1. Downward drift is best reflected in which of the following statements?
   A) Poverty and social disruption cause schizophrenia.
   B) Schizophrenia causes people to fall into poverty and social disruption.*
   C) Genetic factors cause both schizophrenia and poverty.
   D) Schizophrenia causes marital disruption, which causes poverty.

2. Armond does not feel much emotion and does not really want to do anything. He has also completely withdrawn from his friends and family. The presence of these behaviors illustrates ______ symptoms of schizophrenia.
   A) active
   B) positive
   C) negative*
   D) psychomotor
   E) behavioral

3. Antonio believes that the anchor on the evening news (TV) is speaking directly (and personally) to him. He even goes to the television studio to talk to the man. He is experiencing:
   A) delusions of persecution.
   B) delusions of grandeur.
   C) delusions of reference*.
   D) delusions of control.

4. A man who believes his thoughts are being influenced by the disc jockey on the radio is experiencing:
   A) delusions of reference.
   B) delusions of persecution.
   C) delusions of grandeur.
   D) delusions of control*.

5. A person with schizophrenia who said, “It's cold today. My cold is better but I got it from the nurse. She is a big blonde who lives in Manhattan. I live in Manhattan with Jimmy Carter,” is experiencing:
   A) loose associations*.
   B) neologisms.
   C) perseveration.
   D) clang.

6. “I like to read books. I read a book about a gilzbok… but they have nothing to interest me… it is just amudence all over again.” This type of talk illustrates:
   A) clang.
   B) derailment.
   C) neologisms*.
   D) perseveration.

7. The chief difference between hallucinations and delusions is that:
   A) hallucinations are more serious than delusions.
   B) hallucinations involve perception and delusions belief.*
   C) hallucinations are more common early in the disorder and delusions more common later.
   D) hallucinations are auditory and delusions are visual.
8. The most common type of hallucination in schizophrenia is:
   A) visual.
   B) tactile.
   C) auditory.*
   D) olfactory.

9. A person with schizophrenia who is experiencing anhedonia is displaying:
   A) poverty of speech.
   B) lack of pleasure*.
   C) loss of volition.
   D) social withdrawal.

10. Delirium usually is:
    a. fatal
    b. a long-term chronic condition
    c. of short duration and then clears up*
    d. an hysterical condition
    e. a psychosocial disorder

11. Those with schizophrenia who remain standing for hours and resist efforts to be moved are experiencing:
    A) catatonic delusions of control.
    B) catatonic excitement.
    C) catatonic rigidity*.
    D) catatonic posturing.
    E) chronic schizophrenia

12. Based on family pedigree studies, which relative of an individual with a diagnosis of schizophrenia would be most at risk for developing the disorder?
    A) niece
    B) sister*
    C) father
    D) grandson

13. What is the rate of concordance for schizophrenia in identical twins?
    A) 2-5%
    B) 15-18%
    C) 40-50%*
    D) 70-80%

15. If you could use only one treatment for schizophrenia and wanted the most effective treatment, you should choose:
    A) antipsychotic drugs*.
    B) psychodynamic therapy.
    C) milieu therapy.
    D) electroconvulsive therapy.
    E) antidepressive drugs

16. One of the unwanted and delayed side effects of antipsychotic medications is:
    A) paralysis.
    B) hyperactivity.
C) tardive dyskinesia.*  
D) Parkinson's disease.

17. The majority of staff who work in halfway houses are usually:  
A) psychiatrists.  
B) psychologists.  
C) social workers.  
D) occupational therapists  
E) paraprofessionals.*

18. The most common form of mood disorder is:  
A) unipolar depression*.  
B) bipolar disorder.  
C) mania.  
D) manic-depression.  
E) inability to express emotion

19. A man is experiencing a major depressive episode that appears to have begun three weeks ago. He is miserable and suffers from at least five symptoms of depression. No unusually stressful events have occurred in the past year. Based on these data, the diagnosis would be:  
A) postpartum depression.  
B) reactive depression.  
C) exogenous depression.  
D) endogenous depression*.

20. A man just saw his best friend shot and killed by a gunman who was driving through his neighborhood. A month later he is in a psychologist's office complaining that he cannot work and it all seems hopeless. There are several other symptoms consistent with these. Based on these data, the diagnosis would be:  
A) recurrent depression.  
B) reactive depression*.  
C) endogenous depression.  
D) melancholic depression.

21. Which of the following is not an example of a biological treatment for depression?  
A) electroconvulsive shock  
B) antidepressant medication  
C) contingency management*  
D) herbal remedies

22. One of the most effective treatments for seasonal affective disorder has been shown to be:  
A) tricyclics.  
B) light therapy*.  
C) a melatonin pill.  
D) monoamine oxidase inhibitors.  
E) ECT

23. Cerletti, the first psychiatrist to use ECT effectively, later abandoned the procedure, most likely because of:  
A) the advent of antipsychotic medications.  
B) the likelihood that convulsions caused by it would result in broken bones and dislocated joints.  
C) the trend toward using bilateral rather than unilateral shock.  
D) better results from using insulin.

