

Test Bank for Abnormal Psychology 10th Whitbourne

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CORRECT ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE 2ND HALF OF THIS DOC.

TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 1) Occupational therapists are professionals with a doctoral degree in psychology.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 2) The DSM-5-TR includes a section about assessment measures or diagnoses that are not considered well-established, but that future research may determine should be included in the main system.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 3) Current diagnostic manuals are based on statistical research and findings as well as the collective wisdom of clinicians who provide treatment.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 4) Axis II of the *DSM-IV-TR* contained diagnoses of personality disorders and what was then called mental retardation.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 5) In the ICD-11, Q codes are used to specify an individual's health status or reason for seeking treatment.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 6) The ICD-11 is dedicated exclusively to psychological conditions.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 7) A cultural formulation takes into consideration the client's culture, including its beliefs and interpretations.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 8) The fact that psychological disorders can vary from one society to another argues against the sociocultural perspective on abnormal behavior.
 - ☐ true
 - ☐ false

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- 9) When planning a treatment, it is important to consider the short-term goals of therapy first.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 10) Community mental health centers are inpatient clinics that provide psychological services on a sliding fee scale.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 11) Clinicians sometimes combine the best elements of various theoretical perspectives when treating a client's illness rather than adhering to one particular theoretical model.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 12) In family therapy, the therapist typically identifies the person in the concerned family as the "patient".
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 13) The use of evidence-based treatments was a fad that, with ongoing research, has been found ineffective in psychotherapy. TBEXAM.COM
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false
- 14) The client must be willing to describe and identify the nature of their disorder if therapy is to be successful.
- ☐ true
 - ☐ false

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 15) Which of the following expressions best reflects respect for the individual?
- A) psychotic patient
 - B) schizophrenic client
 - C) psychopathic deviate
 - D) person with schizophrenia

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- 16) The degree awarded to individuals who receive their training in clinical psychology from professional schools is a(n)
- A) MSW.
 - B) CAC.
 - C) PsyD.
 - D) DO.
- 17) Which of the following two terms are basically synonymous in terms of describing one person's role in mental health care treatment?
- A) psychologist and psychiatrist
 - B) client and patient
 - C) patient and clinician
 - D) client and insurance company
- 18) Which of the following is an argument commonly made among mental health practitioners for preferring the word "client" to "patient?"
- A) "Client" implies a collaborative relationship between the mental health care provider and the person seeking treatment.
 - B) "Client" better reflects the degree of dependency that many people seeking treatment feel.
 - C) "Client" suggests the relatively greater power of the person seeking treatment, since the mental health practitioner is dependent on this person for being paid.
 - D) "Client" originates from a Latin word meaning, "one who is dependent upon another."
- 19) Why might some psychologists prefer the word "patient" to client?
- A) Because the word patient derives from a Latin word meaning, "one who suffers."
 - B) Because the word implies a willingness to work slowly and carefully.
 - C) Because "patient" is consistent with the terminology used by other professionals in health care settings such as hospitals.
 - D) Because "patient" confers a sense of dependency on the part of those seeking treatment and of authority on those providing it.
- 20) Clinical psychologists have earned either a PhD or a(n)
- A) PsyD.
 - B) MSW.
 - C) MD.
 - D) DSW.

