Answer all questions on your Scantron. Select the best answer for each question.

1. When a schizophrenic patient declares, “I don’t feel I belong here. Everything around me appears unreal,” this is best described as:
   a. estrangement.*
   b. autism.
   c. delusion of reference.
   d. depersonalization.
   e. paleologic.

2. Sigmund Freud’s chief contribution to our understanding of schizophrenia was the concept of:
   a. collective unconscious.
   b. symbolization.*
   c. autonomous complex.
   d. psychoanalysis as a treatment tool.
   e. repression.

3. Positive concordance for schizophrenia is found in approximately what percentage of fraternal (2-egg) twins?
   a. 100-808
   b. 75-55
   c. 50-25
   d. 20-1 *
   e. 0

4. Freud was primarily interested in treating:
   a. schizophrenics.
   b. neurotics.*
   c. character disorders.
   d. paranoids.
   e. transsexuals.

5. The Rorschach inkblot test would probably be included in a test battery in order to assess a patient’s:
   a. vocational interests.
   b. extent of brain damage.
   c. deeper levels of personality.*
   d. verbal and performance aspects of intelligence.
   e. word associations.

6. Which of the following sub-test scores on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale is most likely to hold up (remain high) with old age?
   a. information*
   b. block design
   c. digit span
   d. object assembly
   e. coding (interpreting a code)

7. The color sorting sub-test of the Goldstein-Scheerer Brain Damage Test is used to see whether a person can:
1. make a good whole figure from colored parts.
2. correctly name the standard colors.
3. sort colors in a conceptual basis.*
4. respond appropriately to colors suggesting strong emotion.
5. perceive colors accurately.

8. On the Object Sorting sub-test of the Goldstein Scheerer, when someone does a conceptual sorting, this means that their arrangement of objects:
   a. reveals an inability to shift.
   b. reflects “grouping.”
   c. seizes on a perceptual likeness or apparent similarity.
   d. is guided by a principle.*
   e. All of the above.

9. Lithium is considered more effective in treating:
   a. bipolar affective disorder.*
   b. unipolar affective disorder.
   c. disorganized schizophrenia.
   d. undifferentiated schizophrenia.
   e. schizoid conditions.

10. Shock therapy was first used with schizophrenics because of the mistaken belief that ____ were not likely to become schizophrenic.
   a. manic-depressives
   b. Alzheimer’s patients
   c. heavy users of opiate drugs
   d. epileptics*
   e. individuals with memory disorders

11. Kay Jamison believes that artistic creativity is most related to which diagnostic category?
   a. dysthymia
   b. schizo-affective disorder
   c. major depression
   d. cyclothemia
   e. hypomania*

12. When a depressive has delusions of guilt and unworthiness, these delusions:
   a. do not involve affect.
   b. are not systematized or well-organized.*
   c. are usually kept secret from other people.
   d. are logical and reasonable.
   e. are typically accurate.

13. According to Plato:
   a. all people have the possibility of becoming mentally ill.
   b. philosophers are more likely than others to become mentally ill.
   c. madness is a logical response to the world’s insanity.
   d. through mania, friendships between humans and gods become possible.*
   e. depression is a stimulus to poetic creativeness.

14. The Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scale was developed to measure:
a. affects of aging.
b. mental illness.
c. mental deficiency.
d. intelligence quotient.
e. social intelligence.*

15. Someone who has moderate mental retardation is not likely to learn to:
   a. talk.
   b. walk.
   c. read or write.*
   d. All of the above.

16. Individuals who are classed as having mild mental retardation:
   a. cannot hold employment.
   b. cannot learn to talk.
   c. do not usually possess external bodily deformities.*
   d. are totally dependent on others for physical care and nourishment.
   e. are likely to become psychotic.

17. _____ believed that the therapist must play the part of a participant observer when treating schizophrenics.
   a. Freud
   b. Jung
   c. Laing
   d. Szasz
   e. Sullivan*

18. The term “praecox” in dementia praecox, referred to:
   a. progressive deterioration.
   b. the most significant of the mental disorders.
   c. split brain.
   d. early onset.*
   e. splitting of psychic functions.

