2. Which of the following is true about malingering and factitious disorders?
   A) Malingerers are trying to achieve some external gain by faking illness.*
   B) Those with factitious disorders do not intentionally create illness.
   C) Malingerers and those with factitious disorders have no control over their behavior.
   D) Hysterical and factitious disorders are identical.

3. Munchausen syndrome by proxy is most likely to adversely affect the physical well-being of:
   A) the person experiencing it.
   B) the child of the person experiencing it.*
   C) the spouse of the person experiencing it.
   D) the medical personnel caring for the person experiencing it.

4. If a person were experiencing numerous physical complaints, visiting doctors frequently, and expressed great concern about normal bodily symptoms, one would most likely suspect:
   A) somatization.
   B) body dysmorphic disorder.
   C) pain disorder associated with psychological factors.
   D) hypochondriasis*.

5. People who become preoccupied with some imagined or exaggerated defect in their appearance suffer from a:
   A) conversion disorder.
   B) somatization disorder.
   C) hypochondriacal disorder.
   D) body dysmorphic disorder*.

6. People who are unable to recall important information about themselves, especially of an upsetting nature, are most likely experiencing:
   A) depersonalization.
   B) dissociative amnesia*.
   C) body dysmorphic disorder.
   D) the placebo response.

7. Psychodynamic theorists believe that dissociative amnesias and fugues result from:
   A) projection.
   B) regression.
   C) repression*.
   D) sublimation.

8. One reason that the personality disorders are difficult to treat is that the afflicted individuals:
   A) enjoy their symptoms and do not seek change.
   B) are frequently unaware that they have a problem*.
   C) experience no distress and do not want treatment.
   D) have accompanying mood disorders that must be treated first.

9. The category of “odd” personality disorders includes the traits of:
   A) anxiety and fearfulness.
   B) being highly dramatic, emotional, or erratic.
   C) inflexibility and total loss of contact with reality.
   D) extreme suspiciousness, social withdrawal, and cognitive and perceptual peculiarities*.
10. An individual with a diagnosed personality disorder is jealous and sensitive, as well as extremely self-critical. This person's diagnosis is LEAST likely to be which of the following personality disorders?
   A) borderline
   B) histrionic
   C) narcissistic
   D) antisocial*

11. Which of the following statements regarding the treatment of paranoid personality disorder is most accurate?
   A) Drug therapy generally works best.
   B) Psychodynamic therapy involving hypnotic regression is often effective.
   C) Behavioral therapy usually works well, and in relatively few sessions.
   D) Most therapies are of limited effectiveness, and progress slowly*.

12. What is a common reason for the hospitalization of people with borderline personality disorder?
   A) They may attempt suicide or otherwise hurt themselves*.
   B) They finally cannot care for themselves.
   C) They voluntarily ask for hospitalization, out of desperation.
   D) They are so afraid of leaving their homes that they suffer social paralysis.

13. Assertiveness training would be most often effective in the treatment of which personality disorder?
   A) obsessive-compulsive
   B) antisocial
   C) borderline
   D) dependent*

14. Defendants who are actively hallucinating and experiencing delusions during the time of their trials are most likely to be:
   A) judged not guilty of the crime by reason of insanity.
   B) judged not guilty of the crime due to severe mental instability.
   C) committed for treatment until they improve enough to be released.
   D) committed for treatment until they improve enough to defend themselves*.

15. What must be true before a person may be tried for a crime and potentially found guilty?
   A) The person must have normal intelligence.
   B) The person must be a citizen of the United States.
   C) The person must not act in a bizarre way in court.
   D) The person must be capable of helping to defend himself or herself in court*.

16. The Durham test judges a person not to be criminally responsible if he or she has acted:
   A) under the influence of a mental disease or mental defect*.
   B) under a compulsion or an irresistible impulse to act
   C) without the knowledge of the nature of the act or actions were wrong.
   D) lacking the ability to conform his or her conduct to the requirements of law, as a result of mental disease or defect.

17. In using the insanity plea, the burden of proof to prove sanity or insanity ordinarily rests with the:
   A) court.
   B) defense*.
   C) prosecution.
   D) legislature.

18. Civil commitment is for a person who:
   A) has committed a crime but is judged not guilty by reason of insanity.
   B) has committed a crime but is judged not able to tell right from wrong.
C) has voluntarily sought treatment for mental problems.  
D) refuses treatment others think he or she needs*.

19. A paraphilia:  
A) usually involves rape.  
B) is a response to a socially inappropriate object*.  
C) is an inability to experience sexual arousal.  
D) is an inability to achieve sexual satisfaction.

20. Obsessive-compulsive symptoms may contribute to hypoactive sexual desire because someone with this disorder:  
A) finds contact with body fluids and odors unpleasant*.  
B) compulsively seeks sexual partners.  
C) obsesses about having no sexual partners.  
D) is too afraid of germs to enjoy sexual activity.