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- 21) What kind of training do clinical psychologists have?
- A) PhD or PsyD in clinical psychology
 - B) MD with advanced training in psychological disorders
 - C) MSW with three years of residency
 - D) MS in psychology with a behavior management certificate
- 22) Physicians with advanced training in treating psychological disorders are referred to as
- A) psychologists.
 - B) neurologists.
 - C) psychiatrists.
 - D) clinicians.
- 23) Dr. Reed has a PhD in clinical psychology and was trained in administering psychological tests. Dr. Davis has an MD with advanced training in treating psychological disorders and can prescribe medications. From the given information, we can infer that
- A) Dr. Reed is a psychiatrist and Dr. Davis is a psychologist.
 - B) Dr. Reed is a psychologist and Dr. Davis is a psychiatrist.
 - C) Dr. Reed is a psychologist and Dr. Davis is a neurologist.
 - D) Dr. Reed is a social worker and Dr. Davis is a psychologist.
- 24) A mental health professional with training in the behavioral sciences who provides direct service to clients is known as a(n)
- A) psychiatrist.
 - B) occupational therapist.
 - C) clinical psychologist.
 - D) clinician.
- 25) Which of the following is an individual without a graduate-level training in psychology who can also play a critical role in the functioning and administration of the mental health system?
- A) family therapist
 - B) recreational therapist
 - C) counseling psychologist
 - D) psychiatrist
- 26) The publication that contains descriptions of the various psychological disorders is called the
- A) International Manual of Mental Diseases.
 - B) Physicians' Desk Reference.
 - C) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
 - D) American Psychological Association's Mental Disorders Handbook.

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- 27) The consistency of measurements or diagnoses is referred to as
- A) reliability.
 - B) validity.
 - C) the base rate.
 - D) a correlation.
- 28) Raul has been sad and listless for three years. He cannot sleep and has lost his appetite. Using a diagnostic system, one clinician arrives at a diagnosis of depression. Using the exact same diagnostic system, another clinician arrives at a diagnosis of schizophrenia. What is the problem with this system?
- A) It lacks effectiveness.
 - B) It lacks universality.
 - C) It lacks reliability.
 - D) It lacks validity.
- 29) Andrea has been experiencing low mood, low energy, and significant weight gain for the last 2 months. She visits three mental health professionals, and each one diagnoses her with Major Depressive Disorder. In actuality, she has a glandular condition called hypothyroidism which causes the same symptoms, but is not caused by a mental disorder. Andrea's experience with the three professionals represents
- A) high reliability and high validity.
 - B) high reliability and low validity.
 - C) low reliability and high validity.
 - D) low reliability and low validity.
- 30) Some researchers believe that food addiction should be considered a mental disorder in future versions of diagnostic systems. Other researchers believe that food addiction is not a real addiction that appears in people, and thus should not be included. This disagreement is over which of the following issues?
- A) reliability
 - B) culture-bound syndromes
 - C) treatment planning
 - D) validity
- 31) Which of the following refers to the extent to which a diagnosis or rating accurately characterizes a person's psychological status?
- A) reliability
 - B) validity
 - C) precision
 - D) significance

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- 32) The purpose of a diagnostic manual is to provide
- A) consistent diagnoses across people based on the presence or absence of a set of specific symptoms.
 - B) a clinician with a statistical model derived from data of different patients.
 - C) a list of names and contacts of patients with mental illness who have been correctly diagnosed and successfully treated.
 - D) elaborate studies and documents of patients with developmental disabilities who have also had physical disabilities.
- 33) Which is true about the ICD classification system for mental disorders?
- A) The ICD is used only in developing countries.
 - B) The ICD does not include diagnostic categories for anxiety disorders.
 - C) The ICD is used only for research studies, and not for clinical diagnosis.
 - D) The ICD shares over 90 percent of diagnostic categories with the DSM system.
- 34) An axis is a class of information in *DSM-IV-TR* regarding
- A) one aspect of an individual's functioning.
 - B) a list of individuals suffering from schizophrenia.
 - C) the treatment of physical disabilities.
 - D) the number of cases pending with incorrect diagnosis.
- 35) The *DSM-5-TR* adheres to the
- A) psychoanalytic model.
 - B) behavioral model.
 - C) societal model.
 - D) medical model.
- 36) The number of axes the previous version of the DSM, *DSM-IV-TR*, utilized along which clients were evaluated is
- A) 2.
 - B) 5.
 - C) 7.
 - D) 10.
- 37) Which of the following is a somatic symptom disorder?
- A) illness anxiety disorder
 - B) binge eating disorder
 - C) anorexia nervosa
 - D) kleptomania

