

Chapter 2

Historical and Contemporary Views of Abnormal Behavior

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Chapter 2 Historical and Contemporary Views of Abnormal Behavior

Section 1 Test Item File

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Archaeology and early writings indicate the first people to think of the brain as the site of mental functions were the _____.
 - a. ancient Egyptians.
 - b. ancient Greeks.
 - c. Chinese.
 - d. Hebrews.

Answer: a. ancient Egyptians.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 33

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

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2. Early writings show that the Chinese, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Greeks often attributed abnormal behavior to _____
- poor parenting.
 - physical disease.
 - demonic possession.
 - chemical imbalance in the brain.

Answer: c. demonic possession.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

3. In ancient societies, if a person's abnormal conduct consisted of speech that appeared to have a religious or mystical significance, then the person was _____
- assumed to have willingly entered into a pact with the devil.
 - thought to be a witch.
 - thought to be possessed by a good spirit or god.
 - assumed to have something physically wrong with the heart.

Answer: c. thought to be possessed by a good spirit or god.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

4. Prayer, incantations, and noise-making were all techniques for _____
- altering a person's brain functioning.
 - improving a person's dreams.
 - helping a person become possessed by good spirits.
 - exorcising demons.

Answer: d. exorcising demons.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

5. According to Hippocrates, mental disorders were part of which three general categories?
- Schizophrenia, mania, and melancholia.
 - Schizophrenia, mania, and phrenitis.
 - Melancholia, mania, and phrenitis.
 - Melancholia, mania, and anxiety.

Answer: c. Melancholia, mania, and phrenitis.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

6. Each of the following is one of the “four humors” *except* _____
- a. blood.
 - b. phlegm.
 - c. phrenitis.
 - d. bile.

Answer: c. phrenitis.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

7. The belief in the four humors as a means of explaining temperament _____
- a. is inconsistent with a biological explanation for mental illness.
 - b. has yet to be disproven.
 - c. proposed different proportions of each humor in each individual.
 - d. provides that first indication that ancient people recognized the significance of the brain in determining behavior.

Answer: c. proposed different proportions of each humor in each individual.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

8. The doctrine of the four humors _____
- a. was an attempt to support moral management.
 - b. was an explanation for personality traits.
 - c. was an early suggested treatment for melancholy.
 - d. was the first psychological explanation of mental disorders.

Answer: b. was an explanation for personality traits.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

9. According to early beliefs, what would characterize an individual with an excess of blood?
- a. Depression
 - b. Schizophrenia
 - c. Irritability
 - d. Cheerfulness

Answer: d. Cheerfulness

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

10. Hippocrates suggested marriage as a cure for _____
- a. impotence.
 - b. hysteria in women.
 - c. phrenitis (brain fever) in men.
 - d. melancholia.

Answer: b. hysteria in women.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 35

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

11. Cleades was feeling depressed. He sought help from Hippocrates. Hippocrates would probably have _____
- a. prescribed the roots of certain plants and unusual elixirs.
 - b. utilized a talking cure.
 - c. prescribed exercise, tranquility, and celibacy.
 - d. performed an exorcism.

Answer: c. prescribed exercise, tranquility, and celibacy.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

12. According to your textbook, which mental disorder received the most attention from early scholars?
- a. Phobias
 - b. Depression
 - c. Schizophrenia
 - d. Multiple personality disorder

Answer: b. Depression

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

13. Antisocial personality problems were first written about and described by the _____
- a. ancient Egyptians.
 - b. ancient Greeks.
 - c. Mesopotamians.
 - d. Hebrews.

Answer: c. Mesopotamians.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 33

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

14. Plato was one of the first to argue for _____
- a. medical treatment of mental illness.
 - b. demonic possession in mental illness.
 - c. different punishments for mentally disturbed individuals.
 - d. the use of bleeding as a treatment for mental illness.

Answer: c. different punishments for mentally disturbed individuals.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

15. Aristotle believed that _____
- a. mental disorders could be caused by psychological factors.
 - b. mental disorders could not be caused by psychological factors.
 - c. bodily fluids had nothing to do with mental illness.
 - d. mental illness was due to demonic possession.

Answer: b. mental disorders could not be caused by psychological factors.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

16. One of Aristotle's major contributions to psychology was _____
- a. his belief that dreams explained most mental disorders.
 - b. his theory that psychological disorders were due to psychological rather than physical factors.
 - c. his description of personality traits.
 - d. his description of consciousness.

Answer: d. his description of consciousness.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

17. The physicians of Alexandria, Egypt, in the era after Alexander the Great were most likely to treat mental patients by _____
- a. putting them in prisons.
 - b. using brutal forms of exorcism.
 - c. having them make sacrifices to gods.
 - d. providing activities, massage, and education.

Answer: d. providing activities, massage, and education.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

18. What is Galen credited with?
- Providing the first biological explanation for mental disorders
 - Performing the first human autopsies
 - Demonstrating that the doctrine of the four humors was flawed
 - Recognizing that psychological disorders could have both biological and psychological causes

Answer: d. Recognizing that psychological disorders could have both biological and psychological causes

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

19. Chung Ching wrote two well-known medical works around A.D. 200 and has been referred to as the _____ of China.
- Aristotle
 - Galen
 - Plato
 - Hippocrates

Answer: d. Hippocrates.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

20. Compared to the West, in the Chinese “Dark Ages,” views of mental illness _____
- began at a more sophisticated level but regressed, like the West, to belief in supernatural forces, although not for as long or with as negative a reaction to patients.
 - began at a less sophisticated level but regressed, like the West, to belief in supernatural forces, although they regressed earlier and with a more negative reaction to patients.
 - were always that mental illness was due to supernatural forces. This belief is still prevalent in China.
 - were always more sophisticated than the West; the focus was always on medical causes and humane treatment.

Answer: a. began at a more sophisticated level but regressed, like the West, to belief in the supernatural forces, although not for as long or with as negative a reaction to patients.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

21. Which statement about treatment of abnormal behavior in the Middle Ages is accurate?
- Although the Hippocratic tradition was continued in most of Europe, Islamic countries emphasized demonology.
 - Scientific reasoning and humane treatments were valued in both European and Islamic societies.
 - Islamic forms of treatment were more humane than European approaches.
 - The Chinese emphasized prayer, the Europeans emphasized exercise, and the Islamic peoples emphasized balancing the four bodily humors.

Answer: c. Islamic forms of treatment were more humane than European approaches.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

22. The approaches to treatment of the mentally ill during the Middle Ages in Europe are best characterized as _____
- superstitious.
 - humane.
 - medical.
 - scientific.

