

Version 2.2

AMRM

Advance Modular Reading Materials

GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY

Psychometrician 2021-2022

QUESTION & ANSWER



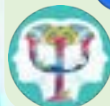
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Test Content

- Biological
- Cognitive
- Social
- Developmental
- Clinical
- Measurement, methodology and other

1. Biological

A. Sensation and perception

1. Psychophysics, signal detection
2. Attention
3. Perceptual Organization
4. Vision
5. Audition
6. Gustation
7. Olfaction
8. Somatosenses
9. Vestibular and Kinesthetic Senses
10. Theories, application and issues

B. Physiological/behavioral Neuroscience

1. Neurons
2. Sensory Structures and Processes
3. Motor Structures and Functions
4. Central Structures and Processes
5. Motivation, Arousal, Emotion
6. Cognitive Neuroscience
7. Neuromodulators and Drugs
8. Hormonal Factors
9. Comparative and Ethology
10. States of Consciousness
11. Theories, Applications and Issues

2. Cognitive

A. Learning

1. Classical conditioning
2. Instrumental conditioning
3. Observational Learning, Modeling
4. Theories, Applications and Issues

B. Language

1. Units (phonemes, morphemes, phrases)
2. Syntax
3. Meaning

4. Speech Perception and Processing
5. Reading Processes
6. Verbal and Nonverbal Communication
7. Bilingualism
8. Theories, Applications and Issues

C. Memory

1. Working memory
2. Long-term Memory
3. Types of Memory
4. Memory Systems and Processes
5. Theories, Applications and Issues

D. Thinking

1. Representation (Categorization, imagery, schemas, scripts)
2. Problem Solving
3. Judgment and Decision-Making Processes
4. Planning, Metacognition
5. Intelligence
6. Theories, Applications and Issues

3. Social

- A. Social perception, cognition, attribution, beliefs
- B. Attitudes, and Behavior
- C. Social Comparison, Self
- D. Emotion, Affect, and Motivation
- E. Conformity, Influence, and Persuasion
- F. Interpersonal Attraction and Close Relationships
- G. Group and Intergroup Processes
- H. Cultural or Gender Influences
- I. Evolutionary Psychology, Altruism and Aggression
- J. Theories, Applications and Issues

4. Developmental

- A. Nature-nurture
- B. Physical and Motor
- C. Perception and Cognition
- D. Language
- E. Learning, Intelligence
- F. Social, Personality
- G. Emotion
- H. Socialization, Family and Cultural
- I. Theories, Applications and Issues

5. Clinical

- A. Personality
 1. Theories

2. Structure
3. Assessment
4. Personality and Behavior
5. Applications and Issues

B. Clinical and Abnormal

1. Stress, conflict, coping
2. Diagnostic Systems
3. Assessment
4. Causes and Development of Disorders
5. Neurophysiological Factors
6. Treatment of Disorders
7. Epidemiology
8. Prevention
9. Health Psychology
10. Cultural or Gender Issues
11. Theories, Applications and Issues

6. Measurement, Methodology and other

A. General

1. History
2. Industrial-Organizational
3. Educational

B. Measurement and Methodology

1. Psychometrics, test construction, reliability, validity
2. Research Designs
3. Statistical Procedures
4. Scientific Method and the Evaluation of Evidence
5. Ethics and Legal Issues
6. Analysis and Interpretation of Findings

1. The ability of a postsynaptic neuron to respond to the presence of a particular neurotransmitter that is released from the neighboring presynaptic neuron is dependent on which of the following conditions?

- a. The storage of the neurotransmitter in the presynaptic neuron
- b. The ability of the neurotransmitter to penetrate the membrane of the postsynaptic neuron
- c. The presence of receptors on the postsynaptic neuron that have an affinity for that particular neurotransmitter
- d. Whether or not the neurotransmitter is excitatory or inhibitory
- e. Whether or not the postsynaptic neuron has an axon that is myelinated

Correct answer: c. The presence of receptors on the postsynaptic neuron that have an affinity for that particular neurotransmitter

2. Critics have argued that projective tests are two

- a. Brief
- b. Concrete
- c. Quantitative
- d. Objective
- e. Subjective

Correct answer: e. Subjective

3. Organizing string of letters B-F-J-T-A-V-K-C into JFK-TV-CAB is an example of

- a. Simplifying
- b. Clustering
- c. Seriating
- d. Chunking
- e. Paraphrasing

Correct answer: d. chunking

4. When persuasive communications follow the peripheral route, they focus on which of the following?

- a. Beliefs
- b. Facts
- c. Values
- d. Emotions
- e. Cognitions

Correct answer: d. emotions

5. Consider the sentence "the dishwasher is running." Which of the following is true?

- a. It can have more than one surface structure.
- b. It can have more than one deep structure.
- c. It is grammatically incorrect.
- d. It can have more than one syntax.

- e. It violates the rules of bottom-up processing.

Correct answer: b. It can have more than one deep structure.

6. According to the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition (DSM-5), children with separation anxiety disorder often experience which of the following symptoms in addition to excessive fear or anxiety over separation from attachment figures?

- a. Excessive concern about the safety and well-being of attachment figures
- b. Persistent desire to develop relationships with adults other than those who serve as major attachment figures
- c. Pervasive anxiety about failure in school or social situations
- d. Perceptual delusions that child's parents have been replaced by physically identical imposters
- e. Irresistible urges to perform and repeat a certain act over and over again

Correct answer: a. Excessive concern about the safety and well-being of attachment figures

7. Patients with bilateral damage to the hippocampal formation are tested on motor learning tasks such as the tower of Hanoi. Studies show that the patients improve their performance with repeated exposures. When asked whether they have ever seen the task, even after numerous test sessions with it, they typically report not having seen it before. Such results have led to which of the following conclusions?

- a. Patients with hippocampal injury suffer from confabulation similar to korsakoff's patients.
- b. The inability to remember the tower of hanoi reflects a fundamental lesion-induced inability to name objects.
- c. Although procedural memory may not rely on normal hippocampal functioning, declarative memory does.
- d. Hippocampal injury enhances the acquisition of task relying on motor learning
- e. Whereas procedural memory is severely impaired after hippocampal injury, reference memory is intact.

Correct answer: c. Although procedural memory may not rely on normal hippocampal functioning, declarative memory does.

8. Which of the following is chemically similar to opiates, has the ability to reduce pain, and is blocked by the action of naloxone?

- a. Norepinephrine
- b. Acetylcholine
- c. Serotonin
- d. Endorphin
- e. Dopamine

Correct answer: d. Endorphin

9. When stress is prolonged, the most likely result is

- a. Generalized weakening of the immune system
- b. Damage to brain areas within the pons and medulla
- c. An increase in the level of naturally produced endorphins

- d. Intensification of the effects of natural killer cells
- e. An increase in the number of T cells

Correct answer: a. Generalized weakening of the immune system

10. The bradykinesia, cogwheel rigidity, and tremors that characterize Parkinson's disease are a result of the degeneration of dopaminergic cells in the

- a. Association cortex
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Hippocampus
- d. Reticular formation
- e. Substantia nigra

Correct answer: c. Hippocampus

11. Which of the following best characterizes an infant's object concept at six months of age?

- a. The infant's visual system is too immature to enable focusing on an object in the visual field.
- b. The infant is unable to track moving objects in the visual field.
- c. The infant is not surprised when two objects are seen to occupy the same space at the same time.
- d. The infant's understanding of the object mechanics is as sophisticated as the adult's understanding.
- e. The infant understands objects to be solid bounded entities that take up space and move on continuous paths.

Correct answer: c. The infant is not surprised when two objects are seen to occupy the same space at the same time.

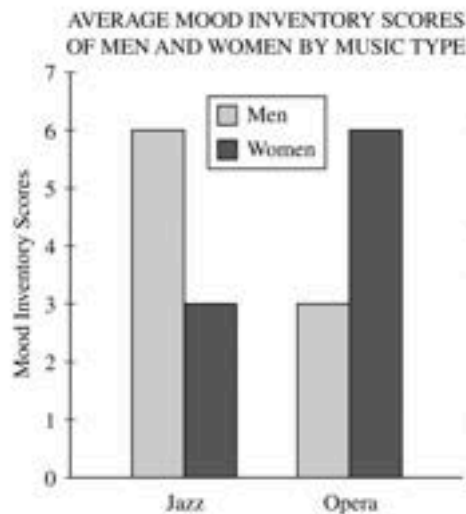
12. A 40-item vocabulary test was administered to a group of students. A second, similar test of vocabular terms was administered to this same group of students approximately one week later. The researcher reported that the correlation between these two tests was $r=.90$. What type of reliability is represented in this example?

- a. Test-retest
- b. Internal consistency
- c. Alternate forms
- d. Split-half
- e. Inter-rater

Correct answer: c. Alternate forms

Question 13-15 refer to the information below.

A researcher was interested in whether or not jazz vocals and opera influence men's and women's emotional states. She hypothesized that these types of music influence men and women differently. In a study investigating this hypothesis, 40 men and 40 women heard a jazz piece and 40 men and 40 women heard an operatic piece. The jazz piece was sung by a man, and the operatic piece was sung by a woman. Afterward, participants rated themselves on an inventory measuring emotional state. Higher scores on the inventory indicate positive mood. Results of this study are represented in the graph below.



13. Which of the following describes the pattern of finding displayed in the graph?

- Men who heard the jazz piece and women who heard the operatic piece scored higher on the mood inventory than those in the other two groups.
- People who heard the operatic piece scored higher on the mood inventory than those who heard the jazz piece.
- People who heard the jazz piece scored higher on the mood inventory than those who heard the operatic piece.
- Men scored higher than women on the mood inventory regardless of the type of music they heard.
- Women scored higher than men on the mood inventory regardless of the type of music they heard.

Correct answer: a. Men who heard the jazz piece and women who heard the operatic piece scored higher on the mood inventory than those in the other two groups.

14. The researcher concludes from her study that jazz music positively changes men's moods and operatic music positively changes women's moods which of the following invalidates that. Conclusion?

- The participants were college students who were not music majors.
- Only one scale was used to measure mood.
- Men and women were randomly assigned to groups.
- Previous studies have shown that men are less emotional than women.
- Men's and women's moods were not measured before exposure to the two types of music.

Correct answer: c. Men and women were randomly assigned to groups.

15. Which of the following is the most serious problem with the methodology of this research?

- Men and women did not listen to both types of music
- The singers were not the same gender.

- c. The sample size was too small to draw a valid conclusion.
- d. The participants were not musicians.
- e. Only one type of music should have been used.

Correct answer:

16. The preference for a loosely knit social frame-work in which individuals are responsible only for the care of their children and themselves is known as

- a. Collectivism
- b. Individualism
- c. Ethnocentrism
- d. Interactionism

Correct answer: b. Individualism

17. Over many trials a puff of air aimed at JoAnne's eyes is paired with a loud noise and subtle smell. Afterward, it is very likely that JoAnne's conditioned eye blink will be under the control of the loud noise and not the subtle smell. This phenomenon is an example of

- a. Overshadowing
- b. Conditioned suppression
- c. Generalization
- d. Counterconditioning
- e. Reinstatement

Correct answer: a. Overshadowing

18. The idea that people cope with stress by moving toward people, away from people, or against people is most consistent with the views of

- a. Aaron beck
- b. Carl rogers
- c. Karen Horney
- d. Erik Erikson
- e. Erich Fromm

Correct answer: c. Karen Horney

19. Which of the following is the best example of the categorical perception of human speech?

- a. Listeners are able to categorize speech samples in terms of the gender of the speaker.
- b. Listeners are able to categorize a stream of words into a series of distinct words, because they can identify the brief pauses that appear between words.
- c. When a sound is presented that is intermediate between the phonemes /b/ and /p/, listeners report that they heard either a distinct /b/ or a distinct /p/.
- d. During speech perception, listeners automatically place phonemes into one of two categories, vowels or consonants.
- e. After hearing a sentence, people process each word and make decisions about the word's function within that sentence.

Correct answer: c. When a sound is presented that is intermediate between the phonemes /b/ and /p/, listeners report that they heard either a distinct /b/ or a distinct /p/.

20. Alexander Thomas and stella chess described three categories of infants: easy, difficult, and slow to warm up. These are categories of

- a. Play
- b. Emotions
- c. Toilet training
- d. Temperament
- e. Smiles

Correct answer: d. Temperament

21. Which of the following types of cognitive abilities is LEAST likely to show a decline in late life?

- a. Working memory
- b. Processing speed
- c. Fluid intelligence
- d. Semantic memory
- e. Episodic memory

Correct answer: d. Semantic memory

22. Charles Scott Sherrington proposed that rapid stimulation of a specific synapse is likely to produce a cumulative effect in the postsynaptic cell because of

- a. Spatial summation
- b. Temporal summation
- c. Saltatory conduction
- d. Neuromodulation
- e. Spreading depression

Correct answer: b. Temporal summation

23. Which of the following is an atypical development pattern characterized by stereotyped motor responses and poor communication skills?

- a. Tardive dyskinesia
- b. Autism spectrum disorder
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Williams syndrome
- e. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

Correct answer: b. Autism spectrum disorder

24. The sharing of information about oneself is referred to as

- a. Social exchange
- b. Experience sampling
- c. Communal sharing
- d. Self-disclosure
- e. Authority ranking

Correct answer: d. Self-disclosure

25. Research on children's social behavior shows that relative to young adolescent boys, young adolescent girls exhibit more of which type of aggression?

