1. A personality disorder characterized by odd or peculiar thoughts and behaviors and poor interpersonal relationships:
   a. schizotypal.*
   b. schizoid.
   c. schizophrenia.
   d. avoidant.
   e. social phobia.

2. Impulsiveness, self-destructive behavior, and anger are most characteristic of which personality disorder?
   a. schizotypal
   b. avoidant
   c. dependent
   d. narcissistic
   e. borderline*

3. When the effects of taking amphetamine begins to wear off (the person begins to come off the effects of the drug), the person is likely to feel:
   a. excited and “amped.”
   b. tired and depressed.*
   c. sexually aroused.
   d. strange ideas and impulses.
   e. psychotic (out of control).

4. LSD was originally synthesized from:
   a. hemp plant.
   b. nutmeg.
   c. “magic mushrooms.”
   d. opium poppy.
   e. ergot fungus on rye.*

5. Which of the following is characteristic of people labeled as antisocial personalities?
   a. many close friends.
   b. learns quickly from mistakes
   c. low IQ.
   d. deficient emotional arousal.*
   e. high IQ.

6. Which of the following sex researchers used a highly subjective phenomenological approach?
   a. Kinsey
   b. Masters and Johnson
   c. Hooker*
   d. Humphries
   e. All of the above.
7. The aspect of Laud Humphries’ observations in park restrooms that caused most ethical objections and controversy was that he:
   a. did not obtain informed consent from the occupants.
   b. served as a lookout.
   c. was an active participant in sexual encounters during the course of his research.
   d. obtained personal information illegally from a government agency and used it to track down participants.*
   e. falsified data.

8. The knowledge of right and wrong test is also known as the;
   a. ALI test.
   b. wild beast test.
   c. M’Naghton rule.*
   d. Durham decision.
   e. diminished responsibility plea.

9. In treating sexual dysfunction, Masters and Johnson recommend:
   a. depth interviews.
   b. token economy.
   c. working with couples.*
   d. a change in sexual orientation.
   e. anti-depressive drugs.

10. Bulimia nervosa typically begins (the symptoms start) in:
    a. infancy (ages 2-5).
    b. early childhood (ages 6-10).
    c. adolescence and young adulthood (ages 15-19).*
    d. ages 20-30.
    e. ages 40 on.

11. The weight of people with bulimia nervosa usually:
    a. is considerably lower than normal.
    b. is slightly lower than normal.
    c. stays within a normal range.*
    d. is slightly higher than normal.
    e. is considerably higher than normal.

12. Anorexia nervosa is often accompanied by ____ patterns of behavior.
    a. paranoid
    b. schizotypal
    c. dependent
    d. antisocial
    e. obsessive-compulsive*

13. The cognitive dysfunction in anorexia nervosa includes all of the following except:
    a. distorted body image.
    b. distorted internal perceptions.
    c. distorted view of other people.*
    d. maladaptive thinking.
    e. preoccupation with food.
14. Which of the following is least true of a person with anorexia nervosa?
   a. low opinion of own body shape
   b. low opinion of own physical attractiveness
   c. fail to recognize their own fatigue
   d. does not think about food*
   e. often has obsessive-compulsive patterns of behavior

15. When they wanted to suggest that certain drugs produced effects that resembled a psychosis, scientists called them ___ drugs.
   a. psychedelic
   b. psychoactive
   c. psychotomimetic*
   d. psychotherapeutic
   e. stimulant

16. A national commission in 1985 in the U.S. declared, “no other psychoactive substance is more associated with violent crime and suicide.” What substance were they referring to?
   a. heroin and other opiates
   b. cocaine and its derivatives
   c. LSD
   d. alcohol*
   e. marijuana and THC

17. Methadone is most often:
   a. injected with a needle.
   b. snorted (through the nose).
   c. taken orally.*
   d. used as a suppository (taken in the anus).
   e. used in a skin patch.

18. In the United States, heroin is obtainable:
   a. by addicts if they register.
   b. in hospitals for use by physicians for relieving pain.
   c. only on the illegal market.*
   d. in drug stores by patients who have a physician’s prescription for it.
   e. by people with eye problems (glaucoma).