Answer: a. superstitious.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 38

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

23. What trend was observed during the Middle Ages in Europe?
- Belief in theology was declining.
 - Approaches to mental disorders were becoming increasingly scientific.
 - Supernatural explanations for mental disorders grew in popularity.
 - Humane treatments were developed.

Answer: c. Supernatural explanations for mental disorders grew in popularity.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

24. What is “mass madness”?
- An exhibition of disordered behavior by a group of people that appears to be caused by hysteria
 - A reaction to the harsh and inhumane treatment of the mentally ill during the Middle Ages
 - A reference to the increased incidence of schizophrenia seen 16 years after a flu epidemic
 - A reaction to hallucinogenic compounds taken as part of religious rituals in ancient Egypt

Answer: a. An exhibition of disordered behavior by a group of people that appears to be caused by hysteria

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

25. What is lycanthropy?
- A form of mass hysteria characterized by wild dance-like movements
 - A condition in which people believe themselves to be possessed by wolves
 - A form of mass madness seen only in men
 - A form of mass hysteria now known to have been drug-induced

Answer: b. A condition in which people believe themselves to be possessed by wolves

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

26. The fact that episodes of mass madness peaked at the time of the Black Death illustrates that _____
- mass hysteria usually has a biological basis.
 - mental and physical illnesses commonly occur together.
 - phenomena that impact the society and its structure may also affect mental health.
 - mental illnesses really are caused by imbalances in the four bodily humors.

Answer: c. phenomena that impact the society and its structure may also affect mental health.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective:

27. In 1983, a large group of West Bank Palestinian girls showed signs of illness. Some thought they were poisoned, but later it was discovered that psychological factors played a key role in most cases. This incident best illustrates _____
- St. Vitus's dance.
 - exorcism.
 - lycanthropy.
 - mass madness.

Answer: d. mass madness.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

28. The disorder Koro, where males fear that their genitals have retracted into their body, possibly leading to death, is similar to the episodes of mass madness during the Black Death because _____
- a. both demonstrated that mass madness is primarily a physiological disorder.
 - b. both demonstrated the effect that sociocultural stressors can have on mental functioning of large groups of people.
 - c. both demonstrated that the responses of other people to the person with mass madness determines whether the person will recover.
 - d. both demonstrated that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to discover the cause of mass madness.

Answer: b. both demonstrated the effect that sociocultural stressors can have on mental functioning of large groups of people.

Difficulty: 3

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

29. A common treatment for mental illness during the Middle Ages in Europe was _____
- a. exorcism.
 - b. fresh air and supportive surroundings.
 - c. banishment.
 - d. an early form of psychoanalytic dream interpretation.

Answer: a. exorcism.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

30. Recent historical reviews of the literature indicate that the typical accused witch in the Middle Ages in Europe was _____
- a. a person we would now consider to have a mental illness.
 - b. a priest who was a rival of a more powerful priest.
 - c. an ill-tempered, impoverished woman.
 - d. a person we would now consider to have mental retardation.

Answer: c. an ill-tempered, impoverished woman.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

31. People in the Middle Ages _____
- believed that mentally ill people were witches.
 - believed that witches were mentally ill.
 - believed that mentally ill witches should be treated differently than other types of witches.
 - believed that most witches and mentally ill people were possessed by demons, but in different ways.

Answer: d. believed that most witches and mentally ill people were possessed by demons, but in different ways.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

32. During the Middle Ages in Europe, which of the following was most likely to treat mental illness?
- A priest
 - A physician
 - A scientist
 - A surgeon

Answer: a. A priest

Difficulty: 2

Page: 39

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

33. Exorcism is _____
- still occasionally practiced today for the treatment of psychological problems, sometimes with fatal results.
 - a religious rite that is no longer used for the treatment of psychological problems.
 - a symbolic act that can still be useful in changing psychological functioning.
 - a treatment that, throughout history, was never a very popular method of treating psychological problems.

Answer: a. still occasionally practiced today for the treatment of psychological problems, sometimes with fatal results.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

34. The emergence of humanism brought about changes in all of the following *except* _____
- an increase in the belief in supernatural causes of behavior.
 - scientific questioning.
 - more humane treatment.
 - fewer superstitious beliefs about demonic possession.

Answer: a. an increase in the belief in supernatural causes of behavior.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 39

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

35. Johann Weyer, in the early 1500s, _____
- was a popularly accepted writer who argued that mental illness was due to demon possession.
 - was a popularly accepted writer who argued that mental illness was due to imbalances in the four humors.
 - wrote a book that was condemned by many, arguing that many witches were actually mentally ill.
 - wrote a book that was scorned by many, arguing that mental illness was due to bodily magnetism.

Answer: c. wrote a book that was condemned by many, arguing that many witches were actually mentally ill.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

36. Who was one of the first physicians in the early 1500s to criticize the idea that mental illness was due to demonic possession (although he did believe the moon influenced the brain)?
- Paracelsus
 - Galen
 - Pinel
 - Hippocrates

Answer: a. Paracelsus

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

37. What was the purpose of the early asylums?
- To remove those who could not care for themselves from society
 - To provide exorcisms
 - To offer humanitarian treatment to those afflicted with mental illnesses
 - To offer biological approaches to the treatment of mental disorders

Answer: a. To remove those who could not care for themselves from society

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

38. How did early treatment of mental patients in the United States compare to that offered in Europe?
- Treatment in the United States was more humanitarian.
 - It was comparable to that offered in Europe.
 - The techniques employed were more scientifically based than those used in Europe.
 - The treatment approaches used in the United States were more effective than those used in Europe.

Answer: b. It was comparable to that offered in Europe.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

39. If you visited an asylum in the 16th Century in Europe you would likely find _____
- a place that mixed together the mentally ill, the poor, criminals, and the physically ill.
 - exorcisms being done by priests.
 - a place where people were given good food, work, and rest so they could recover.
 - mentally ill people living in conditions of filth and cruelty.

Answer: d. mentally ill people living in conditions of filth and cruelty.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

40. The early asylums _____
- were primarily warehouses for the mentally ill.
 - were designed to be places of refuge for the mentally ill.
 - were designed to treat the mentally ill with physiological treatments, such as bloodletting.
 - were similar to the places the early Greeks used for people with mental illness.

Answer: a. were primarily warehouses for the mentally ill.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

41. Shackling a patient to a wall with little food or heat would be most typical of _____
- the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel.
 - the sanatoriums of Alexandria, Egypt.
 - the early asylums in Europe.
 - the treatment advocated by Hippocrates.

Answer: c. the early asylums in Europe.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

42. “Bedlam” in London was one of several hospitals for the mentally ill in different countries that _____
- a. treated the mentally ill with physiological treatments.
 - b. exhibited their patients for profit.
 - c. viewed themselves as religious houses for the demonically possessed.
 - d. allowed patients a lot of freedom.

