1. An ongoing inability to form new memories following a trauma is called:
   a. dissociation.
   b. fugue.
   c. anterograde amnesia.*
   d. retrograde amnesia.
   e. Korsakoff’s syndrome.

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

4. The Goldstein-Schurer tests assess:
   a. the ability to see whole figures.
   b. deep layers of the personality.
   c. color vision.
   d. concept formation*
   e. types of amnesia.

5. On the Wechsler 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.

6. 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.

7. The first sign of Alzheimer’s Disease is:
   a. loss of the ability to perform abstract reasoning.
   b. decline in emotional responsiveness.
   c. fugue state.
   d. loss of recent memories.*
   e. depersonalization.

8. Vascular Dementia (or Multi-infarct Dementia):
   a. is more common among women than men.
   b. occurs equally often among men to women.
   c. is more common among men than women.*

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

10. According to Bleuler, which of these is not a characteristic of schizophrenia?
   a. disturbance of body image
   b. splitting of psychic functions
   c. disturbance of association
   d. a normal period between attacks*
   e. disturbance of affect (emotion)

11. In his ordinary day-to-day activities, a schizoid individual is likely to protect himself from anxiety by:
   a. running from place to place, moving a lot.
   b. “tuning out” people and situations likely to arouse emotion.*
   c. engaging in a lot of social activities.
   d. “playing crazy” or using a lot of “crazy talk.”
   e. experiencing hallucinations.

12. In an affective disorder, thought patterns are _____ the patient’s prevailing mood.
   a. consistent with*
   b. inconsistent with
   c. irrelevant to
   d. replaced by
   e. outside of

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

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

15. On the word association test, to the stimulus word “ring,” the response of “sing” would be considered:
   a. naming.
   b. echolalia.
   c. perseveration.
   d. clang association.*
   e. blocking.

16. The IQ score of a depressive patient may be low due to:
   a. psychomotor slowness.*
   b. emotional complexes.
   c. disturbances of association.
   d. low self-esteem.
   e. delusions of reference.
17. There is most overlap (the same people have both problems) between alcohol abuse and:
   a. undifferentiated schizophrenia.
   b. disorganized schizophrenia.
   c. Alzheimer’s.
   d. brain damage to the frontal lobes.
   e. depressive disorder.*

18. 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.

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

20. One advantage of treating cases of severe depression using electro-shock therapy (EST), as compared with drug treatment, is that:
   a. EST has fewer side effects.
   b. EST acts more quickly.*
   c. the memory loss is temporary.
   d. it is less expensive.
   e. it can be given on an outpatient basis.

21. Depressive patients typically report:
   a. sleep disturbance.*
   b. visual hallucinations.
   c. auditory hallucinations.
   d. increased sexual drive.
   e. memory loss.

22. The Goldstein-Scheerer tests assess the degree to which the person tested:
   a. can see whole figures.
   b. can pick out details.
   c. can perceive things correctly.
   d. can learn the rules of testing.
   e. can handle tasks on a conceptual basis.*

23. On a psychological test, which of the following answers to the question, “In what way are a table and a chair alike?” would most likely be considered a concrete response?
   a. They are both furniture.
   b. They are placed next to one another in the living room.*
   c. They both reveal the powers of human intervention.
   d. They are both designed with human comfort in mind.
   e. God made them both.
24. The Bender-Gestalt test is primarily a test of the ability:
   a. to form concepts.
   b. to form words.
   c. to remember information.
   d. to see whole figures.*
   e. to ignore distracting stimuli.

25. The Rorschach inkblot test is primarily used to measure:
   a. IQ.
   b. personality.*
   c. brain damage.
   d. cultural deprivation.
   e. depression.

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

27. Which of the following answers to the question, “In what way are a dog and a deer most alike?” on an IQ test would be most likely to be classified as an abstract answer and receive full credit?
   a. “They both start with the letter ‘D’.”
   b. “They are both animals.”*
   c. “They each are four-footed.”
   d. “They are both useful to humans.”
   e. “God created both.”

28. Comparing older (60-70) and younger (25-35) college graduates on an IQ test, one would expect to find least difference on a sub-test measuring:
   a. arithmetic.
   b. factual information.*
   c. memory for digits (digit span).
   d. solving jigsaw puzzles.
   e. reaction time.

