Answer all items on your Scantron. Select the best answer to each question.

1. Peyote comes from:
   a. a type of cactus.*
   b. morning glory seeds.
   c. a mushroom.
   d. a species of mint.
   e. nutmeg.

2. “Excessive use of any drug that impairs a person’s health or social or vocational standing.” This is a good definition of drug:
   a. addiction.
   b. habituation (drug habit).
   c. abuse.*
   d. control.
   e. physiology.

3. Because of the cross tolerance of drugs in the same category, one can stop heroin withdrawal symptoms by taking:
   a. morphine.
   b. methadone.
   c. large quantities of codeine.
   d. all of the above.*
   e. none of the above.

4. Typical symptoms in withdrawal from amphetamine addiction are:
   a. sexual energy.
   b. excitability, energy, and resistance to fatigue.
   c. restlessness, agitation, insomnia.
   d. hallucinations, delusions, and illusions.
   d. sleepiness, lethargy, and depression.*

5. LSD is:
   a. addictive.
   b. non-addictive.*
   c. a tranquilizer.
   d. a derivative of opium (opiate).
   e. a stimulant drug.

6. The philosophy of A.A. is that an alcoholic:
   a. must learn to drink with moderation.
   b. can be cured of his alcoholism.
   c. can never drink again.*
   d. cannot be helped.
   e. is morally flawed.
7. 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

8. 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

9. When an alcoholic is kept in a room with half-filled whiskey bottles and his own vomit, this is an
   (unpleasant!) example of:
   a. flooding.
   b. desensitization.
   c. operant conditioning.
   d. classical conditioning.*
   e. none of the above.

10. Working in Sandoz Laboratories, Hoffman first isolated LSD from:
    a. morning glory seeds.
    b. mushrooms.
    c. cactus buttons.
    d. baked ham on white bread.
    e. ergot fungus on rye.*

11. For people who have taken LSD, flashbacks;
    a. always occur at some time afterwards.
    b. occur in about half the cases.
    c. are infrequent but they occasionally occur.*
    d. are considered “subjective error” and are not regarded by researchers as honest reports.

12. When the amphetamine drugs first came to public notice in the 1930s,
    a. they were declared illegal.
    b. there was great public concern about their use, but they were not classified as illegal.
    c. public attitudes tended to be positive or neutral.*
    d. they were considered to be hallucinogenic.

13. Which of the following drugs is most typically associated with bizarre side effects and overall
    unpredictability?
    a. marijuana
    b. crack cocaine
    c. amphetamine
    d. heroin
    e. PCP*
14. Drugs like LSD and mescaline were originally called psychotomimetic because:
   a. they increased colored imagery.
   b. they affected the mind.
   c. they were “mind manifesting” and sometimes brought creative thoughts and revelations.
   d. they produced states of mind and behavior that resembled psychoses.*
   e. they were addictive.

15. The main reason coca leaves are chewed by many South American Indians is that it:
   a. combats fatigue.*
   b. banishes worries.
   c. brings pleasant dreams.
   d. is part of their religion.
   e. makes a profit for the drug cartels.

16. The sex research of Masters and Johnson was based largely on:
   a. surveys (depth interviews).
   b. observations in natural settings when sexual behavior takes place.
   c. psychological tests.
   d. laboratory observations.*
   e. participant observations (spending time in the field).

17. In her work in the gay community in Los Angeles, the main goal of Evelyn Hooker is to:
   a. provide therapy to homosexuals so that they become better adjusted homosexuals.
   b. change homosexuals into heterosexuals.
   c. understand the homosexual community; to see how they view the world.*
   d. interpret the case for homosexuality to the general public.
   e. reduce the spread of AIDS.

18. The legal argument most likely to be used after a person has been found guilty of a crime is:
   a. guilty but mentally ill.
   b. knowledge of right and wrong.
   c. irresistible impulse.
   d. diminished capacity.*
   e. not guilty by reason of insanity.

19. The determination of whether the individual was, at the time of committing an alleged crime, suffering from a mental disease and the act was a product of this disease is called the:
   a. M’Naughten rule.
   b. Durham rule.*
   c. doctrine of diminished capacity.
   d. American Law Institute Test.
   e. Right-Wrong test.

