



ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

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SIXTH CANADIAN EDITION

WILEY

Chapter 1

Introduction: Definitional and Historical Considerations and Canada's Mental Health System

Question type: True/False

1) It is easy to remain objective when studying abnormal psychology.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Introduction

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Comprehension

2) There is no single defining characteristic of abnormal behaviour.

Answer: True

Section Reference: What Is Abnormal Behaviour?

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Comprehension

3) The Psy.D. approach is based on the scientist-practitioner model.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Focus on Discovery 1.1

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Comprehension

4) All psychologists would like to be able to prescribe medication.

Answer: False

Section Reference: What Is Abnormal Behaviour?

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Comprehension

5) Demons thought to cause abnormal behaviour could be released by trepanning.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Early Demonology

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2 Compare the history of psychopathology across centuries

Bloom's: Knowledge

6) Hippocrates believed that abnormal behaviour was the result of brain pathology.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Somatogenesis

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.2 Compare the history of psychopathology across centuries

Bloom's: Knowledge

7) In the Middle Ages, mental illness was often mistaken for witchcraft.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Witchcraft and Mental Illness

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.2 Compare the history of psychopathology across centuries

Bloom's: Knowledge

8) Pinel was the first to remove chains from the mentally ill in asylums.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Moral Treatment

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.2 Compare the history of psychopathology across centuries

Bloom's: Comprehension

9) Today more care is provided in psychiatric units of general hospitals than in psychiatric hospitals.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Canadian Perspectives 1.2

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Knowledge

10) The most recent research data shows that stays in psychiatric hospitals in Canada are typically longer than in psychiatric units of general hospitals.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Canadian Perspectives 1.2

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Knowledge

11) Mesmer believed that one person could change another's behaviour.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Psychogenesis

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.2 Compare the history of psychopathology across centuries

Bloom's: Comprehension

12) Lobotomies were never performed in Canada.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Canadian Perspectives 1.3

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.2 Compare the history of psychopathology across centuries

Bloom's: Knowledge

13) Mental illness can affect anyone.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Current Attitudes Toward People with Psychological Disorders

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Knowledge

14) Most people with psychological disorders can never be cured of their illness.

Answer: False

Section Reference: The Public Perception

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the issues and challenges in the delivery of psychotherapy

Bloom's: Analysis

15) The media shapes our perception of the dangerousness of people with mental illness.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Anti-Stigma Campaigns

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe current attitudes toward people with psychological disorders, including how stigma and self-stigma are potential barriers to help-seeking

Bloom's: Comprehension

16) Most Canadians see mental health issues as separate from medical problems.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Mental Health Literacy

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Comprehension

17) Anxiety Disorders carry the heaviest burden.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Cost of Mental Health Problems

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Comprehension

18) Psychological treatment is fully covered by Medicare.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Transformations in Canada's Mental Health System – Romanow Report

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the issues and challenges in the delivery of psychotherapy

Bloom's: Knowledge

19) Women seek mental health care more than men.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Help-Seeking and the Perceived Need for Help

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.4 Describe mental health problems and their treatment in Canada

Bloom's: Knowledge

20) When mental health care is universally accessible, people with low SES seek care at equal rates to people with high SES.

Answer: False

Section Reference: Help-Seeking and the Perceived Need for Help

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.3 Describe current attitudes toward people with psychological disorders, including how stigma and self-stigma are potential barriers to help-seeking

Bloom's: Comprehension

21) Focusing on prevention may help more than focusing on treatment on mental illness.

Answer: True

Section Reference: Community Psychology and Prevention

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.5 Describe the issues and challenges in the delivery of psychotherapy

Bloom's: Comprehension

Question type: Multiple Choice

22) An illustration of abnormal behaviour would be:

- a) Soiling oneself once a month at age 14.
- b) Experiencing anxiety when engaged in rituals after leaving the house.
- c) Losing control of oneself in anger, with no apparent provocation.

d) None of the above are examples of abnormal behaviour.

Answer: d

Section Reference: What Is Abnormal Behaviour?

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Application

23) A happily married man covertly purchases women's shoes. Afterwards he masturbates while wearing the shoes. This illustrates what definition of abnormality?

- a) Disability or dysfunction
- b) Unexpectedness
- c) Personal distress
- d) None of these; the behaviour is not abnormal.

Answer: d

Section Reference: What Is Abnormal Behaviour?

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Application

24) Which of the following illustrates the difficulty in defining abnormal behaviour as behaviour that is statistically infrequent?

- a) IQ below 70 is considered mentally retarded.
- b) It is unusual for people to have delusions.
- c) Math prodigies are rare in the population.
- d) Bedwetting is common in young children.

Answer: c

Section Reference: Statistical Infrequency

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Application

25) Autism is based on which of the following definitions of abnormal behaviour?

- a) Statistical infrequency
- b) Violation of personal norms

- c) Personal distress
- d) Social distress

Answer: a

Section Reference: Statistical Infrequency

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Knowledge

26) A commonly accepted cut-off point for a diagnosis of mental retardation is an intelligence quotient (IQ) that is below:

- a) 125
- b) 100
- c) 85
- d) 70

Answer: d

Section Reference: Statistical Infrequency

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Knowledge

27) According to the criteria outlined by Davison et al. in their definition of abnormality, which of the following is *not* part of the definition?

- a) Whether the behaviour violates social norms
- b) Whether the behaviour causes personal distress
- c) Whether the behaviour reflects a past history of abnormal behaviour
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

Section Reference: What Is Abnormal Behaviour?

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Knowledge

28) Variations in cultural background make it difficult to define abnormal behaviour as simply behaviour which

- a) involves a deviation from norms.
- b) leads to dysfunction.
- c) improves after therapy.
- d) causes personal distress.

Answer: a

Section Reference: Violation of Norms

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Analysis

29) Which of the following is least likely to be studied in abnormal psychology?

- a) A prostitute
- b) A psychopath
- c) A developmentally delayed child
- d) An anxious person

Answer: a

Section Reference: Violation of Norms

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Comprehension

30) Which characteristic of abnormal behaviour do cultural differences affect most?

- a) Statistical infrequency
- b) Violation of norms
- c) Personal distress
- d) Disability or dysfunction

Answer: b

Section Reference: Violation of Norms

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Comprehension

31) Kevin was seen walking around campus naked on the first day of term. When campus security caught up with him, they told him he was crazy and needed a psychiatric evaluation, despite Kevin telling them he was a nudist. While Kevin is not mentally ill, his behaviour meets

which criteria of abnormal behaviour?

- a) Personal distress
- b) Unexpectedness
- c) Violation of norms
- d) Disability or dysfunction

Answer: c

Section Reference: Violation of Norms

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Application

32) Defining abnormal behaviour on the basis of personal distress or suffering is problematic for which reason?

- a) Distress and suffering is normal in modern society.
- b) Some disorders do not involve personal suffering.
- c) It ignores the suffering of family members of disturbed people.
- d) Only people with depression experience personal distress.

Answer: b

Section Reference: Personal Suffering

Difficulty: Hard

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Analysis

33) Which criterion for abnormality applies to Cindy? Cindy is an accomplished lawyer who sought psychological help in dealing with the stresses of balancing work and family responsibilities.

- a) Unexpectedness
- b) Violation of social norms
- c) Personal distress
- d) Statistical infrequency

Answer: c

Section Reference: Personal Suffering

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: 1.1 Understand what constitutes abnormal behaviour

Bloom's: Application