- a. Hostile
- b. Instrumental
- c. Physical
- d. Relational
- e. Displaced

Correct answer: d. Relational

26. "I runned to the car" is an example of

- a. Telegraphic speech
- b. Fast mapping
- c. Overregularization
- d. Overextension
- e. Holophrasing

Correct answer: c. Overregularization

27. The visual pathway that tells us what we are looking at is called the

- a. Corticospinal tract
- b. Solitary tract
- c. Spinothalamic tract
- d. Dorsal stream
- e. Ventral stream

Correct answer: e. Ventral stream

28. Which theorist revised Sigmund Freud's stages of development, replacing Freud's psychosexual stages with psychosocial stages?

- a. Karen Horney
- b. Erik Erikson
- c. Alfred Adler
- d. Viktor Frankl
- e. Abraham Maslow

Correct answer: b. Erik Erikson

29. Using a pendulum apparatus, a participant attempts to derive the physical laws that determine the rate at which a pendulum swings. The participant's approach to solving this problem is to hold a relevant factor (X) constant and to vary a second relevant factor (Y), and then to reverse this procedure by holding Y constant and varying X. According to Jean Piaget, the participant's level of cognitive functioning is most likely

- a. Preoperational

- b. Concrete operational
- c. Formal operational
- d. Sensorimotor
- e. Conventional

Correct answer: c. Formal operational

30. A child has just developed the ability to lie with intention of deceiving another person. This new ability is probably based most directly on change in the child's

- a. Knowledge about mental representations
- b. Skill In making transitive inferences
- c. Formal operational thinkings
- d. Social referencing

Correct answer: a. Knowledge about mental representations

31. The standard deviation of a sample of test scores is a measure of the

- a. Central tendency of scores
- b. Variability of individual scores
- c. Concurrent validity of the test
- d. Line of best fit
- e. Normality of the distribution

Correct answer: b. Variability of individual scores

32. Rapid eye movements are most closely associated with which of the following?

- a. Alpha waves
- b. Delta waves
- c. Dreaming
- d. Apnea
- e. Stage II sleep

Correct answer: c. Dreaming

33. An investigator interested in the development of children's attitudes toward the police assessed and compared the attitudes of 25 eight years old's, 240 twelve-year old's, and 245 sixteen-year-old. She matched he three groups with regard to gender and socioeconomic background. The investigator's research design is best characterized as which of the following?

- a. A case study
- b. A controlled experiment
- c. Sequential
- d. Cross-sectional
- e. Longitudinal

Correct answer: d. Cross-sectional

34. If a psychological disorder has a genetic basis, one would expect to find the highest concordance rate for the illness between which of the following?

- a. Mother and child
- b. Father and child
- c. Identical twins
- d. Fraternal twins
- e. Nontwin siblings

Correct answer: c. Identical twins

35. According to Sigmund Freud, a child who grabs food from another child because of hunger is driven by

- a. The id
- b. The ego
- c. Environmental reinforcers
- d. The superego
- e. Cognitive schemas

Correct answer: a. The id

36. All of the following statements about psychodynamic theorists are correct EXCEPT:

- a. Karen Horney stressed the importance of social relationships between children and their parents.
- b. Alfred Adler claimed that childhood feelings of inferiority lead to striving for superiority.
- c. Carl Jung identified two components of the unconscious: the preconscious and the formal unconscious.
- d. Erik Erikson described conflicts at different stages of development.
- e. Sigmund Freud stressed the interaction of the id, the ego, and the superego.

Correct answer: c. Carl Jung identified two components of the unconscious: the preconscious and the formal unconscious.

37. Juanita's classmate Enjoy being with her because she is always sociable, easygoing, and lively. On Eysenck's basic personality dimensions, she would be classified as

- a. Unstable introverted
- b. Extroverted stable
- c. Passive-aggressive
- d. Intrinsically motivated
- e. Cyclothymic dysthymic

Correct answer: b. Extroverted stable

38. Annette is looking for a psychotherapist whose clinical work is rooted in object relations theory. The best match for Annette would be a therapist who emphasizes

- a. The use of medication
- b. The here and now
- c. Cognitive distortions
- d. Early life relationships
- e. Counterconditioning

Correct answer: d. Early life relationships

39. A client sleeps sixteen hours a day. According to the diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, fifth edition (DSM-5), the client most likely has which of the following sleep disorders?

- a. Circadian rhythm sleep-wake
- b. Insomnia
- c. Hypersomnolence
- d. Sleep arousal
- e. Nightmare

Correct answer: c. Hypersomnolence

40. Kyle mixes his blue paint with Jamie's yellow paint. The resulting green color occurs because

- a. Equal stimulation of the blue receptor and the yellow receptors in the eyes produces the sensation of green
- b. Blue wavelengths and yellow wavelengths add together to make green wavelengths
- c. The blue and the yellow absorb all the other wavelengths excepts green
- d. Paints involve additive rather than subtractive mixing
- e. Blue wavelengths and yellow wavelengths subtract red wavelengths equally to make green

Correct answer: c. The blue and the yellow absorb all the other wavelengths excepts green

Questions 41-43 refer to the following passage.

Depression is more common among people with insomnia than among those with satisfactory sleep. To determine the reason for this relationship, investigators identified 40 people suffering from both depression and insomnia. For each of these 40, they paired two other people of the same gender and age who were neither depressed nor suffering from any sleep disorder. One of these was designated the "normal-sleep control" and the other was designated the "yoked control." All participants slept in a laboratory for one week. The normal-sleep control person slept without restrictions. During the same the yoked control was permitted to sleep when the depressed-insomniac person slept, but was required to awaken, whenever the depressed-insomniac person awakened.

A valid questionnaire for measuring depression was administered at the end of the one-week study. Assume that higher scores on the questionnaire reflect greater depressive symptomatology.

41. What pattern of results on the depression questionnaire would justify the conclusion that sleeplessness leads to depression?

- a. Normal sleep control < yoked control = depressed
- b. Normal sleep control = yoked control = depressed
- c. Normal sleep control = yoked control < depressed
- d. Yoked control < normal sleep control < depressed
- e. Yoked control < normal sleep control = depressed

Correct answer: a. Normal sleep control < yoked control = depressed

42. What pattern of results on the depression questionnaire would one expect if depression were to arise for reasons other than sleeplessness?

- a. Normal sleep control < yoked control = depressed
- b. Normal sleep control = yoked control = depressed
- c. Normal sleep control = yoked control < depressed
- d. Yoked control < normal sleep control < depressed
- e. Yoked control < normal sleep control = depressed

Correct answer: c. Normal sleep control = yoked control < depressed

43. Supposed that the results were consistent with the hypothesis that sleeplessness does not lead to depression. Of the following, which would be the most serious criticism of the study and its conclusion?

- a. Although the questionnaire to measure depression was known to be valid it may not have been reliable.
- b. The study failed to examine other factors that might also contribute to depression.
- c. The yoked-control group was unnecessary.
- d. One week of sleep deprivation may have been inadequate to produce depression.
- e. The normal sleep-control group was unnecessary.

Correct answer: d. One week of sleep deprivation may have been inadequate to produce depression.

44. Which of the following predictions is reasonable based on Baddeley and Hitch's theory of working memory?

- a. If two tasks using the same component are done concurrently, performance will be improved on one or both.
- b. If two tasks using the same component are done concurrently, performance will be impaired on one or both.
- c. If two tasks that do not use the same component are done concurrently, performance will be improved on one or both.
- d. If two tasks that do not use the same component are done concurrently, performance will be impaired on one or both.
- e. If two tasks are done concurrently, whether or not they use the same component, performance will be unchanged.

Correct answer: b. If two tasks using the same component are done concurrently, performance will be impaired on one or both.

45. Which of the following was the first to systematically and empirically study memory by developing an innovative approach based on consonant-vowel-consonant combinations?

- a. Hermann Ebbinghaus
- b. James Mill
- c. John B. Watson
- d. Max Wertheimer
- e. Christian von Ehrenfels

Correct answer: a. Hermann Ebbinghaus

46. Marc recently moved to an area that experienced a large number of tornadoes, which frightened him greatly. Every time a storm containing high winds emerged, the lights in his home flickered. When the lights in this home flickered on a clear day, he became quite fearful and searched for a safe place to hide. What is the conditioned stimulus in this scenario?

- a. High winds
- b. Lights flickering
- c. Hiding place
- d. Storms
- e. Fear

Correct answer: b. Lights flickering

47. Which of the following learning theorists first demonstrated that a neutral stimulus could acquire the ability to evoke a response originally attributed to another stimulus?

- a. Michael Domjan
- b. Ivan Pavlov
- c. Albert Bandura
- d. B.F. Skinner
- e. E.L. Thorndike

Correct answer: b. Ivan Pavlov

48. Which memory store is believed to have the largest capacity?

- a. The sensory store
- b. The short-term store
- c. The long-term store
- d. The phenomenological store
- e. The visuospatial sketch pad

Correct answer: c. The long-term store

49. The use of polite words such as "please" and "thank you" in everyday speech is called

- a. Morphology
- b. Syntax
- c. Semantics
- d. Pragmatics
- e. Phonetics

Correct answer: d. Pragmatics

50. Which of the following would best explain why monozygotic twins, raised together, nevertheless develop different personalities?

- a. Shared genetic material
- b. Non-shared genetic material
- c. Shared environments
- d. Non-shared environments

- e. Shared histories

Correct answer: d. Non-shared environments

51. Which of the following visual experiences most attracts a newborn's gaze?

- a. The color beige
- b. The color black
- c. The color white
- d. A black-and-white pattern
- e. A beige-and-white pattern

Correct answer: d. A black-and-white pattern

52. Edmundo got into an argument with the grocery clerk. When he returned to his car after shopping, he discovered that he received a parking ticket. Edmundo furiously crumpled up the ticket and threw it on the ground. When his friend Terri told him to calm down. He screamed at her to mind her own business. Which of the following theories best accounts for Edmundo's behavior?

- a. Excitation transfer
- b. Social identity
- c. Correspondent inference
- d. Distraction-conflict
- e. Normative focus

Correct answer: a. Excitation transfer

53. Cleotha finds out that her roommate leontyne is a better pool player than she is. However, Cleotha reminds herself that she can play poker better than leontyne. Cleotha is engaging in which of the following?

- a. Self-verification
- b. Self-efficacy
- c. Self-affirmation
- d. Self-monitoring
- e. Self-awareness

Correct answer: c. Self-affirmation

54. According to the theory of cognitive development proposed by Lev Vygotsky, children learn best by working

- a. Independently
- b. With adults and advanced peers
- c. With less advanced peers
- d. With visually simple objects
- e. With visually complex objects

Correct answer: b. With adults and advanced peers

55. According to Jean Piaget, young infants are in which stage of development?

- a. Proximal

- b. Psychosocial
- c. Attachment
- d. Sensorimotor
- e. Preoperational

Correct answer: d. Sensorimotor

56. Which of the following predictions is the best example of context-dependent memory?

- a. Concrete words are easier to recall than abstract words.
- b. Auditory encoding is superior to visual encoding.
- c. Information is better recalled when learning and testing occur in the same room.
- d. Information is better recalled when it is deeply encoded
- e. In a list of words, those in bold are easier to recall.

Correct answer: c. Information is better recalled when learning and testing occur in the same room.

57. Fred was keenly interested in a new science fiction film and therefore was surprised when he arrived at the theater on opening night and found only a few people there. Fred's mistaken judgement of the popularity of the film illustrates

- a. The self-serving bias
- b. Self-handicapping
- c. Pluralistic ignorance
- d. The actor-observe effect
- e. The false consensus effect

Correct answer: d. The actor-observe effect

58. According to the evolutionary principle of kin selection, people are more likely to help someone who

- a. Is physically attractive
- b. Shares their genes
- c. Will return the favor
- d. Is a potential mate
- e. Is of higher status

Correct answer: b. Shares their genes

59. Manic episodes are a defining feature of which of the following disorders?

- a. Major depressive
- b. Autism spectrum
- c. Posttraumatic stress
- d. Bipolar
- e. Schizophrenia spectrum

Correct answer: d. Bipolar

60. Newlyweds Layla and Keith both have normal color vision, but Layla carries a recessive gene for color deficiency. Which of the following best describes the probabilities of color deficiency in their children?

- a. Half of their daughters will be color-deficient but none of their sons will.
- b. Half of their sons will be color-deficient, but none of their daughters will.
- c. All of their sons and half of their daughters will be color-deficient
- d. All of their daughters and half of their sons will be color-deficient.
- e. None of their children will be color-deficient.

Correct answer: b. Half of their sons will be color-deficient, but none of their daughters will.

61. An individual suffering from damage to Wernicke's area would most likely exhibit which of the following behaviors?

- a. Impaired comprehension of language
- b. An inability to determine what is socially acceptable behavior
- c. An explosive temper with even slight provocation
- d. An inability to form new memories
- e. An uncontrollable tremor of the hands

Correct answer: a. Impaired comprehension of language

62. Young children form rudimentary sentences that resemble telegrams even though they have never heard anyone make such utterances before. This is evidence of

- a. Reinforcement theory
- b. A universal grammar
- c. Pragmatics
- d. Semantics
- e. Morphology

Correct answer: b. A universal grammar

63. A fixed action pattern is defined as a response to a

- a. Secondary reinforcer
- b. Generalization gradient
- c. Conditioned stimulus
- d. Drop in reticular activity
- e. Sign stimulus

Correct answer: e. Sign stimulus

64. Based on research by Mary Ainsworth, which of the following best describes how an infant who has formed a secure maternal attachment would be expected to respond to the mother's leaving and/or returning?

- a. Upon the mother's return the infant will be pleased to see her and will go to her to be held.
- b. Upon the mother's return, the infant will cry and will cling to her.
- c. Upon the mother's return, the infant will actively avoid her.

- d. The infant will not be upset by the mother's leaving and will not go to the mother upon her return.
- e. The infant will cry and cling to the mother as she leaves and will continue to cry throughout the mother's absence.

Correct answer: a. Upon the mother's return the infant will be pleased to see her and will go to her to be held.