Answer: b. exhibited their patients for profit.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 40

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

43. In the United States, an early treatment involved the belief that _____
- a. patients needed to choose rationality over insanity and treatments were designed to intimidate patients into choosing correctly.
 - b. patients were demonically possessed and needed to be made uncomfortable to get the demons to leave.
 - c. patients were medically ill and needed physiological treatments.
 - d. patients were basically animals and were treated as such.

Answer: a. patients needed to choose rationality over insanity and treatments were designed to intimidate patients into choosing correctly.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

44. Humanitarian treatment would be most typical of _____
- a. the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel.
 - b. Bedlam.
 - c. the early asylums in Europe.
 - d. the early asylums in the United States.

Answer: a. the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

45. There is some debate about whether Philippe Pinel _____
- a. was the first person to remove chains from mental patients in a French mental hospital.
 - b. was the first person to refute the idea of witchcraft as an explanation for abnormal behavior.
 - c. supported Mesmer’s ideas of animal magnetism and hypnosis.
 - d. approved of the use of bleeding, beatings, and imprisonment for mental patients.

Answer: a. was the first person to remove chains from mental patients in a French mental hospital.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

46. Philippe Pinel _____
- believed that mental illness was due to possession by demons and exorcism was the only useful treatment.
 - believed that mental patients needed to choose rationality over insanity, so treatment was aimed at making their lives as patients uncomfortable.
 - believed that mental patients were ill and needed to be treated as such—with kindness and caring.
 - believed that mental illness was purely a physiological phenomenon, and could only be treated by physical means such as bloodletting.

Answer: c. believed that mental patients were ill and needed to be treated as such—with kindness and caring.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

47. A contemporary of Pinel's in England who started a Quaker religious retreat for the mentally ill was _____
- John Wesley.
 - Benjamin Rush.
 - Dorothea Dix.
 - William Tuke.

Answer: d. William Tuke.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

48. Which of the following is credited with continuing the work of Pinel in the United States?
- John Wesley
 - Benjamin Rush
 - John Connolly
 - Samuel Hitch

Answer: b. Benjamin Rush

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

49. Benjamin Rush is credited with all of the following *except* _____
- signing the Declaration of Independence.
 - encouraging more humane treatment of the mentally ill.
 - taking a scientific approach to the study and treatment of mental disorders.
 - being the first American to organize a course in psychiatry.

Answer: c. taking a scientific approach to the study and treatment of mental disorders.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

50. Benjamin Rush, who encouraged more humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States, used as his principal remedies _____
- rest and talk.
 - bloodletting and the tranquilizer chair.
 - exorcism and purging.
 - the tranquilizer chair and relaxation.

Answer: b. bloodletting and the tranquilizer chair.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

51. Who is considered the founder of American psychiatry?
- William Tuke
 - Dorothea Dix
 - Benjamin Rush
 - Clifford Beers

Answer: c. Benjamin Rush

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

52. The moral management treatment _____
- focused on the physiological problems that mental patients supposedly had rather than their mental state.
 - focused on the symptoms that mental patients had rather than on their moral character.
 - focused on warehousing and punishing mental patients, so that they would choose to become well.
 - focused on the moral and spiritual development of mental patients rather than their disorder.

Answer: d. focused on the moral and spiritual development of mental patients rather than their disorder.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

53. All of the following were likely to be part of moral management treatment in the 1800s *except* _____
- manual labor.
 - spiritual discussions.
 - character development.
 - antipsychotic medication.

Answer: d. antipsychotic medication.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

54. The level of success achieved with the use of moral management is surprising because _____
- most mental illnesses are not treatable.
 - the drugs used were usually inappropriate.
 - the majority of those hospitalized for mental illness were schizophrenic.
 - many patients suffered from syphilis, which was, at the time, incurable.

Answer: d. many patients suffered from syphilis, which was, at the time, incurable.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

55. Which of the following was a form of treatment that addressed a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs?
- Moral management
 - The treatments provided at the Geel Shrine
 - Anton Mesmer's approach to treating the mentally ill
 - The treatment started by the Nancy School

Answer: a. Moral management

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

56. Which of the following contributed to the virtual absence of moral management by the nineteenth century?
- The fact that it was rarely effective in treating the mentally ill
 - The shrinking of the size of most mental hospitals
 - Society's displeasure with the idea that mentally ill people were morally inferior
 - Advances in biomedical science

Answer: d. Advances in biomedical science

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

57. Which of the following approaches to treatment focuses almost exclusively on physical well-being?
- Moral management
 - Mental hygiene
 - Humanitarian
 - Deinstitutionalization

Answer: b. Mental hygiene

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

58. Which of the following was a consequence of the rise of the mental hygiene movement and the occurrence of biomedical advances?
- The social and psychological environments of mental patients were ignored.
 - Biological causes for most mental disorders were identified.
 - Physical comfort was neglected.
 - Most humanitarian gains were lost.

Answer: a. The social and psychological environments of mental patients were ignored.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

59. The demise of moral management occurred for all of the following reasons *except* _____
- research showed that it had never been effective.
 - the rise of the moral hygiene movement put a focus on patient well-being.
 - the rise of biological explanations diminished the importance of the social environment.
 - hospital facilities got so large that it was difficult to maintain the staff-patient relationships necessary for moral management.

Answer: a. research showed that it had never been effective.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

60. Dorothea Dix _____
- urged that religious conversion should be a primary means of treatment for the mentally disturbed.
 - was a major impediment to the mental hygiene movement in this country.
 - was a leading force in the emphasis on finding biological cures for mental disorders.
 - is credited with establishing numerous humane mental hospitals in many countries.

Answer: d. is credited with establishing numerous humane mental hospitals in many countries.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

61. Which one of the following increased the availability of treatment for the mentally ill in the United States?
- Dorothea Dix
 - Benjamin Rush
 - Emil Kraepelin
 - Philippe Pinel

Answer: a. Dorothea Dix

Difficulty: 1

Page: 44

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

62. The work of Dorothea Dix has been criticized for _____
- interfering with the provision of moral therapy.
 - increasing the use of unproven treatment approaches.
 - popularizing humanitarian approaches.
 - preventing the development of biomedical approaches to mental illness.

Answer: a. interfering with the provision of moral therapy.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 44

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

63. In the early nineteenth century, psychiatrists were referred to as _____
- alienists.
 - lunatics.
 - soothsayers.
 - purgatists.

Answer: a. alienists.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 45

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

64. Imagine that it is 1885. A man complains of “shattered nerves.” He is lacking in energy and shows low mood. Physicians specializing in mental conditions (alienists) would likely consider this person _____
- a morally deficient individual.
 - as suffering from neurasthenia.
 - as suffering from hysteria.
 - as untreatable because the condition was biological.