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- 38) Disorders in which the normal integration of consciousness, memory, sense of self, or perception is disrupted are known as
- A) adjustment disorders.
 - B) anxiety disorders.
 - C) dissociative disorders.
 - D) impulse-control disorders.
- 39) Which of the following would be categorized as a sleep-wake disorder?
- A) depression
 - B) neurosis
 - C) delusion disorder
 - D) insomnia disorder
- 40) Which of the following disorders is characterized by disruption of normal integration of consciousness, memory, sense of self, or perception?
- A) dissociative disorder
 - B) bipolar disorder
 - C) somatic symptom disorder
 - D) major depressive disorder
- 41) Which of the following is characterized by a consistently sad mood?
- A) schizophreniform disorder
 - B) bipolar disorder
 - C) schizophrenia
 - D) major depressive disorder
- 42) The disorders that involve impairment in thought processes caused by medical conditions are called
- A) neurocognitive disorders.
 - B) psychotic disorders.
 - C) schizophrenic disorders.
 - D) prognostic disorders.
- 43) Which of the following disorders is *not* used in the DSM-5-TR?
- A) bipolar disorder
 - B) major depressive disorder
 - C) schizophrenia
 - D) neurosis disorder

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- 44) Axis II of the *DSM-IV-TR* contained
- A) clinical disorders.
 - B) personality disorders and what was then called developmental disabilities.
 - C) organic brain disorders.
 - D) substance abuse disorders.
- 45) Recurrent patterns of abnormal behavior that are limited to specific societies or cultural areas are defined as
- A) mood disorders.
 - B) comorbid disorders.
 - C) culture-bound syndromes.
 - D) sociocultural criteria.
- 46) Mr. Kang, a recent immigrant from China, is overwhelmed and distressed by the untimely death of his wife. His co-workers are concerned about his mental health because he believes he is in constant contact with her and can be seen talking to her on a regular basis. It is not likely that Mr. Kang would be diagnosed as having a mental disorder because his behavior
- A) is an acceptable and culturally sanctioned response in his particular culture.
 - B) reflects a documented behavioral/psychological syndrome.
 - C) is not associated with his present distress and impairment.
 - D) cannot be explained using the medical model.
- 47) Which of the following is a true statement?
- A) Psychologists are in the business of handing out medication.
 - B) Louisiana became the first state to approve prescription privileges to psychologists.
 - C) In some Asian cultures, insults may provoke a culture-bound syndrome called *Amok*.
 - D) Therapeutic work is effective only if the client has almost fully recovered.
- 48) The ways that individuals in specific cultural groups experience, understand, and communicate their suffering, behavioral problems, or troubling thoughts and emotion is called
- A) multiculturalism.
 - B) cultural complexity.
 - C) cultural concepts of distress.
 - D) anthropological determinism.

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- 49) Which of the following statements is true?
- A) The three main categories of cultural concepts of distress include the cultural syndromes, idioms, and explanations.
 - B) The DSM organizes cultural differences into strict diagnostic categories so that all patients are understood by all clinicians in the same way.
 - C) The DSM provides separate diagnoses for different cultural groups.
 - D) The three main categories of cultural concepts of distress include formulation, treatment, and recovery.
- 50) The following is true about the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11).
- A) The ICD-11 includes all health conditions, not just psychological disorders.
 - B) The ICD-11 is used primarily in the United States and Canada.
 - C) The ICD-11 lacks specificity in its classification.
 - D) The ICD-11 is available only in English.
- 51) The ICD-11 was developed by the
- A) World Health Organization.
 - B) American Psychiatric Association.
 - C) The Telemental Health organization.
 - D) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
- 52) Mrs. Waltham is 75 years old and has been brought in for treatment by her daughter. Her daughter claims that Mrs. Waltham has not only become forgetful, but has begun fabricating stories about how she is a Bavarian princess who must return to her homeland to help the king. The clinician automatically diagnoses Mrs. Waltham as having schizophrenia. What important information has the clinician obviously ignored in making this diagnosis?
- A) occupational status
 - B) client's age
 - C) prevalence of this disorder
 - D) client's sex
- 53) An important early step for a clinician in the diagnostic process involves
- A) ruling out differential diagnoses.
 - B) planning a treatment strategy.
 - C) gaining a clear description of the client's symptoms.
 - D) commencing the treatment program.

