

- 1) Most of the evidence suggests that, if schizophrenia is inherited, it
 - A) is caused by an abnormality on Chromosome 21.
 - B) is a sex-linked, recessive condition.
 - C) involves only one or two genes.
 - D) involves a multitude of genes that work together.

- 2) Both of Mary's parents have been diagnosed with schizophrenia. Bob has an identical twin who has schizophrenia. Who is more likely to develop schizophrenia and why?
 - A) Bob because he is male and has a family history of schizophrenia.
 - B) Mary because females are more susceptible than males to the genetic forms of schizophrenia.
 - C) Bob because he has inherited the same susceptibility that his twin is expressing.
 - D) Mary because all of her genes come from her parents and they both have the disease.

- 3) Studies of family concordance patterns for schizophrenia have found
 - A) such strong correspondence between gene-sharing and diagnosis that environmental factors have been ruled out.
 - B) little evidence of increased concordance with increased gene-sharing.
 - C) that the more genetically related you are to someone with schizophrenia, the greater your risk of the disorder.
 - D) strong correspondence between gene-sharing and diagnosis but only for males.

- 4) Compared to his nonschizophrenic identical twin, Matthew (who is schizophrenic) is more likely to
 - A) have been born with physical birth defects.
 - B) be artistically or musically talented.
 - C) have a higher intelligence level on IQ tests.
 - D) have been considered "different" or "odd" in childhood.

- 5) Enlarged brain ventricles
 - A) are more commonly seen in the brains of paranoid schizophrenics.
 - B) are seen in all schizophrenics.
 - C) suggest that there has been a loss of brain tissue.
 - D) can be used to confirm a diagnosis of schizophreniform disorder.

- 6) Ursula has been diagnosed with schizophrenia. If PET scans were done to measure her brain's activity, which area would probably be underactive?
 - A) the deepest portions of the brain, the medulla and reticular activating system
 - B) the visual cortex
 - C) the frontal lobes
 - D) the hypothalamus and pituitary

- 7) There is a new trend to focus on dopamine receptor sensitivity rather than on dopamine itself because
 - A) there is strong evidence that people with schizophrenia have used too many drugs.
 - B) there is no strong evidence that people with schizophrenia have too much dopamine.
 - C) there is only one type of dopamine receptor.
 - D) there is strong evidence that people with schizophrenia have too much dopamine.

- 8) Glutamate is an excitatory neurotransmitter that researchers suspect might be involved in schizophrenia because
- A) it is missing in the brains of people with schizophrenia.
 - B) it causes the ventricles to enlarge.
 - C) it makes dopamine.
 - D) it can produce schizophrenic-like symptoms in normal subjects.
- 9) Studies on neurocognition have found
- A) have abnormal neurochemical changes in response to negative thoughts.
 - B) can't control their thoughts that jump from topic to topic.
 - C) get too focused on one thing and tune out the rest of the real world.
 - D) people with schizophrenia are unable to pay attention on demand and don't habituate to stimuli.
- 10) Aberrant salience means that
- A) enlarged brain ventricles cause people with schizophrenia to be unable to concentrate.
 - B) dysregulated dopamine can cause people with schizophrenia to pay too much attention to stimuli that are not actually important.
 - C) a large amount of communication deviance in the family can cause a person with schizophrenia to relapse.
 - D) people with schizophrenia often show unusual motor behaviors.
- 11) The best predictor of overall functioning over time for someone with schizophrenia is
- A) how much therapy the person gets.
 - B) how severe the persons' positive symptoms are.
 - C) how severe the persons' negative symptoms are.
 - D) how much impairment the person suffers.
- 12) Social-skills training for people with schizophrenia
- A) has been very successful in reducing symptoms.
 - B) tries to help cure people of schizophrenia.
 - C) tries to help people gain the skills they need for daily living outside the hospital.
 - D) tries to help people learn a trade so they can earn a living.
- 13) Which statement about personality disorders is most accurate?
- A) Even the milder cases of personality disorders produce severe impairments in social and occupational functioning.
 - B) Most of the personality disorders are extreme reactions to stressful life events.
 - C) The personality disorders are considered situation-specific problems in behaving.
 - D) The category is broad and encompasses behavioral problems that vary widely in form and severity.
- 14) Misdiagnoses are common when looking at potential personality disorders because
- A) it is usually not possible to determine when the problematic behavior began.
 - B) the diagnostic criteria are totally subjective.
 - C) most of those in treatment for personality disorders are heavily medicated.
 - D) many of the personality disorders share common features.

