral management therapy into treatments.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 2.1-64

**Page Ref:** 41

**Topic:** Nineteenth Century Views of the Causes and Treatment of Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. incorporated moral management therapy into treatments.

2.1-65. **The "neurasthenia" recognized in the 1800s resembles today's diagnosis of**

- a. anxiety.
- b. schizophrenia.
- c. bipolar disorder.
- d. depression.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-65

**Page Ref:** 41

**Topic:** Nineteenth Century Views of the Causes and Treatment of Mental Disorders

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. depression.

2.1-66. **By the end of the nineteenth century**

- a. effective treatments had been developed for many forms of mental illness.
- b. little was known about most mental illnesses.
- c. asylums were recognized as humanitarian institutions that served an important function.
- d. most mental hospitals effectively addressed the physical needs of patients, but ignored other needs.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-66

**Page Ref:** 41-42

**Topic:** Changing Attitudes Toward Mental Health in the Early 20th Century

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** b. little was known about most mental illnesses.

2.1-67. **All of the following are credited with emphasizing the link between brain pathology and mental illness EXCEPT**

- a. Dix.
- b. Griesinger.
- c. Alzheimer.
- d. Kraepelin.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-67

**Page Ref:** 46-47

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Dix.



2.1-68. **At the start of the twentieth century in America, public attitudes toward the mentally ill**

- a. had become enlightened and humane.
- b. associated mental disorder with "tainted genes" and divine retribution.
- c. had become a conviction that the mentally ill were incurable and should be executed or jailed for the rest of their lives.
- d. were characterized by fear, horror, and ignorance.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-68

**Page Ref:** 41-42

**Topic:** Changing Attitudes Toward Mental Health in the Early 20th Century

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** d. were characterized by fear, horror, and ignorance.

2.1-69. **What is Clifford Beers known for?**

- a. He developed the first effective antidepressant.
- b. His efforts lead to the establishment of over thirty mental hospitals.
- c. He vigorously rejected the Victorian idea that sexual fantasies caused mental disorders.
- d. He publicized the brutal treatment that many mental patients received.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-69

**Page Ref:** 42

**Topic:** Changing Attitudes Toward Mental Health in the Early 20th Century

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. He publicized the brutal treatment that many mental patients received.

2.1-70. **During the early twentieth century,**

- a. more asylums and mental hospitals were established.
- b. most of the institutionalized mentally ill received moral therapy.
- c. hospital stays tended to be brief.
- d. housed very few people.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-70

**Page Ref:** 42

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. more asylums and mental hospitals were established.

2.1-71. **During the first half of the twentieth century, mental hospital care would best be characterized as**

- a. effective.
- b. humane.
- c. moral.
- d. punitive.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-71

**Page Ref:** 42

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. punitive.

2.1-72. **Which of the following served to publicize the plight of the mentally ill in the mid 1940s?**

- a. The publication of "A Mind That Found Itself"
- b. The publication of "The Snake Pit"
- c. The research funded by the National Institutes of Mental Health
- d. The passage of the Community Health Services act

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-72

**Page Ref:** 42

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. The publication of "The Snake Pit"

2.1-73. **The Hill-Burton Act**

- a. ended the moral hygiene movement.
- b. contributed to the practice of warehousing the mentally ill.
- c. provided funding for mental health treatment in the community.
- d. legislated the creation of 50% more inpatient facilities for the mentally ill.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-73

**Page Ref:** 42

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. provided funding for mental health treatment in the community.