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- 54) The disorder that is considered to be the primary reason the individual seeks professional help is called the _____ diagnosis.
- A) presenting
 - B) tertiary
 - C) developmental
 - D) principal
- 55) Rajesh has come to see Dr. Walowitz because he has been suffering from significant anxiety for several months. Dr. Walowitz spends some time researching anxiety disorders, as this will be the main focus of the treatment. In this case, an anxiety disorder is the _____ diagnosis.
- A) presenting
 - B) principal
 - C) developmental
 - D) tertiary
- 56) Multiple diagnostic conditions that occur simultaneously within the same individual are referred to as
- A) comorbid disorders.
 - B) culture-bound syndromes.
 - C) differential diagnoses.
 - D) primary diagnoses.
- 57) Martin was recently diagnosed with bipolar disorder. He has also struggled for years with alcoholism, so in addition to his therapy sessions, his therapist recommends that he attend Alcoholics Anonymous meetings. Based on this information, we can say that Martin
- A) has an impulse-control disorder.
 - B) has a somatic symptom disorder.
 - C) has comorbid psychiatric conditions.
 - D) has a therapist who works in a community mental health center (CMHC).
- 58) The process of ruling out possible alternative diagnoses is called a(n)
- A) differential diagnosis.
 - B) compound diagnosis.
 - C) multifactorial assessment of functioning.
 - D) multiaxial diagnosis.

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- 59) Dr. Richards is treating Joey who is suffering from extreme anxiety. Dr. Richards finds that the patient's symptoms could also be suggestive of a substance-abuse disorder or a serious impulse-control problem. In this case, Dr. Richards should
- A) consider a principal diagnosis treatment.
 - B) engage in differential diagnosis.
 - C) transfer Joey to a halfway house.
 - D) declare a simple case of dissociative identity disorder.
- 60) An analysis of the client's development and the factors that may have influenced the client's current emotional state is called a
- A) diagnosis.
 - B) prognosis.
 - C) classification.
 - D) case formulation.
- 61) Dr. Burns is analyzing a client's personal history in an attempt to identify the factors that may have produced psychotic behavior. Dr. Burns is creating a(n)
- A) assessment of global functioning.
 - B) final diagnosis.
 - C) case formulation.
 - D) treatment regimen.
- 62) Jenny has received a diagnosis of major depressive disorder. What might give you a more complete picture of this client's condition by presenting information about factors that may be influencing her situation?
- A) a primary diagnosis
 - B) her case formulation
 - C) her long-term prognosis
 - D) the clinician's theoretical perspective
- 63) Which of the following supports the argument in favor of prescription privileges for psychologists?
- A) Psychiatrists receive medical training unlike psychologists.
 - B) Psychologists work as a team with psychiatrists to deal with disorders like schizophrenia.
 - C) Normal physicians have a broader knowledge base than psychologists.
 - D) Psychologists can integrate medication into psychotherapy if they can offer prescriptions for appropriate medications.