65. Damaging the suprachiasmatic nucleus of the hypothalamus in rats will

- a. Impair the ability to acquire spatial information
- b. Reduce the threshold for pain resulting from injury to the limbs
- c. Promote the development of maternal behavior in males
- d. Interface with the biological clock that is synchronized with light
- e. Decrease aggressive behavior directed at rats of the same sex

Correct answer: d. Interface with the biological clock that is synchronized with light

66. Which of the following increases the power of a statistical test?

- a. Changing alpha from .05 to .01
- b. Changing alpha from .10 to .01
- c. Changing from a two-tailed to a one-tailed test
- d. Using a smaller critical area in the distribution of sample means
- e. Decreasing the sample size from $N = 100$ to $N = 75$

Correct answer: c. Changing from a two-tailed to a one-tailed test

67. Aunt Sybil paid her first visit to her niece Angela when the baby was 3 months old. Aunt Sybil enjoyed holding and playing with the baby. Aunt Sybil visited again when Angela was 9 months old. She was dismayed when the little girl took one look at her and burst into tears. Angela was exhibiting a normal emotional reaction called

- a. Separation anxiety
- b. Avoidant attachment
- c. Ambivalent attachment
- d. Emotional regulation
- e. Stranger anxiety

Correct answer: e. Stranger anxiety

68. Which of the following therapeutic techniques can be explained by classical conditioning principles?

- a. Modeling and implosion
- b. Modeling and systematic desensitization
- c. Modeling and token economies
- d. Systematic desensitization and flooding
- e. Systematic desensitization and token economies

Correct answer: d. Systematic desensitization and flooding

69. Joe's therapist frequently exhibits genuineness and empathy toward Joe. These elements are defining features of which of the following therapeutic approaches?

- a. Existential
- b. Psychoanalytic
- c. Behavioral
- d. Cognitive
- e. Client-centered

Correct answer: e. Client-centered

70. According to evolutionary psychologists, which of the following is the primary reason that men tend to prefer as mates younger and more attractive women?

- a. These characteristics signal good health and ability to bear children.
- b. Modern societies all evolved from a single ancient culture in which the importance of these characteristics was noted.
- c. The belief that younger and attractive women tend to be especially attentive mothers is characteristic of many cultures.
- d. Young, attractive women arouse parental or caretaking impulses.
- e. Men's preferences have been heavily shaped by images in the mass media.

Correct answer: a. These characteristics signal good health and ability to bear children.

71. Georgia sees a sign in the bathroom stall that says, "Do not write on the walls under any circumstances!" Georgia takes out her pen and begins to write all over the walls. According to social psychologists, Georgia is experiencing

- a. Selective avoidance
- b. Trivialization
- c. Reactance
- d. Symbolic self-awareness
- e. Jeer pressure

Correct answer: c. Reactance

72. Eric is frustrated with one of his coworkers who displays no regard for the rights of others, no remorse when he abuses others, and a repeated pattern of stealing equipment and petty cash. It is most likely that this coworker has which of the following personality disorders?

- a. Antisocial
- b. Paranoid
- c. Narcissistic
- d. Histrionic
- e. Borderline

Correct answer: a. Antisocial

73. The tendency to attribute your successes to dispositional factors and your failures to situational factors is called the

- a. Autokinetic effect
- b. Hostile attribution bias

- c. Self-serving bias
- d. Self-fulfilling prophecy
- e. Fundamental attribution error

Correct answer: c. Self-serving bias

74. Free will plays the greatest role in which of the following?

- a. Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory
- b. B.F. skinner's behaviorism
- c. Carl rogers' humanistic psychology
- d. Hans Eysenck's trait model
- e. William Sheldon's theory of somatotypes and temperament

Correct answer: c. Carl rogers' humanistic psychology



75. The figure above illustrates

- a. A boundary extension
- b. A geon
- c. An illusory contour
- d. A mach band
- e. A texture gradient

Correct answer: c. An illusory contour

76. When studying moral development, Lawrence Kohlberg used moral dilemmas such as the Heinz dilemma, in which a husband must decide whether to steal a drug to prolong his wife's life because they cannot afford the drug. A child who is in the conventional level of Kohlberg's theory will use which reasoning when faced with the Heinz dilemma?

- a. It is against the law to steal, so the husband should not steal the drug.
- b. It is up to the husband to decide what he wants to do. If it is worth risking his life, he will steal the drug.
- c. The husband should not steal the drug because then he will have to go jail.
- d. The husband should steal the drug because the value of human life outweighs the economic cost of the drug.
- e. The husband should steal the drug to avoid feeling bad.

Correct answer: a. It is against the law to steal, so the husband should not steal the drug.

77. What term is best used to describe the smallest meaningful unit of a language?

- a. Phone
- b. Phoneme
- c. Morpheme
- d. Syntax
- e. Semantic

Correct answer: c. Morpheme

78. According to Johnston and Heinz's multimode theory of attention, why is it dangerous to drive an automobile while talking on a cell phone?

- a. Driving is an automatic task, but talking requires attentional resources.
- b. Talking on the phone results in the filtering of all other stimuli, including those relevant to driving.
- c. People can both talk and drive effectively, but they will not be able to remember anything about either the phone
- d. Both talking and driving require attentional resources, and adequate attentional resources may not be allocated to driving.
- e. Talking is an automatic task, but attentional resources need to be allocated to driving.

Correct answer: d. Both talking and driving require attentional resources, and adequate attentional resources may not be allocated to driving.

79. The transformation of energy into electrical impulses is

- a. Neural processing
- b. Transduction
- c. Sensation
- d. A difference threshold
- e. An energy current

Correct answer: b. Transduction

80. As a color blindness test, Hector and his friends are asked to judge whether or not a red jelly bean is similar to the blue and green jelly beans in a jar. Hector's friends all state that the red jelly bean is similar to the blue and green ones. Hector knows this is not true, but he gives the same answer. Hector's behavior here is an example of which of the following concepts?

- a. Private conformity
- b. Private self-consciousness
- c. Public conformity
- d. Public self-consciousness
- e. Public goods dilemma

Correct answer: c. Public conformity

81. The action potential is triggered at which of the following parts of a neuron?

- a. Dendrite
- b. Soma
- c. Terminal button
- d. Axon hillock

- e. Spine

Correct answer: d. Axon hillock

82. What function is served by the whiten myelin sheath that may cover an axon?

- a. It protects the axon from overheating.
- b. It protects the axon from microorganisms.
- c. It increases the speed of the electrical impulses.
- d. It provides the axon with nutrients.
- e. It prohibits the axon from carrying impulses.

Correct answer: c. It increases the speed of the electrical impulses.

83. Which of the following is the name given to the process of differentiating oneself from others by emphasizing one's uniqueness?

- a. Personality
- b. Impression formation
- c. Deindividuation
- d. Social categorization

Correct answer: d. Social categorization

84. Gonadal hormones can act early in life to irreversibly determine a rat's mate selection through effects referred to as

- a. Activational
- b. Distributional
- c. Initiating
- d. Organizational
- e. Triggering

Correct answer: d. Organizational

85. Which of the following theories places the greatest emphasis on the effects of early childhood experiences on personality?

- a. Psychodynamic
- b. Humanistic
- c. Trait
- d. Social cognitive
- e. Behavioral

Correct answer: a. Psychodynamic

86. A neuron that receives excitation from other neurons and conducts impulses from its soma in the spinal cord to muscle or gland cells is called a

- a. Sensory neuron
- b. Motor neuron
- c. Neuroglia
- d. Oligodendrocyte

- e. Schwann cell

Correct answer: b. Motor neuron

87. The inability to recognize a once-familiar face, while still being able to accurately describe elements of the face, is a characteristic symptom of

- a. Amnesia
- b. Blindsight
- c. Prosopagnosia
- d. Sensory neglect
- e. Transcortical aphasia

Correct answer: c. Prosopagnosia

88. When latoya was younger, she decided which ice cream cone was bigger by always picking the taller one. Now that she's eight years old, she makes more-accurate choices by considering the width and depth of the cone as well as its height latoya has learned to

- a. Assimilate
- b. Use seriation
- c. Show formal operations
- d. Display class inclusion
- e. Decenter

Correct answer: e. Decenter

89. Of the following, which is the most plausible source of deficits such as inability to recognize faces, tendency to ignore the left half of the body and difficulty perceiving visual motion?

- a. Different kinds of dietary deficiencies
- b. Inadequate development through different Piagetian stages
- c. Fixation at different Freudian stages
- d. Deficits of different neurotransmitters

Correct answer: d. Deficits of different neurotransmitters

90. Ability derived directly from previous experience is known as

- a. Crystallized intelligence
- b. Fluids intelligence
- c. Formal operations
- d. Concrete operations
- e. Prospective memory

Correct answer: a. Crystallized intelligence

91. Cohort born in different decades have been found to differ in their personality characteristics during adolescence. Such findings most directly suggest that personality development.

- a. Follows a different course for males and for females during late childhood

- b. Is influenced primarily by hormonal factors
- c. Is based on experience during a critical period in early childhood
- d. Is influenced by the historical context in which it occurs
- e. Is influenced more by peers than by parents during adolescence

Correct answer: d. Is influenced by the historical context in which it occurs

92. "of several responses made to the same situation, those which are accompanied or closely followed by satisfaction to the animal will, other things being equal, be more firmly connected with the situation.....; those which are accompanied or closely followed by discomfort to the animal will, other things being equal, have their connections with that situation weakened."

The statement above was written by

- a. Albert bandura
- b. Edwin Guthrie
- c. Ivan Pavlov
- d. B.F skinner
- e. Edward Thorndike

Correct answer: e. Edward Thorndike

Questions 93-97 refer to the passage below.

When Dr. Elkin interviewed Michael, she found that his behavior was very stranger and his thinking seemed paranoid and bizarre. Michael seemed to be having a conversation with his mother, who he insisted was sitting in the room with him, although she had died two years earlier. When Michael spoke to Dr. Elkin. He told her that the cashiers at the local grocery store were intentionally contaminating the cereals and bottled water he customarily purchased. On one occasion her harmed a cashier as she picked up the telephone to do a price check. In explaining his action. Michael insisted that he heard his mother's voice over the loudspeaker telling him to hurt the cashier.

93. Which of the following best represent Michael's mental disorder according to the diathesis-stress model?

Diathesis	Stress
a. Genetic history of schizophrenia	Death of his mother
b. Death of his mother	Genetic history of schizophrenia
c. Genetic history of schizophrenia	Paranoid beliefs
d. Death of his mother	Paranoid beliefs
e. Dropping out of college	Death of his mother

Correct answer: a. Genetic history of schizophrenia Death of his mother

94. Michael's false belief than the cashiers were plotting against him is an example of

- a. A hallucination
- b. A delusion
- c. A cognitive distortion
- d. An attribution error
- e. A dysfunctional attitude

Correct answer: b. A delusion

95. Michael reported that he harmed the cashier in response to an instruction from his dead mother. This phenomenon is called

- a. A delusion of reference
- b. A somatic delusion
- c. A gustatory hallucination
- d. A command hallucination
- e. Magical thinking

Correct answer: d. A command hallucination

96. Which section of a report would most likely include a description of Michael's life experiences that are relevant to his mental disorder?

- a. Diagnosis
- b. Mental status
- c. General assessment of functioning
- d. Treatment plan
- e. Psychosocial history

Correct answer: e. Psychosocial history

97. In the case of Michael, which of the following statements is true regarding the positive and negative symptoms of schizophrenia?

- a. Hearing voices is positive symptom.
- b. The fact that Michael's grandfather had schizophrenia is a positive symptom.
- c. The perception of his mother instructing him to harm the cashier is negative symptom.
- d. Michael's vehement refusal to take medication is a negative symptom.
- e. Michael's unhealthy diet is a negative symptom.

Correct answer: a. Hearing voices is positive symptom.

98. Which of the following approaches to assessment of intelligence is most consistent with the theories of both Howard Gardner and Robert Sternberg?

- a. Using biological indexes of intelligence instead of the Stanford-binet IQ test
- b. Narrowing the definition of intelligence to include fewer key skill areas
- c. Increasing the reliability of IQ tests
- d. Increasing the emphasis on measuring g rather than specific abilities
- e. Increasing the emphasis on measuring specific abilities rather than g

Correct answer: e. Increasing the emphasis on measuring specific abilities rather than g

99. Personality disorder are characterized by which specific symptoms?

- a. Permanent severe deficits of cognitive functioning
- b. Loss of contact with reality
- c. Long-term maladaptive traits and behavior patterns
- d. Unexplained physical symptoms
- e. Extreme alternations in mood

Correct answer: c. Long-term maladaptive traits and behavior patterns

100. Which of the following are two competing theories of color vision that describe events that take place at different levels of the nervous system?

- a. Frequency versus place
- b. Trichromatic versus opponent-process
- c. Specificity versus pattern
- d. Trichromatic versus specificity

Correct answer: b. Trichromatic versus opponent-process

101. Smokers were randomly assigned to one of two groups. Those in the experimental group were told that they would be listening to tapes with subliminal messages urging them to quit smoking. Those in the control group did not listen to the tapes, nor were they told about them. A week after listening to the tapes, members of the experimental group had decreased their smoking significantly more than members of the control group. The investigator concluded that listening to the subliminal messages reduces smoking. Which of the following, if true, casts the greatest doubt on the investigator's conclusion?

- a. During the week, some participants in the control group read articles on the hazards of smoking.
- b. During the week, only a few of the experimental participants reduced their smoking appreciably.
- c. Participants in the experimental group were influenced by their expectations of the tapes' effects.
- d. The two groups had similar initial (baseline) smoking rates.
- e. The two groups were both quite large, but unequal in size.

Correct answer: c. Participants in the experimental group were influenced by their expectations of the tapes' effects.

