Quiz # 2

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

**1.** Which of the following personality characteristics appears to be related to the likelihood of developing a somatoform disorder?
   a. histrionic
   b. extraversion
   c. narcissistic
   d. conscientiousness

**2.** Jay has periods of elevated mood to the point of extreme euphoria and optimism that are followed by periods of depression. Jay is most likely to be diagnosed with a
   a. bipolar disorder
   b. dissociative disorder
   c. fugue state
   d. obsessive-compulsive disorder

**3.** Most authentic cases of multiple-personality disorder have in common a background of
   a. extremely overprotective parents
   b. a traumatic childhood characterized by physical, emotional, or sexual abuse
   c. extremely distorted communication patterns in the family
   d. having been reinforced for "crazy" behavior

**4.** When one experiences a loss of use of some part of the body with no accompanying organic problems, the diagnosis is a
   a. conversion disorder
   b. hypochondriasis
   c. somatization disorder
   d. panic attack

**5.** The somatoform disorders include
   a. fugue, multiple personality, and conversion disorders
   b. somatization disorder, fugue, and hypochondriasis
   c. psychogenic amnesia, fugue, and multiple personality
   d. somatization disorder, hypochondriasis, and conversion disorder

**6.** According to cognitive theorists, people who are prone to somatoform disorders are most likely to
   a. downplay actual illnesses to gain sympathy and social support
   b. apply a faulty standard of good health
   c. show high levels of excitability and emotional reactivity
   d. selectively recall information that indicates illness

**7.** The major difference between a somatization disorder and a conversion disorder is that
   a. a somatization disorder involves intentional faking of physical illness, while conversion symptoms are unconsciously created
   b. somatization disorders involve a wide variety of organs and symptoms; conversion disorders involve loss of function in a single organ system
   c. a somatization disorder involves apparent physical illness, and conversion disorder involves genuine physical illness
   d. somatization disorders occur only in adults, while conversion disorders occur only in children
8. Janae is an 18-year-old college freshman. She has missed almost all her classes for the past month, and she spends most of her time in her bedroom. Frequently, she is still not dressed when her parents come home from work, and she often hasn't eaten anything all day. She thinks her whole life is a failure, and she blames herself for being a social misfit whom everyone hates. Janae's symptoms are most consistent with those seen in
   a. antisocial personality disorder
   b. major depressive disorder
   c. generalized anxiety disorder
   d. hypochondriasis

9. Which of the following statements is least accurate concerning dissociative identity disorder?
   a. The separate personalities are usually aware of one another.
   b. Transitions between the separate identities often occur suddenly.
   c. The separate identities can differ in age, race, gender, or sexual orientation.
   d. Most individuals with dissociative identity disorder also have anxiety, mood, or personality disorders.

10. Simon recently walked into a hospital emergency room in Florida. He had no identification, and although he didn't appear to be hurt in anyway, he had no idea who he was or where he lived. A check of missing person reports showed that Simon had walked away from his home in Brooklyn ten days earlier. In this case, Simon's symptoms are most consistent with
   a. dissociative fugue
   b. dissociative amnesia
   c. panic disorder
   d. generalized anxiety disorder

11. Disorders that are marked by emotional disturbances of varied kinds that affect one's physical, perceptual, social, and thought processes are referred to as
   a. somatoform disorders
   b. dissociative disorders
   c. anxiety disorders
   d. mood disorders

12. Alexia started a new job on Monday morning. For the first three days she showed up in bright colors and was outgoing and extroverted. However, on Thursday she showed up in a dark suit and appeared shy and introverted. She insisted that her name was Clara, and she couldn't understand why her coworkers kept calling her Alexia. In this example, Alexia is showing symptoms that are consistent with
   a. bipolar disorder
   b. dissociation identity disorder
   c. disorganized schizophrenia
   d. antisocial personality disorder

13. Hypochondriasis involves
   a. the deliberate faking of physical illness
   b. apparent physical illness caused by psychological factors
   c. genuine physical illness caused in part by psychological factors
   d. a tendency to misinterpret minor bodily changes as being indicative of serious illness

14. Research suggests that between ____ of Americans will experience a depressive episode at some time in their lives.
   a. 60 and 72 percent
   b. 42 and 48 percent
   c. 25 and 30 percent
   d. 7 and 18 percent
15. In the Featured Study, Lauren Alloy and her colleagues investigated the link between negative thinking and vulnerability to depression. Their study involved a group of first-year college students who had no prior history of depression. Over a 2.5-year period, they found that ____ of those students with a negative cognitive style developed a MAJOR depressive disorder, compared to ____ of those students who did not have a negative cognitive style.
   a. 98 percent; 16 percent
   b. 12 percent; 33 percent
   c. 23 percent; 12 percent
   d. 17 percent; 1 percent

16. A person who complains of stomach pain, headaches and dizziness, although doctors cannot find anything physically wrong. This person is most likely to be diagnosed with
   a. somatization disorder
   b. hypochondriasis
   c. conversion disorder
   d. obsessive-compulsive disorder

17. Which of the following personality traits appears to be related to the likelihood of developing a somatoform disorder?
   a. neuroticism
   b. extraversion
   c. agreeableness
   d. conscientiousness

18. In his investigations of the cognitive factors that might contribute to depression, Seligman found that people with a pessimistic explanatory style are especially vulnerable to depression. These individuals tend to attribute their setbacks to ____, and draw ____ conclusions about their personal inadequacies.
   a. situational factors; narrow, specific
   b. personal flaws; narrow, specific
   c. situational factors; global, far-reaching
   d. personal flaws; global, far-reaching

19. Which of the following neurotransmitters has been implicated in mood disorders?
   a. GABA
   b. serotonin
   c. dopamine
   d. endorphins

20. Frank witnessed a horrible car accident but cannot remember anything about it. Frank appears to have
   a. psychosis-induced repression
   b. dissociative fugue
   c. dissociative amnesia
   d. conversion disorder
Quiz # 2
Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
   MSC: ** (new or revised)
2. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
   MSC: ** (new or revised)
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
4. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
5. ANS: D  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
   MSC: ** (new or revised)
6. ANS: B  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
7. ANS: B  PTS: 1  KEY: Concept/Applied
8. ANS: B  PTS: 1  KEY: Concept/Applied
9. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
10. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Concept/Applied
11. ANS: D  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
    MSC: ** (new or revised)
12. ANS: B  PTS: 1  KEY: Concept/Applied
13. ANS: D  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
14. ANS: D  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
15. ANS: D  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
16. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Concept/Applied
    MSC: ** (new or revised)
17. ANS: A  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
18. ANS: D  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
19. ANS: B  PTS: 1  KEY: Factual
20. ANS: C  PTS: 1  KEY: Concept/Applied