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- 64) The outline for how therapy should take place is known as
- A) the treatment plan.
 - B) the case formulation.
 - C) the primary diagnosis.
 - D) psychoanalytic treatment.
- 65) Which of the following is the proper sequence for treating a client's condition?
- A) short-term goals, immediate goals, long-term goals
 - B) long-term goals, short-term goals, immediate goals
 - C) immediate goals, long-term goals, short-term goals
 - D) immediate goals, short-term goals, long-term goals
- 66) Which of the following is an immediate goal in treatment planning of a client who is severely depressed and is actively suicidal?
- A) establish a working relationship between the clinician and the client.
 - B) admit the client to a hospital.
 - C) develop a strategy for coping with the symptoms.
 - D) take the client off the medication.
- 67) Trinity clinician has recommended electroconvulsive therapy in an attempt to control her drastic suicidal impulses. What stage of treatment is she in?
- A) immediate goal
 - B) assessment of objectives
 - C) assessment of current functioning
 - D) formulation of development strategy
- 68) Mateo is in the stage of therapy where he and his therapist are working on altering his long-standing patterns of dependent behavior. What phase of therapy is Mateo in?
- A) immediate management
 - B) assessment of objectives
 - C) management of short-term goals
 - D) management of long-term goals
- 69) After a final diagnosis is made and a case formulation is constructed, what is the next step in treating a client?
- A) administration of medication
 - B) deciding on a treatment site
 - C) evaluation of the therapeutic outcome
 - D) designing a treatment plan

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- 70) If a client needs intensive supervision, but not actual hospital care, a clinician might suggest a
- A) community mental health center (CMHC).
 - B) halfway house.
 - C) psychiatric hospital.
 - D) specialized inpatient treatment center.
- 71) What treatment site is usually recommended by a clinician when clients present a risk of harming themselves or others?
- A) community mental health center
 - B) psychiatric hospital
 - C) halfway house
 - D) outpatient treatment center
- 72) An outpatient clinic that provides psychological services on a sliding fee scale and serves individuals who live in a certain geographic region is called a(n)
- A) halfway house.
 - B) psychiatric hospital.
 - C) community mental health center.
 - D) asylum.
- 73) Which of the following treatment sites is recommended by clinicians for children who need constant monitoring due to severe behavioral disturbances?
- A) specialized inpatient treatment centers
 - B) outpatient treatment centers
 - C) psychiatric hospitals
 - D) halfway houses
- 74) Rob is receiving treatment for his psychological disorder from a private therapist in his neighbourhood. It is most likely that Rob is going to a
- A) community mental health center.
 - B) halfway house.
 - C) psychiatric hospital.
 - D) psychoanalytic institute.

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- 75) Individuals who no longer need to live in an institutional setting, such as a psychiatric hospital, who are not yet ready for independent living often move into
- A) CMHCs.
 - B) specialized inpatient treatment centers.
 - C) outpatient clinics.
 - D) halfway houses.
- 76) Structured programs in a community treatment facility that provide activities similar to those provided in a psychiatric hospital are called
- A) day treatment programs.
 - B) employee assistance programs.
 - C) assertive community treatment.
 - D) recovery programs.
- 77) Michelle, who is recovering from schizophrenia, is being released from the psychiatric hospital because her symptoms are under control. Michelle's living skills, however, are still inadequate since she has been institutionalized for quite some time. What will her therapist most likely suggest?
- A) mental health treatment facility
 - B) readmission to the psychiatric hospital
 - C) living in a halfway house
 - D) admission to a sanitarium
- 78) Jamal is a person with schizophrenia who has delusions that the CIA is after him. He has been brought to a psychologist by the police after being arrested for assaulting an elderly woman whom he claimed was trying to kill him. Assuming that testing reveals that he truly is psychotic, where will the psychologist recommend that he be sent?
- A) a community mental health center
 - B) a day treatment program
 - C) a halfway house
 - D) a psychiatric hospital
- 79) Programs that provide confidential settings in the workplace where individuals can seek treatment in the form of counseling, assistance with substance abuse, and family treatment are known as
- A) employee assistance programs.
 - B) day treatment programs.
 - C) unemployment benefit programs.
 - D) special employee programs.