Questions 102-103 refer to the following information.

A researcher conducted a study to determine the effects of gender and status on the perceived credibility of an eyewitness testifying in a trial. Participants watched one of four video recordings depicting the eyewitness and rated the credibility of the eyewitness.

102. What type of design was used in this study?

- a. Between-subjects
- b. Within-subjects
- c. Between-and within-subjects
- d. Multivariate correlational
- e. Longitudinal

Correct answer: a. Between-subjects

103. In order to determine whether gender, as a specific variable, had an effect on perceived credibility of the eyewitness, which of the following must be significant?

- a. The main effect of gender
- b. A post hoc analysis of gender
- c. The main effect of status
- d. A post hoc analysis of status
- e. The interaction between gender and status

Correct answer: a. The main effect of gender

104. Correlation of IQ scores are highest for which of the following pairs?

- a. Mother and child, when the child is reared by both birth parents
- b. Father and child, when the child is reared by both birth parents
- c. Siblings reared together in a birth family
- d. Monozygotic twins reared apart in adoptive families
- e. Dizygotic twins reared together in a birth family

Correct answer: d. Monozygotic twins reared apart in adoptive families

105. Melody exclaims, "I got a C- on the statistics exam and I was miserable until I thought how terrible it must be for those who got F's." Melody's attitude is an example of which of the following?

- a. Social facilitation
- b. Social comparison
- c. Social anxiety
- d. Social validation

Correct answer: b. Social comparison

106. Damage to which area of the brain leads to a decrease in physically aggressive behavior and social rank?

- a. Lateral hypothalamus
- b. Hippocampus
- c. Amygdala
- d. Basal ganglia
- e. Medial geniculate

Correct answer: c. Amygdala

107. Consider the following version of an interference task.

As fast as possible, say how many items are in each row for set 1 and for set 2.

Set 1	Set 2
SSS	222
#	5
**	44
&&&&	3333

If participants can say how many items are in set 1 faster than they can say how many are in set 2, the result is most consistent with

- Task-general resources
- The pop-out effect
- Context-dependent memory
- The Stroop effect
- Task-specific resources

Correct answer: d. The Stroop effect

108. Researchers using a variety of methods, peoples, and cultures have concluded that five major personality traits exist. The traits are

- Sociability, suspiciousness, practicality dependency, and shyness
- Enthusiasm, calmness, adventure, docility, and hypochondria
- Extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience
- Obedience, self-control, astuteness, tension, and self-criticism
- Emotional stability, apprehension, social awareness, independence, and avoidance

Correct answer: c. Extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness to experience

109. Mel is doing very well academically in college, but feels academically incompetent. His therapist has instructed him to explain in writing how his hard work and personal abilities contributed to each of the good grades he received during the previous semester. This activity is characteristic of which of the following therapeutic approaches?

- Psychoanalytic
- Cognitive
- Biomedical
- Behavioral
- Gestalt

Correct answer: b. Cognitive

110. The Flynn effect is the phenomenon of

- The gradual increase in IQ scores over the last century
- Higher IQ scores among children who were breast-fed
- Higher IQ scores among people with higher levels of education

- d. A stronger correlation between the IQ scores of monozygotic twins than between those of dizygotic twins
- e. A stronger correlation between the IQ scores of siblings reared together than between those of siblings reared apart

Correct answer: a. The gradual increase in IQ scores over the last century

111. In which of the following cognitive tasks do the performance of older adults show the greatest difference compared to the scores of young adults?

- a. Divided attention task
- b. Recognition memory of narrative
- c. Recognition memory of word list
- d. Semantic memory test
- e. Implicit memory test

Correct answer: a. Divided attention task

112. Sertraline (Zoloft) and fluoxetine (Prozac) are designed to treat depression by

- a. Altering genetic factors
- b. Increasing production of norepinephrine
- c. Increasing metabolism of epinephrine
- d. Decreasing levels of dopamine in the synapse
- e. Decreasing reuptake of serotonin

Correct answer: e. Decreasing reuptake of serotonin

113. According to current conceptions, working memory is characterized by

- a. Stress on episodic rather than semantic memory
- b. Its unitary nature
- c. Maintenance of information in current use
- d. Greater importance for procedural than for declarative memory
- e. Required use of mnemonics

Correct answer: c. Maintenance of information in current use

114. Before taking an exam, Sinead imagines that she will get the worst grade in the class, even though she usually performs very well. Imagining the worst seems to help her deal with the anxiety associated with the exam. What term best describes Sinead's strategy?

- a. Intrinsic motivation
- b. Defensive pessimism
- c. Self-handicapping
- d. Self-monitoring
- e. Self-regulation

Correct answer: b. Defensive pessimism

115. A patient is administered the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-RF (MMPI-2-RF) by an experienced clinician. The clinician concludes that the patient

has schizophrenia. The clinician's diagnosis best supports which of the following additional conclusions?

- a. The patient's pattern of responses to the MMPI-2-RF resembles that of people who are known to have schizophrenia.
- b. A brief interview with the patient would reveal that the patient harbors delusions of grandeur.
- c. The clinician's interpretation of the MMPI-2-RF findings is based on knowledge of projective testing.
- d. The patient received a low score on the lie scale of the MMPI-2-RF.
- e. The patient received a high score on the lie scale of the MMPI-2-RF

Correct answer: a. The patient's pattern of responses to the MMPI-2-RF resembles that of people who are known to have schizophrenia.

116. Some students were informed by their teacher that they had scored high on their aptitude tests and had strong potential for academic achievement. Consequently, those students started participating more in class and studying longer hours to achieve high grades. This is an example of what social construct?

- a. Fundamental attribution error
- b. Elaboration likelihood model
- c. Cognitive dissonance
- d. Norm crystallization
- e. Self-fulfilling prophecy

Correct answer: e. Self-fulfilling prophecy

117. Between eight and ten months of age, babies will watch a parent's face in a new situation before responding to the situation themselves. This monitoring of adults' emotional reactions is called

- a. Temperament
- b. Behavioral inhibition
- c. Social referencing
- d. Synchrony
- e. Emotional display

Correct answer: c. Social referencing

118. Which of the following techniques of studying the brain involves the use of x-rays?

- a. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
- b. Computed tomography (CT)
- c. Electroencephalography (EEG)
- d. Immunohistochemistry
- e. Microiontophoresis

Correct answer: b. Computed tomography (CT)

119. Damage to the lateral hypothalamus of rats is known to produce deficits in regulation of

- a. Respiration
- b. Pupillary reflexes
- c. Sleep
- d. Eating and drinking
- e. Oxytocin levels

Correct answer: d. Eating and drinking

120. According to a current model, learned helplessness in human is determined by causal explanations of prior uncontrollable events. These causal explanations are referred to as

- a. Aggregation
- b. Attributions
- c. Circular reasoning
- d. Personal constructs
- e. Valuations

Correct answer: b. Attributions

121. Amyloid plaques and neurofibrillary tangles are most often characteristic of

- a. Substance-included persisting amnesic disorder
- b. Alzheimer's disease
- c. Parkinson's disease
- d. Bipolar disorder
- e. Schizophrenia

Correct answer: b. Alzheimer's disease

122. Participants in an experiment are asked to look at a display and to find the one straight line among a number of circles. The participants are able to find the line just as quickly among twenty circles as they are among five circles. These results suggest that finding the straight line depends on

- a. A preattentive process
- b. Serial processing
- c. Shape constancy
- d. Size constancy
- e. Habituation

Correct answer: a. A preattentive process

123. When asked to name all of the states in the United States, Steven mentally pictures a map and starts naming states from west to east. Steven's strategy is useful during the process of

- a. Retrieval
- b. Encoding
- c. Storage
- d. Flashbulb memory
- e. Selective attention

Correct answer: a. Retrieval

124. Albert recently noticed that he has difficulty hearing people at crowded parties even though his hearing seems fine in quiet surroundings. He most likely has damage to his

- a. Pinna
- b. Eardrum
- c. Stapes
- d. Oval window
- e. Hair cells

Correct answer: e. Hair cells

125. John recently moved to a large city and experienced an increase in the level of noise. His new home was located adjacent to railroad track. The rail service was frequent and maintained a consistent schedule. John was awakened frequently each night as trains passed his home. However, after several months he was not awakened and he became less aware of the trains passing by his home. What mechanism accounts for John's adaptations to his environment?

- a. Orienting response
- b. Sensitization
- c. Habituation
- d. Conditioned response
- e. Conditioned stimulus

Correct answer: c. Habituation

126. Which of the following tests measures ability, intellect, and knowledge?

- a. Minnesota multiphasic personality inventory-2-RF (MMPI-2-RF)
- b. Thematic apperception test (TAT)
- c. Wechsler adult intelligence scale-fourth edition (WAIS-IV)
- d. Myers-Briggs type indicator (MBTI)
- e. Strong interest inventory

Correct answer: c. Wechsler adult intelligence scale-fourth edition (WAIS-IV)

127. Which of the following is a chronic condition that can cause anterograde amnesia in some people?

- a. Alcoholism
- b. Fibromyalgia
- c. Muscular dystrophy
- d. Panic disorder
- e. Bipolar disorder

Correct answer: a. Alcoholism

128. Lo is an advocate of personal construct theory which of the following processes does lo believe are most important in the study of personality?

- a. Biological
- b. Unconscious

- c. Cultural
- d. Emotional
- e. Cognitive

Correct answer: e. Cognitive

129. According to Albert Bandura's approach to observational learning, which of the following is the best example of vicarious punishment?

- a. A child stops throwing pencils after watching a teacher scold another child for throwing a pencil across the room.
- b. A child watches a teacher say to another child, "you did so well on that homework that you do not need to take the test tomorrow."
- c. A child acquires a schema about the difference between socially punished behavior and socially rewarded behavior.
- d. A child escapes punishment by cleaning up a mess before anyone notices it.
- e. A child is punished on a variable ratio schedule, rather than being punished every time a mistake is made.

Correct answer: a. A child stops throwing pencils after watching a teacher scold another child for throwing a pencil across the room.

130. A psychologist who studies aggression from a social-cognitive theoretical perspective would be most interested in

- a. Differences in aggressive and nonaggressive children's attributions of hostile motives to other people's behavior
- b. The adaptive value of the aggression
- c. The relation between children's level of aggression and parents' negative reinforcement of children's coercive behaviors
- d. The link between testosterone levels and frequencies of aggressive episodes in adolescent males
- e. Changes over time in the incidence of diagnoses of conduct disorders

Correct answer: a. Differences in aggressive and nonaggressive children's attributions of hostile motives to other people's behavior

131. Cephalocaudal development refers to development that proceeds from

- a. The trunk outward
- b. Head to tail
- c. Bottom to top
- d. The perimeter toward the center
- e. The general to the specific

Correct answer: b. Head to tail

132. Which of the following best states the major shortcomings of the place and the frequency matching (volley) theories of audition?

- a. Neither theory can be studied empirically.
- b. Initial evidence in support of these theories cannot be replicated.

- c. Neither theory can account for auditory disorder that are caused by structural defects in the temporal lobe.
- d. Place theory applies primarily to loud sounds, whereas frequency-matching theory applies primarily to barely audible sounds.
- e. Place theory does not explain the coding of very low frequencies, whereas frequency-matching theory does not explain the coding of very high frequencies.

Correct answer: e. Place theory does not explain the coding of very low frequencies, whereas frequency-matching theory does not explain the coding of very high frequencies.

133. Which of the following represents the correct order of stages in Bibb Latane and John Darley's model of helping?

- I. Interpretation
 - II. Knowing how to help
 - III. Noticing
 - IV. Perception of responsibility
 - V. Deciding to help
- a. I, III, V, IV, II
 - b. III, I, IV, II, V
 - c. III, IV, I, II, V
 - d. III, IV, II, V, I
 - e. III, IV, I, V, II

Correct answer: b. III, I, IV, II, V

134. What is a limitation of Elisabeth Kubler-Ross's stages of coping with death (denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance)?

- a. The stages are not relevant to terminally ill patients.
- b. The stages are based on a study with fewer than twenty individuals.
- c. Not all people experience every stage.
- d. Few people in western cultures experience the depression stage.
- e. The stages are generally not relevant to younger adults.

Correct answer: c. Not all people experience every stage.

135. According to Carl Jung, there are tendencies that shape human behavior and can be represented by terms such as "the hero" or "the shadow." Such tendencies are known as

- a. Personas
- b. Traits
- c. Schemas
- d. Archetypes
- e. Complexes

Correct answer: d. Archetypes

136. If a student hears a list of words such as night, bed, pillow, blanket, dream, and snore, she is likely to later remember the word sleep even though it was never presented. This can best be explained by

- a. The activation of schematic knowledge
- b. High sensitivity in a signal detection model
- c. Appropriate use of rote recall
- d. A failure of the encoding specificity mechanism
- e. Too much retroactive interference

Correct answer: a. The activation of schematic knowledge

137. Which of the following statements about subliminal messages is most accurate?

- a. Visual messages are more effective than auditory messages in influencing attitude and behavior change.
- b. There is evidence they can influence short-term attitude change.
- c. They are one of the most common techniques used by advertisers to influence attitude and behavior change.
- d. They are more effective than personal testimonial advertising campaigns in influencing attitude and behavior change.
- e. They are consciously perceived by participants nearly 100% of the time.

Correct answer: b. There is evidence they can influence short-term attitude change.

