

Chapter 2

Causes of Abnormal Behavior

Total Assessment Guide (T.A.G.)

Topic	Question Type	Factual	Conceptual	Applied
Overview p. 25-26	Multiple Choice	1, 2, 3, 4	5, 6, 7	
	Short Answer	132		
	Essay		162	
Brief Historical Perspective pp. 26-31	Multiple Choice	8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 33, 36, 37	12, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 31, 38, 39, 40, 41	10, 26, 28, 32, 34, 35
	Short Answer	133, 134, 135, 136		
	Essay			
Systems Theory pp. 31-33	Multiple Choice	42, 43, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57	45, 46, 48, 49, 54	44, 47, 50
	Short Answer	137, 138, 139		
	Essay		163, 164, 165	
Biological Factors pp. 33-42	Multiple Choice	58, 59, 60, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 94, 97, 105	62, 65, 77, 87, 88, 93, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104	69, 70, 75, 76, 80, 81, 92
	Short Answer	140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155		
	Essay	167	166	
Psychological Factors pp. 42-48	Multiple Choice	106, 111, 112, 113, 115, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123	107, 108, 109, 110, 119, 122	114, 116
	Short Answer	156, 157, 158, 159, 160		
	Essay	168	169	
Social Factors pp. 48-50	Multiple Choice	126, 127, 130	124, 128, 129, 131	125
	Short Answer	161		
	Essay			170, 171, 172

Chapter 2: Causes of Abnormal Behavior

Multiple Choice

2.1.1. The etiology of a problem behavior is its

- a. cause.
- b. paradigm.
- c. treatment.
- d. classification.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.1

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.2. Which term is used for a set of shared assumptions that includes both the substance of a theory and beliefs about how scientists should collect data and test a theory?

- a. etiology
- b. paradigm
- c. diagnosis
- d. prognosis

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.2

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.3. Most forms of abnormal behavior are thought to be caused by

- a. genetics.
- b. learning.
- c. a single cause.
- d. multiple factors.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.3

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.4. What approach do the authors use when considering the etiology of various mental disorders?

- a. systems
- b. confluence
- c. reductionism
- d. biopsychosocial

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.4

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.5. A researcher described her approach to understanding mental disorders as biopsychosocial. When you ask her to explain what she means, what is she likely to say?

- a. Biological abnormalities give rise to psychological disturbances that have social consequences.
- b. Biological, psychological, and social factors are just as likely to be the cause of these disorders.
- c. The integration of biological, psychological, and social factors provides the most fruitful avenue for discovering the cause of most mental disorders.
- d. The search for etiologies is best accomplished by viewing the evidence through the lens provided by one of the major paradigms.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.5

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.6. A distinguished researcher reviewed the current findings on the etiology of mental disorders. Which of the following is the best summary of the consensus of opinion?

- a. Most mental disorders are the result of genetic abnormalities.
- b. We do not currently know all of the specific causes of most mental disorders.
- c. Unconscious factors have been overlooked as the root cause of mental disorders.
- d. Environmental factors have been overlooked in the wake of recent findings on biological etiologies.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.6

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.7. The case of Meghan B. in your text illustrates

- a. many plausible alternative causes.
- b. that disorders can often have a single cause.
- c. the importance of genetic factors.
- d. how objective tools can be used to pinpoint causation.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.7

Page Reference: 26

Topic: Overview

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.8. The search for explanations of the etiology of abnormal behavior dates to ancient times. It was not until the nineteenth and twentieth centuries that three major advances occurred: the work of Sigmund Freud, the discovery of general paresis, and the

- a. blank slate theory.
- b. stationary universe model.
- c. development of the germ theory.
- d. development of academic psychology.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.8

Page Reference: 26

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.9. The discovery of the etiology of which disorder was an important scientific advance for the biological paradigm?

- a. general paresis
- b. Alzheimer's disease
- c. bipolar mood disorder
- d. dissociative identity disorder

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.9

Page Reference: 26

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.10. A physician at a hospital in the late 1800s has read about the disease called general paresis. Which of the following patients is most likely to receive such a diagnosis?

- a. Alice, whose symptoms include restlessness and agitation
- b. Brenda, whose symptoms include insomnia and obsession
- c. Bob, whose symptoms include lack of appetite and suicidal thoughts
- d. Al, whose symptoms include delusions of grandeur and progressive paralysis

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.10

Page Reference: 26

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Applied

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.11. The correct biological explanation for general paresis

- a. was discovered very quickly.
- b. is still a mystery to scientists.
- c. will never be discovered.
- d. was only discovered after more than 100 years of study.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.11

Page Reference: 26

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.12. Confirming a specific biological cause of general paresis was greatly aided by eventually discovering that

- a. all such patients had a history of syphilis.
- b. most such patients developed syphilis later in life.
- c. very few such patients had ever been treated with penicillin.
- d. most such patients had lied about their sexual history.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.12

Page Reference: 26

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.13. General paresis was virtually eliminated because

- a. the patients died before they could have children.
- b. antibiotics were developed to treat syphilis.
- c. most older patients now develop Alzheimer's disease.
- d. psychiatrists developed the tools to diagnose it.

Answer: b.
Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 2.1.13
Page Reference: 27
Topic: Brief Historical Perspective
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.14. What type of bacteria was discovered to cause syphilis?

- a. Chloroflexi
- b. Dictyoglomi
- c. Spirochete
- d. Thermotogae

Answer: c.
Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 2.1.14
Page Reference: 27
Topic: Brief Historical Perspective
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.15. In 1910, what German microbiologist developed an arsenic-containing chemical that destroyed bacteria that caused syphilis and prevented paresis?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Paul Ehrlich
- c. John Haslam
- d. Jean Fournier

Answer: b.
Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 2.1.14
Page Reference: 27
Topic: Brief Historical Perspective
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.16. What is the assertion of the psychodynamic paradigm?

- a. Feelings, thoughts, and behaviors are shaped by the unconscious.
- b. Behavior is a function of environment.
- c. Behavior is a function of biology.
- d. Normal behavior is caused by unconscious mental conflicts that have roots in early childhood experience.

Answer: d.
Difficulty: 1
Question ID: 2.1.14
Page Reference: 27

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.17. How did Jean Charcot treat patients with hysteria?

- a. Medication
- b. Hypnosis
- c. Electric shock therapy
- d. Therapy sessions

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.17

Page Reference: 27

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.18. DSM-5 uses the descriptive approach to classify abnormal behavior because experts do not know what causes mental disorders and because it

- a. helps diagnose the underlying cause of a mental disorder.
- b. is easier to understand.
- c. helps professionals to agree about the presence or absence of an emotional problem.
- d. categorizes behavior with a known mental disorder.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.14

Page Reference: 28

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.19. You are reading a biography of Sigmund Freud and find that he was trained as a

- a. neurologist.
- b. psychiatrist.
- c. clinical psychologist.
- d. counseling psychologist.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.19

Page Reference: 27

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.20. Both Jean Charcot and Sigmund Freud focused on a disorder called hysteria. Which of the following patients is most likely to have received this diagnosis from these two well-known clinicians?