19. When an alcoholic is kept in a room with half-filled whiskey bottles and his own vomit, this is an example of:
   a. flooding.
   b. desensitization.
   c. operant conditioning.
   d. classical conditioning.*
   e. modeling.

20. LSD is:
   a. addictive.
   b. non-addictive.*
   c. a tranquilizer.
   d. a derivative of opium (opiate).
21. In the United States, the use of needles to inject morphine first began to be seen as a problem:
   a. during and after the Civil War.*
   b. during and after World War II when the habit was brought home by servicemen who had served in Europe.
   c. during the Korean War.
   d. during the Vietnam War.

22. Most coca plants are grown in:
   a. Middle East.
   b. Southeast Asia.
   c. Southwest part of the U.S.
   d. South America.*
   e. Central America and Mexico.

23. Which of the following statements about methadone is not correct?
   a. It is more effective than other opiates when taken orally (by mouth).
   b. Doses taken repeatedly will have a cumulative effect.
   c. Technically it is not considered an addicting drug.*
   d. Withdrawal symptoms are more mild than those of heroin but they last for a longer time.
   e. All of these statements are correct.

24. Which of the following is technically considered to be a sedative drug?
   a. alcohol*
   b. crack cocaine
   c. codeine
   d. methadone
   e. marijuana

25. Obesity ____ as an eating disorder in DSM-IV-TR:
   a. has recently been listed.
   b. has been listed for the past 20 years.
   c. is not listed.*

26. Philip Zimbardo (the Stanford jail study) attributes the major problems in American prisons to:
   a. difficulties in recruiting qualified staff.
   b. the types of inmates coming into prison (younger and more violent).
   c. lack of mental health resources in most prisons and jails.
   d. illegal drugs coming into the prisons.
   e. social and situational stresses inside the prison.*

27. Some civil libertarians believed that there were certain advantages in sending a mentally disturbed offender to jail rather than to a mental hospital. One of these advantages noted by civil libertarians was:
   a. there was better treatment available in jail.
   b. more trained staff in jail.
   c. less chance of abuse or assault in jail than in mental hospitals.
   d. prisoners had fixed sentences; mental patients did not.*
   e. jail was less expensive than a mental hospital.
28. The reaction of communities against deinstitutionalization was based primarily on:
   a. concern for civil liberties.
   b. desire to save money spent in treatment.
   c. resistance to state regulations.
   d. a lack of resources and facilities to handle discharged patients.*
   e. the negative effects of hospital care upon patients.

29. When a police officer arrests a mentally ill person in a dangerous neighborhood for loitering, and takes them
to court where the judge finds the person unable to stand trial and sends the person to Napa State Hospital,
this process is called:
   a. deinstitutionalization.
   b. transinstitutionalization.
   c. dumping.
   d. compassionate care.
   e. mercy booking.*

30. The Stanford Prison Study was stopped early because, as Zimbardo explains:
   a. Human Subjects guidelines were not followed.
   b. university officials demanded that the experiment be stopped while the procedures were reviewed.
   c. participants were being emotionally damaged.*
   d. there was fear of a newspaper investigation.
   e. the researchers had learned all they wanted to from the experiment.

31. As described in class, the single argument in favor of deinstitutionalization that proved to be most persuasive
to legislators was:
   a. more humane care.
   b. more effective treatment.
   c. less expensive care.*
   d. respect for individual rights.
   e. least restrictive environment.

32. The presence of ____ in American mental hospitals during the Second World War helped stimulate the
reform wave that came after the war.
   a. attendants
   b. psychologists
   c. self-help groups
   d. psychiatrists
   e. conscientious objectors*

35. The key features of borderline personality disorder is:
   a. shifts from normal to psychotic functioning.
   b. severe fluctuations in mood, self-image, and unstable interpersonal relationships.*
   c. a tendency to have paranoid delusions that are identical to those of schizophrenics.
   d. demanding uncritical acceptance by authorities but needing criticism from family members.
   e. extreme self-love.