138. Brain imaging techniques have shown that compared to unaffected individuals, individuals diagnosed with schizophrenia have

- a. Enlarged ventricles and reduction of the prefrontal cortex
- b. Reduced ventricles and a reduction of the parietal cortex
- c. An enlarged parietal cortex and a reduction of the hypothalamus
- d. Lesions in the parietal lobe and increased cells in the orbital frontal cortex
- e. Lesions in the temporal lobe and increased cells in the prefrontal cortex

Correct answer: a. Enlarged ventricles and reduction of the prefrontal cortex

139. According to Edward Tolman, behavior is best understood as

- a. Molar and purposive
- b. A collection of S-R connections
- c. A series of associated muscle twitches
- d. A consequence of trial-and-error learning
- e. The expression of underlying psychodynamic conflicts

Correct answer: a. Molar and purposive

140. Research by Solomon Asch supports which of the following?

- a. Conformity increases as group size increases from two people to four or five people.
- b. The presence of one dissenter in a group is not strong enough to reduce conformity.
- c. Higher levels of conformity are found in individualistic societies than in collectivist societies.
- d. A person's behavior changes when that person plays a role as a prisoner or prison guard in an experiment.
- e. Individuals will follow orders to shock innocent strangers.

Correct answer: a. Conformity increases as group size increases from two people to four or five people.

141. Which of the following is most commonly associated with creative thinking?

- a. Convergent thinking
- b. Divergent thinking
- c. Representativeness heuristic
- d. An availability heuristic
- e. Functional fixedness

Correct answer: b. Divergent thinking

142. In which of Erik Erikson's psychosocial stages of development is the central task to develop and exercise self-control and independence?

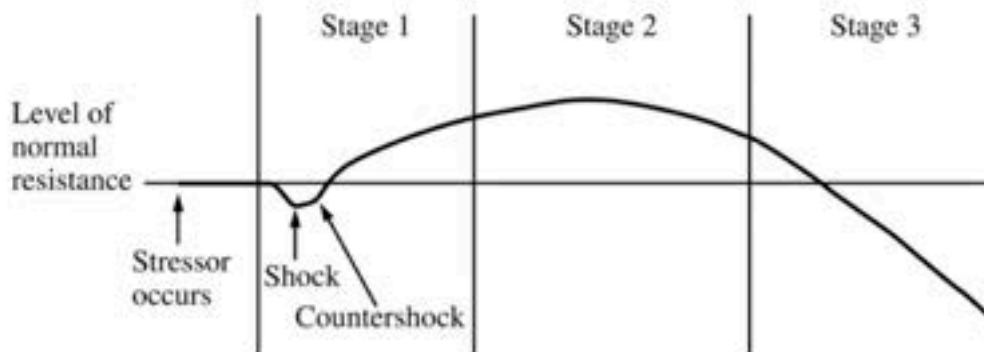
- a. Trust versus mistrust
- b. Autonomy versus shame and doubt
- c. Initiative versus guilt
- d. Industry versus inferiority
- e. Generativity versus stagnation

Correct answer: b. Autonomy versus shame and doubt

143. A recent article in an educational journal described a university at which the average age is 26. This article also mentioned that 38 percent of the students over 25 years of age. What can be concluded from this information?

- a. The median age must be greater than the mean age.
- b. The standard deviation must be relatively small.
- c. The mode must be either 25 or 26.
- d. The distribution must be skewed.
- e. The distribution must be bimodal.

Correct answer: d. The distribution must be skewed.



144. Which of the following concepts does the figures above illustrate?

- a. The general adaptation syndrome
- b. An intermittent schedule or reinforcement
- c. A continuous schedule or reinforcement
- d. The diathesis-stress model
- e. Signal detection theory

Correct answer: a. The general adaptation syndrome

145. When people first sense a new stimulus, only temporary changes in neurons take place, but eventually more permanent changes occur. This is called

- a. Consolidation
- b. Transduction
- c. A reverberating circuit
- d. Confabulation
- e. Rehearsal

Correct answer: a. Consolidation

146. If adjacent lights flash on and off in sequence, individuals will often perceive apparent motion even though there is no motion. This experience is referred to as

- a. Linear perspective
- b. Texture gradient
- c. Motion parallax
- d. The phi phenomenon
- e. The Ponzo illusion

Correct answer: d. The phi phenomenon

147. An experimenter predicts that bright colors enhance creativity. She provides brightly colored crayons to the first 15 children who show up for an experiment and muted colored crayons for the remaining 15. She then examines their drawings and judges the brightly colored drawings to be more creative. The study is flawed because it lacks.

- a. A double-blind procedure and an independent variable
- b. An independent variable and demand characteristics
- c. Demand characteristics and a dependent variable
- d. A dependent variable and random assignment
- e. Random assignment and a double-blind procedure

Correct answer: e. Random assignment and a double-blind procedure

148. Which of the following is an example of a self-conscious emotion?

- a. Joy
- b. Fear
- c. Guilt
- d. Sadness
- e. Disgust

Correct answer: c. Guilt

149. A behavioral approach to personality would argue that the root of pathology lies in
- Unrealistic beliefs
 - Maladaptive learned-response patterns
 - Disordered functioning of construct systems
 - Fixation and regression
 - Incongruence

Correct answer: b. Maladaptive learned-response patterns

150. Five randomly selected groups of participants are shown a list of words, one word at a time. Each group of participants is assigned a different task to perform on each word on the list. After completing the list, the participants are given a surprise test for recall of the words. Which of the following assigned tasks is most likely to result in the best recall?
- Counting the number of vowels in each of the words
 - Indicating whether each of the words contains the letter "t"
 - Producing a rhyme for each of the words
 - Saying each of the words three times in rapid succession
 - Producing a synonym for each of the words

Correct answer: e. Producing a synonym for each of the words

151. Participants are asked to look at a picnic scene and to indicate several ways that the people in the scene might deal with a sudden rainstorm. One of the objects in the scene is a picnic basket. However, most of the participants fail to notice that the basket could be used as a protection from the rain. This failure is most likely a manifestation of
- The Purkinje effect
 - The availability heuristic
 - The law of common fate
 - Functional fixedness
 - Illusory correlation

Correct answer: d. Functional fixedness

152. In a lexical decision task, two groups of participants are instructed to make a fast decision on whether each item is or is not an English word. The first group of participants is presented with the word "robin," followed by the word "bird." The second group is presented with the word "chair" followed by the word "bird." The first group's responses to "bird" will most likely be
- Slower because of Stroop-like interference
 - Slower because of lateral inhibition
 - Slower because of a sequence effect
 - Faster because of semantic priming
 - Faster because of response bias

Correct answer: d. Faster because of semantic priming

153. The anti-anxiety effects of benzodiazepines such as diazepam result from their binding with the receptor for which of the following neurotransmitters found in the amygdala?

- a. Serotonin
- b. Acetylcholine
- c. Substance P
- d. Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
- e. Norepinephrine

Correct answer: d. Gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA)

154. The fact that Laura still knows how to ride a bicycle even though she has not ridden one in ten years best exemplifies which of the following types of memory?

- a. Procedural
- b. Propositional
- c. Semantic
- d. Episodic
- e. Iconic

Correct answer: a. Procedural

155. A persistent, unreasonable, and unwanted thought is known as

- a. A negative symptom
- b. A hallucination
- c. A compulsion
- d. An obsession
- e. A fugue

Correct answer: d. An obsession

156. Which of the following distinguishes experts from novices in many fields of endeavor?

- a. More social connections
- b. Speed in recognizing relevant complex patterns
- c. Innate talent for performing in the particular field
- d. Greater short-term memory capacity
- e. Shorter reaction times to simple stimuli

Correct answer: b. Speed in recognizing relevant complex patterns

157. Randy is exceptionally organized. For example, he color codes all his bills and alphabetizes the groceries in his cupboards. According to Freud's theory, Randy is most likely fixated at which stage of psychosexual development?

- a. Oral
- b. Anal

- c. Phallic
- d. Latent
- e. Genital

Correct answer: b. Anal

158. Which of the following psychological schools of thought was heavily influenced by pragmatism?

- a. Structuralism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Gestalt
- d. Evolutionary
- e. Humanistic

Correct answer: b. Functionalism

		Joanne	
		Cooperate	Compete
Malik	Cooperate	5	10
	Compete	-10	0

Outcomes for Joanne are represented in white.
Outcomes for Malik are represented in gray.

159. Consider the diagram above in which the outcomes for two people (Joanne and Malik) are represented as a series of numbers, depending on their own behavior and the behavior of the other person. A scientist uses these outcomes to predict the likely behavior of each of the individuals. The scientist is most likely studying which of the following?

- a. Self-perception
- b. Cognitive heuristics
- c. The self-fulfilling prophecy
- d. Attribution theory
- e. Social exchange

Correct answer: e. Social exchange

160. Who is reported to be first researcher to utilize a twin studies methodology in attempting to resolve the nature-nurture controversy?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Francis Galton
- c. Carl Jung
- d. James Watson
- e. Wilhelm Wundt

Correct answer: b. Francis Galton

161. Eliciting sympathy in order to create a positive impression is consistent with which of the following self-presentation strategies?

- a. Modesty
- b. Intimidation
- c. Exemplification
- d. Supplication
- e. Conformity

Correct answer: d. Supplication

162. Which of the following statement describes normative influence?

- a. The process by which we come to evaluate and know others
- b. The tendency for impressions of others to be heavily influenced by information gathered early in an interaction
- c. A set of theories describing how people explain causes of behavior
- d. Conformity motivated by a fear of social rejection
- e. Conformity motivated by the belief that others are correct

Correct answer: d. Conformity motivated by a fear of social rejection

163. A group of researchers was interested in learning whether a newly developed exam would be useful in determining whether a student will be successful college. The researchers designed a study in which students took the new exam prior to entering college. At the conclusion of the first year of college, the students took another exam, which was designed to measure how much information they had learned during their first year. The score on this exam was then correlated with the student's score on the newly developed exam. What type of validity was being evaluated in the study?

- a. Concurrent
- b. Predictive
- c. Face
- d. Discriminant
- e. Content

Correct answer: b. Predictive

164. Which of the following hormones is responsible for preparing the uterus for the implantation of an ovum that has been fertilized?

- a. Progesterone
- b. Melatonin
- c. Oxytocin
- d. Vasopressin
- e. Aldosterone

Correct answer: a. Progesterone

165. An adolescent who says, "I won't become ill from smoking; I never get sick," is most likely operating under which aspect of egocentrism?

- a. Personal fable
- b. Imaginary audience
- c. Deductive reasoning
- d. Immanent justice
- e. Hypothetical reasoning

Correct answer: a. Personal fable

166. Alfred Adler developed his theory of individual psychology as a result of his disagreement with which of the following?

- a. Carl roger's belief that human growth is dependent on unconditional positive regard
- b. Sigmund Freud's emphasis on universal biological forces in the personality
- c. Albert bandura's focus on reciprocal determinism as a key factor in shaping personality
- d. Gordon Allport's belief that personality is made up of individual fundamental traits
- e. Abraham Maslow's emphasis on a hierarchy of needs in creating motivation

Correct answer: b. Sigmund Freud's emphasis on universal biological forces in the personality

167. Which school of psychology rejected the concept of consciousness and defined psychology as an objective natural science?

- a. Structuralism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Behaviorism
- d. Humanistic psychology
- e. Gestalt psychology

Correct answer: c. Behaviorism

168. Which of the following is a memory store that is highly sensitive to masking presented within 200-300 milliseconds of the presentation of an array of letters?

- a. Sensory memory
- b. Short-term memory
- c. Working memory
- d. Implicit memory
- e. Semantic memory

Correct answer: a. Sensory memory

169. The neural hub of the central executive portion of working memory is thought to be located in the

- a. Prefrontal cortex
- b. Somatosensory cortex
- c. Brainstem
- d. Temporal lobe
- e. Occipital lobe

Correct answer: a. Prefrontal cortex

170. In an experimental procedure, an animal receives a half second of foot shock, then a half second of no stimulus, and then a tone. In a later presentation of the tone, the animal displays a fear response. This result most likely indicates the occurrence of

- a. Backward conditioning
- b. Forward conditioning
- c. Delayed conditioning
- d. Simultaneous conditioning
- e. Operant conditioning

Correct answer: a. Backward conditioning

171. In what way does delirium differ from dementia?

- a. Delirium is permanent state, whereas dementia is a temporary state.
- b. Delirium is temporary state, whereas dementia is permanent state.
- c. Delirium can result from the use of substances, whereas dementia cannot result from the use of substances.
- d. Delirium is sometimes associated with Alzheimer's disease, whereas dementia is never associated with Alzheimer's disease
- e. Delirium affects younger people, whereas dementia affects older people.

Correct answer: b. Delirium is temporary state, whereas dementia is permanent state.

172. The full Moon looks much larger when it is on the horizon than when it is high in the sky. Which of following is the best explanation for this phenomenon?

- a. More rods are stimulated by the moon when it is just above the horizon than when it is high in the sky.
- b. Size judgement is based on visual cause between the viewer and the image of the moon.
- c. Brightness constancy cues are disrupted by interfering stimulation.
- d. The image of the moon high in the sky exceeds the difference threshold.
- e. Judgement is based on the Gestalt principle of proximity.

Correct answer: b. Size judgement is based on visual cause between the viewer and the image of the moon.

173. When newborn baby Yasmin's cheek is stroked, she turns her head in the direction of the stimulus. Which reflex is Yasmin demonstrating?

- a. Moro
- b. Babinski
- c. Palmar
- d. Tonic neck
- e. Rooting

Correct answer: e. Rooting

174. Which of the following philosophers insisted that the mind at birth is like a blank slate devoid of character or ideas?

- a. Francois-Marie Arouet de Voltaire
- b. James mill
- c. John stuart mill
- d. David hume
- e. John locke

Correct answer: e. John locke

175. On his first date with sue, bill walks into a party, trips coming through the doorway, and falls flat on the floor. Bill thinks that the floor must have been uneven, thus making him trip, while sue thinks bil is probably clumsy. Their different attributions represent

- a. The discounting principle
- b. The actor-observer bias
- c. Self-handicapping
- d. The foot-in-the door-technique
- e. The covariation principle

Correct answer: b. The actor-observer bias

176. The over justification effect states which of the following?

- a. Positive reinforcement is consistently more effective than negative reinforcement.
- b. Extrinsic reward can diminish children's intrinsic motivation to learn.
- c. Extrinsic rewards are best when used with intrinsically motivated students.
- d. Academic grades increase students' intrinsic motivation to learn
- e. Behavior modification improves internal motivational I large classrooms.