- a. Hazel, who experiences delusions
- b. Amy, who screams during bouts of "night terrors"
- c. Laura, whose "blindness" has no organic explanation
- d. Zelda, who cannot sit still for more than 5 seconds

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.20

Page Reference: 28

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.21. According to Sigmund Freud, what are the three parts of the mind?

- a. id, ego, superego
- b. oral, anal, phallic
- c. reality, pleasure, spiritual
- d. conscious, preconscious, unconscious

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.21

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.22. In psychoanalytic theory, sexual and aggressive drives are part of the

- a. id.
- b. ego.
- c. superego.
- d. conscience.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.22

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.23. According to Freudian theory, what part of the mind is roughly equivalent to the conscience?

- a. id
- b. ego
- c. libido

- d. superego

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.23

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.24. According to Freudian theory, the reality principle is the framework of operation for the

- a. id.
- b. ego.
- c. superego.
- d. conscience.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.24

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.25. According to Sigmund Freud, what is the purpose of defense mechanisms?

- a. to reduce anxiety
- b. to establish reality contact
- c. to develop self-actualization
- d. to reduce reliance on social support

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.25

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.26. According to Sigmund Freud, how does a boy resolve forbidden sexual desire for his mother?

- a. by becoming attracted to girls
- b. by identifying with his father
- c. by developing an Electra complex
- d. by developing aggressive urges toward his mother

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.26

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.27. When we are around someone we dislike intensely we often "bend over backward" to be nice to this individual. Which defense mechanism is illustrated here?

- a. denial
- b. projection
- c. sublimation
- d. reaction formation

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.27

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.28. You get a paper back and briefly feel angry at the low grade you received, but this feeling is upsetting because you like the professor so much. You quickly turn your attention to other matters. Later that day you pick a fight with your roommate because of the unfair manner in which the week's chores were divided. This fight could be an example of a defense mechanism called

- a. projection.
- b. sublimation.
- c. displacement.
- d. rationalization.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.28

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.29. Who is credited with beginning the modern science of psychology at the University of Leipzig?

- a. Ivan Pavlov
- b. Wilhelm Wundt
- c. B. F. Skinner
- d. Sigmund Freud

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.29

Page Reference: 29-30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.30. The authors of your text view Freud's ideas as

- a. scientifically valid.
- b. metaphors.
- c. worthless.
- d. dangerous.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.30

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.31. The cognitive-behavioral paradigm views _____ as the product of learning.

- a. maladaptive behavior
- b. excessive behavior
- c. unconscious processes
- d. abnormal behavior

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.31

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Applied

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.32. Ivan Pavlov rang a bell every time he fed meat powder to dogs. After repeated trials, the dogs began to salivate when they heard the bell, even if there was no food in sight. According to Pavlov, the dogs' salivation in the absence of food, following the ringing of the bell, is called the

- a. conditioned stimulus.
- b. conditioned response.
- c. unconditioned stimulus.
- d. unconditioned response.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.32

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.33. Beth received a painful shock while turning on her television. Now she reacts with fear whenever she sees a television. What is the television in this example?

- a. neutral stimulus
- b. reinforced stimulus
- c. conditioned stimulus
- d. unconditioned stimulus

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.33

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Applied

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.34. According to Ivan Pavlov's ideas on classical conditioning, extinction occurs when a conditioned stimulus is no longer presented with

- a. a negative reinforcer.
- b. a conditioned response.
- c. an unconditioned response.
- d. an unconditioned stimulus.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.34

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.35. What is the primary concept in operant conditioning?

- a. a conditioned stimulus is neutral
- b. conditioned response leads to extinction
- c. behavior is determined by its consequences
- d. negative reinforcement is the same as punishment

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.35

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.36. According to the principles of operant conditioning, what happens when negative reinforcement is applied?

- a. behavior increases
- b. behavior decreases
- c. behavior is punished

- d. behavior remains at the same level

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.36

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.37. Your neighbors are playing loud music late at night and it annoys you. You ask them to turn down the music and they do. The next time they play loud music, you call them even sooner. B. F. Skinner would say this happens because

- a. your assertiveness is like a punishment.
- b. the noise was an unconditioned stimulus.
- c. the decreased noise negatively reinforced your assertiveness.
- d. the decreased noise positively reinforced your assertiveness.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.37

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Applied

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.38. John B. Watson was best known for

- a. founding humanism.
- b. promoting behaviorism.
- c. developing the theory of modeling.
- d. developing the theory of operant conditioning.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.38

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.39. Mary and Jim took their two-year-old to the supermarket this past week. For more than an hour all Little Jimmy did was yell and scream because in the past this would have obtained him an ice cream cone. Jim managed to ignore him. Finally, Little Jimmy stopped yelling and screaming. What operant conditioning concept is illustrated by this story?

- a. shaping
- b. extinction
- c. punishment
- d. token economy

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.39

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Applied

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.40. Though easily confused, negative reinforcement and punishment are quite different. With negative reinforcement, behavior _____ when the aversive stimulus is _____, and with punishment, behavior _____ when the aversive stimulus is _____.

- a. increases; removed; increases; introduced
- b. increases; removed; decreases; introduced
- c. decreases; removed; increases; introduced
- d. decreases; introduced; increases; removed

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.40

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Applied

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.41. Watson made the very important assumption that all behavior is

- a. under the control of free will.
- b. inborn rather than learned.
- c. the result of hidden desires and unconscious conflicts.
- d. a result of learning.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.41

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.42. Humanistic psychologists objected to the biological, psychoanalytic, and behavioral theories of abnormal behavior because these other approaches assume that

- a. free will exists.
- b. behavior is a paradigm.
- c. human nature is inherently good.
- d. behavior is predictably determined.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.42

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.43. Which paradigm views human nature as basically good, attributes abnormal behavior to frustrations of society, and uses nondirective therapy to treat abnormal behavior?

- a. biomedical
- b. humanistic
- c. psychoanalytic
- d. cognitive behavioral

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.43

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.44. Who is the historian and philosopher who has written about the nature of paradigms?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Karl Byron
- c. Thomas Kuhn
- d. John Watson

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.44

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.45. What is the purpose of the enigma written by Lord Byron that was included in the text?

