

PSY 150
Abnormal Psychology
Chapter 9 & 11 review

1. Apparently purposeless and repetitive bodily movements characteristic of some types of schizophrenia are referred to as
 - A. catatonic stupor.
 - B. catatonic rigidity.
 - C. catatonic excitement.
 - D. hyperactivity.
2. Martha is recovering from schizophrenia. She has been taking high doses of antipsychotic medications for a very long period of time and has begun to experience uncontrollable movements of her mouth and tongue that make her appear as if she were chewing food in a very exaggerated way. Martha is experiencing the symptoms of
 - A. tardive dyskinesia.
 - B. Parkinson's disease.
 - C. Graves' disease.
 - D. Tourette's syndrome.
3. Which of the following is considered to be the central feature of psychotic disorders?
 - A. anxiety over unconscious conflicts
 - B. dysfunctional and maladaptive traits
 - C. disturbance in the experience of reality
 - D. physiological complaints without a medical basis
4. In which phase of schizophrenia are the psychotic symptoms full-blown and fully present?
 - A. prodromal
 - B. residual
 - C. active
 - D. catatonic
5. The prodromal phase of schizophrenia is characterized by
 - A. full-blown symptoms.
 - B. progressive deterioration.
 - C. gradual improvement.
 - D. active and vivid hallucinations.
6. What difference is apparent when contrasting the CAT scans of the brains of normal people and those with schizophrenia?
 - A. People with schizophrenia have smaller reticular activating systems.
 - B. People with schizophrenia have more cortical convolutions.
 - C. People with schizophrenia have enlarged brain ventricles.
 - D. People with schizophrenia have smaller brain stems.
7. The type of schizophrenia characterized by purposeless and repetitive bodily movement or stiffened posture is
 - A. undifferentiated schizophrenia.
 - B. disorganized schizophrenia.
 - C. catatonic schizophrenia.
 - D. paranoid schizophrenia.

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8. Which well-known psychologist introduced the concept of vulnerability to schizophrenia?
- A. William James
 - B. Harry Sullivan
 - C. John Watson
 - D. Paul Meehl
9. The concordance rate for schizophrenia in identical twins is
- A. 26%.
 - B. 48%.
 - C. 81%.
 - D. 99%.
10. Medications that enhance dopamine activity are often prescribed to treat the symptoms of
- A. Parkinson's disease.
 - B. Alzheimer's disease.
 - C. schizophrenia.
 - D. brief psychotic disorder.
11. For the past three months, Tom's speech has been gradually deteriorating and becoming incoherent, and he has been exhibiting purposeless and stereotyped behaviors. His symptoms at this point are not extremely active. In what phase of schizophrenia might Tom be at this point?
- A. residual phase
 - B. active phase
 - C. remission phase
 - D. prodromal phase
12. Which of the following is NOT one of Bleuler's Four A's?
- A. association
 - B. activating experience
 - C. ambivalence
 - D. autism
13. The broad cluster of associated conditions related to schizophrenia are called
- A. psychoses.
 - B. personality disorders.
 - C. schizophrenia spectrum disorders.
 - D. schizophrenogenic disorders.
14. The fact that women who lived through the invasion of the Netherlands by the Nazis were more likely to bear children who later developed schizophrenia lends support to the notion that _____ may play a role in the development of this disorder.
- A. genetic predisposition
 - B. biological stressors
 - C. early learning
 - D. excess neurotransmitters

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15. In the video segment on the textbook CD entitled "Schizophrenia – Undifferentiated Type," what symptom of schizophrenia does Isador show?
- A. Disorganized speech.
 - B. Mood swings.
 - C. Somatic delusions.
 - D. Compulsions.
16. The behavioral method for the treatment of schizophrenia and other disorders that involves identifying and targeting inappropriate behaviors and also involves the reinforcement of more acceptable interpersonal behaviors is referred to as
- A. milieu therapy.
 - B. social skills training.
 - C. discrimination training.
 - D. contingency management.
17. The German psychiatrist who systematically defined "dementia praecox" was
- A. Emil Kraepelin.
 - B. Eugen Bleuler.
 - C. Adolf Meyer.
 - D. Benedict Morel.
18. Assertive community treatment seems to provide the most beneficial results for individuals with schizophrenia that are
- A. severely impaired and need daily assistance.
 - B. mildly impaired.
 - C. not helped by medication.
 - D. able to live on their own in the community without any assistance.
19. Even though Richard's psychotic symptoms are being controlled by medication, his therapist is working with him in role play situations, coaching him on appropriate verbal and nonverbal behaviors, giving him specific homework assignments to interact with others and he is having Richard report back on his homework assignments. Richard's therapist is using
- A. milieu therapy.
 - B. vicarious reinforcement.
 - C. assertive community treatment.
 - D. social skills training.
20. Biobehavioral abnormalities that are linked to genetic and neurobiological causes of mental illness are referred to as
- A. genotypes.
 - B. endophenotypes.
 - C. phenotypes.
 - D. phenothiazines.