2.1-74. **Which of the following occurred in the late twentieth century?**

- a. The establishment of large inpatient facilities for the mentally ill
- b. A movement of the mentally ill from institutions to the community
- c. Dramatic increases in the cost of caring for the mentally ill
- d. The inpatient mentally ill population doubled

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-74

**Page Ref:** 43-44

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. a movement of the mentally ill from institutions to the community

2.1-75. **Medications for psychological disorders**

- a. were first used centuries ago.
- b. were first used only recently.
- c. still currently use some ancient ingredients, such as "mummy powder."
- d. made the search for the causes of disorders more difficult.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-75**Page Ref:** 44**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** a. were first used centuries ago.2.1-76. **The rationale behind deinstitutionalization was**

- a. a belief that physicians could better medicate and give physical treatment to patients in their own homes.
- b. a concern that prolonged hospitalization could keep patients from being able to adjust to and function in the outside world.
- c. a belief that most mental patients were faking and would cease to do so if they weren't "rewarded" by allowing them to stay in the hospital.
- d. a concern that mental hospitals were such unpleasant places that for mental patients, living on their own could only be better.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-76**Page Ref:** 44-45**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** b. a concern that prolonged hospitalization could keep patients from being able to adjust to and function in the outside world.2.1-77. **All of the following are reasons for the growth of the deinstitutionalization movement EXCEPT**

- a. a desire to involve the family in the care of the mentally ill.
- b. it was thought to be more humane.
- c. the belief that new medications might allow patients to successfully return to their former lives.
- d. it was thought to be more cost effective.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-77**Page Ref:** 44-45**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** a. a desire to involve the family in the care of the mentally ill.

2.1-78. **All of the following were effects of the deinstitutionalization movement EXCEPT that**

- a. a large number of psychiatric hospitals were closed.
- b. mental hospital populations declined.
- c. most of the services once offered on an inpatient basis were available at community health centers.
- d. some of those released would have been better off remaining hospitalized.

**Difficulty:** 3

**Question ID:** 2.1-79

**Page Ref:** 44-45

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** c. most of the services once offered on an inpatient basis were available at community health centers.

2.1-79. **The insanity associated with general paresis**

- a. has no known physical cause.
- b. is caused by excessive alcohol consumption.
- c. is seen only in the aging who have compromised health.
- d. results from an infection of the brain.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-79

**Page Ref:** 46

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. results from an infection of the brain.

2.1-80. **Why was malarial therapy effective in treating general paresis?**

- a. The fever that was induced killed off the cause of the observed symptoms.
- b. General paresis was caused by malaria, and malarial therapy triggered an immune response that destroyed the existing infection.
- c. Malarial therapy prevented the syphilis spirochetes from entering the brain.
- d. There is no know treatment for general paresis.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-80

**Page Ref:** 46

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. The fever that was induced killed off the cause of the observed symptoms.

2.1-81. **Which of the following is recognized as a major biomedical breakthrough in psychopathology because it established the link between mental and physical illnesses?**

- a. the discovery of the cause and later a cure for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)
- b. the discovery of penicillin as a cure for syphilis
- c. the development of electroshock therapy for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)
- d. the discovery that brain injuries could be associated with mental disorders

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-81

**Page Ref:** 46

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. the discovery of the cause and later a cure for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)

2.1-82. **The use of malarial fever to treat paresis**

- a. is an example of the barbaric treatment that mental patients received at the beginning of the twentieth century.
- b. proved to be so ineffectual that many professionals abandoned the biological explanation of mental disorders.
- c. represented the first clear-cut defeat of a mental disorder by medicine.
- d. was the first time scientists used knowledge of brain chemistry to develop specific drugs for treating mental disorder.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-82

**Page Ref:** 46

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** c. represented the first clear-cut defeat of a mental disorder by medicine.

2.1-83. **Which one of the following is credited with developing a classification system for mental disorders?**

- a. Dix
- b. Pinel
- c. Alzheimer
- d. Kraepelin

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-83

**Page Ref:** 47

**Topic:** The Development of a Classification System

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Kraepelin

**2.1-84. Kraepelin is credited with**

- a. discovering that penicillin was an effective treatment for malaria.
- b. determining the cause of senile dementia.
- c. identifying different types of mental disorders.
- d. writing the first edition of the DSM.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-84

**Page Ref:** 47

**Topic:** The Development of a Classification System

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. identifying different types of mental disorders.