- a. to show how writing can reveal one's unconscious memories
- b. to provide an example of the integration of different etiologies
- c. to reveal how paradigms can either help or hinder our search for answers
- d. to demonstrate that a psychotic process can often be uncovered in the words of even greater writers

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.45

Page Reference: 30-31

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.46. The paradigms presented in your text make assumptions about the causes of abnormal behavior that can be too

- a. broad.
- b. narrow.
- c. untestable.
- d. vague.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.46

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.47. Systems theory acknowledges that multiple contributions are important to causality and that they also

- a. focus on childhood experiences.
- b. are unconscious conflicts.
- c. focus on physical illnesses.
- d. are interdependent.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.47

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.48. Holism is the idea that

- a. humans have free will.
- b. behavior is determined.
- c. human nature is basically good.
- d. the whole is more than the sum of its parts.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.48

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.1.49. The idea that ultimate explanations for abnormal behavior are found when problems are analyzed in terms of their smallest components is known as

- a. deduction.
- b. paradigms.
- c. determinism.
- d. reductionism.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.49

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.1.50. When trying to understand the cause of abnormal behavior, thinking of the different academic disciplines as representing different levels of analysis will illustrate systems theory’s assertion that

- a. no single academic discipline has a corner on the truth.
- b. the molar level is more helpful than the molecular level.
- c. the molecular level is more helpful than the molar level.
- d. only the molar level lends itself to rigorous research.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.50

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Applied

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.1.51. A newspaper headline heralds a finding that an excess of a particular brain chemical is the cause of a certain mental disorder. The article is not convincing to you. What potential flaw do you note in the report?

- a. The chemical change could be due to other variables.
- b. Chemical changes cannot bring about changes in behavior.
- c. The genetic code associated with the chemical has not been identified.
- d. Such findings are very difficult to generalize to the entire population.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.51

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.52. Which of the following correlation coefficients indicates the strongest association between two variables?

- a. -0.74

- b. -0.15
- c. +0.26
- d. +0.62

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.52

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.53. The correlation between scores on a measure of hostility and age at death is $-.64$. We could conclude from this correlation coefficient that people who have

- a. high hostility scores tend to live longer.
- b. low hostility scores tend to die younger.
- c. high hostility scores tend to die younger.
- d. low hostility scores die 64 percent sooner than those with high hostility scores.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.53

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Applied

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.54. Assume that variables X and Y are significantly correlated; the concept of reverse causality tells us that

- a. X causes Y but not the reverse.
- b. Y causes X but not the reverse.
- c. X might cause Y or Y might cause X.
- d. X causes Y and Y causes X.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.54

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.55. Assume that variables X and Y are significantly correlated; the third variable problem means that

- a. the correlation could be explained by their joint relation with some other factor.
- b. another variable must correlate with X but not Y.

- c. another variable must correlate with Y but not X.
- d. X causes Y and Y causes X.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.55

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.56. A study has found a positive correlation between smoking cigarettes and schizophrenia. What is a possible explanation for this finding?

- a. Emotional problems experienced during childhood cause schizophrenia.
- b. Some property of nicotine could be part of the cause of schizophrenia.
- c. The gene that carries schizophrenia also increases the potential for smoking.
- d. A fourth variable could be causing both.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.56

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Applied

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.57. The principle of equifinality, or the concept of multiple pathways, means that

- a. many risk factors might be involved in a disorder's etiology.
- b. disorders must always be explained in terms of many different risk factors.
- c. a diathesis must always be combined with some form of stress.
- d. the same risk factors can produce many different disorders.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.57

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.58. Which of the following best illustrates reciprocal causality?

- a. Parents influence their children and are also influenced by their own parents.
- b. Parents influence their children both through heredity and through socialization.
- c. Parents influence their children and children influence their parents.
- d. Children are influenced both by their parents and by their peers.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.58

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.59. What is a diathesis?

- a. a form of stress
- b. a predisposition
- c. a biological cause of mental illness
- d. an observable symptom of mental illness

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.59

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.60. Some researchers view alcoholism as the result of having a genetic predisposition to alcohol addiction while also having to cope with difficult life circumstances. This type of analysis is an example of

- a. circular thinking.
- b. biological etiology.
- c. the diathesis-stress model.
- d. the nature-nurture controversy.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.60

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.61. A correlation may result from causation, but there are two alternatives: reverse causality and

- a. positive correlation.
- b. third variables.
- c. negative correlation.
- d. levels of neurotransmitters.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.61

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.62. Developmental psychopathology is a new approach to abnormal psychology that emphasizes the importance of analyzing behavior in terms of

- a. cybernetics.
- b. early childhood trauma.
- c. learned patterns that are ingrained over time.
- d. comparisons of individual behavior to age-based norms.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.62

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.63. What term is used to describe the pattern of behavior that is apparent before a disorder develops?

- a. premorbid history
- b. prognosis
- c. homeostasis
- d. developmental history

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.63

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.64. You are watching a movie about a mental hospital. In one scene two mental health professionals are talking about a patient. One of them asks about the patient's prognosis. The response to this question will deal with the patient's

- a. diagnosis.
- b. predicted course.
- c. premorbid history.
- d. developmental norm.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.64

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.1.65. Neuroanatomy focuses on brain _____ while neurophysiology focuses on brain _____.

- a. functions; structures
- b. structures; functions
- c. dendrites; axons
- d. axons; dendrites

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.65

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.66. The study of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology is the domain of a multidisciplinary field of what research?

- a. Anatomy
- b. Zoology
- c. Neurology
- d. Neuroscience

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.66

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.67. What are the four major anatomic components of a neuron?

- a. dendrite, nerve, axon, and soma
- b. soma, dendrite, axon, and axon terminal
- c. nerve, nerve ending, synapse, and transmitter
- d. soma, receptor, transmitter, nerve

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.67

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.68. Most of a neuron's metabolism and maintenance control and performance originate from the

- a. soma.
- b. dendrites.
- c. axon terminal.
- d. vesicles.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.68

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.69. Once information within a neuron has been transmitted to the dendrites and cell body, what is next in its path?

- a. Axon terminal
- b. Synapse
- c. Axon
- d. Vesicles

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.69

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.70. A synapse is a

- a. cell body.
- b. nerve cell.
- c. chemical substance in the brain.
- d. fluid-filled gap between neurons.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.70

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.71. How is information transmitted between nerve cells?

- a. by release of neurotransmitters at the synapse
- b. by release of neurotransmitters along the axon
- c. by changes in electrical potential along the axon
- d. by changes in electrical potential in the synapse

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.71

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.72. What two chemical compounds are known to be particularly important neurotransmitters in the brain?

- a. Glutamate and acetylcholine
- b. Gamma-aminobutyric acid and dopamine
- c. Norepinephrine and serotonin
- d. Serotonin and dopamine

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.72

Page Reference: 35

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.73. A report of research on physiological psychology contains a description of a substance that can influence communication among neurons and can act some distance from where the substance was released. What is the topic of this report?

- a. axons
- b. humors
- c. neuromodulators
- d. neurotransmitters

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.73

Page Reference: 35

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.74. What is the process by which some neurotransmitters in the synapse return to the axon terminals of the neuron that released them?

