

Study guide Chapter 13

Inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity are major symptoms of

- a. OCD
- b. PTSD
- c. ADHD
- d. DID

Which of the following disorders most often coexist with a learning disorder or with defiant and temper-prone behavior?

- a. Panic disorder
- b. Anorexia Nervosa
- c. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- d. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

Some psychological disorders occur primarily in one culture. However, \_\_\_\_\_ has occurred more consistently worldwide.

- a. Dissociative identity disorder
- b. Bulimia Nervosa
- c. Schizophrenia
- d. Susto

The DSM-5 has introduced a new and controversial diagnostic label for children who exhibit persistent irritability and frequent temper outbursts. This pattern of behavior is now labeled

- a. Panic disorder
- b. Posttraumatic stress disorder
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

Maladaptive behaviors that reduce worry and fear are most indicative of

- a. Bipolar disorder
- b. An anxiety disorder
- c. Anorexia nervosa
- d. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

In comparison to generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder is characterized by periods of distress that are

- a. More intense and more prolonged
- b. Less intense and less prolonged
- c. More intense and less prolonged
- d. Less intense and more prolonged

Those who suggest that phobias are learned would be most likely to emphasize the role of \_\_\_ in the onset of anxiety disorders

- a. Linkage analysis
- b. Dissociation
- c. Flat affect
- d. Classical conditioning

Irrational beliefs and hypervigilance to any possible threats can sometimes contribute to anxiety disorders. This best illustrates the impact of

- a. Dissociation
- b. Hallucinations
- c. Flat affect
- d. Cognitive influences

Chemical substances that alter perceptions and mood are called \_\_\_ drugs

- a. Inhibiting
- b. Dissociative
- c. Psychoactive
- d. Delusional

Drinking alcohol disrupts the processing of recent experiences into long-term memory by

- a. suppressing REM sleep
- b. Increasing anxiety
- c. Decreasing dissociation
- d. Increasing inhibitions

## Ch. 13

Instructor Paul Jackson (T.A for Mr. Rodenburg)

Name

Results

Class





Gen. Psych





Date

Period

*Hello, this is our final test, there are 34 questions, and three discussion questions.  
Write about two out of the three discussion questions.*

1. A syndrome marked by a clinically significant disturbance in a person's thoughts, feelings, or behaviors is most clearly an indication of
  - a. Free-floating anxiety
  - b. dissociation
  - c. Learned helplessness
  - d. A psychological disorder
2. Inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity are major symptoms of
  - a. OCD
  - b. PTSD
  - c. ADHD
  - d. DID
3. Which of the following disorders most often coexists with a learning disorder or with defiant and temper-prone behavior?
  - a. Panic disorder
  - b. Anorexia Nervosa
  - c. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
  - d. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

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4. The discovery that psychologically disordered behavior could result from syphilis infections served to encourage the acceptance of
    - a. Psychoanalytic theory
    - b. The medical model
    - c. The DSM-5
    - d. The social-cognitive perspective.
  5. Some psychological disorders occur primarily in one culture. However, \_\_\_\_ has occurred more consistently worldwide.
    - a. Dissociative identity disorder
    - b. Bulimia nervosa
    - c. Schizophrenia
    - d. Susto
  6. The DSM-5 has introduced a new and controversial diagnostic label for children who exhibit persistent irritability and frequent temper outbursts. This pattern of behavior is now labeled
    - a. Panic disorder
    - b. Posttraumatic stress disorder
    - c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
    - d. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
  7. The DSM-5 is most likely to be criticized for
    - a. Attempting to explain behavior by simply labeling it
    - b. Classifying an excessively broad range of human behaviors as psychologically disordered
    - c. Failing to base diagnoses on observable behaviors
    - d. Inhibiting scientific efforts to discover the underlying causes of psychological disorders
  8. When children are told that certain classmates have learning disabilities, they may behave in ways that hinder the success of those students in the classroom. This best illustrates the dangers of
    - a. The medical model
    - b. Free-floating anxiety
    - c. Self-fulfilling labels.
    - d. Psychoanalytic theory
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9. Maladaptive behaviors that reduce worry and fear are most indicative of
- Bipolar disorder
  - An anxiety disorder
  - Anorexia nervosa
  - Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
10. Freud suggested that for those suffering a generalized anxiety disorder, the anxiety is
- Cyclical
  - Free-floating
  - Antisocial.
  - Completely outside of conscious awareness
11. In comparison to generalized anxiety disorder, panic disorder is characterized by periods of distress that are
- More intense and more prolonged
  - Less intense and less prolonged
  - More intense and less prolonged
  - Less intense and more prolonged
- 
12. Kaylee is so afraid of spiders and insects that she avoids most outdoor activities and even refuses to go to the basement of her own house alone. Kaylee appears to suffer from
- Obsessive-compulsive disorder
  - A dissociative disorder
  - Bipolar disorder
  - A phobia
13. Sadie is so fearful of being overwhelmed by anxiety that she rarely steps outside her apartment. The thought of going shopping and getting lost in a crowd terrifies her, so she has her groceries delivered. Because of her fear, she
- Agoraphobia
  - Generalized anxiety disorder
  - Antisocial personality disorder
  - Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- 