24. Milder forms of bipolar disorders are known as ______ disorders.  
A) hypomanic-depressive  
B) dysthymic
C) cyclothymic*  
D) manic-depressive  
E) subthymia

25. A friend of yours is a highly creative artist. What is the best advice you could give your friend regarding mood disorders?  
A) “Avoid mood disorders, highly creative people have a lower than average incidence of them.”  
B) “Severe mania is related to long periods of high creativity.”  
C) “If you develop a mood disorder, don't get treated or you'll lose your creative spark.”  
D) “Mild mood disorders are related to greater creativity than severe disorders.”*

26. A talented artist is experiencing severe bipolar disorder. In terms of artistic output only, the best thing that artist could do is:  
A) decline all treatment: severe psychological disturbance is related to better artistic output.  
B) decline all treatment: one might lose one's creativity if there were less psychological disturbance.  
C) seek treatment, but only for the depression: mania is essential to better artistic output.  
D) seek treatment: psychological disturbance is not necessary for good artistic output.*

27. Intelligence test results should not be the only things used to determine mental retardation, because intelligence test scores:  
A) are not positively correlated with school performance.  
B) lack reliability.  
C) don't indicate level of adaptive behavior.*  
D) lack validity.

28. About what percentage of those diagnosed with mental retardation fall in the DSM-IV-TR “mild retardation” category?  
A) less than 10%  
B) 20-25%  
C) 50-55%  
D) 80-85%*

29. Most cases of mild retardation seem to be related to:  
A) inherited traits.  
B) sociocultural and psychological factors.*  
C) fetal alcohol syndrome.  
D) organic brain syndrome.  
E) dietary deficiency

30. At the end of the year the criteria for remaining in the state school changed, and Henry was simply released into the community. This is an example of:  
A) deinstitutionalization*.  
B) a normalization program.  
C) an example of mainstreaming.  
D) an example of special education.

31. Most children with mental retardation live:  
A) at home*.  
B) in “normalization” residences.  
C) in relatively small, county-run institutions.  
D) in relatively large, state-run institutions.

32. Nations that pioneered “normalization” in the treatment of mental retardation include:  
A) the United States and Canada.  
B) Russia and China.
C) Japan and Great Britain.
D) Denmark and Sweden*

33. Glenda is in a facility for the mentally retarded. She gets up in her apartment, dresses, and goes to the dining room, where she orders breakfast off a menu. She goes to work in a sheltered workshop. At the end of the day she goes home to her apartment and cleans up for dinner. This arrangement is part of:
   A) deinstitutionalization.
   B) a normalization program*.
   C) mainstreaming.
   D) special education.

34. Because Freud felt that _____ with a schizophrenic patient was not possible, he didn't believe that schizophrenia was treatable by psychoanalysis.
   a. narcissism
   b. libido
   c. transference*
   d. symbolization
   e. participant observation

35. A clouding of consciousness that develops over a short period of time and can often be reversed if its underlying cause can be found is called:
   A) dementia.
   B) delirium*.
   C) delusional disorder.
   D) cognitive mapping.
   E) Huntington's disease

36. If an elderly person was found to have dementia, your best guess about what was causing it would be:
   A) infection or alcoholism.
   B) accident or drug overdose.
   C) carbon monoxide or other chemical poisoning.
   D) Alzheimer's or vascular problems*

37. In treating schizophrenia, antipsychotic drugs tend to be:
   a. dopamine facilitators
   b. placebos
   c. psychedelics
   d. dopamine antagonists*
   e. no longer used

39. With Alzheimer's, physical health usually:
   A) declines at the same rate as mental health.
   B) declines more rapidly than mental health.
   C) declines less rapidly than mental health.*
   D) remains good until the person dies.

42. An individual suffering from a neurological disorder shows no evidence of infection or poisoning, but experiences tremors, rigidity, and unsteadiness. The most probable diagnosis is:
A) Parkinson's disease*.
B) Alzheimer's disease.
C) Huntington's disease.
D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

43. Someone who has AIDS is also at risk for developing:
   A) dementia*.
   B) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
   C) Alzheimer's.
   D) Pick's disease.

44. Cognitive and behavioral treatments for those experiencing Alzheimer's disease:
   A) retard the progressive course of the disease.
   B) eliminate cognitive but not physical impairments.
   C) help improve the quality of life for patients and family*.
   D) eliminate the physical but not the cognitive impairments.

45. One of the most frequent reasons for the institutionalization of Alzheimer's patients is:
   A) to provide more sophisticated medical treatments.
   B) to provide increased opportunities for employment.
   C) because caregivers are overwhelmed*.
   D) for better rehabilitation services.