Correct answer: b. Extrinsic reward can diminish children's intrinsic motivation to learn.

177. The belief that differences among spoken languages cause differences in the thinking and problem-solving styles of speakers is called.

- a. Taxonomic bias
- b. Whole-object bias
- c. The tip-of-the-tongue phenomenon
- d. The typicality effect
- e. The Sapir Whorf hypothesis

Correct answer: e. The Sapir Whorf hypothesis

178. Volunteers are trying to get people to donate money to a charity. Which of the following is an example of the foot-in-the-door principle?

- a. Ask people to donate ten dollars. If they refuse, ask if they would consider donating one dollar.
- b. Ask people to donate only one dollar. If they accept, ask them to donate ten dollars.
- c. Ask people to donate ten dollars. If they refuse, immediately ask them again.
- d. Ask people to donate ten dollars during a popular sporting event when arousal is high
- e. Ask people to donate ten dollars when they are relaxing at home.

Correct answer: b. Ask people to donate only one dollar. If they accept, ask them to donate ten dollars.

179. Which of the following is the correct sequence of stages of prenatal development?

- a. Embryo, gestation, neonate
- b. Gestation, embryo, fertilized ovum
- c. Embryo, fertilized ovum, fetus
- d. Fertilized ovum, embryo, fetus
- e. Fetus, embryo, fertilized ovum

Correct answer: d. Fertilized ovum, embryo, fetus

180. Participants in a social psychological experiment observe through a one-way glass as two students take an oral quiz. The situation is arranged such that both Arthur and Sheri get 15 of the 25 questions correct, but Arthur gets each of the first 5 questions correct, while Sheri gets none of the first 5 correct. Most participant observers would likely conclude that

- a. Arthur is a better student than Sheri
- b. Sheri is a better student than Arthur
- c. Arthur and Sheri are approximately equally able students
- d. The experiment does not provide any information about the ability of Arthur or Sheri
- e. Arthur and Sheri are confederates in the experiment

Correct answer: a. Arthur is a better student than Sheri

181. Which of the following is a characteristic of the authoritarian personality?

- a. Liberal religious attitude
- b. Hostility toward outgroups
- c. Challenge of rules
- d. A high need for cognition
- e. A firm but warm parental style

Correct answer: b. Hostility toward outgroups

182. The confirmation bias leads people to draw incorrect conclusions because they

- a. Use algorithms when they should use heuristics
- b. Use deductive reasoning when they should use inductive reasoning
- c. Do not seek evidence that would disprove their hypotheses
- d. Do not consider alternative uses for a well-known object
- e. Mistakenly attribute the causes of other people's behavior to internal factors

Correct answer:

183. Dr. Wang is a theorist who is interested in how a given behavior increases an organism's chance of reproductive success and perpetuates the species. Dr. Wang is most likely

- a. An evolutionary psychologist
- b. A neuropsychologist

- c. A cognitive theorist
- d. A sociologist
- e. A learning theorist

Correct answer: a. An evolutionary psychologist

184. In his study of schizophrenia, Dr. Perez collects data on the number of new cases of this diagnosis in the United States in the past year. This statistic is known as the

- a. Prevalence
- b. Incidence
- c. Base rate
- d. Correlation
- e. Sample

Correct answer: b. Incidence

185. A security screener in an airport checks by hand everything that seems suspicious. It is critical that she never let any potentially dangerous item through her security checkpoint. In terms of signal detection theory, this screener is likely to make

- a. A large number of misses and a small number of hits
- b. A large number of hits and a large number of false alarms
- c. A large number of misses and a large number of false alarms
- d. A small number of hits and a small number of false alarms
- e. A large number of correct rejections and a large number of false alarms

Correct answer: b. A large number of hits and a large number of false alarms

186. The Premack principle states that

- a. A more frequent behavior will reinforce a less frequent behavior
- b. Intrinsic motivation is reduced when it is overused
- c. There is a contingent relationship between stimulus and response
- d. Reinforcement is illusory when it is noncontingent
- e. Reinforcement increases expectation and motivation

Correct answer: a. A more frequent behavior will reinforce a less frequent behavior

187. Elizabeth Loftus and her colleagues ask students to talk about various events that have occurred in their lives, including one that never occurred. If the students have trouble remembering, the researchers provide cues. They record whether the students remember the events that never occurred and how confident the students are in these false memories. Which of the following best describes the findings?

- a. About 25% of the students remember the false event, and many are quite confident in it.
- b. Students almost never remember false events, although they remember about 80% of the real events.
- c. About 80% of the students remember the false event, but their confidence is uniformly low.
- d. Students almost never remember false events, and their memory for the actual events is also quite low.

- e. False memories can be implanted in about 40% of the students, but these memories are forgotten within about a week.

Correct answer: a. About 25% of the students remember the false event, and many are quite confident in it.

188. Melvin has a set of Von Frey hairs of different diameters. He starts by pressing a thin hair against a participant's toe and continues with increasingly thicker hairs until the participant feels pressure. Melvin then starts with a thick hair and uses increasingly thinner hairs until the participant does not feel pressure. Melvin is using the method of

- a. Limits
- b. Adjustment
- c. Constant stimuli
- d. Magnitude estimation
- e. Loci

Correct answer: a. Limits

189. Long-term potentiation is widely assumed to be the physiological mechanism of

- a. Attention
- b. Learning
- c. Epilepsy
- d. Sexuality

Correct answer: b. Learning

190. A psychologist wishes to compare the performances of an experimental group and a control group on a continuous measure. Which of the following would be the most typical way to make this comparison?

- a. Computing a single correlation coefficient
- b. Computing a multiple correlation
- c. Showing that both groups are normally distributed on the dependent variable
- d. Conducting a chi-square test
- e. Conducting a t test on the two means

Correct answer: e. Conducting a t test on the two means

191. We process information relevant to the self more efficiently than we process other types of information. This phenomenon is called the

- a. Perseverance effect
- b. Self-reference effect
- c. Slime effect
- d. Halo effect
- e. Mood-congruence effect

Correct answer: b. Self-reference effect

192. Every time he hears the name of his favorite restaurant Jacob to salivate. In Pavlovian terms, the restaurant's name is serving as

- a. A conditioned stimulus
- b. A conditioned response
- c. An unconditioned stimulus
- d. An unconditioned response
- e. A neutral stimulus

Correct answer: a. A conditioned stimulus

193. Which of the following is a type of glial cell that is responsible for producing the myelin sheaths that cover axons?

- a. Oligodendrocyte
- b. Astrocyte
- c. Microglia
- d. Monocyte
- e. Endothelial cell

Correct answer: a. Oligodendrocyte

194. Roberta lives on the first floor of her dorm. She notices that she has made more friends with others who live on her floor than with others on other floors. This is an example of

- a. Self-reference
- b. Perseverance
- c. Propinquity
- d. Over justification
- e. Bystander

Correct answer: c. Propinquity

195. Some researchers believe that people acquired a second language better if they learn it prior to adolescence, whereas other learn it prior to adolescence, whereas other researchers believe that people can easily learn most aspects of a second language, even if they are beyond. Adolescence. However, based on the most frequently observed limitation in second language use, both groups would expect to observe less than native-like competence after adolescence in which of the following?

- a. Syntax
- b. Pronunciation
- c. Fluency of speech production
- d. Discourse comprehension
- e. Semantics

Correct answer: b. Pronunciation

196. The legal requirement that professionals notify appropriate authorities about suspected child abuse is known as

- a. Mandatory reporting
- b. Duty to warn
- c. Duty to protect

- d. Parens patriae
- e. Privileged communication

Correct answer: a. Mandatory reporting

Questions 197-199 refer to the following information.

In a study of a new psychopharmacological treatment for clinical depression, 40 participants diagnosed with depression each received four different amounts of a new medication called deplow. The first week, they were given a placebo. During the second week of the study, they took 1 mg of deplow each day. During the third week, they took 3 mg of deplow each day, and during the fourth week, they took 5 mg of deplow each day. Although the participants took different amounts of the medication each week, they were not informed about the amount they were taking. The participants also completed a depression symptom checklist at the end of each week. Results are presented below. The score on the checklist could range from 0 to 30, with 0 indicating no depression and 30 indicating severe depression. Assume statistical significance for differences greater than 3.0

Week of Study	Treatment	Mean Depression Score
1	Placebo	22.5
2	1 mg	23.2
3	3 mg	19.9
4	5 mg	14.5

197. Which of the following effects is the most serious limitation of this study?

- a. Selection
- b. Ceiling
- c. Sleeper
- d. Cohort
- e. Carryover

Correct answer: e. Carryover

198. What type of design was used in this study?

- a. Single factor between subjects
- b. Single factor within subjects
- c. Multifactor between subjects
- d. Multifactor within subjects
- e. Cross-sectional

Correct answer: b. Single factor within subjects

199. Which of the following would make it difficult to conclude that any decrease in depressive symptoms is due to Deplow and not to other aspects of the study?

- a. The increasing doses of Deplow
- b. The lack of a control group
- c. The. Low sample size
- d. The lack of comparison with an established antipsychotic medication
- e. The lack of comparison with participants diagnosed with mania

Correct answer: b. The lack of a control group

200. Conducting a study by analyzing united states census data from previous years is an example of using which of the following research approaches?

- a. Experimentation
- b. Case history
- c. Naturalistic observation
- d. Surveys
- e. Archival analysis

Correct answer: e. Archival analysis

201. Dr. Chen is interested in feminist attitudes of young adult women in the united states. Consequently, she administered a feminist attitude questionnaire to a total of 100 young adult women from three universities. The 100 women tested and the number of young adult women in the united states are which of the following, respectively?

- a. Effect size and population
- b. Meta-analysis and effect size
- c. Sample and population
- d. Random assignment and random selection
- e. Independent variable and dependent variable

Correct answer: c. Sample and population

202. Which of the following are the two individuals credited with the founding of psychology, as indicated by the formation of psychology laboratories in the 1870s?

- a. Mary calkins and Wilhelm Wundt
- b. Ernst weber and Gustav Fechner
- c. Gustav Fechner and E.B. Titchener
- d. Wilhelm Wundt and William James
- e. William James and Sigmund Freud

Correct answer: d. Wilhelm Wundt and William James

203. Which of the following best describes the role of arousal in the proposed diagram depicting causal relationships among viewing violent television, arousal, and aggressive behavior?

Violent television -----> arousal -----> aggressive behavior

- a. Predictor variable
- b. Mediating variable

- c. Spurious variable
- d. Extraneous variable
- e. Alpha variable

Correct answer: b. Mediating variable

204. An action that a person does for no external reward that intentionally benefits another person is an example of which of the following concepts?

- a. Pure altruism
- b. Social facilitation
- c. Genuineness
- d. Empathic concern
- e. Reactance

Correct answer: a. Pure altruism

205. Which of the following best supports the all-or-none principle of neural impulses?

- a. A neuron will fire a complete action potential once the threshold is reached.
- b. During the absolute refractory period, a neuron cannot fire again.
- c. An impulse loses strength the further it travels along an axon.
- d. Drugs affect neurons by causing them to release all stored neurotransmitters.
- e. A neuron is at its resting potential when only positive ions are inside its membrane.

Correct answer: a. A neuron will fire a complete action potential once the threshold is reached.

206. _____ is the primary diagnostic consideration for individuals presenting with social communication deficits. The two disorders can be differentiated by the presence in autism spectrum disorder of restricted/ repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities and their absence in social (pragmatic) communication disorder.

- a. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- b. Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)
- c. Autism spectrum disorder
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) and global developmental delay.

Correct answer: c. Autism spectrum disorder

207. Primary deficits of ADHD may cause impairments in social communication and functional limitations of effective communication, social participation, or academic achievement.

- a. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- b. Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)
- c. Autism spectrum disorder

- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) and global developmental delay.

Correct answer: a. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

208. The differentiating feature is the timing of the onset of symptoms. In social (pragmatic) communication disorder, the individual has never had effective social communication; in social anxiety disorder, the social communication skills developed appropriately but are not utilized because of anxiety, fear, or distress about social interactions.

- a. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- b. Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)
- c. Autism spectrum disorder
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) and global developmental delay.

Correct answer: b. Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)

209. Social communication skills may be deficient among individuals with global developmental delay or intellectual disability, but a separate diagnosis is not given unless the social communication deficits are clearly in excess of the intellectual limitations.

- a. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
- b. Social anxiety disorder (social phobia)
- c. Autism spectrum disorder
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) and global developmental delay.

Correct answer: d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder) and global developmental delay.

210. The affected child usually exhibits appropriate communication skills in certain contexts and settings. Even in settings where the child is mute, social reciprocity is not impaired, nor are restricted or repetitive patterns of behavior present.

- a. Stereotypic movement disorder.
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Rett syndrome
- d. Selective mutism

Correct answer: d. selective mutism

211. Disruption of social interaction may be observed during the regressive phase of Rett syndrome (typically between 1-4 years of age); thus, a substantial proportion of affected young girls may have a presentation that meets diagnostic criteria for autism spectrum disorder. However, after this period, most individuals with Rett syndrome improve their social communication skills, and autistic features are no longer a major area of concern. Consequently, autism spectrum disorder should be considered only when all diagnostic criteria are met.