19. Jung is usually credited with developing which of the following ideas?
   a. depersonalization
   b. collective unconsciousness*
   c. autism
   d. psychosexual states of development
   e. process schizophrenia

20. When a schizophrenic patient who is taking a word association test is using echolalia, her response to the word “toad” is most likely to be:
   a. word.
   b. frog.
   c. toad.*
   d. road.
   e. No response (silence).

21. Bleuler coined the term “schizophrenia” to refer to:
a. early onset of the condition.
b. patients proceeding to complete deterioration.
c. splitting of psychological functions.*
d. multiple personalities.
e. resistance to treatment.

22. Laboratory research on the issue of memory loss following shock therapy (ECT) supports the view:
   a. there is an immediate memory loss, mostly for recently learned items, but it tends to clear up quickly.*
   b. there is an immediate memory loss, mostly for items learned a long time ago (remote memories), but it tends to clear up quickly.
   c. there is no memory loss.
   d. there is a permanent memory loss.

23. Among those who attempt suicide, the ratio among women: men is:
   a. 1:2
   b. equal.
   c. 3:1 *
   d. 5:1
   e. 10:1

24. The rate of schizophrenia in the general population is about:
   a. 1%. *
   b. 5%.
   c. 10%.
   d. 20%.
   e. 25%.

25. Most delusions in schizophrenia tend to be:
   a. visual.
   b. auditory.
   c. gustatory (taste).
   d. tactile (touch).
   e. None of the above.*

26. The tendency to interpret things according to one’s wishes and desires is called:
   a. autism.*
   b. depersonalization.
   c. illusion.
   d. estrangement.
   e. delusion.

27. The stormy (pre-schizophrenic) personality is a product of:
   a. parental neglect.
   b. parental rejection.
   c. parental inconsistency.*
   d. parental domination.
   e. parental absence.

28. On the Weschler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS), information and vocabulary sub-tests:
a. measure aspects of crystallized intelligence.*
b. measure aspects of fluid intelligence.
c. tend not to hold up with age.
d. are not valid.
e. are not reliable.

29. Which of the following is not true of Alzheimer’s disease?
   a. gradual onset
   b. occurs among males and females with equal frequency*
   c. is associated with poor memory
   d. is associated with exaggeration of previous personality traits
   e. All of the above are true.

30. ____ is severe mental confusion caused by drugs, infection, or fever.
   a. Dissociation
   b. Delirium*
   c. Dementia
   d. Depersonalization
   e. Amnesia

31. Alzheimer’s Disease can be diagnosed with certainty only by:
   a. brain scans (MRI).
   b. psychological tests.
   c. postmortem studies of brain tissue.*
   d. clinical interviews.
   e. Vineland Scale of Adaptive Behavior.

32. When students participated in the University of Michigan studies aimed at simulating the perceptual world of the elderly, the most common difficulty encountered came from:
   a. loud noises.
   b. glare.*
   c. overly spicy food.
   d. time limits.
   e. delusions of reference.

33. Alzheimer’s disease is:
   a. progressive and chronic.*
   b. acute and terminal.
   c. reversible with surgery.
   d. controllable with medication.
   e. the result of substance abuse.

34. The response on the Goldstein-Scheerer test by a patient that an apple, knife, and a plate belong together “because they are for eating” is most likely:
   a. concrete-perceptual thinking*.
   b. abstract thinking.
   c. autistic thinking.
   d. a symptom of depersonalization.
   e. a symptom of estrangement.
35. In response to the question, “In what way are a dog and a mouse alike?” the answer, “They are both animals” would most likely be considered a(n) ____ response.
   a. perceptual
   b. concrete-functional
   c. abstract *
   d. disorganized
   e. undifferentiated

