

Lecturer Testbank

<https://selldocx.com/products/testbank-essential-abnormal-and-clinical-psychology-1e-field>

This testbank has been created to supplement Field and Cartwright-Hatton's Essential Abnormal and Clinical Psychology.

The questions have been split out by chapter. Correct answers are marked with an asterisks.

Chapter 1: The big issues in classification, diagnosis, and research into psychological disorders

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the 'four Ds' that can be used to define what makes somebody 'abnormal'?
 - A. Deviance
 - B. Distress
 - C. Difficult*
 - D. Dangerous
2. When was the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM 5) published?
 - A. 1990
 - B. 2000
 - C. 2010
 - D. 2013*
3. Which of the following assumptions are *not* made by classification systems for psychological disorders, such as DSM-5 and ICD-10?
 - A. Different psychological disorders are distinct from each other
 - B. Diagnosis is possible only if the ultimate causes of symptoms are understood*
 - C. Diagnosis of a specific disorder will ensure that a person will receive the most appropriate treatment
 - D. Two patients with the same diagnosis (e.g. 'Schizophrenia') are likely to be similar to each other.
4. Which of the following criticisms were made of DSM 5?
 - A. The number of different psychological disorders was reduced
 - B. The threshold for being diagnosed with a psychological disorder was lowered*
 - C. The symptom-based approach was adopted
 - D. Fewer people would receive medication for their psychological disorder

5. Psychological (or case) formulation....
- A. Usually takes place alongside diagnosis of a specific disorder*
 - B. Is based on the psychoanalytic approach
 - C. Is not suitable for patients who are seriously mentally ill
 - D. All of the above
6. What does the implicit association test (IAT) measure?
- A. The strength of automatic associations between different categories of objects*
 - B. Beliefs about a certain object, e.g. spiders
 - C. Working memory capacity
 - D. The likelihood that a person will behave in a certain way
7. What can functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) tell us?
- A. Which parts of the brain have abnormal structure.
 - B. If levels of neurotransmitters in the brain are within normal levels
 - C. Which areas of the brain are relatively active, and which relatively underactive, at that moment in time *
 - D. The pattern of electrical activity on the scalp
8. Which of the following statements about qualitative research methods are true?
- A. The aim is to gather a deep understanding of human experience
 - B. Findings from qualitative research can be used to develop theories and hypotheses that can be tested in future research
 - C. Caution is required before generalising the findings to people other than those who were studied
 - D. All of the above *
9. Which of the following is a disadvantage of cross-sectional research methods?
- A. They do not allow us to characterise psychological disorders accurately
 - B. They do not allow us to identify the causes or consequences of psychological disorders*
 - C. They do not allow us to demonstrate associations between different psychological constructs
 - D. They do not enable us to quantify human behaviour or subjective experience
10. Studies that use prospective (or longitudinal) research methods can inform us....

- A. Which symptoms cluster together
- B. If one symptom causes a different symptom
- C. Which psychological characteristics predict who will develop a psychological disorder in the future*
- D. If one treatment is better than another

Chapter 2: How are Psychological Disorders Treated?

1. Which of these is *not* a benefit of prescribing medications for psychological disorders?
 - A. Medications usually have long-lasting effects that are maintained once the medication is withdrawn*
 - B. Medications are usually cheaper to provide than therapies
 - C. There are not enough qualified therapists to give therapy to all who need it. Medication can help people who don't have access to therapy
 - D. Taking medication takes less time and effort than engaging in therapy

2. What is a randomised controlled trial (RCT)?
 - A. An experiment where participants take part in a number of interventions in a randomised order
 - B. An experiment where some of the participants will be randomly assigned to receive the intervention of interest, and the others will receive no treatment or a control treatment *
 - C. An experiment where all participants trial a new treatment, followed by a control treatment
 - D. None of the above

3. Which of the following is *not* a difficulty of running an RCT?
 - A. It is difficult to know whether improvements in treated clients were due to the new intervention or simply the passage of time*
 - B. Drop-out rates are often very high
 - C. It is difficult to make sure that outcome assessments are objective and unbiased
 - D. The researcher's excitement about an intervention may result in that intervention doing better than it's comparison

4. What does it mean to have a "double-blind" trial?

- A. The participant doesn't know whether or not they are receiving the treatment of interest
 - B. The researcher doesn't know whether or not the participant is receiving the treatment of interest
 - C. Neither the participant or the researcher knows whether or not the participant is receiving the treatment of interest*
 - D. Both the participant and the researcher know whether or not the participant is receiving the treatment of interest
5. Why might meta-analyses of treatment trials be used in the context of intervention evaluation?
- A. Meta-analyses test whether it is feasible to carry out a trial of a new intervention
 - B. Meta-analyses enable the pooling of results from a number of trials, to give a more powerful insight into the effectiveness of new interventions*
 - C. Meta-analyses of treatment trials identify why new interventions are or are not effective
 - D. Both B and C
6. Which of the following describes the theoretical framework of Freud's psychodynamic theory?
- A. People are influenced by early traumatic experiences
 - B. People are influenced by 'unconscious desires'
 - C. Characters and situations in people's dreams are symbolic of other things, such as the individual's feelings of resentment or sexual desires
 - D. All of the above*
7. Which of the following is true of Freud's psychodynamic approach to treatment of psychological disorders?
- A. Freud identified the role of the unconscious and early life experiences, leading to the later development of other models of psychological treatment*
 - B. It has been shown, in rigorous RCTs, to be superior to CBT for most psychological disorders
 - C. It is based on sound scientific understanding
 - D. None of the above
8. Why are clients given homework as part of cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)?
- A. To test the client on what they have learnt during the session
 - B. To check that the client is engaged with the therapy
 - C. To practice what they have learnt during the session within the outside world*

D. None of the above

9. Which of the following is *not* an ethical principle from the Code of Ethics and Conduct (2009)

- A. Dependability*
- B. Competence
- C. Integrity
- D. Respect

10. In which of the following scenarios would it be appropriate to break the confidentiality agreement with a client?

- A. It would never be appropriate to break the confidentiality agreement with a client
- B. If a client tells you that they have a clear plan to kill themselves after leaving the session
- C. If a client tells you that they have abused a child
- D. Both B and C*