**2.1-85. The first classification of mental disorders involved**

- a. identifying the biological causes of the disorders, so a person could be tested for them.
- b. understanding the theoretical descriptions of different disorders.
- c. recognizing symptoms that occurred together often enough to be regarded as a type of mental disorder.
- d. identifying the types of thoughts that people with different mental illnesses tended to have.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-85

**Page Ref:** 47

**Topic:** The Development of a Classification System

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. recognizing symptoms that occurred together often enough to be regarded as a type of mental disorder.

**2.1-86. The ancestral roots of what we now know as psychoanalysis can be traced back to**

- a. the study of hypnosis.
- b. early beliefs in demonology and possession.
- c. the discovery of the cause of general paresis.
- d. Dorothea Dix.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-86

**Page Ref:** 47

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. the study of hypnosis.

2.1-87. **Mesmer was a proponent of**

- a. humanitarianism.
- b. community mental health clinics.
- c. the mental hygiene movement.
- d. the power of animal magnetism.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-87**Page Ref:** 47-48**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. the power of animal magnetism.2.1-88. **"All people have a certain amount of magnetic fluid. When the fluid is poorly distributed in the body it causes illness. The planets and the magnetic forces in other people can redistribute magnetism and produce cures." Who was most likely to say something like this?**

- a. a young Sigmund Freud
- b. Emil Kraepelin
- c. Jean Charcot
- d. Franz Mesmer

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-88**Page Ref:** 47-48**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** d. Franz Mesmer2.1-89. **Who is credited with making the first major steps toward understanding the psychological factors involved in mental illness?**

- a. Alois Alzheimer
- b. Wilhelm Griesinger
- c. Clifford Beers
- d. Sigmund Freud

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-89**Page Ref:** 47**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. Sigmund Freud

2.1-90. **The study of hypnosis and its relationship to hysteria was the starting point for**

- a. the medical model.
- b. the biological classification of mental disorders.
- c. psychoanalysis.
- d. the mental hygiene movement.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-90

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** c. psychoanalysis.

2.1-91. **The physicians of the Nancy School**

- a. opposed the use of hypnotism.
- b. demonstrated the power of suggestion.
- c. found that hypnotism was not effective in the treatment of any mental illnesses.
- d. believed that hysteria was the result of brain degeneration.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-91

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. demonstrated the power of suggestion.

2.1-92. **The Nancy School**

- a. advanced the recognition that psychological factors were involved in the development of mental disorders.
- b. furthered our understanding of the role of biological factors in the development of mental illness.
- c. fell out of favor when the evidence supporting the views of Charcot accumulated.
- d. failed to recognize that most forms of psychopathology are incurable.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-92

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. advanced the recognition that psychological factors were involved in the development of mental disorders.



2.1-93. **The Nancy School/Charcot debate is best described as one that focuses on**

- a. biology vs genes.
- b. learning vs nurture.
- c. drugs vs surgery.
- d. psychology vs biology.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-93

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** d. psychology vs biology.

2.1-94. **In 1893, Breuer and Freud published a paper on hysteria. In it they announced that**

- a. unconscious factors can determine behavior and produce mental disorders.
- b. hysteria was caused by hypnosis.
- c. hysteria and hypnosis were both the result of neurological abnormalities.
- d. many forms of mental disorder are the conscious result of seeking attention from others.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-95

**Page Ref:** 48

**Topic:** The Beginnings of Psychoanalysis

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. unconscious factors can determine behavior and produce mental disorders.

2.1-95. **Freud is the first to describe the \_\_\_\_\_: that the mind could contain information of which it is unaware, but by which it is still affected.**

- a. catharsis
- b. unconscious
- c. hysteria
- d. operant conditioning

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-95

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. unconscious

2.1-96. **A catharsis is**

- a. a type of hypnosis.
- b. an emotional release.
- c. the part of the brain where the unconscious exists.
- d. a type of hysteria.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-96

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** b. an emotional release.