- A. Stereotypic movement disorder.
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Rett syndrome
- D. Selective mutism

Correct answer: c. rett syndrome

212. childhood onset usually develops after a period of normal, or near normal, development. A prodromal state has been described in which social impairment and atypical interests and beliefs occur, which could be confused with the social deficits seen in autism spectrum disorder.

- a. Stereotypic movement disorder.
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Rett syndrome
- d. Selective mutism

Correct answer: b. schizophrenia

213. Motor stereotypies are among the diagnostic characteristics of autism spectrum disorder, so an additional diagnosis of stereotypic movement disorder is not given when such repetitive behaviors are better explained by the presence of autism spectrum disorder. However, when stereotypies cause self-injury and become a focus of treatment, both diagnoses may be appropriate.

- a. Stereotypic movement disorder.
- b. Schizophrenia
- c. Rett syndrome
- d. Selective mutism

Correct answer: a. stereotypic movement disorder.

214. share high levels of impulsive behavior. However, individuals with intermittent explosive disorder show serious aggression toward others, which is not characteristic of ADHD, and they do not experience problems with sustaining attention as seen in ADHD.

- a. Other neurodevelopmental disorders
- b. Intermittent explosive disorder
- c. Oppositional defiant disorder
- d. Specific learning disorder.

Correct answer: b. intermittent explosive disorder

215. Individuals with oppositional defiant disorder may resist work or school tasks that require self-application because they resist conforming to others' demands.

- a. Other neurodevelopmental disorders
- b. Intermittent explosive disorder
- c. Oppositional defiant disorder
- d. Specific learning disorder.

Correct answer: c. oppositional defiant disorder

216. The increased motoric activity that may occur in ADHD must be distinguished from the repetitive motor behavior that characterizes stereotypic movement disorder and some cases of autism spectrum disorder.

- a. Other neurodevelopmental disorders
- b. Intermittent explosive disorder
- c. Oppositional defiant disorder
- d. Specific learning disorder.

Correct answer: a. other neurodevelopmental disorders

217. may appear inattentive because of frustration, lack of interest, or limited ability. However, inattention in individuals with a specific learning disorder who do not have ADHD is not impairing outside of academic work.

- a. Other neurodevelopmental disorders
- b. Intermittent explosive disorder
- c. Oppositional defiant disorder
- d. Specific learning disorder.

Correct answer: d. specific learning disorder.

218. may show social disinhibition, but not the full ADHD symptom cluster, and display other features such as a lack of enduring relationships that are not characteristic of ADHD.

- a. Reactive attachment disorder.
- b. Anxiety disorder
- c. Bipolar disorder
- d. Depressive disorders

Correct answer:

219. Individuals with ADHD are inattentive because of their attraction to external stimuli, new activities, or preoccupation with enjoyable activities. This is distinguished from the inattention due to worry and rumination seen in anxiety disorders. Restlessness might be seen in anxiety disorders. However, in ADHD, the symptom is not associated with worry and rumination.

- a. Reactive attachment disorder.
- b. Anxiety disorder
- c. Bipolar disorder
- d. Depressive disorders

Correct answer: b. anxiety disorder

220. may present with inability to concentrate. However, poor concentration in mood disorders becomes prominent only during a depressive episode.

- a. Reactive attachment disorder.
- b. Anxiety disorder
- c. Bipolar disorder
- d. Depressive disorders

Correct answer: d. depressive disorders

221. may have increased activity, poor concentration, and increased impulsivity, but these features are episodic, occurring several days at a time. In bipolar disorder, increased impulsivity or inattention is accompanied by elevated mood, grandiosity, and other specific bipolar features. Children with ADHD may show significant changes in mood within the same day; such lability is distinct from a manic episode, which must last 4 or more days to be a clinical indicator of bipolar disorder, even in children.

- a. Reactive attachment disorder.
- b. Anxiety disorder

- c. Bipolar disorder
- d. Depressive disorder

Correct answer: c. bipolar disorder

222. is characterized by pervasive irritability, and intolerance of frustration, but impulsiveness and disorganized attention are not essential features.

- a. Personality disorders
- b. Substance use disorders
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Personality disorders

Correct answer: c. disruptive mood dysregulation disorder

223. Differentiating ADHD from substance use disorders may be problematic if the first presentation of ADHD symptoms follows the onset of abuse or frequent use. Clear evidence of ADHD before substance misuse from informants or previous records may be essential for differential diagnosis.

- a. Personality disorders
- b. Substance use disorders
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Personality disorders

Correct answer: b. substance use disorders

224. In adolescents and adults, it may be difficult to distinguish ADHD from borderline, narcissistic, and other personality disorders. All these disorders tend to share the features of disorganization, social intrusiveness, emotional dysregulation, and cognitive dysregulation.

- a. Personality disorders
- b. Substance use disorders
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Personality disorders

Correct answer: d. personality disorders

225. is characterized by pervasive irritability, and intolerance of frustration, but impulsiveness and disorganized attention are not essential features. However, most children and adolescents with the disorder have symptoms that also meet criteria for ADHD, which is diagnosed separately.

- a. Personality disorders
- b. Substance use disorders
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Personality disorders

Correct answer: c. disruptive mood dysregulation disorder

226. may be problematic if the first presentation of ADHD symptoms follows the onset of abuse or frequent use. Clear evidence of ADHD before substance misuse from informants or previous records may be essential for differential diagnosis.

- a. Personality disorders
- b. Substance use disorders
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Personality disorders

Correct answer: b. substance use disorders

227. Symptoms of inattention, hyperactivity, or impulsivity attributable to the use of medication (e.g., bronchodilators, isoniazid, neuroleptics [resulting in akathisia], thyroid replacement medication) are diagnosed as other specified or unspecified other (or unknown) substance-related disorders.

- a. Personality disorders
- b. Medication-induced symptoms of ADHD
- c. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- d. Personality disorders

Correct answer: b. medication-induced symptoms of ADHD

228. Specific learning disorder is distinguished from normal variations in academic attainment due to external factors (e.g., lack of educational opportunity, consistently poor instruction, learning in a second language), because the learning difficulties persist in the presence of adequate educational opportunity and exposure to the same instruction as the peer group, and competency in the language of instruction, even when it is different from one's primary spoken language.

- a. Learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.
- b. Neurocognitive disorders
- c. Normal variations in academic attainment.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder).

Correct answer: c. Normal variations in academic attainment

229. Specific learning disorder differs from general learning difficulties associated with intellectual disability, because the learning difficulties occur in the presence of normal levels of intellectual functioning (i.e., IQ score of at least 70 ± 5).

- a. Learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.
- b. Neurocognitive disorders
- c. Normal variations in academic attainment.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder).

Correct answer: d. intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder)

230. (e.g., pediatric stroke, traumatic brain injury, hearing impairment, vision impairment), be cause in these cases there are abnormal findings on neurological examination.

- a. Learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.
- b. Neurocognitive disorders
- c. Normal variations in academic attainment.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder).

Correct answer: a. learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.

231. because in specific learning disorder the clinical expression of specific learning difficulties occurs during the developmental period, and the difficulties do not manifest as a marked decline from a former state.

- a. Learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.
- b. Neurocognitive disorders
- c. Normal variations in academic attainment.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder).

Correct answer: b. neurocognitive disorders

232. Specific learning disorder is distinguished from the poor academic performance associated with ADHD, because in the latter condition the problems may not necessarily reflect specific difficulties in learning academic skills but rather may reflect difficulties in performing those skills. However, the co-occurrence of specific learning disorder and ADHD is more frequent than expected by chance. If criteria for both disorders are met, both diagnoses can be given.

- a. Learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.
- b. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
- c. Psychotic disorders
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder).

Correct answer: b. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

233. Specific learning disorder is distinguished from the academic and cognitive-processing difficulties associated with schizophrenia or psychosis, because with these disorders there is a decline (often rapid) in these functional domains.

- a. Learning difficulties due to neurological or sensory disorders.
- b. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
- c. Psychotic disorders
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder).

Correct answer: c. psychotic disorders

234. Individuals with ADHD may fall, bump into objects, or knock things over. Careful observation across different contexts is required to ascertain if lack of motor competence is attributable to distractibility and impulsiveness rather than to developmental coordination disorder. If criteria for both ADHD and developmental coordination disorder are met, both diagnoses can be given.

- a. Joint hypermobility syndrome
- b. Autism spectrum disorder
- c. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder)

Correct answer: c. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

235. may be uninterested in participating in tasks requiring complex coordination skills, such as ball sports, which will affect test performance and function but not reflect core motor competence. Cooccurrence of developmental coordination disorder and autism spectrum disorder is common. If criteria for both disorders are met, both diagnoses can be given.

- a. Joint hypermobility syndrome
- b. Autism spectrum disorder
- c. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder)

Correct answer: b. autism spectrum disorder

236. Individuals with syndromes causing hyper extensible joints (found on physical examination; often with a complaint of pain) may present with symptoms similar to those of developmental coordination disorder.

- a. Joint hypermobility syndrome
- b. Autism spectrum disorder
- c. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
- d. Intellectual disability (intellectual developmental disorder)

Correct answer: a. joint hypermobility syndrome

237. Tics are worsened by anxiety, excitement, and exhaustion and are better during calm, focused activities. Individuals may have fewer tics when engaged in schoolwork or tasks at work than when relaxing at home after school or in the evening. Stressful/exciting events (e.g., taking a test, participating in exciting activities) often make tics worse.

- a. Genetic and physiological
- b. Environmental
- c. Temperamental
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. temperamental

238. Observing a gesture or sound in another person may result in an individual with a tic disorder making a similar gesture or sound, which may be incorrectly perceived by others as purposeful. This can be a particular problem when the individual is interacting with authority figures (e.g., teachers, supervisors, police).

- a. Genetic and physiological
- b. Environmental
- c. Temperamental
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. environmental

239. Genetic and environmental factors influence tic symptom expression and severity. Important risk alleles for Tourette's disorder and rare genetic variants in families with tic disorders have been identified. Obstetrical complications, older paternal age, lower birth weight, and maternal smoking during pregnancy are associated with worse tic severity.

- a. Genetic and physiological
- b. Environmental
- c. Temperamental
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. genetic and physiological

240. usually occur as dystonic or choreoathetoid movements that are precipitated by voluntary movement or exertion and less commonly arise from normal background activity.

- a. Myoclonus
- b. Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders
- c. Substance-induced and paroxysmal dyskinesias.
- d. All of the above.

Correct answer: c. substance-induced and paroxysmal dyskinesias

241. characterized by a sudden unidirectional movement that is often nonrhythmic. It may be worsened by movement and occur during sleep. Myoclonus is differentiated from tics by its rapidity, lack of suppressibility, and absence of a premonitory urge.

- a. Myoclonus
- b. Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders
- c. Substance-induced and paroxysmal dyskinesias.
- d. All of the above.

Correct answer: a. Myoclonus

242. from tics may be difficult. Clues favoring an obsessive-compulsive behavior include a cognitive-based drive (e.g., fear of contamination) and the need to perform the action in a particular fashion a certain number of times, equally on both sides of the body, or until a "just right" feeling is achieved. Impulse-control problems and other repetitive behaviors, including persistent hair pulling, skin picking, and nail biting, appear more goal directed and complex than tics.

- a. Myoclonus
- b. Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

- c. Substance-induced and paroxysmal dyskinesias.
- d. All of the above.

Correct answer: obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

243. This subtype applies when the central theme of the delusion is that another person is in love with the individual.

- a. Jealous type
- b. Grandiose type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type
- e. Mixed type

Correct answer : c. erotomania type

244. This subtype applies when the central theme of the delusion is the conviction of having some great (but unrecognized) talent or insight or having made some important discovery.

- a. Jealous type
- b. Grandiose type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type
- e. Mixed type

Correct answer : b. grandiose type

245. This subtype applies when the central theme of the individual's delusion is that his or her spouse or lover is unfaithful.

- a. Jealous type
- b. Grandiose type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type
- e. Mixed type

Correct answer : a. jealous type

246. This subtype applies when the central theme of the delusion involves the individual's belief that he or she is being conspired against, cheated, spied on, followed, poisoned or drugged, maliciously maligned, harassed, or obstructed in the pursuit of long-term goals.

- a. Jealous type
- b. Persecutory type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type

- e. Mixed type

Correct answer : b. persecutory type

247. This subtype applies when the central theme of the delusion involves bodily functions or sensations.

- a. Jealous type
- b. Persecutory type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type
- e. Mixed type

Correct answer : d. somatic type

248. This subtype applies when no one delusional theme predominates.

- a. Jealous type
- b. Persecutory type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type
- e. Mixed type

Correct answer : e. mixed type

249. This subtype applies when the dominant delusional belief cannot be clearly determined or is not described in the specific types (e.g., referential delusions without a prominent persecutory or grandiose component).

- a. Unspecified type
- b. Persecutory type
- c. Erotomaniac type
- d. Somatic type
- e. Mixed type

Correct answer: a. unspecified type

250. Delusions are deemed bizarre if they are clearly implausible, not understandable, and not derived from ordinary life experiences (e.g., an individual's belief that a stranger has removed his or her internal organs and replaced them with some one else's organs without leaving any wounds or scars).

- a. First episode, currently in partial remission
- b. First episode, currently in acute episode

- c. First episode, currently in full remission
- d. With bizarre content
- e. Multiple episodes, currently in acute episode

Correct answer: d. with bizarre content

251. First manifestation of the disorder meeting the defining diagnostic symptom and time criteria. An *acute episode* is a time period in which the symptom criteria are fulfilled.

- a. First episode, currently in partial remission
- b. First episode, currently in acute episode
- c. First episode, currently in full remission
- d. With bizarre content
- e. Multiple episodes, currently in acute episode

Correct answer: b. First episode, currently in acute episode

252. is a time period during which an improvement after a previous episode is maintained and in which the defining criteria of the disorder are only partially fulfilled.