20. Using a combination of drug treatment and psychotherapy, the chances for a successful treatment outcome for someone with an antisocial personality disorder are likely to be:
   a. excellent.
   b. very good.
   c. sometimes good, sometimes poor.
   d. poor.*
   e. cannot say.
21. 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.

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

23. When he began his sex research, Alfred Kinsey did not feel he could:
   a. conduct laboratory experiments on sexual behavior.
   b. directly observe sexual behavior.
   c. rely on volunteers recruited through advertisements or notices.
   d. rely on the legal system to maintain the confidentiality of his data.
   e. all of the above.*

24. Control, perfectionism, and obsessive thoughts are most characteristic of:
   a. Paranoid Personality Disorders.
   b. Borderline Personality Disorders.
   c. Avoidant Personality Disorders.
   d. Narcissistic Personality Disorders.
   e. Eating Disorders.*

25. A treatment used with sexual predators such as rapists is:
   a. psychoanalysis.
   b. family therapy.
   c. direct sexual therapy (Masters and Johnson).
   d. victim empathy.*
   e. phenomenology.

26. In their eagerness to reduce mental health costs in the 1960s, 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.

27. Which of the following was least true of the “bad old days” of mental hospitals in the 1940s?
   a. relatively easy to get patients committed.
   b. relatively easy to get patients discharged.*
   c. frequent reports of brutality and abuse.
   d. custodial care without much treatment.
   e. few professional staff.
28. 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 change 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.

29. In the 1970s, deinstitutionalization was popular among state legislators primarily because;
   a. it promoted civil liberties.
   b. it was an alternative to incarceration in prison.
   c. it was less expensive than institutional care.*
   d. it was promoted by staff in mental hospitals.
   e. it was humane.

30. 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.

31. Which of the following is not characteristic of anorexia nervosa?
   a. lack of appetite*
   b. weight loss
   c. pursuit of thinness becomes a test of self-discipline
   d. often in constant motion
   e. distorted body image

32. Which of the following conditions is often associated with anorexia nervosa?
   a. antisocial personality
   b. paraphilias
   c. dissociative states
   d. obsessive-compulsive patterns*
   e. borderline personality patterns

33. According to Freud, a psychopath is:
   a. oversocialized.
   b. undersocialized.*
   c. a good gang member.
   d. overflowing with libido.
   e. the product of a reverse Oedipus Complex.

34. A defendant in a criminal trial may be convicted of manslaughter instead of first degree murder if the jury makes a finding of:
   a. diminished capacity.*
   b. not guilty by reason by insanity.
   c. unable to stand trial by reason of insanity.
   d. the M’Naughton test.
   e. the Durham Rule.
37. Dr. Salizar says, “People with these disorders function well enough so that they may not need therapy and they rarely seek help themselves. However, their patterns of behavior are longstanding and are so rigid that they greatly impair their social functioning or cause subjective distress.” Dr. Salizar is best describing:
   a. anxiety disorders.
   b. impulse control disorders.
   c. somatoform disorders.
   d. personality disorders.*
   e. PTSD.

38. The creation of a new personality disorder would require:
   a. only one thing: that the behavior pattern is an extreme version of a personality trait.
   b. that the behavior pattern has come to the attention of researchers only recently.
   c. that the behavior pattern causes subjective distress or impairment in social or occupational functioning.*
   d. agreement among all cultures that the personality pattern is abnormal.

39. Which of the following characteristics of personality disorders is not typical?
   a. Personality disorders are usually produced by traumatic experiences.*
   b. Personality disorders cause marked impairment and distress.
   c. The patterns begin to appear in later childhood and adolescence.
   d. People with personality disorders are less likely to respond positively to therapy.

40. Which of the following quotes best captures the essential feature of the schizoid personality disorder?
   a. “I want to be alone.”*
   b. “There’s a sucker born every minute.”
   c. “I’m a wild and crazy guy.”
   d. “If I’m not the greatest, I must rank in the top two.”
   e. “People are plotting against me.”

41. One way to differentiate the schizoid from the schizotypal personality disorder is on the basis of thought, because the:
   a. schizoid is more likely to have delusions and hallucinations.
   b. schizotypal is more likely to have odd thoughts.*
   c. schizotypal is more likely to be obsessed with perfectionism and details.
   d. schizoid is more likely to think that others are out to get him or her.
   e. schizoid is more sociable.

42. 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.