- 15) A mother constantly demands that her son show her how much she is loved, but when he tries to hug her she yells at him to be more discreet. No matter what the child does, he is wrong. Further, the mother prohibits him from commenting on this paradox. What does this interaction pattern best illustrate?
- A) fragmented thinking
 - B) double-bind communication
 - C) loosening of associations
 - D) expressed emotion
- 16) Which of the following is a factor that complicates determining the causes of personality disorders?
- A) the wealth of biological data available
 - B) the high likelihood that an individual with one personality disorder may also have another
 - C) the availability of only prospective data
 - D) the inability to gather information from the patients themselves, due to the prevalence of memory disorders amongst those with personality disorders
- 17) The "clusters" of personality disorders found in the DSM-IV-TR are grouped based on
- A) symptom similarities.
 - B) expected prognosis.
 - C) similar etiologies.
 - D) level of dysfunction.
- 18) Which of the following is NOT a Cluster B personality disorder?
- A) depressive
 - B) narcissistic
 - C) borderline
 - D) histrionic
- 19) Individuals who seem odd and eccentric to others may have personality disorders from
- A) Cluster A.
 - B) Cluster B.
 - C) Cluster C.
 - D) proposed diagnostic categories needing further study.
- 20) Greg has been diagnosed with schizoid personality disorder. Knowing this, which of the following jobs would he be most likely to enjoy?
- A) elementary school teacher who works with children who have emotional problems
 - B) insurance inspector who uncovers clues that criminal behavior has occurred
 - C) receptionist at a busy dentist's office
 - D) night-time security guard who works alone
- 21) While the individual with _____ personality disorder appears cool and aloof, the individual with _____ personality disorder is best described as odd.
- A) schizoid; schizotypal
 - B) schizoid; avoidant
 - C) avoidant; schizotypal
 - D) schizotypal; avoidant

- 22) _____ personality disorder is much more common in men than women and involves the exploitation of others without remorse.
- A) Histrionic
 - B) Paranoid
 - C) Borderline
 - D) Antisocial
- 23) Transient psychotic and dissociative experiences is most likely occur to in _____ personality disorder.
- A) narcissistic
 - B) borderline
 - C) obsessive-compulsive
 - D) antisocial
- 24) The key causal factor in borderline personality disorder seems to be
- A) inconsistent or highly punitive discipline in childhood.
 - B) an inability to empathize with other people.
 - C) a negative attributional style.
 - D) failure to develop an articulated self-identity.
- 25) The individual with avoidant personality disorder is unlikely to develop lasting relationships as a result of their
- A) desire to control others.
 - B) fear of rejection.
 - C) lack of interest.
 - D) callousness.
- 26) John has a great need for order and perfectionism. He can't leave the house until every hair is in place and he has been known to iron the same shirt over and over to ensure that he is wrinkle-free. What personality disorder does John's behavior suggest?
- A) narcissistic
 - B) obsessive-compulsive
 - C) avoidant
 - D) dependent
- 27) Which of the following best explains why it is such a challenge to treat personality disorders?
- A) Comorbid diagnoses are the norm, not the exception.
 - B) By definition they are enduring patterns of thought and behavior.
 - C) The diagnostic criteria for these disorders suffers from subjectivity.
 - D) They develop early in life.
- 28) Helena has avoidant personality disorder. She is likely to
- A) be hypersensitive to any sign of criticism or rejection.
 - B) have no interest in social relationships.
 - C) engage in a series of intense, unstable relationships.
 - D) avoid achievement situations where she might fail.
- 29) In contrast to schizoid individuals, those with avoidant personality disorder
- A) are extremely upset by their lack of social relationships.
 - B) are impulsive and self-destructive.
 - C) are emotional and dramatic.
 - D) are exploitative rather than compliant.