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21. Which delusional disorder is characterized by beliefs similar to those held by individuals with hypochondriasis?
- A. delusional disorder, persecutory type
 - B. dysmorphophobia
 - C. delusional disorder, grandiose type
 - D. delusional disorder, somatic type
22. The notion that the stresses of poverty and socioeconomic disadvantage may bring about higher rates of schizophrenia in the lower classes is central to the
- A. downward social drift hypothesis.
 - B. social causation hypothesis.
 - C. double bind hypothesis.
 - D. milieu hypothesis.
23. Which delusional disorder is characterized by thoughts similar to those with paranoid schizophrenia?
- A. delusional disorder, erotomanic type
 - B. delusional disorder, somatic type
 - C. delusional disorder, grandiose type
 - D. delusional disorder, persecutory type
24. Kyle is a 17-year-old high school student. He has few friends, cognitive and emotional problems and is failing in school. Kyle's case is of great concern because he is
- A. displaying the components of the CASIS cluster.
 - B. in the residual phase of schizophrenia.
 - C. exhibiting the negative symptoms of schizophrenia.
 - D. not likely to benefit from the use of phenothiazines.
25. Terry is a recovering from catatonic schizophrenia and is currently living in an institution. Every time Terry talks to one of the staff members, makes his bed, or behaves in some other appropriate manner, he receives a bingo chip. After acquiring 20 chips he can exchange them for privileges. Terry's behavior is being modified using
- A. covert conditioning.
 - B. modeling.
 - C. *in vivo* desensitization.
 - D. token economy.
26. According to the text, what percentage of individuals in the population have mental retardation?
- A. 1%
 - B. 5%
 - C. 10%
 - D. 20%

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27. Which of the following statements best characterizes the prognosis for children with separation anxiety disorder?
- A. Many children continue to exhibit separation anxiety into adolescence.
 - B. For many children, the anxiety evolves into a specific phobia in the preteen years.
 - C. Most children experience complete remission and remain symptom free.
 - D. Many children also develop reactive attachment disorder.
28. The communication disorder in which the individual misarticulates, substitutes, or omits speech sounds is called
- A. phonological disorder.
 - B. receptive language disorder.
 - C. expressive language disorder.
 - D. cluttering.
29. Many children who are afflicted with autistic disorder insist upon a daily routine that is
- A. flexible.
 - B. extremely rigid.
 - C. adaptable.
 - D. unstructured.
30. An individual with autistic symptoms who also possesses an extraordinary skill of some kind is referred to as a(n)
- A. astute prodigy.
 - B. autistic savant.
 - C. gifted genius.
 - D. auteur extraordinaire
31. Which pervasive developmental disorder can result in extreme social exclusion during the early grades of primary school because of the interpersonal disturbance that is most characteristic of the condition?
- A. Rett's disorder.
 - B. oppositional defiant disorder.
 - C. mental retardation.
 - D. Asperger's disorder.
32. The communication disorder in which the individual has a disturbance in the normal fluency and patterning of speech is called
- A. stuttering.
 - B. cluttering.
 - C. clanging.
 - D. articulation disorder.
33. Alex has been dually diagnosed with ADHD and Tourette's syndrome. Which of the following types of medications would be most effective in treating his conditions?
- A. phenothiazines.
 - B. second generation antipsychotics.
 - C. anxiolytics.
 - D. antidepressants.