29. A follow-up study by Terman of California schoolchildren whose IQ’s were over 140 (genius category on the IQ test scale) showed that they had:
   a. a higher rate of mental illness than the general population.
   b. a lower rate of mental illness than the general population.*
   c. the same rate of mental illness as the general population.

30. According to most authorities in the field of mental deficiency, commitment of a person to an institution for the retarded should be based:
   a. solely on IQ since this is an objective index.
   b. some combination of IQ and ability to get along in society.*
   c. solely on physical signs of mental deficiency.
   d. on educational criteria (ability to reach a certain grade level).
e. on biochemical and brain scan measures (MRI).

31. Individuals classified as having moderate mental retardation are described as:
   a. having primary mental deficiency.
   b. having secondary mental deficiency.
   c. educable.
   d. trainable.*
   e. dependent retarded.

32. The most common form of mood disorder is:
   a. unipolar depression*
   b. bipolar disorder.
   c. mania.
   d. manic-depression.
   e. depressive stupor.

33. Which of the following is true about unipolar depression?
   a. It is more common in men than women.
   b. The risk of experiencing depression appears to be declining.
   c. Poorer people are more likely to experience depression than wealthier people.
   d. Most people recover from depression, but experience a recurrence.*

34. To receive a diagnosis of major depressive episode, melancholic, the individual must display:
   a. repeated episodes.
   b. fluctuation in mood during the year.
   c. motor immobility or excessive activity.
   d. no emotional response to pleasurable events.*
   e. hallucinations and delusions.

35. A person who becomes depressed because of several recent tragic events would be experiencing _____ depression.
   a. endogenous
   b. exogenous*
   c. experiential
   d. egocentric
   e. existential

36. A group of naïve dogs quickly learns to avoid a shock by jumping over a barrier when a light dims. A
   second group that spent the previous day receiving inescapable shocks does not learn in this situation.
   This experimental procedures demonstrates:
   a. depression.
   b. escape learning.
   c. learned helplessness.*
   d. approach-avoidance failure.
   e. double-bind.

37. Which of the following is the least common form of a mood disorder?
   a. full manic and full depressive episodes
   b. swinging from manic to depressive symptoms on the same day
   c. full manic episodes with no depressive episodes*
   d. full depressive episodes with no manic episodes
39. Today, electroconvulsive therapy:
   a. is more likely to involve the use of insulin than shock.
   b. also involves the use of muscle relaxants.*
   c. is given without anesthetic to reduce memory loss.
   d. is more likely to involve bilateral shock.
   e. is used mostly to treat schizophrenia.

40. Which of the following treatments produces the fastest results in the biological treatment for severe unipolar depression?
   a. MAO inhibitors
   b. electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)*
   c. tricyclic antidepressant medication
   d. second-generation antidepressant drugs
   e. placebo

41. The psychiatrist who coined the term schizophrenia was:
   a. Eugen Bleuler.*
   b. Emil Kraepelin.
   c. Benedict Morel.
   d. Sigmund Freud.
   e. Philippe Pinel.

42. 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.
   e. Heredity plays a significant role in schizophrenia.

43. Schizophrenia is found in all socioeconomic classes. However, it is more likely to be found in someone from a _____ background.
   a. lower-class*
   b. middle-class
   c. professional-class
   d. upper middle-class
   e. privileged (wealthy)

44. Antonio believes that the anchor on the evening news (TV) is speaking directly (and personally) to him. He even goes to the television station to talk to the man. He is suffering from:
   a. delusions of persecution.
   b. delusions of grandeur.
   c. delusions of reference.*
   d. delusions of control.
   e. delusions of maintenance.

45. Armand 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*
46. 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 maintenance.
   e. delusions of control.*

47. A schizophrenic 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 associations.
   e. lack of associations.

48. “The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain,” is an example of:
   a. loose associations.
   b. neologisms.
   c. perseveration.
   d. clang associations.*
   e. blocking.

49. A schizophrenic who said, “It’s time for supper, supper, supper. Supper is on in the supper room,” is experiencing:
   a. loose associations.
   b. neologisms.
   c. perseveration.*
   d. clang.
   e. blocking.