36. Carol spends most of her time at home with her parents. She wants to join the other students at school
functions, but she is afraid she will do something inappropriate, resulting in embarrassment and rejection.
Carol most likely would be diagnosed with which personality disorder?
37. Carl is diagnosed as having antisocial personality disorder. He tends to be loyal to his friends but exploits others. He is witty and articulate and lies with great skill. What aspect of Carl’s case is unusual for an antisocial personality?
   a. Antisocial personalities are rarely loyal to anyone.*
   b. Antisocial personalities tend to withdraw from people, not exploit them.
   c. Antisocial personalities tend to be women.
   d. Antisocial personalities are rarely witty and articulate.

39. A psychiatrist says, “People with antisocial personality disorder fail to learn from past experience despite the criticism of parents and others. They may promise to improve, but there is no sincerity in the words; they continue to break the rules of society.” If the psychiatrist is a psychoanalyst, his or her explanation will probably be:
   a. over-identification with parents who were strict disciplinarians.
   b. a lack of superego development.*
   c. a cognitive inability to take another person’s point of view.
   d. the excessive use of projection and fantasy as defenses.
   e. bad behavior was reinforced in childhood.

40. The director of a prison wants to improve the ability of antisocial personality prisoners to learn from their experience. Using research results, the director might:
   a. use feelings of guilt and shame as the main methods of punishment.
   b. use individual therapy.
   c. inject prisoners with depressants to reduce their arousal levels.
   d. keep the prisoners guessing about whether they will be punished if they do something wrong.
   e. punish wrongdoers by taking money away from them.*

42. The basic premise (assumption) of criminal law in the United States suggests that behavior is:
   a. fundamentally uncontrollable.
   b. freely chosen.*
   c. a result of genes and our environment.
   d. a product of both culture and family upbringing.
   e. under the control of the Id and the superego.

44. What legal ruling established that defendants can be acquitted of a crime if it is proven that during the act of the crime the individual did not know the nature of his or her actions or did not know what he or she was doing was wrong?
   a. The American Law Institute’s Model Penal Code
   b. The Durham Rule
   c. The M’Naghten Rule*
   d. Irresistible impulse
   e. Diminished capacity

45. The purpose of such new verdicts as “guilty, but mentally ill” and “culpable and mentally ill” is to:
   a. increase the courts’ awareness that mentally ill criminals are not responsible for their actions.
b. reduce the influence of mental health professionals in trials.*

c. separate the issue of mental illness from individual responsibility.

d. eliminate the idea of personal responsibility from the law.

e. reduce the length of sentences.

46. It is used for people in acute distress who may be dangerous to themselves or others. It may be viewed as a form of protection or a loss of civil liberties before any crime has been committed. What is it?

   a. Diminished capacity defense
   b. The insanity defense
   c. Criminal commitment
   d. Deinstitutionalization
   e. Civil commitment*

47. Civil commitment is the reason Hannah was hospitalized against her will. The criterion most likely to have been used in her civil commitment hearing was:

   a. her parents’ fear that she was about to lose emotional control.
   b. her inability to care for herself.*
   c. her inability to consult rationally with her attorney.
   d. her diagnosis of antisocial personality disorder.
   e. her diagnosis of dependent personality disorder.

48. Ursula’s attorney argues that if she must be treated against her will, she should be treated in a halfway house rather than a hospital and be treated with cognitive psychotherapy rather than medication or electroconvulsive therapy. The attorney’s arguments support the principles of:

   a. right to treatment and right to refuse treatment.
   b. deinstitutionalization and mainstreaming.
   c. confidentiality and due process.
   d. least restrictive environment and least intrusive treatment.*
   e. due process.

49. A clinical psychologist says, “I want my patients to maintain as much contact with their home communities as possible and to get their treatment on an outpatient basis using drug treatment and psychotherapy so that they can stay in the community.” These comments support the principle of:

   a. privileged communication.
   b. duty-to-warn.
   c. mainstreaming.*
   d. right to refuse treatment.
   e. dumping.