Answer: b. as suffering from neurasthenia.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

65. During the late nineteenth century, alienists _____
- focused on removing evil demons from the psyche.
 - employed techniques such as drugging, restraint, and bleeding.
 - did not view mental illnesses as treatable.
 - incorporated moral management therapy into treatments.

Answer: d. incorporated moral management therapy into treatments.

Difficulty: 3

Page: 45

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

66. The “neurasthenia” recognized in the 1800s resembles today’s diagnosis of _____
- anxiety.
 - schizophrenia.
 - bipolar disorder.
 - depression.

Answer: d. depression.

Difficulty: 3

Page: 45

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

67. By the end of the nineteenth century _____
- effective treatments had been developed for many forms of mental illness.
 - little was known about most mental illnesses.
 - asylums were recognized as humanitarian institutions that served an important function.
 - most mental hospitals effectively addressed the physical needs of patients, but ignored other needs.

Answer: b. little was known about most mental illnesses.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

68. At the start of the twentieth century in America, public attitudes toward the mentally ill _____
- had become enlightened and humane.
 - associated mental disorder with “tainted genes” and divine retribution.
 - had become a conviction that the mentally ill were incurable and should be executed or jailed for the rest of their lives.
 - were characterized by fear, horror, and ignorance.

Answer: d. were characterized by fear, horror, and ignorance.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 45

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

69. What is Clifford Beers known for?
- He developed the first effective antidepressant.
 - His efforts led to the establishment of over thirty mental hospitals.
 - He vigorously rejected the Victorian idea that sexual fantasies caused mental disorders.
 - He publicized the brutal treatment that many mental patients received.

Answer: d. He publicized the brutal treatment that many mental patients received.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 45

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

70. During the early twentieth century, _____
- more asylums and mental hospitals were established.
 - most of the institutionalized mentally ill received moral therapy.
 - hospital stays tended to be brief.
 - mental hospitals housed very few people.

Answer: a. more asylums and mental hospitals were established.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 45

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

71. During the first half of the twentieth century, mental hospital care would best be characterized as _____
- effective.
 - humane.
 - moral.
 - punitive.

Answer: d. punitive.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 46

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

72. Which of the following served to publicize the plight of the mentally ill in the mid-1940s?
- The publication of *A Mind That Found Itself*
 - The publication of *The Snake Pit*
 - The research funded by the National Institutes of Mental Health
 - The passage of the Community Health Services act

Answer: b. The publication of *The Snake Pit*

Difficulty: 1

Page: 46

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

73. The Hill-Burton Act _____
- ended the moral hygiene movement.
 - contributed to the practice of warehousing the mentally ill.
 - provided funding for mental health treatment in the community.
 - legislated the creation of 50 percent more inpatient facilities for the mentally ill.

Answer: c. provided funding for mental health treatment in the community.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 46

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

74. Which of the following occurred in the late twentieth century?
- The establishment of large inpatient facilities for the mentally ill
 - A movement of the mentally ill from institutions to the community
 - Dramatic increases in the cost of caring for the mentally ill
 - The inpatient mentally ill population doubled

Answer: b. A movement of the mentally ill from institutions to the community

Difficulty: 1

Page: 47

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

75. Medications for psychological disorders _____
- were first used centuries ago.
 - were first used only recently.
 - still currently use some ancient ingredients, such as “mummy powder.”
 - made the search for the causes of disorders more difficult.

Answer: a. were first used centuries ago.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 47

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

76. The rationale behind deinstitutionalization was _____
- a belief that physicians could better medicate and give physical treatment to patients in their own homes.
 - a concern that prolonged hospitalization could keep patients from being able to adjust to and function in the outside world.
 - a belief that most mental patients were faking and would cease to do so if they were not “rewarded” by allowing them to stay in the hospital.
 - a concern that mental hospitals were such unpleasant places that for mental patients, living on their own could only be better.

Answer: b. a concern that prolonged hospitalization could keep patients from being able to adjust to and function in the outside world.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 47

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

77. Which of the following was a reason for the growth of the deinstitutionalization movement?
- A desire to involve the family in the care of the mentally ill.
 - It was thought to be more humane.
 - New medications were not successful.
 - It was less cost effective than institutionalization.

Answer: b. it was thought to be more humane.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 47

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

78. Which of the following was an effect of the deinstitutionalization movement?
- A large number of psychiatric hospitals remained open.
 - Mental hospital populations were re-institutionalized in medical hospitals.
 - Most of the services once offered on an inpatient basis were available at community health centers.
 - Some of those released would have been better off remaining hospitalized.

Answer: d. Some of those released would have been better off remaining hospitalized.

Difficulty: 3

Page: 47

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

79. Which of the following individuals is credited with emphasizing the link between brain pathology and mental illness?
- Dix.
 - Skinner.
 - Bandura.
 - Kraepelin.

Answer: d. Kraepelin.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 49

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

80. The insanity associated with general paresis _____
- has no known physical cause.
 - is caused by excessive alcohol consumption.
 - is seen only in the aging who have compromised health.
 - results from an infection of the brain.

Answer: d. results from an infection of the brain.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 48

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

81. Why was malarial therapy effective in treating general paresis?
- The fever that was induced killed off the cause of the observed symptoms.
 - General paresis was caused by malaria, and malarial therapy triggered an immune response that destroyed the existing infection.
 - Malarial therapy prevented the syphilis spirochetes from entering the brain.
 - There is no known treatment for general paresis.

Answer: a. The fever that was induced killed off the cause of the observed symptoms.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 48

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

82. Which of the following is recognized as a major biomedical breakthrough in psychopathology because it established the link between mental and physical illnesses?
- The discovery of the cause and later a cure for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)
 - The discovery of penicillin as a cure for syphilis
 - The development of electroshock therapy for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)
 - The discovery that brain injuries could be associated with mental disorders

Answer: a. The discovery of the cause and later a cure for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)

Difficulty: 1

Page: 48

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

83. The use of malarial fever to treat paresis _____
- is an example of the barbaric treatment that mental patients received at the beginning of the twentieth century.
 - proved to be so ineffectual that many professionals abandoned the biological explanation of mental disorders.
 - represented the first clear-cut defeat of a mental disorder by medicine.
 - was the first time scientists used knowledge of brain chemistry to develop specific drugs for treating mental disorders.

Answer: c. represented the first clear-cut defeat of a mental disorder by medicine.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 48

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

84. Which one of the following is credited with developing a classification system for mental disorders?
- Dix
 - Pinel
 - Alzheimer
 - Kraepelin

Answer: d. Kraepelin

Difficulty: 2

Page: 49

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

85. Kraepelin is credited with _____
- a. discovering that penicillin was an effective treatment for malaria.
 - b. determining the cause of senile dementia.
 - c. identifying different types of mental disorders.
 - d. writing the first edition of the DSM.