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- 80) David is a junior at the local high school. The school's administration believes that his recent emotional outbursts during class may be due to problems in his home life. Who might be best to make initial attempts to assist with this situation?
- A) the principal
 - B) a guidance counselor
 - C) a psychiatrist
 - D) an EAP counselor
- 81) Treatment that is conducted virtually between client and clinician is
- A) telepsychology or telemental health.
 - B) day treatment.
 - C) employee assistance.
 - D) milieu therapy.
- 82) The form in which psychotherapy is offered (e.g., individual psychotherapy versus group therapy) is referred to as its
- A) modality.
 - B) milieu.
 - C) mechanism.
 - D) delivery mode.
- 83) Shelley is being treated by a therapist along with her parents and siblings. Which form of therapy is this most likely to be?
- A) group therapy
 - B) family therapy
 - C) milieu therapy
 - D) social therapy
- 84) Which of the following treatment processes is specific to psychiatric hospitals and is based on the premise that the environment is a major component of the treatment?
- A) group therapy
 - B) traditional psychotherapy
 - C) family therapy
 - D) milieu therapy

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- 85) A treatment approach used in an inpatient psychiatric facility in which all facets of the environment are components of the treatment is referred to as
- A) psychoanalytic therapy.
 - B) person-centered therapy.
 - C) milieu therapy.
 - D) group therapy.
- 86) Alex meets twice a week with a number of individuals who have similar problems. They openly share their problems with others in a trusting, receptive environment that also facilitates improvement of their interpersonal skills. Alex is participating in _____ therapy.
- A) milieu
 - B) group
 - C) dynamic
 - D) social
- 87) Ryan has been in trouble with the law for shoplifting and vandalism. His therapist has asked that Ryan's parents participate in his therapy sessions. What therapy modality is Ryan's therapist employing?
- A) group therapy
 - B) family therapy
 - C) milieu therapy
 - D) dynamic therapy
- 88) What is a current trend with regard to theoretical perspectives and treatment of psychological disorders?
- A) the person-centered approach
 - B) the psychodynamic orientation
 - C) the object relations perspective
 - D) evidence-based practice
- 89) Integration of the best available proof offered by research and clinical expertise in the context of a client's life characterizes
- A) evidence-based practice in psychology.
 - B) the results of the Epidemiological Catchment Area study.
 - C) the results of the National Comorbidity Survey.
 - D) data on the prevalence of disorders in minority populations.

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- 90) Clinical decision making that integrates the best available research evidence and clinical expertise in the context of the cultural background, preferences, and characteristics of clients is called
- A) comorbid decision making.
 - B) evidence-based practice in psychology.
 - C) integrative expertise.
 - D) combinatory thinking.
- 91) The idea that clinicians should adapt their knowledge of state-of-the-art research findings to different clients' particular backgrounds, needs, and prior experiences is called
- A) integrative choice in psychology.
 - B) the adaptation model.
 - C) evidence-based practice in psychology.
 - D) mental health parity.
- 92) Dr. Patel likes to stay on the cutting edge of research in her psychotherapy practice. She also feels strongly about recognizing the influences of a client's cultural background, personal preferences, and characteristics on the therapy process. We refer to clinical decision making that takes all of these areas under consideration as
- A) adaptation therapy.
 - B) evidence-based practice. [TBEXAM.COM](https://www.tbexam.com)
 - C) combinatory counseling.
 - D) concatenation counseling.
- 93) Which of the following helps practitioners to provide the best approach to treatment?
- A) a good relationship with a psychopharmacologist to add medication as needed
 - B) evidence-based practice in psychology
 - C) a doctoral degree in psychology
 - D) an MD degree in psychiatry
- 94) Evidence-based practice helps to ensure that practitioners understand state-of-the-art research findings that are adapted to the clients background, needs, and
- A) family dynamics.
 - B) insurance coverage.
 - C) medical condition.
 - D) prior experience.