14. Obsessions are
- Persistent, irrational fears of specific objects, activities, or situations.
  - False beliefs of persecution or grandeur
  - Periodic episodes of intense dread accompanied by frightening physical sensations
  - Offensive and unwanted thoughts that persistently preoccupy a person
15. Repeatedly thinking about your own death is to \_\_\_ as repeatedly washing your hands is to \_\_\_
- Schizophrenia; dissociation
  - Depression; mania
  - Delusion; phobia
  - Obsession; compulsion
16. Some psychologists believe that due partly to a broader definition of trauma, mental health professionals have been over diagnosing
- Panic disorder
  - PTSD
  - OCD
  - Schizophrenia
17. Those who suggest that phobias are learned would be most likely to emphasize the role of \_\_\_ in the onset of anxiety disorders
- Linkage analysis
  - Dissociation
  - Flat affect
  - Classical conditioning
18. Luke suffers from acrophobia, a fear of high places. Luke's therapist suggests that his reaction to heights is a generalization of the fear triggered by a childhood playground accident in which he fell off a jungle gym. The therapist's suggestion highlights the influence of
- Conditioning
  - Explanatory style
  - Temperament
  - Dissociation







19. Compulsive hand washing often increases in frequency because it relieves feelings of anxiety. This best illustrates the impact of \_\_\_ on compulsive behaviors.
- Reinforcement
  - Dissociation
  - Repression
  - Stimulus generalization
20. Irrational beliefs and hypervigilance to any possible threats can sometimes contribute to anxiety disorders. This best illustrates the impact of
- Dissociation
  - Hallucinations.
  - Flat affect
  - Cognitive influences
21. We can more easily extinguish a fear of driving a car than a fear of holding snakes. This is best explained in terms of
- A pessimistic explanatory style
  - Genetic predispositions.
  - Role playing
  - Dissociation
22. Persistent substance craving and use despite significant life disruption and risk of physical harm is most characteristic of
- Panic disorder
  - Antisocial personality disorder
  - Substance use disorder
  - Agoraphobia
23. Chemical substances that alter perceptions and mood are called \_\_\_ drugs.
- Inhibiting
  - Dissociative
  - Psychoactive
  - Delusional





24. Compulsive craving of drugs and certain behaviors indicates
- Panic disorder
  - Obsessive-compulsive disorder
  - An addiction
  - Antisocial personality disorder
25. When Celeste was unable to obtain her regular supply of heroin, she began to develop physical pain and an intense craving for the drug. Celeste was experiencing symptoms of
- Tolerance
  - Dissociation
  - Delusions
  - Withdrawal
26. The reckless sexual or aggressive behavior that may follow drinking alcohol best illustrates that alcohol may act as a(n)
- Methamphetamine
  - Disinhibitor
  - Hallucinogen
  - Stimulant
27. Drinking alcohol disrupts the processing of recent experiences into long-term memory by
- Suppressing REM sleep
  - Increasing anxiety
  - Decreasing dissociation
  - Increasing inhibitions
28. Prolonged and excessive drinking shrinks the brain most severely in \_\_\_ who have \_\_\_ of a stomach enzyme that digests alcohol
- Men; more
  - Women; more
  - Men; less
  - Women; less
29. The use of barbiturates \_\_\_ anxiety and \_\_\_ nervous system activity
- Increases; decreases
  - Decreases; increases
  - Decreases; decreases
  - Increases; increases





30. Repeated use of an opiate

- a. Decreases the brain's production of endorphins
- b. Increases heart and breathing rates
- c. Is not associated with any serious withdrawal symptoms
- d. Triggers auditory as well as visual hallucinations


31. Francois was dismayed to discover that some of his football teammates were using drugs to enhance their footwork and endurance on the playing field. Which of the following drugs were the players most likely using?

- a. Morphine
- b. Marijuana
- c. Amphetamines
- d. Barbiturates

32. After two years of regularly smoking cigarettes, Lynette is preparing to quit. Which of the following symptoms of nicotine withdrawal is she most likely to experience when she first discontinues smoking?

- a. Anxiety
- b. Drowsiness
- c. Diminished appetite
- d. Insensitivity to pain

33. Which of the following is a stimulant drug whose aftereffects may include seizures and periods of disorientation?

- a. Methamphetamine
  - b. Heroin
  - c. Marijuana
  - d. LSD
- 



*Discussion #1 - Can you recall a fear that you have learned? What role, if any was played by fear conditioning or by observational learning?*





*Discussion #2 - Psychoactive drugs such as alcohol, heroin, and methamphetamine all bring pleasure followed by discomfort or depression when the substance wears off. Knowing this, what strategies do you think might keep young teens from abusing substances?*





*Discussion #3 - As his fans already know, comedian and T.V personality Howie Mandel suffers from obsessive-compulsive disorder and a severe germ phobia. How do you think being labeled has helped or hurt Mandel?*