- 30) Involvement in an abusive relationship (as the one who is abused) would be most expected of the individual with _____ personality disorder.
- A) antisocial
 - B) borderline
 - C) schizotypal
 - D) dependent
- 31) The fear of abandonment is seen in both borderline and dependent personality disorder. A key difference is their reaction to it:
- A) the person with borderline personality disorder goes to other people for a replacement and the person with dependent personality disorder stays alone and sad.
 - B) the person with borderline personality disorder gets angry and the person with dependent personality disorder becomes submissive.
 - C) the person with borderline personality disorder gets depressed and the person with dependent personality disorder gets angry.
 - D) the person with borderline personality disorder gets into new relationships and the person with dependent personality disorder is afraid to seek out new relationships.
- 32) Esther lives with her parents. She frequently has relapses into schizophrenia. If her family is characterized by expressed emotion, what behaviors can we expect of her parents that induce relapse?

33) What is the evidence for and against the dopamine hypothesis?

34) Compare and contrast histrionic and narcissistic personality disorder.

35) What are the research findings on psychopathy and learning? That is, do they learn well? Why or why not?

36) What are the two dimensions of psychopathy and the relationship to antisocial personality disorder?

Answer Key

Testname: ABPSYCHFINAL

- 1) D
Page Ref: 372
- 2) C
Page Ref: 372
- 3) C
Page Ref: 372
- 4) D
Page Ref: 379
- 5) C
Page Ref: 380
- 6) C
Page Ref: 381
- 7) B
Page Ref: 383–384
- 8) D
Page Ref: 384
- 9) D
Page Ref: 384–385
- 10) B
Page Ref: 383
- 11) C
Page Ref: 388
- 12) C
Page Ref: 390
- 13) D
Page Ref: 270
- 14) D
Page Ref: 270
- 15) B
Page Ref: 385
- 16) B
Page Ref: 271
- 17) A
Page Ref: 272
- 18) A
Page Ref: 272
- 19) A
Page Ref: 272
- 20) D
Page Ref: 274
- 21) A
Page Ref: 274–275
- 22) D
Page Ref: 278
- 23) B
Page Ref: 279

Answer Key

Testname: ABPSYCHFINAL

24) D

Page Ref: 280

25) B

Page Ref: 281

26) B

Page Ref: 283

27) B

Page Ref: 285

28) A

Page Ref: 281

29) A

Page Ref: 281

30) D

Page Ref: 282

31) B

Page Ref: 283

32) They are emotionally overinvolved in Esther's life and at the same time excessively critical of her. Expressed emotion would be especially intense if Esther's parents believe that Esther can control her schizophrenic symptoms and chooses not to. Conflict is likely to be two-way between Esther and her parents. Hostility may be present

Page Ref: 385-386

33) Early antipsychotic drugs that blocked dopamine receptors reduced psychotic symptoms. Amphetamine psychosis – due to increased dopamine. Drugs that raise dopamine, for example Parkinson's drugs, caused psychotic-like side effects. However, no strong evidence that people with schizophrenia have increased levels of dopamine has been found.

GRADING RUBRIC: 5 points

Page Ref: 382-383

34) Both disorders are characterized by a need for attention, but the motivation underlying this need differ. The histrionic personality desires attention in order to feel valued and may use manipulative means to get the attention they crave. The narcissistic personality appears to believe that they have great value, but seeks admiration to confer this belief. While the histrionic desires any attention and will do whatever is needed to get it, the narcissist desires admiration and praise. Both disorders are characterized by vanity and a lack of concern for the emotions of others. These are personality types that are needy, but in different ways. Histrionic personality disorder is a more common diagnosis for women, while narcissism is more commonly seen in men.

GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points, 2 points for each of 2 similarities and 2 points for each of 2 differences.

Page Ref: 275-278

35) Psychopaths show deficient avoidance learning. They have a lower than normal fear potential startle response. They do not condition easily to fear. They have a deficient behavior inhibition system—the neural system underlying anxiety. This causes them to show the above mentioned differences. Their behavioral activation system is normal or overreactive, so they tend to focus on rewards. If caught, they focus on avoiding punishment. Their dominant response set for rewards seems to interfere with their ability to use punishment as a cue to change behavior.

GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points total, one for each finding.

Page Ref: 291-293

36) 1. Affective and interpersonal traits – lack of remorse, empathy.

2. Behavior – deviant lifestyle, irresponsibility. The 2nd is more related to antisocial personality disorder.

Page Ref: 288