- a. reuptake

- b. regeneration
- c. neuromodulation
- d. neuroregeneration

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.74

Page Reference: 35

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.75. Chemicals that may be released from neurons or from endocrine glands and that affect the functioning of neurotransmitters are known as

- a. adrenergic transmitters.
- b. neuromodulators.
- c. reuptake inhibitors.
- d. reuptake facilitators.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.75

Page Reference: 35

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.76. What has been suggested as a way that neurotransmitters could play a role in abnormal behavior?

- a. an oversupply of a certain neurotransmitter
- b. an absence of neuromodulators
- c. faulty genes that misfold the proteins that make up a given neurotransmitter
- d. there is no relationship

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.76

Page Reference: 35

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.77. Dualism refers to the out-of-date idea that

- a. mind and body are separate.
- b. the whole is more than the sum of its parts.
- c. the brain is made up of structures and functions.
- d. behavior is influenced by free will and determinism.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.77

Page Reference: 35

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.78. Which of the following neurotransmitters was first implicated in the development of schizophrenia?

- a. GABA
- b. dopamine
- c. serotonin
- d. norepinephrine

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.78

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.79. Basic bodily functions such as heart rate, blood pressure, and respiration are regulated by which region of the brain?

- a. pons
- b. medulla
- c. midbrain
- d. corpus callosum

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.79

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.80. A police officer pulls over a driver suspected of driving under the influence of alcohol. The driver is asked to exit the car and walk a straight line. This test is designed to detect the effects of alcohol on the

- a. cerebellum.
- b. hypothalamus.
- c. temporal lobe.
- d. limbic system.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.80

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.81. Evidence that effective treatments for depression inhibit the reuptake of a neurotransmitter links a depletion of that neurotransmitter to mood disorders. That neurotransmitter is

- a. dopamine.
- b. GABA.
- c. serotonin.
- d. Prozac.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.81

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.82. The _____ is involved with some motor activities associated with fighting and sexual behavior.

- a. midbrain
- b. forebrain
- c. hindbrain
- d. corpus callosum

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.82

Page Reference: 37

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.83. Changes in the brains of individuals with Alzheimer's disease have been found, but they are of limited value because

- a. they are too similar to the changes seen in Parkinson's disease.
- b. they can only be seen by very expensive imaging techniques.
- c. they appear in women, but not men.
- d. they are only seen during autopsy.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.83

Page Reference: 37

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.84. In patients with schizophrenia, what two parts of the brain are larger than normal?

- a. Frontal lobe and parietal lobe
- b. Medulla and corpus callosum
- c. Ventricles and planum temporale
- d. Planum temporale and amygdala

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.84

Page Reference: 37

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.85. The reticular activating system regulates

- a. eating and drinking.
- b. sleeping and waking.
- c. sex drive and eating.
- d. aggression and emotions.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.85

Page Reference: 37

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.86. Which region of the brain plays a key role in regulating emotion?

- a. cerebellum
- b. limbic system
- c. corpus callosum
- d. reticular activating system

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.86

Page Reference: 37

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.87. Which of the following is most likely to be affected by a tumor on the hypothalamus?

- a. creativity
- b. long-term memory
- c. motor coordination

- d. basic biological urges

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.87

Page Reference: 37

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.88. Your patient shows signs of restlessness, agitation, and anxiety. One of the first disorders to test for would be Graves' disease, so you order tests of

- a. dopamine levels.
- b. blood sugar levels.
- c. thyroid function.
- d. cerebral blood flow.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.88

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.89. Researchers are interested in the ventricles in the brain because

- a. they become enlarged in some disorders.
- b. they fill with cerebrospinal fluid.
- c. they are often found to be absent in people with severe mental disorders.
- d. they connect the forebrain, midbrain, hindbrain, and cerebellum.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.89

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.90. The region of the brain responsible for the regulation of emotion and some aspects of learning, memory, and language reception is called the

- a. occipital lobe.
- b. cerebellum.
- c. corpus callosum.
- d. temporal lobe.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.90

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.91. If blood vessels in the brain rupture, cutting off the supply of oxygen to parts of the brain and thereby killing surrounding brain tissue, the person is said to have suffered a

- a. stroke.
- b. broken ventricle.
- c. tangle of neurons.
- d. nervous breakdown.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.91

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.92. A patient has just undergone a complete examination of the brain using the most sophisticated imaging tools available. The neurosurgeon found a tumor in the frontal lobe. Which of the following is most likely to be affected by this tumor?

- a. sleep
- b. biological urges
- c. reasoning and planning
- d. hearing and vision

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.92

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.93. If you focused your research efforts on problems associated with psychophysiological arousal, you would be interested in activity within the

- a. endocrine system.
- b. brain stem and temporal lobes.
- c. the early signs of Alzheimer's disease and Korsakoff's syndrome.
- d. hormone levels and corpus callosum.

Answer: a

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.93

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.94. The endocrine system is a collection of

- a. glands.
- b. neurons.
- c. ventricles.
- d. brain structures.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.94

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.95. Chemical substances that affect the functioning of distant body systems and sometimes act as neuromodulators are known as

- a. glands.
- b. ventricles.
- c. hormones.
- d. endocrines.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.95

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.96. Which of the following would be most likely observed in a patient whose thyroid gland is secreting too much of the hormone thyroxine?

- a. Alzheimer's disease
- b. schizophrenia
- c. agitation and anxiety
- d. low levels of motivation and sexual desire

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.96

Page Reference: 38-39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.97. What are the two components of the central nervous system?

- a. brain and spinal cord
- b. somatic and autonomic systems
- c. corpus callosum and cerebellum
- d. sympathetic and parasympathetic systems

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.97

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.98. In the autonomic nervous system, increased arousal and energy expenditure are associated with activation of the

- a. somatic nervous system.
- b. central nervous system.
- c. sympathetic nervous system.
- d. parasympathetic nervous system.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.98

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.99. Theories that attempt to link psychophysiology to the etiology of psychopathology have implicated

- a. both overarousal and underarousal.
- b. only overarousal.
- c. both overmodulation and undermodulation.
- d. only overmodulation.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.99

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.100. Your neighbor is a behavior geneticist. When you ask her to describe her discipline, what is she likely to say?

- a. the computer driven study of genotypes

- b. a search for various biochemical abnormalities
- c. investigation of the hereditary functions of specific genes
- d. a broad approach that studies genetic influences on behavior

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.100

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.101. Genes are small units of DNA, carriers of genetic information and

- a. form the basis of handedness.
- b. composed of proteins.
- c. provide the formula for child behavior.
- d. located on chromosomes.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.101

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.102. What is a phenotype?

- a. a genetic structure
- b. a set of observable traits
- c. a pattern of dominant and recessive genes
- d. a description of a chromosomal abnormality

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.102

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.103. Genes have alternative forms known as

- a. phenotypes.
- b. genotypes.
- c. alleles.
- d. genosomes.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.103

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.104. Suppose that researchers discover the gene responsible for manic behavior. Assume that the alleles of the gene are represented by M and m and the gene is dominant/recessive. Which of the following represents the phenotype?