50. “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.
   e. delusions of reference.

51. Which of the following would be the most common type of hallucination experienced by a schizophrenic?
   a. That dog is singing to me and asking me to sing along.*
   b. That butterfly is growing so much it is as big as the house.
   c. There are invisible bugs crawling under my skin.
   d. My intestines are a mass of wiggling worms.
52. 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.
   e. hallucinations are visual and delusions are auditory.

53. A schizophrenic who laughs when told sad news and screams in situations that most people see as warm and tender is experiencing:
   a. cognitive distortion.
   b. delusions of control.
   c. inappropriate affect.*
   d. olfactory hallucinations.
   e. autism.

54. Jerry suffers from extremely disrupted thought processes and severe perceptual disturbances. He also displays odd mannerisms, silliness, and has difficulty communicating. He is most likely suffering from _____ schizophrenia.
   a. residual
   b. paranoid
   c. catatonic
   d. depressive
   e. disorganized*

55. What is the rate of concordance for schizophrenia in fraternal twins?
   a. 17%
   b. 2-5%
   c. 15-18%*
   d. 40-60%
   e. 70-80%

56. According to Freud, schizophrenic people:
   a. regress to the anal period.
   b. are the victims of double-bind communication.
   c. regress to a pre-ego state of “primary narcissism.”*
   d. receive a label that influences them to behave in a schizophrenic manner.
   e. can be helped significantly by psychoanalysis.

57. Which of the following is the best example of a double-bind communication?
   a. saying “Get away from me” while frowning and crossing one’s arms.
   b. saying “I love you” but refusing to allow the child in your lap.*
   c. saying “I love you” and cuddling the child.
   d. saying “Get away from me. You are not my child when you act like that.”

58. Which diagnosis includes a breakdown in sense of self, a significant alteration in memory or identity, and even a separation of one part of the identity from another part?
   a. mood disorder
   b. personality disorder
   c. dissociative disorder*
   d. histrionic personality disorder
   e. disorganized schizophrenia
59. A clinician says, “I’ve studied the literature carefully, and I really doubt the legitimacy of that particular diagnostic category.” The “particular diagnostic category” to which that clinician refers probably is:
   a. dissociative fugue.
   b. multiple personality disorder*.
   c. dissociative amnesia.
   d. dementia.
   e. paranoid schizophrenia.

60. Psychodynamic theorists believe that dissociative amnesias and fugues result from:
   a. projection.
   b. regression.
   c. introjection.
   d. sublimation.
   e. repression.*

61. What treatment approach is often used in cases of psychogenic fugue and amnesia?
   a. Hypnotherapy*
   b. family therapy
   c. amphetamine injections
   d. electroconvulsive shock therapy
   e. antipsychotic drugs

62. Quincy suddenly developed a short-term memory problem and only two months later had problems speaking. Six months after that he lost speech and hearing, and the left side of his face became paralyzed. Each change in functioning was abrupt. He probably is suffering from:
   g. Huntington’s chorea.
   a. multi-infarct dementia.*
   b. Jakob-Creutzfeldt disease.
   c. senile dementia.

63. The most consistent and important difference between retarded and nonretarded people is that a retarded person:
   a. is more sensitive.
   b. learns more slowly.*
   c. has a tendency toward belligerence.
   d. suffers from an organic brain syndrome.
   e. is more emotional.

64. About what percentage of those diagnosed with mental retardation fall in the DSM-IV “mild retardation” category?
   a. less than 10%
   b. 25%
   c. 55%
   d. 85%*
   e. 100%

65. Isabelle was born into a very poor family. Her mother and father were barely able to sustain themselves. They had below-average IQs. Isabelle’s nutrition and health care were never very good. She is at risk for:
   a. autistic disorder.
   b. mild mental retardation.*
c. attention-deficit disorder.
d. severe mental retardation.
e. mild dissociative disorder.

66. In poor inner-city neighborhoods, children sometimes eat paint that is flaking off walls. This can lead to mental retardation because of:
   a. meningitis.
   b. encephalitis.
   c. microcephaly.
   d. lead poisoning.*
   e. Down’s syndrome.

67. 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.
   e. dumping.