2.1-97. **Free association and dream analysis**

- a. are techniques typically used in hypnotized subjects.
- b. provide insight into the workings of the unconscious.
- c. were developed in the early 1800s.
- d. have been used extensively in behavioral therapy.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-97

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder/The Beginnings of Psychoanalysis

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** b. provide insight into the workings of the unconscious.

2.1-98. **Who established the first experimental psychology laboratory?**

- a. Wundt
- b. Watson
- c. Freud
- d. Kraepelin

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-98

**Page Ref:** 50

**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** a. Wundt

2.1-99. **Witmer is credited with**

- a. establishing psychology as a field in the United States.
- b. bringing psychoanalysis to the United States.
- c. writing the first psychology text.
- d. being the founder of clinical psychology.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-99**Page Ref:** 50**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** d. being the founder of clinical psychology.2.1-100. **Behaviorism was**

- a. a reaction to what the behaviorists perceived as a lack of scientific rigor in psychoanalysis.
- b. a reaction to the lack of moral and spiritual factors in most theories at the time.
- c. an attempt to focus on the thinking styles of people with mental illness.
- d. a spin-off theory that elaborated on the psychoanalytic viewpoint.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-100**Page Ref:** 50**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** a. a reaction to what the behaviorists perceived as a lack of scientific rigor in psychoanalysis.2.1-101. **A behavioral psychologist would be most likely to use**

- a. hypnotism.
- b. observational techniques.
- c. free association.
- d. dream analysis.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-101**Page Ref:** 51**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology**Skill:** Applied**Answer:** b. observational techniques.

**2.1-102. A psychologist who takes a behavioral perspective would focus on**

- a. learning.
- b. early experiences.
- c. unconscious conflicts.
- d. the role of behavioral factors.

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.1-102

**Page Ref:** 50-51

**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** a. learning.

**2.1-103. Who is considered to be the "father" of behaviorism?**

- a. Pavlov
- b. Freud
- c. Wundt
- d. Watson

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-103

**Page Ref:** 51

**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** d. Watson

**2.1-104. The central principle of classical conditioning is that**

- a. after repeated pairings with a stimulus that naturally causes a response, a neutral stimulus will cause a similar response.
- b. we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
- c. the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
- d. the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.1-104

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** a. after repeated pairings with a stimulus that naturally causes a response, a neutral stimulus will cause a similar response.

2.1-105. **The role of learning is the central theme in**

- a. Breuer's approach to treating people with mental disorders.
- b. Wundt's approach to psychological research.
- c. the psychoanalytic approach.
- d. the behavioral perspective.

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-105**Page Ref:** 50-51**Topic:** The Evolutions of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** d. the behavioral perspective.2.1-106. **Both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ studied the effects of consequences on the occurrence of behaviors.**

- a. Skinner; Pavlov
- b. Pavlov; Thorndike
- c. Thorndike; Skinner
- d. Pavlov; Freud

**Difficulty:** 1**Question ID:** 2.1-106**Page Ref:** 51-52**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology**Skill:** Factual**Answer:** c. Thorndike; Skinner2.1-107. **The central principle of operant conditioning is that**

- a. certain reflexes cause us to engage in habitual behavior.
- b. we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
- c. the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
- d. the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.

**Difficulty:** 2**Question ID:** 2.1-107**Page Ref:** 51-52**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology**Skill:** Conceptual**Answer:** c. the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.

### Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

2.2-1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the affliction in the Middle Ages in which people believed themselves to be possessed by wolves.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.2-1  
**Page Ref:** 34  
**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Lycanthropy

2.2-2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the person who revolutionized moral management in the treatment of mental patients in the late 1700s.

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 2.2-2  
**Page Ref:** 39  
**Topic:** Toward Humanitarian Reform/Humanitarian Reform  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Benjamin Rush

2.2-3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process of moving mental patients from the hospital to the community.

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.2-3  
**Page Ref:** 43  
**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 21st Century  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** Deinstitutionalism

2.2-4. The surgical procedure used by physicians that initially used an ice pick to treat severe mental disorder is a \_\_\_\_\_ .