- a. the M allele
- b. the m allele
- c. manic behavior
- d. the combination of the M and m alleles

Answer: c

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.104

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.105. Most theories developed by behavior geneticists to pin down genetic explanations for abnormal behavior assume that mental disorders are most likely

- a. polygenic; that is, caused by a single gene.
- b. polygenic; that is, caused by multiple genes.
- c. autosomal; that is, caused by a single gene.
- d. autosomal; that is, caused by multiple genes.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.105

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.106. What is another name for a proband?

- a. carrier
- b. index case
- c. identical twin
- d. fraternal twin

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.106

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.107. The major problem with family incidence studies that ask whether diseases "run in families" is that even when they find a higher prevalence of a certain illness in families with one ill proband,

- a. they cannot determine if a single gene or multiple genes are involved.
- b. they cannot determine if dominant genes or recessive genes are involved.
- c. the finding is consistent with both genetic and environmental causation.
- d. they can only study families with identical twins.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.107

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.108. As more genes are involved in determining a trait, what happens to the distribution of the trait in the general population?

- a. It occurs more often in each generation.
- b. It occurs less frequently with each generation.
- c. The trait tends to be distributed in a bimodal manner.
- d. The trait tends to be distributed as a normal distribution.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.108

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.109. In twin studies the key comparison involves determining how many pairs of twins either have the same disorder or are free of the disorder; this involves the calculation of

- a. discordance rates.
- b. concordance rates.
- c. shared environment rates.
- d. nonshared environment rates.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.109

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.110. Similar concordance rates for a given trait in monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twins suggests that the trait may be due to

- a. genetic causes.
- b. endocrine causes.
- c. environmental causes.
- d. phenotypical causes.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.110

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.111. In a study of twins, a researcher finds that 40 percent of dizygotic (DZ) twins and 40 percent of monozygotic (MZ) twins share a trait. What is the researcher most likely to conclude about the trait?

- a. It is 40 percent concordant.
- b. It is 60 percent concordant.
- c. It is genetically determined.
- d. It is not genetically determined.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.111

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.112. What is the most likely cause of a disorder if both monozygotic and dizygotic twins show a high concordance rate?

- a. recessive genes
- b. dominant genes
- c. different environmental experiences
- d. shared environmental experiences

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.112

Page Reference: 41

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.113. Even when twin studies find that monozygotic twins have higher concordance rates than dizygotic twins, it is possible these results are not due to genetics but to the possibility that

- a. DZ twins are usually treated very similarly.
- b. MZ twins may be treated more similarly than DZ twins.
- c. MZ twins are easier to locate and study.
- d. DZ twins are more likely to live in similar environments.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.113

Page Reference: 41

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.114. Adoption studies are important in behavior genetics because they help to

- a. investigate the effects of adoption.
- b. provide evidence on genetic versus environmental contributions.
- c. separate the MZ twins from the DZ twins.
- d. determine whether adoption can influence genetic makeup.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.114

Page Reference: 41

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.115. A strong piece of evidence that genes alone do not cause the vast majority of mental disorders is that genetic studies

- a. rely too much on twin studies and not enough on adoption studies.
- b. rely too much on adoption studies and not enough on twin studies.
- c. typically find concordance rates for DZ twins far below 100 percent.
- d. typically find concordance rates for MZ twins far below 100 percent.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.115

Page Reference: 41

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.116. Which of the following would be a legitimate summary of the role of genes in causing abnormal behavior?

- a. Single genes have been found for many mental disorders.
- b. Scientists have found the gene or genes responsible for only a few, rare forms of mental disorder.
- c. Scientists have not yet been able to locate any gene responsible for a mental disorder.
- d. The influence of genes is almost always greater than the influence of environment.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.116

Page Reference: 41

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.117. Dr. Andrew Wakefield has speculated that the measles/mumps/rubella vaccination may be responsible for 12 cases of autism. A Danish study of half a million children found

- a. weak evidence to support this theory.
- b. strong evidence to support this theory.
- c. no evidence to support this theory.
- d. evidence that rubella itself is part of the cause of autism.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.117

Page Reference: 43

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.1.118. In evolutionary psychology, which of the following would be a good description of natural selection?

- a. Successful genetically determined adaptations become more common over successive generations.
- b. Successful genetically determined adaptations become less common over successive generations.
- c. Unsuccessful genetically determined adaptations become more common over successive generations.
- d. Successful genetically determined adaptations become more common in many other species.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.118

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.119. According to the concept of sexual selection, those characteristics that give males greater access to mates

- a. are likely to become less common over successive generations.
- b. are likely to become more common over successive generations.
- c. lead to the development of similar characteristics in females.
- d. are also likely to make males less aggressive and less able to survive and reproduce.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.119

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.120. You are watching a video of John Bowlby in which he discusses his views on attachment. Later you are to write a summary of Bowlby's comments and include the major reason why he believes that attachments form. What will you write?

- a. They are reinforcing.
- b. They have survival value.
- c. They fulfill sexual and aggressive drives.
- d. They are a component of self-actualization.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.120

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.121. According to attachment theorists, why do anxious attachments develop during the first year of life?

- a. modeling
- b. low self-actualization
- c. inconsistent and unresponsive parenting
- d. temperament differences

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.121

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.122. The observations of attachment theory and ethology suggest that _____ has survival value.

- a. proximity
- b. imitation
- c. affiliation
- d. social support

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.122

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.123. The two broad categories of social behaviors studied by ethologists are

- a. imprinting and attachment.
- b. temperament and social learning.
- c. affiliation and dominance.
- d. extraversion and agreeableness.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.123

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.124. While visiting your niece in the hospital, you see several other very young children. You observe one young child who is placid and smiles often, whereas another child seems to be very active and fussy. Such differences in style are often described as reflections of

- a. imprinting.
- b. motivation.
- c. affiliation.
- d. temperament.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.124

Page Reference: 44-45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.125. Which of the following is one of the five major personality traits that have been the focus of recent research?

- a. dominance
- b. achievement
- c. extraversion
- d. responsibility

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.125

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.126. In addition to conscientiousness and extraversion, what is one of the “big five” dimensions of temperament?

- a. aggressiveness
- b. mood
- c. distractability
- d. neuroticism

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.126

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.127. What acronym will help you remember the “big five” dimensions of temperament?

- a. NEEDS
- b. ROCKS
- c. OCEAN
- d. WAVES

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.127

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.128. Researchers have taken the hundreds of words for different feelings in the English language and have used statistical analysis to discover that

- a. no two feelings are alike.
- b. they can reduce the list to six basic emotions.
- c. they can reduce the list to two basic emotions.
- d. anger is the strongest emotion.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.128

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.129. In addition to love, joy, surprise, anger, and fear, what other basic emotion has been identified by researchers?