37. Which of the following symptoms is **critical** for the diagnosis of schizophrenia?
   a. short-term memory deficits
   b. fear of being left alone
   c. feelings of worthlessness
   d. marked disturbances in thinking*
   e. marked disturbance in body image

38. “My father poisons my food, and my mother has hired a hit man to shoot me. My boss is plotting to humiliate me, and my neighbor spies on me.” These comments illustrate the schizophrenic symptom called:
   a. anhedonia.
   b. catatonia.
   c. delusions of reference.
   d. delusions of grandeur.
   e. delusions of persecution.*

39. Patrick says, ‘I’m afraid to go to my in-laws’ house because I hate them. Whenever I go there, they can hear whenever I think how much I hate them and that I think they should clean their house.” What schizophrenic symptom is Patrick displaying?
   a. thought insertion
   b. delusions of reference
   c. nihilistic delusions
   d. thought broadcasting*
   e. delusions of grandeur

40. ____ are sensory perceptions that are not directly attributable to environmental stimuli.
   a. Neologisms
   b. Hallucinations*
   c. Delusions
   d. Loose associations
   e. Clang associations

41. The abnormal lack of emotion seen in schizophrenics is termed:
   a. emotional rigidity.
   b. affective apathy.
   c. nihilism.
   d. autism.
   e. flat affect.*

42. Marlene giggles most of the time, fantasizes aloud, and speaks in an incoherent and absurd manner. Her behavior is extremely bizarre and childish. She matches the common conception of “crazy” and has been this way since childhood. The best diagnosis is ____ schizophrenia.
   a. disorganized*
b. residual

c. undifferentiated

d. catatonic

e. paranoid

44. Lucy feels worthless and extremely sad. She has had crying spells that do not stem from any particular event. Life seems uninteresting and colorless. Lucy’s symptoms illustrate the:
   a. affective symptoms of depression.*
   b. behavioral symptoms of depression.
   c. cognitive symptoms of mania.
   d. physiological symptoms of depression.

45. Which of the following is a behavioral symptom of depression?
   a. slowing down all body movements and speech*
   b. becoming more and more involved with other people’s problems
   c. having trouble getting to sleep but feeling full of energy
   d. having thoughts of suicide
   e. delusions of persecution

46. For the past several weeks, Ian’s thinking races form one idea to the next, and he cannot stay focused on any one idea. He feels pressure to keep on talking, feels a decreased need for sleep, and has been arrested for harassing pedestrians on the street. What diagnosis would Ian most likely be given?
   a. Bipolar disorder*
   b. Unipolar depression
   c. Cyclothymic disorder
   d. Dysthymic disorder

47. Nathan has a seven-year history of mild mood swings. When he is “high,” he is coherent; when he is “low,” he is never suicidal or unable to function. What is the best diagnosis for Nathan?
   a. Cyclothymic disorder*
   b. Bipolar disorder, mixed
   c. Major depressive disorder, mixed
   d. Dysthymic disorder
   e. Manic-depressive disorder

48. Which of the following would suggest that an individual suffered from bipolar disorder rather than unipolar depression?
   a. The individual is a woman.
   b. The individual developed the disorder after age thirty-five.
   c. The individual benefits from lithium.*
   d. The individual has no family history of the disorder.

51. When it comes to suicidal behavior, men are more likely than women to:
   a. complete suicide *.
   b. attempt suicide when psychotic.
   c. use drug overdoses as their method.
   d. attempt, but not complete, suicide.
   e. never attempt suicide.
52. Ron works as a paraprofessional for a program that receives telephone calls twenty-four hours a day. He has been trained to evaluate an individual’s risk of suicide. What kind of program does Ron probably work for?
   a. a halfway house
   b. an employee-assistance program
   c. a crisis intervention unit in a mental hospital
   d. a suicide prevention center *
   e. a self-help group

53. In general, the evaluation of suicide prevention centers’ effectiveness indicates that:
   a. they are most effective with highly educated callers and least effective with those who are not highly educated.
   b. for the vast majority of callers, they are very helpful.
   c. although they may not stop every suicide, callers feel that the centers provide more help than their friends.
   d. convincing evidence for their success is lacking.*

54. If you hear a presentation by Thomas Szasz, you would most likely hear him say,
   a. “Doctors should be encouraged to assist terminally ill patients in their suicides.”
   b. “Ending one’s life is an individual’s moral responsibility, not a professional’s.”*
   c. “Unless we can say words like death and suicide we can never help our clients cope with their relatives’ suicides.”
   d. “Prevention is much more efficient and effective than treatment.”