- a. First episode, currently in partial remission
- b. First episode, currently in acute episode
- c. First episode, currently in full remission
- d. With bizarre content
- e. Multiple episodes, currently in acute episode

Correct answer: a. First episode, currently in partial remission

253. is a period of time after a previous episode during which no disorder-specific symptoms are present.

- a. First episode, currently in partial remission
- b. First episode, currently in acute episode
- c. First episode, currently in full remission
- d. With bizarre content
- e. Multiple episodes, currently in acute episode

Correct answer: c. First episode, currently in full remission

254. A variety of medical disorders can manifest with psychotic symptoms of short duration. Psychotic disorder due to another medical condition or a delirium is diagnosed when there is evidence from the history, physical examination, or lab

oratory tests that the delusions or hallucinations are the direct physiological consequence of a specific medical condition (e.g., Cushing's syndrome, brain tumor) (see "Psychotic Disorder Due to Another Medical Condition" later in this chapter).

- a. Substance-related disorders.
- b. Other medical conditions
- c. Depressive and bipolar disorders
- d. Other psychotic disorders.
- e. Malingering and factitious disorders

Correct answer: d. other psychotic disorders

255. medication-induced psychotic disorder, substance-induced delirium, and substance intoxication are distinguished from brief psychotic disorder by the fact that a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, a medication, exposure to a toxin) is judged to be etiologically related to the psychotic symptoms (see "Substance/Medication-Induced Psychotic Disorder" later in this chapter).

- a. Substance-related disorders.
- b. Other medical conditions
- c. Depressive and bipolar disorders
- d. Other psychotic disorders.
- e. Malingering and factitious disorders

Correct answer: a. substance-related disorders

256. The diagnosis of brief psychotic disorder cannot be made if the psychotic symptoms are better explained by a mood episode (i.e., the psychotic symptoms occur exclusively during a full major depressive, manic, or mixed episode).

- a. Substance-related disorders.
- b. Other medical conditions
- c. Depressive and bipolar disorders
- d. Other psychotic disorders.
- e. Malingering and factitious disorders

Correct answer: c. depressive and bipolar disorders

257. If the psychotic symptoms persist for 1 month or longer, the diagnosis is either schizophreniform disorder, delusional disorder, depressive disorder with psychotic features, bipolar disorder with psychotic features, or other specified or unspecified

schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorder, depending on the other symptoms in the presentation.

- a. Substance-related disorders.
- b. Other medical conditions
- c. Depressive and bipolar disorders
- d. Other psychotic disorders.
- e. Malingering and factitious disorders

Correct answer: b. other medical conditions

258. An episode of factitious disorder, with predominantly psychological signs and symptoms, may have the appearance of brief psychotic disorder, but in such cases there is evidence that the symptoms are intentionally produced. When malingering involves apparently psychotic symptoms, there is usually evidence that the illness is being feigned for an understandable goal.

- a. Substance-related disorders.
- b. Other medical conditions
- c. Depressive and bipolar disorders
- d. Other psychotic disorders.
- e. Malingering and factitious disorders

Correct answer: e. malingering and factitious disorders

259. requires that a major depressive or manic episode occur concurrently with the active-phase symptoms and that the mood symptoms be present for a majority of the total duration of the active periods.

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder
- b. Schizotypal personality disorder
- c. Delusional disorder
- d. Schizophreniform disorder and brief psychotic disorder
- e. Schizoaffective disorder

Correct answer: b. schizotypal personality disorder

260. These disorders are of shorter duration than schizophrenia as specified in Criterion C, which requires 6 months of symptoms. In schizophreniform disorder, the disturbance is present less than 6 months, and in brief psychotic disorder, symptoms are present at least 1 day but less than 1 month.

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder
- b. Schizotypal personality disorder
- c. Delusional disorder
- d. Schizophreniform disorder and brief psychotic disorder

- e. Schizoaffective disorder

Correct answer: a. obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder

261. can be distinguished from schizophrenia by the absence of the other symptoms characteristic of schizophrenia (e.g., delusions, prominent auditory or visual hallucinations, disorganized speech, grossly disorganized or catatonic behavior, negative symptoms).

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder
- b. Schizotypal personality disorder
- c. Delusional disorder
- d. Schizophreniform disorder and brief psychotic disorder
- e. Schizoaffective disorder

Correct answer: c. delusional disorder

262. may be distinguished from schizophrenia by subthreshold symptoms that are associated with persistent personality features.

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder
- b. Schizotypal personality disorder
- c. Delusional disorder
- d. Schizophreniform disorder and brief psychotic disorder
- e. Schizoaffective disorder

Correct answer: b. schizotypal personality disorder

263. may present with poor or absent insight, and the preoccupations may reach delusional proportions. But these disorders are distinguished from schizophrenia by their prominent obsessions, compulsions, preoccupations with appearance or body odor, hoarding, or body-focused repetitive behaviors.

- a. Obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder
- b. Schizotypal personality disorder
- c. Delusional disorder
- d. Schizophreniform disorder and brief psychotic disorder
- e. Schizoaffective disorder

Correct answer: a. obsessive-compulsive disorder and body dysmorphic disorder

264. may include flashbacks that have a hallucinatory quality, and hypervigilance may reach paranoid proportions. But a trauma and stressor-related disorder

- a. Posttraumatic stress disorder
- b. Other mental disorders associated with a psychotic episode
- c. Autism spectrum disorder or communication disorders
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: a. posttraumatic stress disorder

265. These disorders may also have symptoms resembling a psychotic episode but are distinguished by their respective deficits in social interaction with repetitive and restricted behaviors and other cognitive and communication deficits. An individual with autism spectrum disorder or communication disorder must have symptoms that meet full criteria for schizophrenia, with prominent hallucinations or delusions for at least 1 month, in order to be diagnosed with schizophrenia as a comorbid condition.

- a. Posttraumatic stress disorder
- b. Other mental disorders associated with a psychotic episode
- c. Autism spectrum disorder or communication disorders
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: c. autism spectrum disorder or communication disorders

266. is made only when the psychotic episode is persistent and not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance or another medical condition. Individuals with a delirium or major or minor neurocognitive disorder may present with psychotic symptoms, but these would have a temporal relationship to the onset of cognitive changes consistent with those disorders.

- a. Posttraumatic stress disorder
- b. Other mental disorders associated with a psychotic episode
- c. Autism spectrum disorder or communication disorders
- d. All of the above

Correct answer: b. other mental disorders associated with a psychotic episode

267. occurring in the absence of any other features.

- a. Attenuated psychosis syndrome
- b. Delusional symptoms in partner of individual with delusional disorder
- c. Persistent auditory hallucinations
- d. Delusions with significant overlapping mood episodes

Correct answer: c. persistent auditory hallucinations

268. This includes persistent delusions with periods of overlapping mood episodes that are present for a substantial portion of the delusional disturbance (such that the criterion stipulating only brief mood disturbance in delusional disorder is not met).

- a. Attenuated psychosis syndrome
- b. Delusional symptoms in partner of individual with delusional disorder
- c. Persistent auditory hallucinations
- d. Delusions with significant overlapping mood episodes

Correct answer: d. delusions with significant overlapping mood episodes

269. In the context of a relationship, the delusional material from the dominant partner provides content for delusional belief by the individual who may not otherwise entirely meet criteria for delusional disorder.

- a. Attenuated psychosis syndrome
- b. Delusional symptoms in partner of individual with delusional disorder
- c. Persistent auditory hallucinations
- d. Delusions with significant overlapping mood episodes

Correct answer: d. delusions with significant overlapping mood episodes

270. This syndrome is characterized by psychotic-like symptoms that are below a threshold for full psychosis (e.g., the symptoms are less severe and more transient, and insight is relatively maintained).

- a. Attenuated psychosis syndrome
- b. Delusional symptoms in partner of individual with delusional disorder
- c. Persistent auditory hallucinations
- d. Delusions with significant overlapping mood episodes

Correct answer: attenuated psychosis syndrome

271. Major depressive disorder, bipolar I disorder, and bipolar II disorder are more common among first-degree biological relatives of individuals with cyclothymic disorder than in the general population. There may also be an increased familial risk of substance-related disorders. Cyclothymic disorder may be more common in the first-degree biological relatives of individuals with bipolar I disorder than in the general population.

- a. Borderline personality disorder
- b. Bipolar I disorder with rapid cycling, and bipolar II disorder, with rapid cycling
- c. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder and substance/medication-induced depressive disorder
- d. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition and depressive disorder due to another medical condition
- e. Genetic and physiological

Correct answer: e. genetic and physiological

272. The diagnosis of bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition or depressive disorder due to another medical condition is made when the mood disturbance is judged to be attributable to the physiological effect of a specific, usually chronic medical condition (e.g., hyperthyroidism).

- a. Borderline personality disorder
- b. Bipolar I disorder with rapid cycling, and bipolar II disorder, with rapid cycling

- c. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder and substance/medication-induced depressive disorder
- d. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition and depressive disorder due to another medical condition
- e. Genetic and physiological

Correct answer: d. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition and depressive disorder due to another medical condition

273. distinguished from cyclothymic disorder by the judgment that a substance/medication (especially stimulants) is etiologically related to the mood disturbance. The frequent mood swings in these disorders that are suggestive of cyclothymic disorder usually resolve following cessation of substance/medication use.

- a. Borderline personality disorder
- b. Bipolar I disorder with rapid cycling, and bipolar II disorder, with rapid cycling
- c. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder and substance/medication-induced depressive disorder
- d. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition and depressive disorder due to another medical condition
- e. Genetic and physiological

Correct answer: c. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder and substance/medication-induced depressive disorder

274. Both disorders may resemble cyclothymic disorder by virtue of the frequent marked shifts in mood. By definition, in cyclothymic disorder the criteria for a major depressive, manic, or hypomanic episode has never been met, whereas the bipolar I disorder and bipolar II disorder specifier "with rapid cycling" requires that full mood episodes be present.

- a. Borderline personality disorder
- b. Bipolar I disorder with rapid cycling, and bipolar II disorder, with rapid cycling
- c. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder and substance/medication-induced depressive disorder
- d. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition and depressive disorder due to another medical condition
- e. Genetic and physiological

Correct answer: b. Bipolar I disorder with rapid cycling, and bipolar II disorder, with rapid cycling

275. is associated with marked shifts in mood that may suggest cyclothymic disorder. If the criteria are met for both disorders, both borderline personality disorder and cyclothymic disorder may be diagnosed.

- a. Borderline personality disorder
- b. Bipolar I disorder with rapid cycling, and bipolar II disorder, with rapid cycling
- c. Substance/medication-induced bipolar and related disorder and substance/medication-induced depressive disorder

- d. Bipolar and related disorder due to another medical condition and depressive disorder due to another medical condition
- e. Genetic and physiological

Correct answer: a. Borderline personality disorder

276. A lifetime history of one or more major depressive episodes in individuals whose presentation has never met full criteria for a manic or hypomania episode but who have experienced two or more episodes of short-duration hypomania that meet the full symptomatic criteria for a hypomania episode but that only last for 2-3 days. The episodes of hypomania symptoms do not overlap in time with the major depressive episodes, so the disturbance does not meet criteria for major depressive episode, with mixed features.

- a. Hypomania episodes with insufficient symptoms and major depressive episodes
- b. Short-duration hypomania episodes (2-3 days) and major depressive episodes
- c. hypomanic episode without prior major depressive episode
- d. Short-duration cyclothymia (less than 24 months)

Correct answer: b. Short-duration hypomania episodes (2-3 days) and major depressive episodes

277. A lifetime history of one or more major depressive episodes in individuals whose presentation has never met full criteria for a manic or hypomania episode but who have experienced one or more episodes of hypomania that do not meet full symptomatic criteria (i.e., at least 4 consecutive days of elevated mood and one or two of the other symptoms of a hypomania episode, or irritable mood and two or three of the other symptoms of a hypomania episode). The episodes of hypomania symptoms do not overlap in time with the major depressive episodes, so the disturbance does not meet criteria for major depressive episode, with mixed features.

- a. Hypomania episodes with insufficient symptoms and major depressive episodes
- b. Short-duration hypomania episodes (2-3 days) and major depressive episodes
- c. hypomanic episode without prior major depressive episode
- d. Short-duration cyclothymia (less than 24 months)

Correct answer: a. Hypomania episodes with insufficient symptoms and major depressive episodes

278. One or more hypomanic episodes in an individual whose presentation has never met full criteria for a major depressive episode or a manic episode. If this occurs in an individual with an established diagnosis of persistent depressive disorder (dysthymia), both diagnoses can be concurrently applied during the periods when the full criteria for a hypomanic episode are met.

- a. Hypomania episodes with insufficient symptoms and major depressive episodes
- b. Short-duration hypomania episodes (2-3 days) and major depressive episodes

- c. hypomanic episode without prior major depressive episode
- d. Short-duration cyclothymia (less than 24 months)

Correct answer: c. hypomanic episode without prior major depressive episode

279. Multiple episodes of hypomania symptoms that do not meet criteria for a hypomania episode and multiple episodes of depressive symptoms that do not meet criteria for a major depressive episode that persist over a period of less than 24 months (less than 12 months for children or adolescents) in an individual whose presentation has never met full criteria for a major depressive, manic, or hypomania episode and does not meet criteria for any psychotic disorder. During the course of the disorder, the hypomania or depressive symptoms are present for more days than not, the individual has not been without symptoms for more than 2 months at a time, and the symptoms cause clinically significant distress or impairment.

- a. Hypomania episodes with insufficient symptoms and major depressive episodes
- b. Short-duration hypomania episodes (2-3 days) and major depressive episodes
- c. hypomanic episode without prior major depressive episode
- d. Short-duration cyclothymia (less than 24 months)

Correct answer: d. Short-duration cyclothymia (less than 24 months)

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