21. “Cross-dressing” is another term for:  
A) homosexuality.  
B) transvestism*.  
C) orgasmic reorientation.  
D) satiation.  
E) fetishism

22. A man who is biologically male but considers himself a woman and would like to live as a woman is a:  
A) pedophile.  
B) transsexual*.  
C) transvestite.  
D) homosexual.

23. Characteristics of anorexia nervosa include all the following except:  
A) body weight of 85 percent or less of normal.  
B) fear of becoming overweight.  
C) a view that one is currently unattractively thin*.  
D) loss of menstrual periods

24. The preoccupation with food characteristic of anorexia nervosa is thought to:  
A) result from starvation*.  
B) be the cause of the disorder.  
C) be more pronounced in younger children with anorexia.  
D) result from overeating.

25. Of the following, the psychological disorder that anorexia nervosa most resembles is:  
A) a simple phobia.  
B) narcissistic personality disorder.  
C) borderline personality disorder.  
D) obsessive-compulsive disorder*.

27. One of the behavioral therapy methods commonly used to treat bulimia nervosa is:  
A) flooding.  
B) exposure and response prevention*.  
C) aversive therapy.  
D) systematic desensitization.

28. The severe withdrawal symptoms seen in alcohol withdrawal are known as:  
A) intoxication.  
B) delirium tremens.*
C) deleterious tremors.
D) alcohol-induced psychotic disorder.
E) Korsakoff's syndrome

29. Barbiturates were first prescribed to help people:
   A) diet.
   B) deal with the stresses of war.
   C) sleep.*
   D) deal with pain.
   E) stay alert

30. Which of the following lessons was illustrated in the Stanford Prison study?
   a. good people can do bad things
   b. personality screening may not predict abusive behavior
   c. mentally healthy college students can break down in a stressful situation
   d. a realistic simulation can go wrong without proper oversight
   e. all of the above*

31. The classroom video about sex offenders shown in class emphasized that sex offenses like rape tend to be:
   a. planned, if only passively*
   b. acts of mutual consent
   c. irrational
   d. the result of serious mental illness
   e. done by men with narcissistic personalities

32. In Obsessive Compulsive Personality disorder, the client probably ____ want to be rid of their obsessions and compulsions.
   a. does
   b. does not*

33. In ____, the person's perception of self is altered; the person may experience being outside her body; or as watching herself as if she were in a movie.
   a. dissociative amnesia
   b. dissociative fugue
   c. depersonalization disorder*
   d. dissociative identity disorder
   e. hysterical amnesia

34. In ___, the person enjoys being a patient, and being in the sick role.
   a. conversion disorder
   b. hypochondriasis
   c. somatization disorder
   d. Munchausen's syndrome*
   e. hysteria

35. Impulsive self-destructive behavior and angry feelings are most characteristic of:
   a. dissociative identity disorder
   b. body dysmorphic disorder
   c. antisocial personality disorder
   d. histrionic personality disorder
   e. borderline personality disorder*

36. Which of the following was not characteristic of American mental hospitals in the "bad old days" between 1920-1945?
   a. warehousing patients
b. custodial care
c. over use of drug treatment*
d. some brutality
e. difficult to get discharged

37. Problems in American mental hospitals in the 1950s and 1960s produced two social movements with very different goals. What were these goals?
   a. end of patient abuse; more use of psychotherapy
   b. reform of institutions; closing institutions*
   c. more use of drug treatment; less use of drug treatment
   d. more use of drug treatment; more use of psychotherapy
   e. build more mental hospitals; build more prisons

38. Among the promised benefits of deinstitutionalization, which of these proved to be more influential with state legislators?
   a. protection of civil liberties
   b. cheaper care*
   c. more humane care
   d. care closer to the client's home
   e. smaller treatment facilities

39. In the 1970s, a state mental health director declared "We are accused of dumping patients in neighborhoods and we are accused of imprisoning patients in violation of their civil rights." He was describing:
   a. society's use of paleologic
   b. mainstreaming
   c. normalization
   d. an antinomy*
   e. institutional reform

40. The case of John Williams in Seattle (homework assignment) illustrates the failure of:
   a. civil commitment
   b. criminal commitment
   c. community corrections
   d. mental health treatment in prison
   e. all of the above*

41. ____ refers to the mental state of the accused at the time of the alleged offense; ____ refers to his mental health at the time of the trial.
   a. criminal commitment; civil commitment
   b. civil commitment; criminal commitment
   c. insanity defense; competency*
   d. M'Naghten rule; Durham rule
   e. M'Naghten rule; ALI test

42. The major conclusion Phillip Zimbardo drew from the Stanford Prison Study is that:
   a. there needs to be better selection and mental health screening for guards
   b. a few bad apples can spoil the barrel
   c. people's behavior is largely determined by the situations they are in*
   d. more mental health treatment should be available in prison
   e. informed consent is important in research
43. In the field of sexual behavior, Masters and Johnson are best known for their use of:
   a. survey research
   b. survey research and systematic observation
   c. survey research and experiments
   d. diaries and experiments
   e. experiments and therapy*

44. In the United States, therapy with sex offenders has a(n) _____ record of success.
   a. excellent
   b. good
   c. fair
   d. poor*