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- 95) Which of the following is *not* a role of a good clinician while treating their client?
- A) to infuse a deep personal interest in the matter
 - B) to show a sense of respect toward the problem of the client
 - C) to continually assess the effectiveness of the therapy being provided
 - D) to forcefully insert their own thoughts regarding the issue into the client's mind
- 96) Of the following options, which is the most crucial determinant of whether or not therapy will be successful?
- A) the clinician's theoretical perspective
 - B) the severity of the client's problem
 - C) the quality of the client-clinician relationship
 - D) the duration of the client's symptoms
- 97) Which of the following types of information are people *least* comfortable revealing to professionals?
- A) emotional and personal
 - B) financial and economic
 - C) legal
 - D) medical
- 98) Brian is a high-school student and has suffered with symptoms of major depressive disorder for six months. If a psychiatrist is consulted at this time, it is likely that Brian will face most difficulty in revealing the reason for his depression which is largely due to the separation of his parents because of
- A) the financial nature of his problem.
 - B) legal implications.
 - C) the emotional nature of his problem.
 - D) technical complications.
- 99) Despite the best treatment some patients show a lack of significant improvement because
- A) most of the time clinicians fail to make a proper primary diagnosis.
 - B) they may lack the willingness to break old patterns of behavior.
 - C) recent data reveals that short-term goals are more successfully achieved than long-term goals of treatment.
 - D) modern medical science is not equipped to deal with major mental disorders.

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- 100) When a person's psychological symptoms have declined to the point where they are no longer significant enough to impact their well-being and are below the threshold for a DSM-based diagnosis, they are described as
- A) being in remission.
 - B) cured.
 - C) healed.
 - D) experiencing a relapse.
- 101) Marcus suffered from a significant problem with addiction to painkillers. He was arrested several times and had to go to intensive inpatient therapy to overcome his addiction. He has now been clean and sober for 7 years and participates in self-help groups to assist others who are recovering. Marcus's addiction could currently be best described as being
- A) cured.
 - B) in relapse.
 - C) in remission.
 - D) dormant.

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 102) Why do many mental health care professionals prefer to say "I see a person with schizophrenia" rather than "I see a schizophrenic?"
- 103) What are some of the differences in how psychiatrists and clinical psychologists are trained? What do clinical psychologists do that psychiatrists do not typically do and vice versa?

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- 104) Why is it now often recommended to refer to “a client with schizophrenia” as opposed to “a schizophrenic?”
- 105) Briefly discuss how the task forces have determined the structure of *DSM-5-TR*.
- 106) Distinguish between the categorical approach utilized by the *DSM-IV-TR* and the dimensional approach of *DSM-5-TR*.
- 107) What are some of the reasons why it is important to consider a client's cultural background when attempting to diagnose their condition?
- 108) How does the *DSM-5-TR* account for cultural concepts of distress?
- 109) Identify the relevant factors to consider when planning a treatment.

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110) Discuss the skills that a clinician needs to develop in order to effectively treat a client's condition.

111) What is the point of evidence-based practice in psychology?

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Answer Key

Test name: Chapter 02

- 1) FALSE
- 2) TRUE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) TRUE
- 5) TRUE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) TRUE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) FALSE
- 10) FALSE
- 11) TRUE
- 12) FALSE
- 13) FALSE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) D
- 16) C
- 17) B
- 18) A
- 19) C
- 20) A
- 21) A
- 22) C
- 23) B
- 24) C
- 25) B
- 26) C
- 27) A
- 28) C
- 29) B
- 30) D
- 31) B
- 32) A
- 33) D
- 34) A
- 35) D
- 36) B
- 37) A

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- 38) C
- 39) D
- 40) A
- 41) D
- 42) A
- 43) D
- 44) B
- 45) C
- 46) A
- 47) C
- 48) C
- 49) A
- 50) A
- 51) A
- 52) B
- 53) C
- 54) D
- 55) B
- 56) A
- 57) C
- 58) A
- 59) B
- 60) D
- 61) C
- 62) B
- 63) D
- 64) A
- 65) D
- 66) B
- 67) A
- 68) D
- 69) D
- 70) D
- 71) B
- 72) C
- 73) A
- 74) A
- 75) D
- 76) A
- 77) C

