(A) Different when done by different

(A)	https://selldocx.com/product Mood disorders	s/test-bank-a2-level-psychology-1e-eysenck
(B)	Anxiety disorders	
(C)	Panic disorders	Answer: (D Psychotic disorders)
(D)	Psychotic disorders	
(E)	Affect disorders	
2		Schizophrenia is characterised by a significant loss of contact with:
(A)	Social life	
(B)	Parents	
(C)	Friends	Answer: (E)Reality
(D)	Dreams	
(E)	Reality	
3		The five main types of schizophrenia are:
(A)	Disorganised, catatonic, paralysed, undifferentiated, and residual	
(B)	Disorganised, catatonic, paranoid, undifferentiated, and resentful	
(C)	Distraught, catatonic, paranoid, undifferentiated, and residual	Answer: (D Disorganised, catatonic, paranoid, undifferentiated, and residual
(D)	Disorganised, catatonic, paranoid, undifferentiated, and residual	
(E)	Disorganised, cataleptic, paranoid, undifferentiated, and residual	
4		Reliability, in diagnostic testing, means the findings are:
(4)	Different when does be different	Answer:

	psychologists	
(B)	The same for every schizophrenia sufferer	
(C)	Highly variable	(E Accurate and consistent
(D)	Different at different times	
(E)	Accurate and consistent	
5		Validity, in diagnostic testing, means the tests are:
(A)	Highly variable	
(B)	The same for every schizophrenia sufferer	
(C)	Measuring what they are intended to measure	Answer: (C Measuring what they are intended to measure
(D)	Different when done by different psychologists	
(E)	None of these	
6		Similarities between schizophrenia and other psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between them is known as:
	Comorbidity	psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between
(A)	Comorbidity Cooperation	psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between
(A) (B)		psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between
(A) (B)	Cooperation	psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between them is known as: Answer:
(A) (B) (C) (D)	Cooperation	psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between them is known as: Answer:
(A) (B) (C) (D)	Cooperation Coincidence Conflict	psychopathologies making it harder to discriminate between them is known as: Answer:
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	Cooperation Coincidence Conflict	Answer: (A Comorbidity) Biological explanations of schizophrenia focusing on genetics compare concordance rates in twins, which are the percentage

(C) Both twins having the disorder

(D)	How many twins were raised apart	
(E)	How many twins were raised together	
8		Concordance rates support genetic causes for schizophrenia if the rate for identical twins is:
(A)	The same for adoptive and biological parents	
(B)	Much less than for fraternal twins	
(C)	The same as for fraternal twins	Answer: (E Much greater than for fraternal twins)
(D)	Greater for adoptive parents than biological parents	
(E)	Much greater than for fraternal twins	
9		Biochemical explanations for schizophrenia are focused on excessive activity of the neurotransmitter:
(A)	Dopamine	
(B)	Serotonin	
(C)	Acetylcholine	Answer: (A Dopamine)
(D)	Adrenaline	
(E)	Noradrenaline	
10		Evolutionary explanations for schizophrenia are challenged by:
(A)	None of these	
(B)	All of these	
(C)	Poor support for schizophrenics as leaders	Answer: (B All of these)
(D)	Poor support for the language hypothesis as the only explanation	
(E)	Evolutionary explanations being conjecture	

11		Behavioural explanations for schizophrenia suggest that these are learned when a phobic stimulus is:
(A)	Avoided because it causes fear	
(B)	Very frightening	
(C)	Associated with an aversive stimulus creating fear	Answer: (C Associated with an aversive stimulus creating fear
(D)	Avoided because that reduces fear	
(E)	Experienced after fear	
12		Psychodynamic theory regards schizophrenia as caused by fixations in the early stages of psychosexual development followed in adulthood by:
(A)	The demands of the superego	
(B)	Sublimation	
(C)	Regression	Answer: (C Regression
(D)	Individual sexuality	
(E)	Repressed anger against same-sex parents	
13		Cognitive theory suggests that schizophrenia is the result of:
(A)	Long-lasting learning	
(B)	Short-term depression	
(C)	Long-term depression	Answer: (E Long-lasting cognitive deficits)
(D)	Social anxiety	
(E)	Long-lasting cognitive deficits	

retrospective data, which means that:

(A)	Causality can be established	
(B)	Causality cannot be established	
(C)	Serious life events occur a year before the disorder develops	Answer: (B Causality cannot be established)
(D)	More serious life events have occurred	
(E)	Less serious life events have occurred	
15		The explanation that internal predisposition and external stress are both needed to trigger schizophrenia is called the:
(A)	Diathesis-stress model	
(B)	Nature-nurture model	
(C)	General model	Answer: (A Diathesis-stress model
(D)	Bio-social model	
(E)	Socio-cultural model	
16		Problems with biological therapy using drugs include:
(A)	Having unwanted and unpleasant side- effects	
(B)	Treating symptoms rather than causes	
(C)	Not being specific for one particular disorder but the same for several types of schizophrenia	Answer: (E All of these)
(D)	None of these	
(E)	All of these	
17		The lack of effectiveness in token economy therapy's transference into the real world is likely to be the result of:
/A>	The increase in direct very de	Answer:

(A) The increase in direct rewards

(B)	The absence of direct rewards	
(C)	Long-lasting problems	(B The absence of direct rewards
(D)	The simplicity of therapy	
(E)	A dislike of the therapist	
18		Cognitive-behavioural therapy using coping strategy enhancement has five key features including:
(A)	The patient's delusions are ignored	
(B)	An emphasis that the patient is mad	
(C)	Cooperation between patient and therapist	Answer: (C Cooperation between patient and therapist
(D)	The patient's hallucinations are ignored	
(E)	Additional coping strategies are ignored	
19		
19		Cognitive therapy can work well but is criticised because it:
(A)	Only works well with schizophrenia's positive symptoms	Cognitive therapy can work well but is criticised because it:
	Only works well with schizophrenia's positive symptoms Is less effective in dealing with schizophrenia's negative symptoms	Cognitive therapy can work well but is criticised because it: Answer:
(A) (B)	positive symptoms Is less effective in dealing with	
(A) (B)	positive symptoms Is less effective in dealing with schizophrenia's negative symptoms	Answer:
(A) (B) (C) (D)	Is less effective in dealing with schizophrenia's negative symptoms Might not be effective against relapses	Answer:
(A) (B) (C) (D)	positive symptoms Is less effective in dealing with schizophrenia's negative symptoms Might not be effective against relapses All of these	Answer:
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	positive symptoms Is less effective in dealing with schizophrenia's negative symptoms Might not be effective against relapses All of these	Answer: (D All of these) Family therapy using the optimal treatment project format involves:
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	Is less effective in dealing with schizophrenia's negative symptoms Might not be effective against relapses All of these None of these	Answer: (D All of these) Family therapy using the optimal treatment project format

- (D All of these
- (E) None of these