Answer: c. identifying different types of mental disorders.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 49

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

86. The first classification of mental disorders involved _____
- a. identifying the biological causes of the disorders, so a person could be tested for them.
 - b. understanding the theoretical descriptions of different disorders.
 - c. recognizing symptoms that occurred together often enough to be regarded as a type of mental disorder.
 - d. identifying the types of thoughts that people with different mental illnesses tended to have.

Answer: c. recognizing symptoms that occurred together often enough to be regarded as a type of mental disorder.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 49

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

87. The ancestral roots of what we now know as psychoanalysis can be traced back to _____
- a. the study of hypnosis.
 - b. early beliefs in demonology and possession.
 - c. the discovery of the cause of general paresis.
 - d. Dorothea Dix.

Answer: a. the study of hypnosis.

Difficulty: 1

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

88. Mesmer was a proponent of _____
- a. humanitarianism.
 - b. community mental health clinics.
 - c. the mental hygiene movement.
 - d. the power of animal magnetism.

Answer: d. the power of animal magnetism.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 51

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

89. Freud and Breuer proposed that allowing patients to discuss their problems under hypnosis would provide a therapeutic emotional release. What is this emotional release called?
- Free association
 - Catharsis
 - Dream analysis
 - Mesmerism

Answer: b. Catharsis

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

90. The study of hypnosis and its relationship to hysteria was the starting point for _____
- the medical model.
 - the biological classification of mental disorders.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - the mental hygiene movement.

Answer: c. psychoanalysis.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

91. The physicians of the Nancy School _____
- opposed the use of hypnotism.
 - demonstrated the power of suggestion.
 - found that hypnotism was not effective in the treatment of any mental illnesses.
 - believed that hysteria was the result of brain degeneration.

Answer: b. demonstrated the power of suggestion.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

92. The Nancy School _____
- advanced the recognition that psychological factors were involved in the development of mental disorders.
 - furthered our understanding of the role of biological factors in the development of mental illness.
 - fell out of favor when the evidence supporting the views of Charcot accumulated.
 - failed to recognize that most forms of psychopathology are incurable.

Answer: a. advanced the recognition that psychological factors were involved in the development of

mental disorders.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

93. The Nancy School/Charcot debate is best described as one that focuses on _____
- biology vs. genes.
 - learning vs. nurture.
 - drugs vs. surgery.
 - psychology vs. biology.

Answer: d. psychology vs. biology.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

94. In 1893, Breuer and Freud published a paper on hysteria. In it they announced that _____
- unconscious factors can determine behavior and produce mental disorders.
 - hysteria was caused by hypnosis.
 - hysteria and hypnosis were both the result of neurological abnormalities.
 - many forms of mental disorder are the conscious result of seeking attention from others.

Answer: a. unconscious factors can determine behavior and produce mental disorders.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

95. Freud was the first to describe _____: the part of the mind that could contain information of which it is unaware, but by which it is still affected.
- catharsis
 - the unconscious
 - hysteria
 - operant conditioning

Answer: b. the unconscious

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

96. A catharsis is _____
- a type of hypnosis.
 - an emotional release.
 - the part of the brain where the unconscious exists.
 - a type of hysteria.

Answer: b. an emotional release.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

97. Free association and dream analysis _____
- are techniques typically used in hypnotized subjects.
 - provide insight into the workings of the unconscious.
 - were developed in the early 1800s.
 - have been used extensively in behavioral therapy.

Answer: b. provide insight into the workings of the unconscious.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 53

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

98. Who established the first experimental psychology laboratory?
- Wundt
 - Watson
 - Freud
 - Kraepelin

Answer: a. Wundt

Difficulty: 1

Page: 53

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

99. Witmer is credited with _____
- establishing psychology as a field in the United States.
 - bringing psychoanalysis to the United States.
 - writing the first psychology text.
 - being the founder of clinical psychology.

Answer: d. being the founder of clinical psychology.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 53

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

100. Behaviorism was _____
- a reaction to what the behaviorists perceived as a lack of scientific rigor in psychoanalysis.
 - a reaction to the lack of moral and spiritual factors in most theories at the time.
 - an attempt to focus on the thinking styles of people with mental illness.
 - a spin-off theory that elaborated on the psychoanalytic viewpoint.

Answer: a. a reaction to what the behaviorists perceived as a lack of scientific rigor in psychoanalysis.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 54

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

101. A behavioral psychologist would be most likely to use _____
- a. hypnotism.
 - b. observational techniques.
 - c. free association.
 - d. dream analysis.

Answer: b. observational techniques.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 54

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

102. A psychologist who takes a behavioral perspective would focus on _____
- a. learning.
 - b. early experiences.
 - c. unconscious conflicts.
 - d. the role of dreams.

Answer: a. learning.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 54

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

103. Who is considered to be the “father” of behaviorism?
- a. Pavlov
 - b. Freud
 - c. Wundt
 - d. Watson

Answer: d. Watson

Difficulty: 2

Page: 56

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

104. The central principle of classical conditioning is that _____
- a. after repeated pairings with a stimulus that naturally causes a response, a neutral stimulus will cause a similar response.
 - b. we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
 - c. the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
 - d. the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.

Answer: a. after repeated pairings with a stimulus that naturally causes a response, a neutral stimulus will

cause a similar response.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 54

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

105. The role of learning is the central theme in _____
- Breuer's approach to treating people with mental disorders.
 - Wundt's approach to psychological research.
 - the psychoanalytic approach.
 - the behavioral perspective.

Answer: d. the behavioral perspective.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 54

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

106. Both _____ and _____ studied the effects of consequences on the occurrence of behaviors.
- Skinner; Pavlov
 - Pavlov; Thorndike
 - Thorndike; Skinner
 - Pavlov; Freud

Answer: c. Thorndike; Skinner

Difficulty: 3

Page: 54

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

107. The central principle of operant conditioning is that _____
- certain reflexes cause us to engage in habitual behavior.
 - we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
 - the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
 - the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.

Answer: c. the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 54

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

108. _____ was the affliction in the Middle Ages in which people believed themselves to be possessed by wolves.

Answer: Lycanthropy

Difficulty: 1

Page: 38

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

109. In the *Republic*, _____ emphasized individual differences when it comes to intellect and other abilities.

Answer: Plato

Difficulty: 1

Page: 36

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

110. _____ was the person who revolutionized moral management in the treatment of mental patients in the late 1700s.

Answer: Benjamin Rush

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

111. _____ is the process of moving mental patients from the hospital to the community.

