Psychopathology and Life 4th edition Kearney Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Psychopathology and Life

1. Ella has been severely depressed in the past year. She is constantly sad, almost to the point of numbness. She ruminates constantly about what a failure she is and how nothing she does is ever right. She finds it hard to get out of bed and get going. Which of these symptoms is an example of a cognitive symptom of Ella's mental disorder?

a. constant sadness
b. feeling numb
c. ruminating on her failures
d. difficulty getting out of bed

ANSWER: c

2. Lyle is experiencing a number of thoughts that are making it difficult for him to stay focused on his work. Although he is still able to accomplish his assigned tasks, he is very upset by the difficulties he is having. He may be classified as having a mental disorder based on

a. the distress he is causing his coworkers.
b. feelings of rejection.
c. his own distress at his cognitive symptoms.
d. number of negative thoughts

ANSWER: c

3. Dr. Gotti is teaching a course on different mental disorders. The course focuses on exploring scientific thought on problematic feelings, thoughts, and behaviors associated with mental disorders. The learning objectives include strategies for evaluating patients who might have a mental disorder, understanding the causes behind mental disorders, and prevention and treatment strategies for mental disorders. The title of Dr. Gotti's course is most likely

a. Psychopathology.
b. Testing and Assessment.
c. Counseling Psychology.
d. Community Psychology.

ANSWER: a

4. Gudina has been reading articles posted online by people who say they suffer from mental disorders. He tells his friend that he is engaging in the study of psychopathology. What is missing from his definition of psychopathology?

a. the fact that scientific study is involved
b. examining troublesome feelings associated with mental disorders
c. studying behavior that is considered abnormal
d. applying the techniques of psychology to psychopathology

ANSWER: a

5. Deviance, adaptation difficulties, and personal distress are concepts used to describe

a. intellectual impairment.
b. students on probation from college.
c. behavior that deviates from the norm.
d. psychological adjustment.

ANSWER: c

6. Which criterion is considered when determining whether a behavior is normal or a deviation from the norm?

a. ability to learn from mistakes

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b. poor academic performance
c. experience of personal distress
d. outward appearance

ANSWER: c

7. Patterns of behavior that deviate from the norms of society are called
a. prosocial behavior.
b. normal behavior.
c. psychopathological behavior.
d. college behavior.

ANSWER: c

8. Treva Throneberry vanished as a young woman and turned up in another town insisting that she was a high-school student named Brianna Stewart. Her behavior would be considered psychopathological because it
a. deviated from the norm.
b. caused distress for people around her.
c. showed an attempt to fit in.
d. involved a change in location.

ANSWER: a

9. Cerball was diagnosed as having a mental disorder after he was found repeatedly cutting himself. In terms of the criteria for psychopathological behavior, cutting could be considered
a. deviant from the norm.
b. difficult to watch.
c. disturbing.
d. ritualistic.

ANSWER: a

10. Which criterion is particularly attractive to researchers because it offers clear guidelines for distinguishing between normal and psychopathological behavior?
a. statistical deviance
b. cultural appropriateness
c. difficulty adapting
d. distress caused by symptoms

ANSWER: a

11. Different cultures have different ideas about what normal behavior is. This is a key limitation of which criterion for defining psychopathology?
a. deviance from the norm
b. impact on one's occupation
c. difficulties adapting to life's demands
d. experience of personal distress

ANSWER: a

12. Dr. Jones is working with a client from a culture other than his own. He would like to use the deviation-from-the-norm

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criteria based on this. This would be inappropriate to use because

a. daily problems prompt people to seek treatment.

b. statistical deviance only offers guidelines for researchers.

c. cultures differ in how they define what is normal.

d. none of these are correct—this is in fact an appropriate criterion.

ANSWER: c

13. How does the Einstein example in your text illustrate a drawback of the statistical deviance approach to defining mental disorders?

a. Deviance is always a disorder.

b. The measurement accuracy is limited.

c. Too many people have high intelligence.

d. Statistical deviance is not necessarily a disorder.

ANSWER: d

14. As discussed in the text, suddenly disappearing from home and assuming a new identity, as Treva did, would be considered statistically

a. deviant from the norm.

b. within normal limits.

c. close to the norm.

d. irrelevant.

ANSWER: a

15. When a mental health professional treats someone from another culture, it is important for the professional to remember that

a. a uniform approach to mental disorders may be used cross-culturally.

b. symptoms of mental disorders differ from culture to culture.

c. cultural analysis of scores is nearly impossible to perform.

d. scoring high on an intelligence score may indicate culturally biased questions.

ANSWER: b

16. One difficulty of using the deviation-from-the-norm criterion in determining if a behavior is psychopathological is deciding

a. the statistical point at which the behavior is psychopathological.

b. who will be responsible for measuring behavior.

c. the definition of maladaptive behavior.

d. which theory should serve as a framework.

ANSWER: a

17. In determining whether a behavior is psychopathological, one key criterionthatmental health professionals look at is

a. how long a specific behavior has occurred.

b. if a cultural bias exists within the therapeutic relationship.

c. whether the individual is experiencing sadness and irritability at the same time.

d. whether the behavior interferes with a person's ability to function effectively.

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ANSWER: d

18. Tri is 18 and believes that something outside of him is influencing his thoughts and that he must retrace his steps four times to keep his thoughts under his control. This behavior causes him to be fired from his job due to being late to work and failing to complete projects on time. A mental health professional would say that his behavior is psychopathological because it

a. interferes with his ability to function effectively.
b. has presented quite early in life.
c. is not accepted in his culture.
d. exposes him to ridicule.