55. Which statement about electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is accurate?
   a. ECT is an effective treatment for both schizophrenia and endogenous depression.
   b. ECT improves the mood of depressed individuals by changing their hormones.
   c. Although it is clear that ECT cures schizophrenia, the reasons for its success are not clear.
   d. Although it is clear that EDT effectively treats depression, the reasons for its success are not clear.*
   e. ECT is an ineffective treatment for schizophrenia and depression.

56. Laura suffers from major depression. She is treated with electroshock applied to one hemisphere of her brain. The shock lasts about six minutes but produces only slight memory loss for events just before and after treatment. What aspect of Laura’s treatment is unusual?
   a. It is unusual for shock to produce memory loss.
   b. It is unusual to treat major depression with electroshock.
   c. It is unusual for electroshock to be applied to one hemisphere.
   d. It is unusual to give shock for more than one-half second.*

57. What form of treatment revolutionized mental health care in the 1950s?
   a. antipsychotic medications*
   b. cognitive behavioral therapy
   c. psychoanalytic therapy
   d. milieu therapy
   e. psychosurgery

58. Sanjay was diagnosed with a cognitive disorder. Which of the following could not be the specific diagnosis?
   a. Dementia caused by infection
   b. Amnestic disorder
   c. Delirium caused by general medical condition
   d. Schizoaffective disorder*
59. Dr. Pushkin is seeing a new patient whom she suspects has a cognitive disorder. Dr. Pushkin wants to assess quickly the patient’s overall cognitive functioning, including the patient’s level of awareness, use of language, ability to perform simple mental tasks, and memory. What instrument will Dr. Pushkin most likely use to conduct this assessment?
   a. Objective personality testing
   b. Neuropsychological testing
   c. Neuroimaging techniques
   d. Mental Status Exam *
   e. Rorschach (inkblot) test

61. Which of the following is a good example of an exogenous form of brain damage?
   a. cerebral atrophy due to a genetic disorder
   b. a loss of blood flow due to a stroke
   c. a trauma due to an automobile accident *
   d. an infection such as meningitis

63. Ian suddenly became incoherent at 3 a.m. yesterday. He was agitated and unable to focus his attention and did not know where he was when taken to the hospital. After two days, the cocaine was out of his system and his cognitive functioning returned to normal. What form of cognitive disorder did he display?
   a. None; he was experiencing withdrawal.
   b. Amnestic disorder.
   c. Delirium.*
   d. Dementia.
   e. Asperger’s syndrome.

64. Harold was involved in a fight and received several kicks to the head. He was dazed and experienced headaches and some memory problems for ten days afterward. Harold’s symptoms suggest:
   a. that he suffered a concussion. *
   b. apraxia and agnosia.
   c. a multi-infarct disorder.
   d. that a brain laceration occurred.
   e. he has post-traumatic stress disorder.

65. A series of small strokes or incidents in which portions of the brain die leads to uneven deterioration of intellectual functioning. This is called:
   b. vascular dementia. *
   c. atherosclerosis.
   d. presenile dementia.
   e. closed-head injury.

67. Jill is given Dilantin to treat her cognitive symptoms; Patricia is given L-dopa to treat her cognitive disorder. We can guess that:
   a. Jill has epilepsy, and Patricia has a psychoactive-induced disorder.
   b. both Jill and Patricia suffer from epilepsy.
   c. Jill has epilepsy, and Patricia has Parkinson’s disease. *
   d. both Jill and Patricia suffer from Parkinson’s disease.