Answer: Deinstitutionalization

Difficulty: 2

Page: 47

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

112. _____ is a wide ranging method of treatment that focuses on a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs.

Answer: Moral management

Difficulty: 2

Page: 43

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

113. The surgical procedure used by physicians that initially used an ice pick to treat severe mental disorder is a _____.

Answer: lobotomy

Difficulty: 1

Page: 49

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

114. A form of learning in which a neutral stimulus is paired with an unconditional stimulus is called _____.

Answer: classical conditioning

Difficulty: 1

Page: 54

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

115. The portion of the mind that contains the experiences of a person that he/she is not aware of is called the _____.

Answer: unconscious

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

Short Answer Questions

116. What was the most common explanation for abnormal behavior among many ancient peoples including the Chinese, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Greeks?

Answer: The most common explanation was possession by a demon or a god.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 34

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

117. What is tarantism?

Answer: Tarantism is a form of “mass madness” characterized by wild dancing. The behavior came to be viewed as a consequence of having been bitten by a tarantula.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 38

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

118. How did people in the Middle Ages view physical and spiritual possession differently?

Answer: People who experienced physical possession were mentally ill, those who experienced spiritual possession were witches.

Difficulty: 3

Page: 39

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

119. What was Bedlam?

Answer: Bedlam was an asylum in London that became well known for its deplorable conditions and practices. It was typical of many asylums of the sixteenth century that served primarily as storage facilities for the mentally ill.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 40

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

120. Who was Benjamin Rush?

Answer: Benjamin Rush is credited with encouraging the use of more humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States. He was the first American to organize a course in psychiatry, and, although some of his practices may have been less than humane, he is recognized as a transitional figure between the poor treatment of the old era and the humane approaches of the new.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 42

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

121. What was moral management?

Answer: Moral management was an approach to the care of the mentally ill that emerged in the early part of the period of humanitarian reform. It focused on addressing the patient's social, individual, and occupational needs.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 43

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

122. What contributions did Dorothea Dix make to the treatment of the mentally ill?

Answer: Between 1841 and 1881, Dorothea Dix brought to light the inhuman treatment the mentally ill usually received and persuaded legislatures to fund the building of many mental hospitals. She is credited with improving conditions in American hospitals, establishing 32 mental hospitals, and fostering the growth of the mental hygiene movement in the United States.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 44

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

123. Who was Clifford Beers?

Answer: A former mental patient who wrote about his experiences in the institutions of his time. He helped change the attitude about the mentally ill and their treatment.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 45

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

124. What was the attitude about hospitalization of the mentally ill during the later decades of the twentieth century?

Answer: It is preferable to treat people in the community, and treatment should be deinstitutionalized, although it is not the perfect solution it was once thought to be.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 47

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

125. Why was the discovery of the malarial treatment for general paresis important?

Answer: It was the first scientifically demonstrated connection between a mental illness and brain pathology.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 48

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

126. Who was Emil Kraepelin?

Answer: The first to recognize that certain symptoms occurred regularly together and to begin the classification of mental disorders.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 49

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

127. What contribution to our thinking about abnormal behavior did Freud and Breuer make?

Answer: They made the discovery of the unconscious and argued that processes outside the person's awareness could help determine behavior. They showed that emotional tensions that patients were not aware of could cause hysteria.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 52

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

128. Who was Wilhelm Wundt?

Answer: The man who established the first experimental psychology laboratory.

Difficulty: 1

Page: 53

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

129. What is the central theme of the behavioral perspective?

Answer: The role of learning in human behavior.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 54

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

Essay Questions

130. Abnormal behavior often has been attributed to the influence of supernatural forces. Describe how these forces were used to explain abnormal behavior during various time periods and the treatments that resulted.

Answer: Early writings of the Egyptians, Chinese, Hebrews, and Greeks show they attributed such behavior to possession by a demon or god. This was treated by exorcism. In the Middle Ages, the clergy were largely responsible for treatment because possession was considered causal. In fifteenth- and sixteenth-century Europe, witchcraft became another related explanation for which torture, burning, and other such methods were used. Recent historical analyses, however, suggest that the mentally ill may not have been taken to be witches, as was often once thought. Even in contemporary culture, one can find those who believe that supernatural forces cause psychological problems. Exorcisms are still occasionally practiced. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 5 points each for a discussion of the use of supernatural explanations during two different time periods.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 34-39

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

131. What was moral management? What caused its near abandonment in the second part of the nineteenth century?

Answer: Moral management was a broad treatment that included a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs. The moral and spiritual development of patients was a focus. More emphasis was placed on patients' character than on their disorder. Typical treatments were spiritual discussion and manual labor. It was surprisingly effective. It was abandoned because of changing attitudes toward the mentally ill and the increasing size of hospitals. The mental hygiene movement and advances in biomedical science also contributed to its decrease in popularity. The focus on physical and biological explanations and care meant that other factors in a patient's life were considered irrelevant. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 5 for each part of the question.

Difficulty: 2

Page: 42-43

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

132. Explain how the link between the brain and mental disorders was first established.

Answer: While Hippocrates and others had long proposed that mental disorders had some physical cause, it was not until the 1800s that a clear link between a physical disease process and mental illness was established. This finding then paved the way for further exploration of how brain malfunctions could result in mental illness. General paresis was an illness that produced paralysis, insanity, and, typically, death within two to five years. This mental illness was recognized as a specific type of mental disorder in

1825. Thus, it was recognized as a unique disorder, and attempts could then be made to treat it. It was eventually recognized that this illness was caused by syphilis. This is the first documented link between an identifiable brain infection and mental illness. With this finding, and the rising influence of modern experimental science, the investigation of brain pathology as the cause of mental illness began in earnest. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

133. What was the dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School? Why is this significant?

Answer: The Nancy School, named for the town of Nancy in France, refers to a group of physicians who believed that hysteria was a form of self-hypnosis. In other words, they believed that hysteria had a psychological cause. They came to this conclusion as it was observed that the symptoms of hysteria could be both produced and removed by means of hypnosis. Charcot, a neurologist, had not been able to replicate the findings of the Nancy School and argued that degenerative brain changes led to hysteria. The dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School was a debate about the cause of hysteria (i.e., biological or psychological). In the end, the view of the Nancy School was accepted. This is said to represent the first recognition of a psychologically caused mental disorder. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 4 points for stating the dispute, 2 points for explaining why it developed, 4 points for explaining its significance.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

134. Describe classical conditioning.

Answer: Classical conditioning is a form of learning in which a neutral stimulus is paired repeatedly with an unconditioned stimulus. After repeated pairings, the neutral stimulus becomes a conditioned stimulus that elicits a conditioned response. GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total.

