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Which of the following is FALSE about developmental psychopathology?

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[/test-bank-maddux-psychopathology-foundations-for-a-contemporary-understanding-5e-nan](#)
Psychological functioning is best understood through
(A) reliance on and integration of multiple levels of analyses

- Developmental psychopathology is the single theory
(B) that can best explain the diverse nature of psychopathology.

- A goal is to provide a comprehensive knowledge
(C) base concerning the mutually influencing processes that underlie maladaptation as well as adaptation

- (D) Developmental psychopathology approach draws on
) diverse scientific fields

Answer:

- (B) Developmental psychopathology is the single theory
) that can best explain the diverse nature of psychopathology.

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The notion that development consists of a set of interrelated domains that exert transactional effects refers to:

- (A) Differentiation of modes and goals

- (B) Directedness

- (C) Holism

- (D) Mobility of behavioral function
)

- (E) Developmental cascades

Answer:

- (C) Holism

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The notion that children are active shapers of their environment and not passive recipients of experience refers to:

- (A) Differentiation of modes and goals

- (B) Directedness

- (C) Holism

- (D) Mobility of behavioral function
)

- (E) Developmental cascades

Answer:

- (B) Directedness
)

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The dynamic transactions that occur among developing systems cuts across developmental systems and affects the course of development refers to:

(A) Differentiation of modes and goals

(B) Directedness

(C) Holism

(D) Mobility of behavioral function

(E) Developmental cascades

Answer:

(E) Developmental cascades

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Earlier, more undifferentiated forms of behavior become hierarchically integrated into later forms of behavior refers to:

(A) Differentiation of modes and goals

(B) Directedness

(C) Holism

(D) Mobility of behavioral function

(E) Developmental cascades

Answer:

(D) Mobility of behavioral function

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With development, children's behavior becomes more flexible with increased organization and differentiation refers to:

(A) Differentiation of modes and goals

(B) Directedness

(C) Holism

(D) Mobility of behavioral function

(E) Developmental cascades

Answer:

(A) Differentiation of modes and goals

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Equifinality refers to:

(A) Pathology is not a stable entity that a child either has or does not have.

(B) There are multiple pathways to a single outcome

Answer:

(B) There are multiple pathways to a single outcome

- (C) Individuals have a "self-righting" tendency to strive towards adaptive modes of functioning
- (D) Individuals may begin at a common starting point but the resultant pathways from that origin may diverge to other outcomes.
- (E) The co-existence of two or more disorders

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Multifinality refers to:

- (A) Pathology is not a stable entity that a child either has or does not have.
- (B) There are multiple pathways to a single outcome
- (C) Individuals have a "self-righting" tendency to strive towards adaptive modes of functioning
- (D) Individuals may begin at a common starting point but the resultant pathways from that origin may diverge to other outcomes.
- (E) The co-existence of two or more disorders

Answer:

- (D) Individuals may begin at a common starting point but the resultant pathways from that origin may diverge to other outcomes.

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Comorbidity refers to:

- (A) Pathology is not a stable entity that a child either has or does not have.
- (B) There are multiple pathways to a single outcome
- (C) Individuals have a "self-righting" tendency to strive towards adaptive modes of functioning
- (D) Individuals may begin at a common starting point but the resultant pathways from that origin may diverge to other outcomes.
- (E) The co-existence of two or more disorders

Answer:

- (E) The co-existence of two or more disorders