**Chapter 15**

**Psychological Disorders**

**Questions**

1. According to psychiatrist Thomas Szasz

a. mental illness is a myth

b. panic disorders represent a fear of fear

c. psychiatric illness is in the eye of the beholder

d. the symptoms of any individual are really indicative of disruptions in the individual's family

2. The descriptive approach embodied in DSM-IV tends to be most compatible with

a. a psychodynamic approach to psychopathology

b. a disease model of psychopathology

c. a cognitive-behavioral approach to psychopathology

d. the systems approach to psychopathology

3. Research suggests that some children with conduct disorder

a. are oversensitive to rewards and punishments

b. are subject to intense anxiety in social situations

c. are relatively unresponsive to conditioning

d. frequently display self-mutilating behavior

4. The neurotransmitter that seems to be involved in schizophrenia is

a. dopamine

b. GABA

c. norepinephrine

d. acetylcholine

5. Too little dopamine in the circuit that projects from the midbrain to the prefrontal cortex is associated with the

a. negative symptoms of schizophrenia

b. mood fluctuations in seasonal affective disorder

c. low conditionability of individuals with antisocial personality disorder

d. false alarms associated with anxiety disorders

6. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ episode refers to a period of abnormally elevated or expansive mood.

a. schizophrenic

b. agoraphobic

c. manic

d. borderline

7. Unlike cognitive theorists, who focus on faulty cognition, psychodynamic explanations of depression focus on

a. distortions

b. beliefs

c. roles

d. motivation

8. Roughly 80% of patients suffering from panic attacks

a. describe a stressful, negative life event that coincided with their first attack

b. report a history of physical or sexual abuse

c. attribute negative or malevolent intentions to other people and expect abuse and rejection

d. experience extremely unstable interpersonal relationships

9. Disruptions in consciousness, memory, sense of identity, or perception are characteristic of

a. panic attacks

b. narcissistic personality disorder

c. borderline personality disorder

d. dissociative disorders

10. In explaining the development of antisocial personality disorder, both social learning and psychodynamic approaches implicate

a. the importance of a sexually abusive male relative

b. physical abuse, neglect, and absent or criminal male role models

c. the importance of both anxiety and mood disorders in the individual's family

d. a high incidence of expressed emotion in the individual's family

**Answers**

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. a
5. a
6. c
7. d
8. a
9. d
10. b