46. In regard to a person at serious risk for suicide, Thomas Szasz opposes:
   a. drug treatment
   b. short-term psychotherapy
   c. long-term psychotherapy
   d. coercive methods of suicide prevention*
   e. all of the above

47. According to Edwin Shneidman, people who commit suicide with clarity and commitment, yet who believe that they are simply facilitating a process that is already under way, are called:
   A) death darers.
   B) death seekers.
   C) death ignorers.
   D) death initiators.*

48. Retrospective analysis in the case of suicide involves:
   A) interviewing those thought to be at high risk for suicide.
   B) developing a suicide profile, especially for mental patients and prisoners.
   C) studying people who survive suicide attempts.
   D) gathering information about a suicide victim's past.*

49. The Rorschach inkblot test is primarily a test for assessing:
   a. intelligence
   b. vocational interest
   c. institutional placement
   d. antisocial behavior
   e. personality*

50. What is the cause of death in the majority of male suicides?
   A) hanging
   B) car accidents
   C) drug overdose
   D) use of firearms*
51. About what percentage of people who commit suicide use alcohol just prior to the act?
   A) 10%
   B) 20%
   C) 35%
   D) 70%*

52. Jung believed that schizophrenia was due to the unusual strength of the ___.
   a. libido
   b. super-ego
   c. unconscious*
   d. emotions
   e. adrenaline glands

53. Suicide prevention centers:
   A) are run on the AA model, using suicide survivors.
   B) are hospitals for those who have attempted suicide.
   C) may deliver services over the phone using paraprofessionals.*
   D) are declining in number in the United States.

54. After a long period of stigma, ____ is now being more widely used as a treatment for severe depression.
   a. metrazol shock therapy
   b. insulin shock therapy
   c. Prozac
   d. lithium
   e. electro-shock therapy*

55. At a suicide prevention center, you hear the following from the counselor: “Who can you think of who might be able to come over and stay with you for a few hours?” Which of the goals and techniques of suicide prevention does the quote best represent?
   A) assessing suicide potential
   B) understanding and clarifying the problem
   C) establishing a positive relationship
   D) assessing and mobilizing the caller's resources*

56. A person with a major intellectual handicap who has some spectacular talent or ability is called____.
   a. ambiguously retarded
   b. schizoaffective retarded
   c. a person with Fragile X syndrome
   d. a person with Down syndrome
   e. a savant*

57. The first sign of Alzheimer's is usually:
   a. one or more small strokes
   b. decline in emotional responsiveness
   c. loss of long-term memory
   d. loss of short-term memory*
   e. inability to form abstract concepts

58. When a schizophrenic person's delusions and hallucinations are greatly reduced but still present, the best diagnosis is probably ____ schizophrenia.
   a. undifferentiated
   b. chronic
   c. simple
   d. paranoid
   e. residual*
59. The diagnosis ___ was introduced by Bleuler to mean the splitting of psychological functions.
   a. schizophrenia*
   b. split personality
   c. dementia praecox
   d. hebephrenia
   e. estrangement

60. A mild, less disabling form of affective disorder is called:
   a. manic depressive disorder
   b. bipolar disorder
   c. unipolar mania
   d. unipolar depression
   e. cyclothymic disorder*

61. A schizophrenic patient declares, "I don't think I belong here. Everything around me seems different and unfamiliar." This statement illustrates:
   a. autism
   b. disturbance of body image
   c. splitting of psychological functions
   d. depersonalization
   e. estrangement*

62. A comprehensive group of tests, each of which targets a specific area of behavior is called a(n) ____.
   a. diagnosis
   b. prognosis
   c. mental status exam
   d. battery*
   e. meta-analysis

63. In cases of suspected brain injury, the Bender-Gestalt Test is used to measure whether the person:
   a. can reason abstractly
   b. see whole figures*
   c. give concrete-functional responses
   d. possesses adequate social judgment
   e. can shift from one type of sorting to another

64. Vascular dementia is:
   a. more common in men than women*
   b. more common in women than men
   c. equally common in women and men
   d. a gradual, progressive condition
   e. most likely to arise in people age 60-80

65. Plato maintained that through ____, friendship between gods and humans becomes possible.
   a. hallucinogens
   b. suicide
   c. prolonged fasting
   d. schizophrenia
   e. mania*
66. A retarded person with a small head, slanted eyes, high cheekbones, and in some cases, a protruding tongue, probably would be diagnosed with:
   a. Fragile X syndrome
   b. Asberger's syndrome
   c. Profound retardation
   d. Savant syndrome
   e. Down syndrome*

67. In believing that what goes on between people is as important as what goes on within a person, ____ is considered to be the Father of Social Psychiatry.
   a. Freud
   b. Jung
   c. Arieti
   d. Laing
   e. Sullivan*