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78) D

79) A

80) B

81) A

82) A

83) B

84) D

85) C

86) B

87) B

88) D

89) A

90) B

91) C

92) B

93) B

94) D

95) D

96) C

97) A

98) C

99) B

100) A

101) C

102) Short Answer

People are more than the sum of their disorders, nor are all individuals with a given disorder exactly the same. By using your language carefully, you communicate greater respect for the total person.

103) Short Answer

Psychiatrists are medical doctors who specialize in the treatment of mental disorders and receive their training in medical school. Clinical psychologists, on the other hand, receive graduate training in clinical psychology and earn either a PhD or a PsyD. Psychiatrists can prescribe medications, whereas clinical psychologists administer psychological tests.

104) Short Answer

People are not just their disorders/collection of disorders. Respect for the total person.

105) Short Answer

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The DSM-5 task force decided to eliminate the DSM-IV-TR multiaxial system and instead follow the system in use by the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). The task forces also considered using a dimensional model instead of the categorical model represented by DSM-IV-TR. However, in the end, they chose not to do so. The current organization begins with neurodevelopmental disorders and then proceeds through "internalizing" disorders (characterized by anxiety, depressive, and somatic symptoms) to "externalizing" disorders (characterized by impulsive, disruptive conduct and substance use symptoms). The hope is that eventually there will be new research allowing future diagnostic manuals to be based on underlying causes rather than symptoms alone.

106) Short Answer

The DSM-IV organized diagnoses using five separate axes. It defined an **axis** as a category of information regarding one dimension of an individual's functioning. The **multiaxial system** in the DSM-IV-TR was intended to allow professionals to characterize clients in a multidimensional way. The DSM-5 task force decided to eliminate the DSM-IV-TR multiaxial system and instead follow the system in use by the World Health Organization's International Classification of Diseases (ICD). DSM-5 contains a "Section III," which includes assessment measures and diagnoses not considered well-established enough to be part of the main system. These diagnoses may become incorporated into the next edition of DSM-5 or a "DSM-5.1," should clinical and research data support their inclusion.

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107) Short Answer

First, the client may not have a good command of the clinician's language and so the clinician may not develop a good sense of the client's problem. Second, some mental disorders are culture-specific (e.g., culture-bound syndromes). Third, individuals from different cultures may interpret certain events as being very serious or frivolous based on the particular significance of the event in their native culture. And finally, differing social norms and social conventions may cause conflict in the therapy situation.

108) Short Answer

The *DSM-5* looks at cultural factors in the broadest sense, taking into account that factors other than nationality or ethnicity need to be considered in order for the clinician to get a full understanding of each client. These factors include race, religion, immigration status, and relationships with family and community as potential sources of not only symptoms, but also support.

109) Short Answer

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When planning a treatment, one must consider: the immediate, short-term, and long-term goals of treatment; possible treatment sites, such as psychiatric hospitals or CMHCs; the modality of the treatment, that is, whether the therapy will be provided in one-on-one situations or in group or family settings; and, the theoretical perspective on which the treatment will be based.

110) Short Answer

Above and beyond whatever treatment techniques a clinician uses, the quality of the relationship between the client and clinician is a crucial determinant of a therapy's success. A good clinician does more than objectively administer treatment to a client. The best clinicians infuse a deep personal interest, concern, and respect for the client into the therapeutic relationship.

111) Short Answer

First, evidence-based practice in psychology helps insure that practitioners are providing the best approach to treatment. The best approach to treatment is seen as the approach that integrates the best available research evidence and clinical expertise in the context of cultural background, preferences, and characteristics of clients.

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