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34. The results of a long-term study of later behavior patterns indicate that most children with conduct disorder
- A. grow out of it by the age of 18.
 - B. are more likely to develop anxiety disorders later.
 - C. are more likely to be diagnosed with learning disabilities.
 - D. are likely to continue behaving in antisocial ways later in life.
35. As shown in the video segment on the textbook CD entitled "Tourette's Disorder," Ben describes ticcing as being comprised of behaviors including:
- A. Running around the room and shouting obscenities.
 - B. Throwing his arms about and making uncontrollable vocalizations.
 - C. Entering into trance states and hallucinating.
 - D. Compulsive hand-washing and obsessional thoughts.
36. The childhood disorder in which a child who is at least four years of age, has bowel movements either in clothes or some other inappropriate place is referred to as
- A. enuresis.
 - B. rumination disorder.
 - C. stereotypic movement disorder.
 - D. encopresis.
37. Learning disorders are found in approximately what percentage of school-aged children?
- A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 17%
 - D. 25%
38. Which of the following development-related disorders is a child like to develop after experiencing a natural of man-made disaster?
- A. reactive attachment disorder
 - B. separation anxiety disorder
 - C. conduct disorder
 - D. ADHD
39. Up until five months of age, Melissa was developmentally normal. At age two her parents noticed that her head seemed small compared to other two-year-olds and the quality of her interaction with them deteriorated. Melissa might very well be diagnosed with
- A. Rett's disorder.
 - B. childhood disintegrative disorder.
 - C. Asperger's disorder.
 - D. autistic disorder.
40. Jacob is eight years old and cannot yet tie his own shoes. He is extremely embarrassed in gym class because he cannot catch, throw, or kick a ball. His parents regard him as being "accident-prone." Jacob might be diagnosed as having
- A. developmental coordination disorder.
 - B. rumination disorder.
 - C. stereotypic movement disorder.
 - D. Tourette's disorder.

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41. The metabolic disorder that causes neural degeneration and early death, usually before the child reaches the age of four, is called
- A. Down syndrome.
 - B. Fragile X syndrome.
 - C. phenylketonuria.
 - D. Tay-Sachs disease.
42. Based on the incidence of fetal alcohol syndrome in various ethnic groups, which of the following individuals would be considered high risk?
- A. a woman of French Canadian descent
 - B. a woman of Irish descent
 - C. a woman of Italian descent
 - D. a woman of Native American descent
43. Although Jenny is 10 years old, her speech might be characterized by some as "babyish" since she has a very limited vocabulary and uses very short, crude sentences. Jenny would be diagnosed as having
- A. expressive language disorder.
 - B. receptive language disorder.
 - C. misarticulation disorder.
 - D. cluttering.
44. In which childhood disorder does the child urinate into clothes or in bed after the age when the child is expected to be continent?
- A. enuresis.
 - B. rumination disorder
 - C. stereotypic movement disorder
 - D. encopresis
45. Which of the following forms of mental retardation is caused by abnormal chromosomal development during the prenatal period affecting the 21st pair of chromosomes?
- A. Fragile X syndrome
 - B. Down syndrome
 - C. Tay-Sachs disease
 - D. PKU
46. In the video segment on the textbook CD entitled "Asperger's Disorder," Amanda and Tim demonstrate which symptom of the disorder?
- A. Communication problems.
 - B. Below average intelligence.
 - C. Inability to sit still.
 - D. Depression.
47. The prognosis for individuals with learning, communication, and motor skills disorders is
- A. poor unless they undergo complicated neurosurgery to correct their problems.
 - B. good if they are placed on medications designed to control their attentional difficulties.
 - C. fair if placed they are placed in remedial educational programs.
 - D. good if their learning environment provides more structure and fewer distractions.

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48. Joshua has a specific developmental disorder that is characterized by the fact that words and letters get reversed when he is reading; for example the letter "b" looks like "d" and the word "frog" may look like "gorf." This problem makes him read aloud in a slow and broken way. Joshua may have
- A. disorder of written expression.
 - B. cluttering.
 - C. expressive language disorder.
 - D. dyslexia.
49. Zack is a 14-year-old member of a ruthless street gang. He has been involved in a number of robberies, muggings, and incidents of arson. Zack might be diagnosed as having
- A. oppositional-defiant disorder.
 - B. conduct disorder.
 - C. avoidant disorder.
 - D. antisocial personality disorder.
50. Which of the following is NOT one of the educational deficits typically seen in children with ADHD?
- A. Repeated discipline problems.
 - B. Being held back a grade.
 - C. Placement in special classes.
 - D. Lack of mathematic reasoning ability.

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. A
11. D
12. B
13. C
14. B
15. (*p. MindMAP Student CD*) A
16. B
17. A
18. A
19. B
20. B
21. D
22. B
23. D
24. A
25. D
26. A
27. C
28. C
29. B
30. B
31. D
32. A
33. D
34. D
35. (*p. MindMAP Student CD*) B
36. D
37. A
38. B
39. A
40. A
41. D
42. D
43. A
44. A
45. B
46. (*p. MindMAP Student CD*) A
47. D
48. D
49. B
50. D