

Chapter 2 Types of Mental Disorders

Test Questions

Part I. Multiple Choice Questions

Circle the response that best answers the following questions.

- 1) The first three editions of the DMS were criticized for _____.
- A) their purely theoretical approach
 - B) the questionable scientific validity
 - C) the multiple typos and errors
 - D) their emphasis on physical disorders

Answer: B Page Reference: 25

- 2) The DSM-5's major contribution is _____.
- A) to refine the classifications of mental disorders
 - B) to guide scientific research
 - C) its focus on biological and genetic causes of mental disorders
 - D) its scientific validity of the classification system

Answer: A Page Reference: 25

- 3) Medicalization is _____.
- A) a mental disorder where the sufferer believes s/he has a medical disorder
 - B) a situation where an individual suffers from both physical and mental disorders
 - C) when nonmedical problems are defined and treated as a medical disorder
 - D) when medical doctors treat mental disorders

Answer: C Page Reference: 26

- 4) Addressing the concerns of sociologists, the DSM-5 _____ the number of symptoms necessary for diagnosing some disorders.
- A) added
 - B) reduced
 - C) changed
 - D) eliminated

Answer: B Page Reference: 26

- 5) The DSM-IV-TR noted which of the following problems?
- A) There are too many mental disorders to properly diagnose any one disorder.
 - B) Psychiatric experts cannot agree on measurable definitions.

- C) There is no definition of mental disorder that adequately specifies its precise boundaries.
- D) Every definition is controversial and the scientific community does not agree on any definition.

Answer: C Page Reference: 26

- 6) In which category do specific learning disorders and the autism spectrum fall?
- A) anxiety disorders
 - B) bipolar disorders
 - C) neurodevelopmental disorders
 - D) schizophrenia spectrum

Answer: C Page Reference: 27

- 7) Which of the following conditions is at the lowest end of the schizophrenia spectrum?
- A) delusional disorder
 - B) brief psychotic disorder
 - C) schizophrenia
 - D) schizoid personality disorder

Answer: D Page Reference: 27-28

- 8) Jorge often hallucinates and has delusions. Jorge is easily agitated and his thoughts are often disorganized. These symptoms make Jorge unable to keep a job or a relationship. Jorge may be suffering from _____.
- A) schizophrenia
 - B) depression
 - C) anxiety
 - D) bipolar disorder

Answer: A Page Reference: 28

- 9) The strongest evidence for the cause of schizophrenia comes from _____.
- A) case studies
 - B) drug studies
 - C) sociological studies
 - D) genetic studies

Answer: D Page Reference: 30

- 10) Bipolar disorders occur _____.
- A) more commonly among men than women
 - B) more commonly among women than men
 - C) equally among men and women

D) among most men and women

Answer: C Page Reference: 30

- 11) Depressive disorders occur _____.
- A) more commonly among men than women
 - B) more commonly among women than men
 - C) equally among men and women
 - D) among most men and women

Answer: B Page Reference: 31

- 12) Which of the following is not a criterion of disruptive mood dysregulation disorder?
- A) Symptoms must be present for at least twelve months.
 - B) The sufferer must be between 6 and 18 years old.
 - C) The symptoms must be present in at least two settings.
 - D) The sufferer must be unable to perform daily tasks.

Answer: D Page Reference: 31-32

- 13) The most commonly diagnosed mental health problem in the United States is _____.
- A) depressive disorders
 - B) anxiety disorders
 - C) bipolar disorders
 - D) mood disorders

Answer: B Page Reference: 32

- 14) _____ is an abnormal fear of leaving home or being in a closed space.
- A) Ablaphobia
 - B) Agoraphobia
 - C) Arachnophobia
 - D) Astayaphobia

Answer: B Page Reference: 33

- 15) _____ are repetitive ideas and thoughts. _____ are repetitive irrational acts.
- A) Obsessions; Compulsions
 - B) Compulsions; Obsessions
 - C) Manias; Depressions
 - D) Depressions; Manias

Answer: A Page Reference: 34

- 16) Body dysmorphic disorders, hair-pulling disorders, and skin picking disorders are examples of _____.
- A) schizophrenia
 - B) anxiety disorder
 - C) obsessive-compulsive disorders
 - D) panic disorders

Answer: C Page Reference: 34

- 17) Reactive attachment disorder and disinhibited social engagement disorder are thought to result from _____.
- A) a genetic abnormality that develops among young children
 - B) a traumatic event experienced multiple times
 - C) a single stressful event
 - D) a failure to develop normal attachments in early childhood

Answer: D Page Reference: 35

- 18) Soldiers who witness wartime combat may experience a/n _____ disorder.
- A) mood
 - B) posttraumatic stress
 - C) adjustment
 - D) panic

Answer: B Page Reference: 35

- 19) Examples of _____ disorders are trancelike states without depersonalization.
- A) dissociative
 - B) somatic symptom
 - C) anxiety
 - D) eating

Answer: A Page Reference: 36

- 20) _____ disorders are symptoms of physical illness for which there are no demonstrable physical causes but that are apparently due to psychological factors.
- A) Somatic symptom
 - B) Factitious
 - C) Stress
 - D) Dissociative

Answer: A Page Reference: 36

- 21) Feeding and eating disorders are most prevalent in _____ societies.
- A) underdeveloped

- B) non-religious
- C) socialist
- D) industrialized

Answer: D Page Reference: 37

- 22) The principal problem inherent in sexual dysfunctions is _____.
- A) an abnormal response to sexual stimuli
 - B) marked distress
 - C) an inability to enjoy sexual experiences
 - D) an inhibition in the psychological changes that occur in the sexual response cycle

Answer: D Page Reference: 38

- 23) The leading neurocognitive disorder is the _____ subtype.
- A) Alzheimer's disease
 - B) Huntington's disease
 - C) Lewy body dementia
 - D) Prion disease

Answer: A Page Reference: 40

- 24) Nearly _____ percent of American adults have a diagnosable personality disorder.
- A) 1
 - B) 5
 - C) 10
 - D) 20

Answer: C Page Reference: 41

- 25) The _____ disorders are persistent, intense sexually arousing fantasies, urges, or behaviors that are associated with inappropriate partners or objects.
- A) neurocognitive
 - B) paraphilic
 - C) personality
 - D) sexual dysfunction

Answer: B Page Reference: 42

Part II. Essay Questions

Answer the following questions in your own words.

- 1) How has the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) changed over time?

- 2) Identify and describe any two controversies in the DSM.
- 3) Identify and describe the levels of schizophrenia, from mild to severe.
- 4) Describe the variation in prevalence of any three mental disorders between men and women.
- 5) Summarize the research about who alcoholics are.