- a. hesitant
- b. melancholy
- c. sadness
- d. conscientiousness

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.9

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.130. What conclusion follows from the finding that emotions are controlled primarily by subcortical brain structures?

- a. Emotional response may be more basic than cognition.
- b. In terms of evolution, emotions are a rather new development.
- c. Emotional response requires the input of the cerebral cortex.
- d. Reduced memory capacity has led to expression of a limited number of emotions.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.130

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.131. Emotions come to us without intention, desire, or

- a. trust.
- b. imagination.
- c. perception.
- d. effort.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.131

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.132. In addition to motivations and temperament, what, by some degree, can be modified by learning?

- a. depression

- b. emotions
- c. schizophrenia
- d. bulimia

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.132

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.133. Modeling is learning based on

- a. imitation.
- b. self actualization.
- c. operant conditioning.
- d. classical conditioning.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.133

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.134. Some forms of psychopathology are associated with errors in attribution. Such errors involve

- a. modeling.
- b. perceived causes.
- c. attachment processes.
- d. the identification process.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.134

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.135. People's beliefs about cause-effect relations are called _____ in cognitive psychology.

- a. causal beliefs
- b. attributions
- c. hallucinations
- d. cognitions

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.135

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.136. Erikson's concept of _____ is an integrated sense of individuality, wholeness, and continuity.

- a. ego
- b. self
- c. identity
- d. schema

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.136

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.137. Socialization is a process that leads a child to develop

- a. identity.
- b. self-schema.
- c. self-concept.
- d. self-control.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.137

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.138. In their stage theories, Sigmund Freud focused on _____ stages while Erik Erikson focused on _____ stages.

- a. psychological; biological
- b. unlearned; learned
- c. conscious; unconscious
- d. psychosexual; psychosocial

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.1.138

Page Reference: 46-47

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.139. What is an important characteristic of Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development?

- a. There are no stages in development.
- b. Development does not end in adolescence.
- c. Children ages 5-12 are in a period of latency.
- d. Developmental changes are quantitative, not qualitative.

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.139

Page Reference: 47

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.1.140. What do proponents of labeling theory view as the cause of emotional disorders and abnormal behavior?

- a. social expectations
- b. inadequate attachment
- c. irrational self-schemas
- d. developmental transitions

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.140

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.141. What is an example of a social influence on abnormal behavior?

- a. social expectations
- b. gender roles
- c. education
- d. self-control

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.141

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.142. A child overhears her teacher call her a "troublemaker." This label may play a key role in the child's development of

- a. ADHD.
- b. ADD.
- c. psychotic tendencies.
- d. antisocial behavior.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.142

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.143. What two relationship problems have researchers found that are associated with various mental disorders?

- a. lying and cheating
- b. conflict and anger
- c. insecurity and lack of self-confidence
- d. jealousy and anger

Answer: b.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.143

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.144. What is the general finding concerning the relationship of marital status and psychopathology?

- a. Marital status and psychopathology are not related.
- b. Marriage tends to increase the rate of psychopathology among both men and women.
- c. Marital status has an influence on the children of a marriage but not on the spouses.
- d. There is more psychopathology among divorced and never-married people than among married people.

Answer: d.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.144

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.145. Research suggests that one reason why many children facing troubled family circumstances are protected against the development of psychopathology is

- a. social support from adults outside the family.
- b. that their parents still love them.
- c. their ability to learn to repress negative feelings.

- d. their agreeable temperament.

Answer: a.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.145

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.146. Which of the following is an example of how gender roles may influence psychopathology?

- a. Mike cannot remember any of the details of an accident that killed two of his friends.
- b. Alice has developed a form of schizophrenia involving delusions related to television shows.
- c. Carol has been dependent on others for most of her life and has recently developed depression.
- d. Andy fears water as an adult after falling into a pool at the age of four.

Answer: c.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.146

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.147. The possession of both female and male gender role characteristics in one person is known as

- a. hermaphroditism.
- b. androgyny.
- c. bisexuality.
- d. heterosexuality.

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.1.147

Page Reference: 49

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.148. In addition to the theory that living in a poor section of a U.S. city can expose children to the stress of high crime rates, what has also been suggested as a way in which poverty could add to the rate of mental disorders?

- a. Living a life of poverty is inherently stressful.
- b. Living in poverty exposes people to higher rates of disease, prompting the occurrence of mental disorders.
- c. People with mental disorders gravitate to poorer areas of cities.
- d. Poor areas of U.S. cities lack adequate safety, leading to mental distress.

Answer: a.
Difficulty: 2
Question ID: 2.1.148
Page Reference: 49
Topic: Social Factors
Skill: Conceptual
LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.149. Race and poverty are closely linked to

- a. families headed by women.
- b. marital status.
- c. families headed by men.
- d. social history.

Answer: b.
Difficulty: 2
Question ID: 2.1.149
Page Reference: 49
Topic: Social Factors
Skill: Factual
LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.150. According to your text, poverty is linked with many stressors, including gruesome trauma and

- a. the feeling of not being in control of one's life.
- b. perception of inferiority.
- c. dangerous living situations.
- d. exposure to chemical toxins.

Answer: d.
Difficulty: 2
Question ID: 2.1.150
Page Reference: 49
Topic: Social Factors
Skill: Factual
LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

Short Answer

2.2.151. A _____ is a set of shared assumptions that includes both the substance of a theory and beliefs about how scientists should collect data and test hypotheses.

Answer: paradigm
Difficulty: 2
Question ID: 2.2.151
Page Reference: 25
Topic: Overview
Skill: Factual
LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.2.152. Many contemporary psychological scientists are guided by the _____ model, an effort to integrate research on various contributions to the causes of mental disorders.

Answer: biopsychosocial

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.152

Page Reference: 25

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.2.153. According to Freud the ego protects itself from anxiety by utilizing various _____ that he saw as unconscious self-deceptions.

Answer: defense mechanisms

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.153

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective: Twentieth Century Paradigms

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.2.154. In Freudian theory the part of the psyche that is present at birth and houses biological drives, such as hunger, as well as two key psychological drives, sex and aggression, is known as the _____.

Answer: id

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.154

Page Reference: 29

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective: Twentieth Century Paradigms

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.2.155. _____ conditioning involves learning through association.

Answer: Classical

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.155

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective: Twentieth Century Paradigms

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.2.156. _____ reinforcement is when the cessation of a stimulus increases the frequency of a behavior.

Answer: Negative

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.156

Page Reference: 30

Topic: Brief Historical Perspective: Twentieth Century Paradigms

Skill: Factual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.1.157. _____ attempts to understand problems by focusing on smaller and smaller units, suggesting the smallest account is the true case.

Answer: Reductionism

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.157

Page Reference: 24

Topic: Overview

Skill: Factual

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.2.158. Equifinality has a mirror concept, the principle of _____, which says that the same event can lead to different outcomes.