Difficulty: 2

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Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

TOTAL				
ASSESSMENT GUIDE				
Chapter 2				
Revel Multiple Choice Assessments				
Topic	Factual	Conceptual	Applied	Analyze It
Learning Objective 2.1	EOM Q2.1.3 EOC Q2.2 EOC Q2.3 EOC Q2.4	EOM Q2.1.1 EOM Q2.1.2 EOM Q2.1.5 EOC Q2.1 EOC Q2.5	EOM Q2.1.4	

Learning Objective 2.2	EOM Q2.2.1 EOM Q2.2.2 EOM Q2.2.5 EOC Q2.6	EOM Q2.2.3 EOC Q2.7 EOC Q2.8 EOC Q2.9	EOM Q2.2.4 EOC Q2.10	
Learning Objective 2.3	EOM Q2.3.3 EOM Q2.3.4 EOC Q2.11 EOC Q2.13	EOM Q2.3.1 EOM Q2.3.5 EOC Q2.12 EOC Q2.14 EOC Q2.15	EOM Q2.3.2	

Section 2 Revel Multiple Choice Assessment Questions

End-of-Module Quiz

EOM Q2.1.1

Which of the following types of psychological difficulties has posed major problems to all societies, with historical evidence of its existence going back to ancient Mesopotamia?

- Antisocial personality disorders
- Bipolar disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Generalized anxiety disorder

Answer: a. Antisocial personality disorders

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOM Q2.1.2

Although many early societies believed that mental illness was a sign of spiritual possession, people with such conditions were often treated with considerable awe and respect. Why?

- It was believed that they had supernatural powers.
- There were no treatments for such possession, so those afflicted were seen to “represent the wrath and punishment of God.”
- It was understood that these people were witches, and treating them badly could lead to deadly punishments.
- There were writings from physicians like Hippocrates that supernatural possession was a sign of tremendous intelligence.

Answer: a. It was believed that they had supernatural powers.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOM Q2.1.3

Hippocrates, the father of modern medicine, classified all mental disorders into three categories. What

were they?

- a. Mania, melancholia, and phrenitis
- b. Anxiety, depression, and psychosis
- c. Neurosis, psychosis, and delusion
- d. Phlebitis, sanguine, and melancholia

Answer: a. Mania, melancholia, and phrenitis

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOM Q2.1.4

Iphitos lives in the time of Hippocrates and has been demonstrating the symptoms of a mental illness. If he is to be treated by the famed physician, which of the following would be recommended as part of his recovery?

- a. Remove Jordan from his family during his treatment.
- b. Prescribe a diet high in meat content to create a protein boost in his blood.
- c. Prescribe a course of regular sexual activity.
- d. Abstinence from exercise to avoid overexertion.

Answer: a. Remove Iphitos from his family during his treatment.

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOM Q2.1.5

How did early Chinese medicine differ from some other cultures—Hebrews and Egyptians, for example—in their understanding of mental illnesses?

- a. Chinese medicine was based on a belief in natural rather than supernatural causes of illnesses.
- b. Chinese medicine was focused on invasive surgical methods, while other cultures emphasized noninvasive methods.
- c. Chinese medicine examined the way herbal remedies could be used to treat such conditions, while other cultures placed no stock in these approaches.
- d. Chinese physicians were required to be trained and certified spiritual leaders (i.e., priests) in order to treat the mentally ill, while other cultures had no such requirement.

Answer: a. Chinese medicine was based on a belief in natural rather than supernatural causes of illnesses.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1: Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOM Q2.2.1

Which physician, placed in charge of La Bicêtre hospital in Paris, began the humanitarian reform by unchaining patients and treating them with kindness and consideration?

- a. Philippe Pinel
- b. William Tuke

- c. Benjamin Rush
- d. Dorothea Dix

Answer: a. Philippe Pinel

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.2.2

During the early part of the humanitarian reform, the use of _____ became relatively widespread. This involved focusing on a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs and also emphasized rehabilitating a patient's "character" as part of their treatment.

- a. moral management
- b. milieu therapy
- c. case management
- d. institutionalization

Answer: a. moral management

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.2.3

Which experiences led Dorothea Dix to undertake a rigorous campaign to reform policies that had resulted in the inhumane treatment of mentally ill persons?

- a. She taught in a women's prison, and became familiar with the deplorable conditions in jails, almshouses, and asylums.
- b. She was mentally ill herself and underwent torturous treatment before eventually recovering.
- c. She was the first elected governor of Massachusetts and as a part of her political responsibilities had to tour the publicly-funded facilities in her state, including prisons and hospitals.
- d. She was a psychiatrist from the state of New Hampshire, and her final training facility was a mental institution where people were tortured as part of their treatments.

Answer: a. She taught in a women's prison, and became familiar with the deplorable conditions in jails, almshouses, and asylums.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.2.4

Karl is a psychiatrist in the early 1800s. What will his role be in the treatment of the patients of the asylum where he works?

- a. He will be relatively inconsequential in the care of the insane who are housed at the facility.
- b. He will probably be the head of the facility, as no other individuals in that era were interested in helping the mentally ill.
- c. His job will be to bathe and feed the patients only. Anything resembling treatment will be nonexistent.
- d. He will be the supervisor of all of the “lay therapists” in the facility, making sure that patients are given adequate care and humane treatment.

Answer: a. He will be relatively inconsequential in the care of the insane who are housed at the facility.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.2.5

Which piece of legislation, which was a program that funded community mental health hospitals, was passed in the mid-1900s?

- a. The Hill-Burton Act
- b. Country Asylums Act
- c. The Francis Sumner Law
- d. The NIMH Act

Answer: a. The Hill-Burton Act

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2: Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.3.1

How did physicians in the late nineteenth century come to identify a relationship between mental illnesses and physical conditions?

- a. They injected people with general paresis with material from syphilis sores and found that these patients did not subsequently develop syphilis.
- b. They labeled the first identified neurotransmitter, serotonin, and recognized its relationship to mood and anxious disorders.
- c. They saw that people suffering from schizophrenia often showed complete remission of symptoms after being injected with large doses of insulin and experiencing a related “insulin seizure.”
- d. They created a new intervention, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), that was successful in the treatment of hysterical syndrome disorder.

Answer: a. They injected people with general paresis with material from syphilis sores and found that these patients did not subsequently develop syphilis.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.3.2

Janelle is writing a paper about the surgical techniques used by Walter Freeman in the United States in the mid-1900s. What would be the best title for her paper?

- a. “The Clinical Utility of the Lobotomy”
- b. “The Split-Brain Procedure: Gruesome or Genius?”
- c. “Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation: A Noninvasive Advantage”
- d. “Surgical Removal of Infected Body Parts to Promote Mental Health”

Answer: a. “The Clinical Utility of the Lobotomy”

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.3.3

What was the first drug, derived from the *Rauwolfia serpentina* root, that was used to treat the symptoms of psychosis in the 1950s?