43. Linda is thirty years old but avoids responsibility and has no opinions of her own. Her husband makes all the decisions in the family. Linda seems very tolerant but is actually extremely low in self-confidence. A reasonable diagnosis for Linda is:
   a. narcissistic personality disorder.
   b. avoidant personality disorder.
   c. dependent personality disorder.*
d. obsessive-compulsive personality disorder.

e. schizoid personality disorder.

44. Which personality disorder has been labeled “moral insanity,” “psychopathic personality,” and “sociopathic personality?”
   a. Histrionic
   b. Obsessive-compulsive
   c. Antisocial*
   d. Borderline
   e. Pathological

45. 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 that what he or she was doing was wrong?
   a. The American Law Institute’s Model Penal Code
   b. The Durham Rule
   c. The M’Naughten Rule*
   d. Irresistible impulse
   e. Diminished capacity

46. 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.

48. After a defendant screams at his attorney while in court for the fifth time, the judge says, “It seems likely that your client either does not know what is going on in these proceedings or cannot rationally consult with you.” The judge is questioning:
   a. the attorney’s desire to use civil commitment.
   b. the client’s sanity.
   c. the attorney’s privileged communication.
   d. the client’s competency to stand trial.*
   e. diminished capacity defense.

49. 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*

50. 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.

51. The policy in which people with mental disorders were moved out of large mental hospitals and back into their communities beginning in the 1950s is called:
a. communalization.
b. the right to receive treatment.
c. deinstitutionalization.*
d. the least intrusive treatment principle.
e. primary prevention.

52. 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.

53. Dr. Johnson’s patient Lou was distraught and mentioned several times when he referred to his mother that he was “going to kill the bitch.” Dr. Johnson is required by law to:
a. notify his supervisor.
b. do nothing.
c. warn the potential victim.*
d. protect the potential victim.
e. tell Lou to calm down.

54. Paraphilias differ from sexual dysfunctions in that paraphilias:
a. involve problems of sexual arousal while sexual dysfunctions do not.
b. typically are of no harm to others, only to the individual with the paraphilia.
c. are likely to affect men and women equally, while sexual dysfunctions predominantly affect women.
d. often involve the intentional infliction of pain.*

55. 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. Kinsey.*
b. Freud.
c. Masters and Johnson.
d. Hooker.
e. Humphries.

56. Dr. Ward says, “Premature ejaculation is a relatively common sexual dysfunction in which the inability to achieve an erection leads to ejaculating reflexively. It is a source of anguish for many males.” What part of the statement is inaccurate?
a. It is inaccurate to say that premature ejaculation involves reflexive ejaculation.
b. It is inaccurate to say that premature ejaculation causes anguish for many males.
c. It is inaccurate to say that premature ejaculation is common.
d. It is inaccurate to say that premature ejaculation involves an inability to achieve an erection.*
58. Vitaly is diagnosed as a child with gender identity disorder. He and his parents go to a behavior therapist. Which of the following is likely to occur during treatment?
   a. He will be encouraged to act out his fantasies of being a girl.
   b. His parents will be told that a sex-change operation is the only effective treatment.
   c. He will be punished for transsexual fantasies and rewarded for masculine behavior.*
   d. His parents will be instructed that the traditional male sex role is detrimental to Vitaly’s mental health.

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

61. Emily has the purging type of bulimia nervosa. She is likely to engage regularly in all of the following except:
   a. vomiting.
   b. use of laxatives or diuretics.
   c. use of exercise.
   d. fasting.*
   e. short.

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

64. Stewart is a musician and often takes “speed” before his performances to help give him an “edge.” Recently he has found that when he hasn’t had a performance for several days and thus has not taken the “speed,” he begins to feel fatigued and dragged out. Stewart is:
   a. demonstrating an addiction.
   b. demonstrating symptoms of withdrawal.*
   c. demonstrating psychological dependence.
   d. demonstrating tolerance.

65. Codeine, heroin, and morphine are all _____ derived from the _____.
   a. stimulants; opium plant
   b. stimulants; coca plant
   c. narcotics; opium plant*
   d. hallucinogens; marijuana plant

66. Danielle’s family is justifiably worried that her excessive use of a “downer” will lead to an accidental overdose and death. It further worries them that she often takes the drug with alcohol. Which drug are they probably concerned about?
   a. Phencyclidine
   b. Marijuana
   c. Amphetamine
   d. Barbiturate*
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.*