Answer: multifinality

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.158

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.2.159. A _____ is a predisposition toward developing a disorder, for example, an inherited tendency toward alcoholism.

Answer: diathesis

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.159

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.2.160. The _____ model suggests that mental disorders develop only when a stress is added on top of a predisposition.

Answer: diathesis-stress

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.160

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.2.161. Multiple stressors or _____ may contribute to mental disorders.

Answer: risk factors

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.161

Page Reference: 32

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Factual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.2.162. The field of _____ is concerned with the study of biological structures.

Answer: anatomy

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.162

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.163. The basic building blocks of the brain, the cells that are most active, are known as _____.

Answer: neurons

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.163

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.164. Neurotransmitters are released into the synaptic gap and eventually come into contact with sites called _____ at the surface of the receiving neuron.

Answer: receptors

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.164

Page Reference: 34

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.165. The _____ controls basic biological urges, such as eating, drinking, and sexual activity.

Answer: hypothalamus

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.165

Page Reference: 36

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.166. The brain is said to be _____, since often one hemisphere of the brain serves a specialized role as the site of specific cognitive and emotional activities.

Answer: lateralized

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.166

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.167. Endocrine glands produce psychophysiological responses by releasing _____.

Answer: hormones

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.167

Page Reference: 38

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.168. An individual's actual genetic makeup is known as her/his _____.

Answer: genotype

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.168

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.169. _____ have alternative forms known as alleles.

Answer: Genes

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.169

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.170. The textbook uses the example of “anxious” parents giving their children “anxiety” promoting genes and raising them in an environment of anxiety as an example of gene-environment _____.

Answer: correlation

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.170

Page Reference: 42

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.171. If a mental disorder has a genetic component at its root, a single gene is rarely the cause. Instead, the disorder is said to be _____.

Answer: polygenic

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.171

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.172. Genes are located on chainlike structures known as _____, which are found in the nucleus of cells.

Answer: chromosomes

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.172

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.173. Family incidence studies ask whether diseases “run in families.” Investigators identify normal and ill _____, or index cases, and tabulate the frequency with which other members of their families suffer from the same disorder.

Answer: probands

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.173

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.174. _____ twins start when one sperm fertilizes one egg. They start off being genetically identical, having identical genotypes.

Answer: Monozygotic

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.174

Page Reference: 40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

L.O. 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.175. Genetic influences on abnormal behavior are _____ (that is, increased risks), not predestinations or inevitabilities.

Answer: predispositions

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.175

Page Reference: 42

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.176. The widely accepted idea that a combination of a genetic risk and an environmental stress causes emotional disorders is known as gene-environment _____ .

Answer: interaction

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.176

Page Reference: 42

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.177. The application of the principles of evolution to understanding the animal and human mind is at the heart of a new field known as evolutionary _____ .

Answer: psychology

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.177

Page Reference: 42

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a gene that causes mental disorders?

2.2.178. Evolutionary psychologists study _____ characteristics.

Answer: species-typical

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.178

Page Reference: 42

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.179. Attachment theory is known mainly through the writing of John _____ .

Answer: Bowlby

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.179

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.180. From the perspective of evolutionary psychology, _____ selection improves inclusive fitness through increased access to mates and mating.

Answer: sexual

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.180

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.181. John Bowlby based his approach known as _____ theory on ethology, the study of animals in their natural habitat.

Answer: attachment

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.181

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.182. One of the most important areas of study in individual differences is called _____ or characteristic styles of relating to the world.

Answer: temperament

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.182

Page Reference: 44

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.183. Having internal rules for guiding appropriate behavior is an important concept in research on abnormal behavior and is known as _____ .

Answer: self-control

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.2.183

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.184. An important concept in cognitive psychology is that of perceived causes, or people's beliefs about cause-effect relations, known as _____ .

Answer: attributions

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.2.184

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.2.185. _____ is the emotional and practical assistance received from others.

Answer: Social support

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.185

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.2.186. Poverty affects a disproportionate number of _____.

Answer: African Americans

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.2.186

Page Reference: 49

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

Essay

2.3.187. Describe how a paradigm can both direct and misdirect scientists.

Answer: A paradigm can suggest ways to look for answers to questions and the methodology to test ideas. On the other hand, a paradigm works under assumptions that may be appropriate for one theory, but may hinder the discovery of solutions to other problems because of a limiting mindset.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.187

Page Reference: 24 - 29

Topic: Overview

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.3.188. Explain how scientists suspect abnormal behavior is caused by a combination of biological, psychological, and social factors.

Answer: Biological contributions range from brain chemistry to genetic predispositions. Psychological contributions range from troubled emotions to distorted thinking. Social and cultural contributions range from conflict in family relationships to sexual and racial bias.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.188

Page Reference: 24

Topic: Overview

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.1: What is the biopsychosocial model and why do we need it?

2.3.189. Define systems theory and explain how it has influenced many sciences.

Answer: Systems theory is an integrative approach to science, one that embraces not only the importance of multiple contributions to causality but also their interdependence. Systems theory has influenced many sciences; for example, it is basic to ecology, the study of the interdependence of living organisms in the natural world.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.189

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.3.190. Define reductionism. Discuss the limitations of the reductionistic idea that if a depletion of certain chemicals in the brain accompanies depression, then the depletion must be the cause of the depression.

Answer: Reductionism is the belief that ultimate causes rest in the smallest unit of analysis. However, in the case of depression, just because chemicals are a small unit of analysis does not mean that they are a more likely causal element. Broader elements such as behavior, relationships, and negative cognitions associated with depression could also cause chemical changes in the brain.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.190

Page Reference: 31

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.2: What does “correlation does not mean causation” mean?

2.1.191. Define the correlation coefficient and what it means to have a positive correlation.

Answer: The correlation coefficient is a number that always ranges between -1 and +1. Two factors are more strongly correlated when a correlation coefficient has a higher absolute value, regardless of whether the sign is positive or negative. Positive correlations (from 0.01 to 1) indicate that, as one factor goes up, the other factor also goes up.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.191

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.3.192. Explain why it is not possible to assume that a correlation must indicate causation. Relate this to the correlation of depression with the depletion of neurotransmitters.

Answer: In interpreting any correlation, there are always two alternative explanations. Reverse causality means that if X and Y are correlated, X could cause Y but Y might also cause X. The third variable problem means that the correlation between X and Y could be explained by their joint relation with some unmeasured factor. Thus, even if there is a correlation between depression and the depletion of neurotransmitters, it is possible that the depletion causes the depression, but it is also possible that the depression causes the depletion. Moreover, both the depression and the depletion could come about as the result of stress.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.1.192

Page Reference: 33

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.3.193. Discuss the implications of the idea that most forms of psychopathology are polygenic.