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.2-4  
**Page Ref:** 46  
**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link Between the Brain and Mental Disorder  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** lobotomy

**Short Answer Questions**

2.3-1. **What was the most common explanation for abnormal behavior among many ancient peoples including the Chinese, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Greeks?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-1  
**Page Ref:** 30  
**Topic:** Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** The most common explanation was possession by a demon or a god.

2.3-2. **What is tarantism?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-2  
**Page Ref:** 34  
**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Tarantism is a form of "mass madness" characterized by wild dancing. The behavior seen was similar to early orgiastic rites, but came to be viewed as a consequence of having been bitten by a tarantula.

2.3-3. **How did people in the Middle Ages think that possession and mental illness were related?**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 2.3-3  
**Page Ref:** 34-35  
**Topic:** Views of Abnormality During the Middle Ages  
**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** People who experienced physical possession were mentally ill, those who experienced spiritual possession were witches.

2.3-4. **What was Bedlam?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-4  
**Page Ref:** 36-37  
**Topic:** The Establishment of Early Asylums  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Bedlam was an asylum in London that became well known for its deplorable conditions and practices. It was typical of many asylums of the sixteenth century that served primarily as storage facilities for the mentally ill.

**2.3-5. Who was Benjamin Rush?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-5  
**Page Ref:** 39  
**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Benjamin Rush is credited with encouraging the use of more humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States. He was the first American to organize a course in psychiatry, and, although some of his practices may have been less than humane, he is recognized as a transitional figure between the poor treatment of the old era and the humane approaches of the new.

**2.3-6. What was moral management?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-6  
**Page Ref:** 39  
**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Moral management was an approach to the care of the mentally ill that emerged in the early part of the period of humanitarian reform. It focused on addressing the patient's social, individual, and occupational needs.

**2.3-7. What contributions did Dorothea Dix make to the treatment of the mentally ill?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-7  
**Page Ref:** 40  
**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform  
**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** Between 1841 and 1881 Dorothea Dix brought to light the inhuman treatment the mentally ill usually received and persuaded legislatures to fund the building of many mental hospitals. She is credited with improving conditions in American hospitals, establishing 32 mental hospitals, and fostering the growth of the mental hygiene movement in the United States.

**2.3-8. Who was Clifford Beers?**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 2.3-8  
**Page Ref:** 42  
**Topic:** Changing Attitudes Toward Mental Health in the Early 20th Century  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** A former mental patient who wrote about his experiences in the institutions of his time. He helped change the attitude about the mentally ill and their treatment.



**2.3-9. What is the current attitude about hospitalization of the mentally ill?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.3-9

**Page Ref:** 45

**Topic:** Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** It is preferable to treat people in the community, and treatment should be deinstitutionalized, although it is not the perfect solution it was once thought to be.

**2.3-10. Why was the discovery of the malarial treatment for general paresis important?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.3-10

**Page Ref:** 46

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** It was the first scientifically demonstrated connection between a mental illness and brain pathology.

**2.3-11. Who was Emil Kraepelin?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.3-11

**Page Ref:** 47

**Topic:** The Development of a Classification System

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** The first to recognized that certain symptoms occurred regularly together and to begin the classification of mental disorders.

**2.3-12. What contribution to our thinking about abnormal behavior did Freud and Breuer make?**

**Difficulty:** 1

**Question ID:** 2.3-12

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** They made the discovery of the unconscious and argued that processes outside the person's awareness could help determine behavior. They showed that emotional tensions that patients were not aware of could cause hysteria.

2.3-13. **Who was Wilhelm Wundt?**

**Difficulty:** 1  
**Question ID:** 2.3-13  
**Page Ref:** 50  
**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology  
**Skill:** Factual  
**Answer:** The man who established the first experimental psychology laboratory.

2.3-14. **What is the central theme of the behavioral perspective?**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 2.3-14  
**Page Ref:** 50-51  
**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology  
**Skill:** Conceptual  
**Answer:** The role of learning in human behavior.