45. Teaching sex offenders to avoid situations likely to provoke antisocial behavior is called:
   a. relapse prevention*
   b. victim empathy
   c. aversive conditioning
   d. virtual conditioning
   e. positive reinforcement

46. Needle exchange, methadone maintenance, and distribution of overdose pills are part of a(n) _____ strategy for dealing with drug abuse.
   a. enforcement
   b. decriminalization
   c. legalization
   d. harm reduction*
   e. normalization

47. Research _____ the idea that caffeine improves alertness and shortens reaction time.
   a. does*
   b. does not

48. LSD was originally synthesized from:
   a. peyote cactus buds
   b. ergot, a fungus on rye grain*
   c. "shrooms," psychedelic mushrooms
   d. blue morning glory seeds
   e. Jimson weed (loco weed)

49. It often happens that a psychopath improves his behavior and becomes better socialized:
   a. after psychoanalysis
   b. after group therapy
   c. while in a mental hospital
   d. while in prison
   e. after age 40*

50. The courtroom question of whether the accused is mentally capable of appreciating the illegality of the act is known as the:
   a. M'Naughton rule
   b. Durham Decision
   c. Diminished Capacity test
   d. American Law Institute test*
   e. Wild Beast test

51. Which of the following is not characteristic of an anti-social personality?
a. lack of anxiety or guilt
b. ability to put up a good front
c. many close friends*
d. inadequate conscience development
e. has problems with authority

52. Which of the following is not typically associated with taking amphetamines (immediate short-term effects)?
   a. increased alertness
   b. increased appetite for food*
   c. elevated (raised) mood
   d. increased feelings of power
   e. reduced fatigue

53. The literal meaning of "psychedelic" is:
   a. "just like a psychosis"
   b. mind-manifesting, the expansion of consciousness*
   c. anything that produces an hallucination
   d. mild pleasure
   e. strong pleasure (hedonism)

54. Most patients discharged from mental hospitals during the de-institutionalization movement of the 1970s:
   a. were treated in community mental health centers.
   b. were re-admitted to the hospitals from which they were discharged.
   c. became employed and self-supporting.
   d. went to live in rural areas.
   e. no one knows what happened to most of them*.

55. Which of the following drugs is not chemically related to opium?
   a. morphine
   b. codeine
   c. methadone
   d. cocaine*
   e. heroin

56. PCP was first developed to be:
   a. an anesthetic or pain-killer*.
   b. a safe substitute for heroin and other opiates.
   c. a stimulant.
   d. a treatment for over-active (hyper-kinetic) children.
   e. a sleeping pill.

57. Which of the following drugs is least likely to produce a “rush” or drug-induced high?
   a. crack
   b. methamphetamine
   c. morphine
   d. methadone*
   e. heroin

58. According to A.A., alcoholism is a(n) ______ of the mind and a(n) ______ of the body.
   a. psychosis – sickness
   b. neurosis – weakness
   c. obsession – allergy*
   d. sickness – phobia
   e. helplessness – sickness

59. Long-term use of marijuana has been found to produce:
a. addiction.  

b. heart disease.  

c. amotivational syndrome*.  

d. heightened sexual behavior.  

e. birth defects.  

60. In Sweden, more people are sentenced to jail for ______ than for any other offense.

a. drunken driving*  
b. rape  
c. paraphilias  
d. cocaine or crack use  
e. arousal disorder

61. 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. retired military people  
d. psychiatrists  
e. conscientious objectors*

62. The most significant ethical problem with the Stanford Prison Experiment was that:

a. nothing significant was learned.  
b. the participants had not consented to be “inmates” and “guards”.  
c. there was no follow-up after the experiment.  
d. the experimenter (Zimbardo) had gotten too involved in the research and lost his objectivity*.  
e. the “guards” had not been properly trained.

63. 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 hospital.  
d. prisoners had fixed sentences; mental patients did not*.  
e. jail was less expensive than a mental hospital.

64. In their eagerness to reduce mental health costs in the 1960s and 1970s, legislators heard only half the reformers’ cry. Which half did they tend to ignore?

a. Hire more staff in mental hospitals.  
b. Shut down the large, ineffective state hospitals.  
c. Revise commitment laws to give more respect to civil liberties.  
d. Replace state hospitals with active treatment community programs.*  
e. Improve the physical conditions inside mental hospitals.

65. LSD is:

a. addictive  
b. non-addictive*  
c. a tranquilizer  
d. a derivative of opium (opiate).  
e. a stimulant drug
66. An individual involved in a robbery and found by the jury to be not sane at the time of the offense, will probably be considered:
   a. unable to stand trial by reason of insanity
   b. guilty of the crime but in need of care, supervision or treatment
   c. not guilty by reason of insanity*
   d. none of the above
   e. all of the above

67. Local communities, feeling the negative effects of deinstitutionalization, began to describe deinstitutionalization, as:
   a. NIMBY
   b. transinstitutionalization
   c. moral treatment
   d. community care
   e. dumping*