50. Monica, age twelve, gives her therapist convincing evidence that she was sexually molested by her stepfather from the time she was eight until she was eleven. According to the principle of privileged communication, the therapist:

   a. must divulge this information to the proper authorities.*
   b. must have a conference with the stepfather.
   c. cannot divulge this information unless Monica waives confidentiality.
   d. cannot divulge this information under any circumstances.
52. A student who wanted to read about changes in American sexual behavior from the 1950s to the 1990s would be interested in the survey research done by:
   a. Humphries.
   b. Freud.
   c. Masters and Johnson.
   d. Hooker.
   e. Kinsey.*

54. Although the relationship between hormones and sexual functioning is complex and unclear, we would expect that low levels of testosterone would be associated with:
   a. paraphilias.
   b. hypoactive desire disorder.*
   c. premature ejaculation.
   d. vaginismus.
   e. sexual addiction.

55. Jimmy is a little boy who engages in exclusively feminine play and claims he wants to grow up to be a woman. He is disgusted by his penis. Jimmy illustrates:
   a. transvestism.
   b. paraphilia.
   c. childhood gender identity disorder.*
   d. pedophilia.
   e. exhibitionism.

57. When an object such as shoes or women’s underwear is used during masturbation as the sole means of achieving sexual gratification and this practice is distressing, the diagnosis is:
   a. frotteurism.
   b. fetishism.*
   c. transvestic fetishism.
   d. transsexualism.
   e. exhibitionism.

58. Sexual gratification obtained through observing others engaging in sexual intercourse is called:
   a. spectator sex.
   b. voyeurism.*
   c. pedophilia.
   d. exhibitionism.
   e. Frotteurism.

59. Suppose that, in a research study, slides of nude women were shown to men at the same time as they held stroked white feathers. If these stimuli were paired enough times for the features alone to produce an erection, this would suggest:
   a. that paraphilias are actually under the voluntary control of the individual.
   b. that paraphilias are unrelated to “preparedness.”
   c. support for the biological perspective on paraphilias.
   d. support for a classical conditioning theory of paraphilias.*

60. The person with bulimia nervosa is most likely to be:
   a. underweight.
   b. overweight.
c. of normal weight.*
d. tall.
e. short.

61. Jacquee is an African American woman. Unlike the typical European American woman, she is likely to:
a. feel that being underweight is better than being overweight.
b. describe herself as being too fat and old.
c. believe that thinness is the same thing as beauty and success.
d. be satisfied with her weight and body size.*

62. Mary, an anorexic, is perfectionistic, obedient, an excellent student and athlete, and a model child. Dieting and weight loss are the only areas of her life where she feels she has control. Which part of this statement is inconsistent with the portrait of an anorexic?
a. Mary is perfectionistic, obedient, and an excellent student and athlete.
b. Mary is a model child.
c. Dieting and weight loss are the only areas of her life where she feels she has control.
d. The entire statement is an accurate portrait of anorexics.*

63. The body’s decreased response to repeated administration of a drug so a person must use more of the drug to obtain the same effect is called:
a. physical dependence.
b. withdrawal.
c. paradoxical effect.
d. addiction.
e. tolerance.*

64. Codeine, heroin, and morphine are all ___ derived form the ____.
a. stimulants; opium plant
b. stimulants; coca plant
c. narcotics; opium plant*
d. hallucinogens; marijuana plant
e. hallucinogens; mushrooms

65. In his younger days, Kevin was considered a “speed freak” because he injected himself with a drug. He would get delusional and hyperactive, looking just like a paranoid schizophrenic. When he almost died of an overdose, he stopped using. On what drug was Kevin once dependent?
a. Barbiturate
b. Heroin
c. Amphetamine*
d. Benzodiazepine
e. PCP

66. Which statement concerning crack cocaine is accurate?
a. It is snorted through the nose.
b. It produces a slower but more pleasant euphoria than regular cocaine.
c. It is a form of cocaine that does not produce tolerance or withdrawal.
d. It is a more potent form of cocaine that is smoked.*
e. It is more expensive than powder cocaine.