**Essay Questions**

2.4-1. **Abnormal behavior often has been attributed to the influence of supernatural forces. Describe how these forces were used to explain abnormal behavior during various time periods and the treatments that resulted.**

**Difficulty:** 2  
**Question ID:** 2.4-1  
**Page Ref:** 30, 34-35  
**Topic:** Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior  
**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Early writings of the Egyptians, Chinese, Hebrews, and Greeks show they attributed such behavior to possession by a demon or god. This was treated by exorcism. In the Middle Ages, the clergy were largely responsible for treatment because possession was considered causal. In fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Europe, witchcraft became another related explanation for which torture, burning, and other such methods were used. Recent historical analyses, however, suggest that the mentally ill may not have been taken to be witches, as was often once thought. Even in contemporary culture, one can find those who believe that supernatural forces cause psychological problems. Exorcisms are still occasionally practiced. GRADING RUBRIC - 10 points total, 5 points each for a discussion of the use of supernatural explanations during two different time periods.

2.4-2. **What was moral management? What caused its near abandonment in the second part of the nineteenth century?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.4-2

**Page Ref:** 39-40

**Topic:** Humanitarian Reform

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Moral management was a broad treatment that included a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs. The moral and spiritual development of patients was a focus. More emphasis was placed on patients' character than on their disorder. Typical treatments were spiritual discussion and manual labor. It was surprisingly effective. It was abandoned because of changing attitudes toward the mentally ill and the increasing size of hospitals. The mental hygiene movement and advances in biomedical science also contributed to its decrease in popularity. The focus on physical and biological explanations and care meant that other factors in a patient's life were considered irrelevant. GRADING RUBRIC - 10 points total, 5 for each part of the question.

2.4-3. **Explain how the link between the brain and mental disorders was first established.**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.4-3

**Page Ref:** 46

**Topic:** Biological Discoveries: Establishing the Link

**Skill:** Applied

**Answer:** While Hippocrates and others had long proposed that mental disorders had some physical cause, it was not until the 1800s that a clear link between a physical disease process and mental illness was established. This finding then paved the way for further exploration of how brain malfunctions could result in mental illness. General paresis was an illness that produced paralysis, insanity, and, typically, death within two to five years. This mental illness was recognized as a specific type of mental disorder in 1825. Thus, it was recognized as a unique disorder, and attempts could then be made to treat it. It was eventually recognized that this illness was caused by syphilis. This is the first documented link between an identifiable brain infection and mental illness. With this finding, and the rising influence of modern experimental science, the investigation of brain pathology as the cause of mental illness began in earnest.

**2.4-4. What was the dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School? Why is this significant?**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.4-4

**Page Ref:** 49

**Topic:** Development of the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder

**Skill:** Conceptual

**Answer:** The Nancy School, named for the town of Nancy in France, refers to a group of physicians who believed that hysteria was a form of self-hypnosis. In other words, they believed that hysteria had a psychological cause. They came to this conclusion as it was observed that the symptoms of hysteria could be both produced and removed by means of hypnosis. Charcot, a neurologist, had not been able to replicate the findings of the Nancy School and argued that degenerative brain changes led to hysteria. The dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School was a debate about what the nature of the cause of hysteria was, biological or psychological. In the end, the view of the Nancy School was accepted. This is said to represent the first recognition of a psychologically caused mental disorder. GRADING RUBRIC - 10 points total, 4 points for stating the dispute, 2 points for explaining why it developed, 4 points for explaining its significance.

**2.4-5. Describe classical conditioning.**

**Difficulty:** 2

**Question ID:** 2.4-5

**Page Ref:** 51

**Topic:** The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition: Experimental Psychology/Behavioral Perspective

**Skill:** Factual

**Answer:** Classical conditioning is a form of learning in which a neutral stimulus is paired repeatedly with an unconditioned stimulus. After repeated pairings, the neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus that elicits a conditioned response.