- a. Reserpine
- b. Chlorpromazine
- c. Seroquel
- d. Haloperidol

Answer: a. Reserpine

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.3.4

The techniques first made famous by Franz Anton Mesmer, where he claimed to treat a variety of diseases using “animal magnetism,” were the precursors to modern _____.

- a. hypnosis
- b. milieu therapy
- c. sleep inoculation training
- d. copper bracelets

Answer: a. hypnosis

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOM Q2.3.5

The term catharsis is loosely synonymous with which of the following phrases?

- a. Emotional release
- b. Dream content
- c. Relationship transfer
- d. Free association

Answer: a. Emotional release

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3: Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

End-of-Chapter Quiz

EOC Q2.1

Which of the following statements best reflects Hippocrates' position on the cause of mental illness?

- a. Mental disorders, like other diseases, have natural causes and appropriate treatments.
- b. Mental disorders are punishments by God for individuals who have violated or strayed from religious teachings.
- c. Mental disorders result from a demon or god taking possession of the individual's spirit.
- d. Mental disorders arise from faulty thinking patterns.

Answer: a. Mental disorders, like other diseases, have natural causes and appropriate treatments.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOC Q2.2

During the Middle Ages in Europe, management and care of persons with mental illness was taken on by_____.

- a. family members
- b. clergy
- c. the legal system
- d. regional work or poor houses

Answer: a. family members

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOC Q2.3

Which early influential Greek maintained that by "thinking as directed," one could eliminate pain and better attain pleasure?

- a. Aristotle
- b. Plato

- c. Hippocrates
- d. Galen

Answer: a. Aristotle

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOC Q2.4

During the thirteenth century in Italy, there were cases of masses of people stricken with an uncontrollable urge to dance. This mass dance affliction was referred to as_____.

- a. tarantism
- b. lycanthropy
- c. Koro
- d. group hysteria

Answer: a. tarantism

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOC Q2.5

Patients institutionalized with mental illness during the late nineteenth century were typically given treatment that focused almost exclusively on their physical well-being. Although patients were physically comfortable and cared for, the social environment and psychological needs were not addressed. This approach to addressing mental illness was called _____

- a. the mental hygiene movement.
- b. moral management.
- c. the nutritional intervention approach.
- d. the institutional effectiveness movement.

Answer: a. the mental hygiene movement.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.1 Explain how abnormal behavior has been viewed throughout history.

EOC Q2.6

_____ is considered the founder of American psychiatry and advocated for the humane treatment of the mentally ill.

- a. Benjamin Rush
- b. Dorothea Dix
- c. William Tuke

d. Rudolph Gottfried Arndt

Answer: a. Benjamin Rush

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.2 Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.7

The reasoning for establishing a deinstitutionalization policy with the Community Health Services Act of 1963 was _____

- a. because treating disturbed people outside of large mental hospitals was considered more humane and likely to prevent patients from acquiring negative adaptations to hospital confinement.
- b. to encourage families to take more responsibility for their mentally ill family members since mentally ill persons could now be treated with medications.
- c. due to the fact that patients were actually more likely to behave violently when housed in institutions.
- d. a result of the passing of Fair Labor Acts, which prohibited patients from undertaking any work in the psychiatric hospital.

Answer: a. because treating disturbed people outside of large mental hospitals was considered more humane and likely to prevent patients from acquiring negative adaptations to hospital confinement.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2 Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.8

_____ was a treatment model used in asylums that emphasized the patients' moral and spiritual development and the rehabilitation of their "character." Less focus was placed on their physical or mental disorders.

- a. Moral management
- b. The mental hygiene movement
- c. Milieu therapy
- d. Social management

Answer: a. focus was placed on their physical or mental disorders.

Moral management

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2 Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.9

Although deinstitutionalization has allowed many former patients to develop living skills and to have a better overall quality of life, a particularly prevalent issue for some former patients is that deinstitutionalization has _____

- a. left them homeless and subject to a harsh existence.
- b. led to increased levels of depression and family violence.
- c. created situations where they are exploited and underpaid in work settings.
- d. contributed to a higher rate of suicide among them.

Answer: a. left them homeless and subject to a harsh existence.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.2 Describe the effect that humanism had on abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.10

Ingrid works with a psychotherapist who encourages her to talk about whatever comes to mind during her sessions. Her psychotherapist feels that this strategy will bring unconscious issues to the level of awareness so that the issues may be analyzed. This method is called _____.

- a. free association
- b. catharsis
- c. regression
- d. disclosure

Answer: a. free association

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Apply What You Know

Learning Objective: 2.3 Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.11

Which of the following individuals described abnormal behavior as the result of faulty conditioning and felt that abnormal behavior could be treated through new conditioning experiences?

- a. John B. Watson
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Ivan Pavlov
- d. Wilhelm Wundt

Answer: a. John B. Watson

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3 Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.12

Wilhelm Griesinger, in his 1846 textbook, *The Pathology and Therapy of Psychic Disorders*, proposed that psychological disorders could be explained in terms of _____.

- a. brain pathology

- b. faulty learning patterns
- c. unconscious processes
- d. cognitive distortions

Answer: a. brain pathology

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3 Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.13

_____ developed a system of classification of mental disorders, which became the forerunner of today's *DSM* classification system.

- a. Emil Kraepelin
- b. Wilhelm Griesinger
- c. Richard von Krafft-Ebbing
- d. Julius von Wagner-Jauregg

Answer: a. Emil Kraepelin

Difficulty: 1

Skill: Remember the Facts

Learning Objective: 2.3 Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.14

The debate between Jean Charcot and the Nancy School physicians over the cause of hysteria resulted in _____

- a. an acceptance that mental disorders could have psychological causes.
- b. an acknowledgement by the Nancy School physicians that hysteria was caused by brain dysfunction.
- c. the development of a clinical interviewing system for better understanding the origins of hysteria.
- d. an appreciation of the third variable problem; both groups were incorrect in their ideas about what causes hysteria.

Answer: a. an acceptance that mental disorders could have psychological causes.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3 Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.

EOC Q2.15

E. L. Thorndike and, later, B. F. Skinner differed from Pavlov and Watson in their focus on understanding

conditioning. Thorndike and Skinner focused on _____

- a. understanding how the consequences of behavior influence behavior.
- b. how associations are made in paired associate learning.
- c. analyzing extinction of learning patterns.
- d. exploring the concept of stimulus generalization.

Answer: a. understanding how the consequences of behavior influence behavior.

Difficulty: 2

Skill: Understand the Concepts

Learning Objective: 2.3 Identify developments that led to the contemporary view of abnormal psychology.