Answer: Phenotypes produced by a single gene produce characteristics that are categorically different. Polygenic traits (caused by more than one gene) are continuously distributed, and thus polygenic abnormal traits are on a continuum with normal traits. This point may make it difficult to determine the threshold of abnormality, which may be a question of degree rather than qualitative differences. What's more, when behavior geneticists find that a given mental disorder is "genetic," our interpretation must be cautious. This finding does not mean the disorder is caused by the presence or absence of one or two genes, nor does it confirm that the abnormal behavior is in a different category from normal behavior.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.3.193

Page Reference: 38-39

Topic: Systems Theory

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.3: How is “mental illness caused by a chemical imbalance in the brain” an example of reductionism?

2.3.194. The assumption that the environment affects dizygotic (DZ) twins in the same way it influences monozygotic (MZ) twins has been criticized. Describe this criticism and the research methodology used to address it.

Answer: The criticism is that there may be greater concordance among MZ twins in part because they are treated more similarly than the DZ twins are treated. To address this concern, adoption studies have been conducted. If the concordance rate is higher for biological relatives than for adoptive relatives, this finding will point to genetic involvement in the trait.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.3.194

Page Reference: 39-40

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a new gene that causes mental disorders?

2.3.195. When discussing biological functions, it is important to note the distinction between the study of biological structures and biological functions. Explain these distinctions.

Answer: The field of anatomy is concerned with the study of biological functions; the field of physiology investigates biological functions. Neuroanatomy and neurophysiology are subspecialties within these broader fields that focus on brain structure and brain functions. The study of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology is the domain of an exciting, multidisciplinary field of research called neuroscience.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.3.195

Page Reference: 39

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

L.O. 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a new gene that causes mental disorders?

2.3.196. Summarize the evidence in the matter of the hypothesis that vaccinations contribute to the cause of autism.

Answer: In 1998, Andrew Wakefield and several other authors speculated that it was likely that MMR vaccinations were responsible for 12 cases of autism. They did not however base this speculation on any empirical evidence. Since then several very large, empirical studies have looked for epidemiological evidence of a link between vaccinations and the rate of autism. For example a Danish study of one half million children found no statistical difference in the rate of autism between children who had received the suspect vaccination and children who hadn't. The same conclusion was published by studies in the UK and Japan, which also found no evidence of a link between vaccinations and autism.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.3.196

Page Reference: 43

Topic: Biological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.4: Are scientists likely to discover a new gene that causes mental disorders?

2.3.197. Researchers have identified the five basic dimensions of personality (temperament). List them.

Answer: (1) extraversion (active and talkative vs. passive and reserved); (2) agreeableness (trusting and kind vs. hostile and selfish); (3) conscientiousness (organized and reliable vs. careless and negligent); (4) neuroticism (nervous and moody vs. calm and pleasant); (5) openness to experience (imaginative and curious vs. shallow and imperceptive).

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.3.197

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.3.198. Describe emotions and list the six basic emotions researchers have isolated to reduce our lexicon of feelings.

Answer: Emotions, internal feeling states, are essential to human experience and to our understanding of mental disorders. The six basic emotions are love, joy, surprise, anger, sadness, and fear.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.198

Page Reference: 45

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.3.199. What are attributions? Why are psychologists interested in them? Describe, with a specific example, how attributions can be used to explain depression.

Answer: Attributions involve how people perceive causes, their beliefs about cause-effect relations. Attribution errors can play a prominent role in the development of psychopathology. For example, a person who attributes a bad event to internal, stable, and global causes is more at risk for depression. So a student getting a bad grade who says "I'm stupid" will feel more helpless and ultimately more depressed.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.199

Page Reference: 46

Topic: Psychological Factors

Skill: Conceptual

LO 2.5: How do social and psychological factors contribute to emotional problems?

2.3.200. What has research revealed concerning the relationship between marital status and mental health? What particular problems of interpretation occur when trying to reach valid conclusions on this relationship?

Answer: Data from the Epidemiological Catchment Area study provided valuable data in assessing the relationship between marriage and mental health. Researchers found consistent relationships between marital status and mental health. For example, depression occurred in 1.5 percent of people still in their first marriage. The rate for those who were never married (1-year prevalence) was 2.4 percent. Among those who had been divorced, the rate was 4.1 in the past year. Finally, 5.8 percent of people who had been divorced more than once had experienced depression in the previous 12 months. Similar findings were found for alcoholism and schizophrenia as well as virtually every disorder diagnosed in the study. How do we interpret these results? The usual interpretation is that not being married causes emotional problems. The absence of a supportive mate makes one more susceptible to psychological problems. However, reverse causality needs to be considered as an alternative explanation. Specifically, emotional problems may be the cause of marital status. Psychologically disturbed people may have more trouble dating and forming permanent relationships. If they get married, their emotional struggles may make them or their spouses unhappy in their marriages and prone to divorce. What's more, third variable interpretations could create spurious relationships, and poverty has been suggested as one possible third variable. Researches have concluded that although the relationship between marriage and mental health may be partly explained by third variables, the correlation is still found when the effects of poverty are excluded. For severe psychological disorders like schizophrenia, it seems clear that being single or getting divorced is a reaction to, not a cause of, the emotional problems.

Difficulty: 2

Question ID: 2.3.200

Page Reference: 47-48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.1.201. Explain why MZ twins who divorce have more psychological problems than their married co-twins is not due to the difference in genes nor childrearing experiences that the twins share.

Answer: Identical twins have identical genes and grow up in the same families. Any difference between them is caused by the nonshared environment, or their unique experiences, one of which is divorce. Twin research suggests that divorce causes some psychological problems in both children and adults.

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.3.201

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Factual

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.3.202. Discuss how gender roles affect the development, expression, and consequences of psychopathology.

Answer: Gender roles may cause problems (e.g., women are raised to show dependency and helplessness, which may cause depression). Gender roles may affect the expression of problems (e.g., it is socially acceptable for women to show depression, and for men to show physical illness). Gender roles can affect the consequences of problems (e.g., once a phobia develops, it is socially acceptable for women, but not men, to continue to avoid the feared object, and this avoidance may exacerbate the problem for women).

Difficulty: 1

Question ID: 2.3.202

Page Reference: 48

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?

2.3.203. Compare and contrast the concepts of “gene-environment interaction” and “gene-environment correlation.”

Answer: Many contemporary models of the etiology of mental disorders suggest that genetic factors or diatheses interact with environmental factors in complex ways to cause mental disorders. A person may have a genetic risk of developing schizophrenia, but may not develop the disorder in the absence of environmental stress. Such a situation exemplifies a gene-environment interaction. An example of gene-environment correlation would be if an individual inherited a predisposition to respond to stressful situations with anxiety *and* was raised in a way that encouraged or rewarded anxious behavior.

Difficulty: 3

Question ID: 2.3.203

Page Reference: 42

Topic: Social Factors

Skill: Applied

LO 2.6: Is abnormal behavior really all about labeling and role playing?