ANSWER: a

19. Tatiana worries about her mother's cancer so much that she cannot concentrate on her schoolwork, which causes her grades to drop. Her continual thoughts about her mother and her trouble concentrating would be considered maladaptive because she

a. deviates from the norm of her family.
b. experiences difficulties adapting to life's demands.
c. expresses personal distress to her therapist.
d. is unlikely to be helpful to her mother.

ANSWER: b

20. Darshan has always been a clean-shaven, well-kept individual. Lately he has failed to shower on a regular basis, has neglected his clothing, and has been uninterested in eating. It appears that Darshan has begun to exhibit

a. damage to the occipital lobe.
b. maladaptive behavior.
c. suicidal tendencies.
d. personal distress.

ANSWER: b

21. Bahrom refuses to leave home due to his belief that the government is using chemicals sprayed from planes to try to harm him. He is successfully working from home; has all of his food and other needs delivered to him; and communicates on a regular basis with friends and family, with whom he enjoys positive relationships. This illustrates the problem with the difficulties-adapting-to-life-demands criterion for diagnosing a mental disorder because Behrom is engaging in

a. behaviors that harm others from birth.
b. behaviors to become self-actualizing.
c. behaviors that are normal in cultures other than their own.
d. odd behaviors that do not interfere with their daily functioning.

ANSWER: d

22. One problem with interpreting the difficulty-adapting-to-life demands criterion is that

a. maladaptive behavior often results in considerable personal distress.
b. people who engage in maladaptive behavior typically seek help.
c. the criterion is too easily swayed by cultural considerations.
d. what some people consider appropriate, others may see as maladaptive.

ANSWER: d

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23. One problem that mental health professionals encounter when using personal distress as a measure of maladaptive behavior is
    a. establishing a cut-off point that indicates abnormality.
    b. determining appropriate therapeutic guidelines.
    c. combining culture and emotional response.
    d. identifying a suitable theoretical framework.

ANSWER: a

24. Amato's thoughts of death are causing him to lose sleep, eat poorly, and constantly worry. He expresses much concern over his current mental state, so much so that he has made an appointment to see a counselor. We would refer to his thoughts as psychopathological, since they
    a. are statistically within expectations.
    b. may cause him to experience legal problems.
    c. cause him great personal distress.
    d. do not meet the criteria for mental disorder.

ANSWER: c

25. When mental health professionals say that behaviors exist on a continuum, they are describing
    a. the possible magnitude of a potential problem behavior.
    b. how they believe a disorder developed.
    c. how many similar behaviors exist in a population.
    d. the extent to which nature and nurture affect the behavior.

ANSWER: a

26. An important consideration when evaluating the anxiety and stress levels of an individual is
    a. how much of the stress is created by the individual.
    b. the amount of impairment in daily functioning.
    c. whether the individual can label his or her emotions.
    d. the individual's levels of isolation.

ANSWER: b

27. Which statement illustrates the individual's cognitive style?
    a. Marjo tends to avoid people.
    b. Sundar tends to feel nervous a lot.
    c. Teresa likes to maintain an active lifestyle.
    d. Rodica constantly thinks pessimistic thoughts.

ANSWER: d

28. Which description of behavior is most consistent with a more severe mental disorder?
    a. skipping a few classes and feeling somewhat unmotivated to study
    b. being unable to get out of bed, eat, or leave the house, along with a lack of energy and frequent crying
    c. going to classes and making yourself study for the next round of tests
    d. going to classes, but having some trouble studying and wanting less contact with others

ANSWER: b

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29. Boutros has been worried about his grades for about two months. He often thinks that everyone in his class is doing better than he is and that if he asks a question, he will appear stupid. This is an example of Boutris'
    a. cognitive style.
    b. behavioral goals.
    c. emotional state.
    d. alter ego.

ANSWER: a

30. During a time of economic hardship, what would you expect to be emphasized regarding mental disorders?
    a. sociocultural causes of mental disorders
    b. environmental causes of mental disorders
    c. psychological treatments for mental disorders
    d. biological treatments for mental disorders

ANSWER: d

31. If you were a person living in the times of ancient Egypt and developed a mental disorder, what sort of treatment would you be most likely to receive?
    a. a stay in an asylum
    b. rest and abstinence from alcohol
    c. bleeding and purging
    d. exorcism

ANSWER: d

32. Magic, noisemaking, incantations, prayer, flogging, starvation, and medicinal techniques or potions all play a role in the practice of
    a. trephination.
    b. analysis.
    c. exorcism.
    d. maladaptation.

ANSWER: c

33. The development of medical concepts among ancient Egyptians and Greeks helped to
    a. replace supernatural theories with natural ones.
    b. restore normal brain function through exorcism.
    c. provide a rationale for the dissection of human cadavers.
    d. defer the treatment of mental disorders to clergy.

ANSWER: a

34. Throughout ancient Greece and Rome, physicians emphasized which approach to learning about the causes of psychopathology?
    a. theoretical
    b. spiritual
    c. scientific
    d. theological

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ANSWER: c

35. The Middle Ages had continued scientific progress in the Middle East while post-Roman empire Europe
    a. discovered many natural drug substances.
    b. returned to supernatural theories.
    c. was polarized between humane treatment and torture.
    d. reverted to Neanderthal morphology.

ANSWER: b

36. During the European Renaissance period, treatment for psychopathology
    a. continued on a dismal path of superstition and torture.
    b. sought a total abandonment of the concept.
    c. often portrayed insanity.
    d. saw a return of natural and scientific approaches.

ANSWER: d

37. The asylums created during the European Renaissance were generally
    a. highly therapeutic with first rate treatment for the day.
    b. lacking in treatment with poor living conditions.
    c. about the same as the monasteries of the time.
    d. only for the wealthy and therefore quite luxurious.

ANSWER: b

38. If you were to travel in time to meet Philippe Pinel and ask him what his life's work involved, he would probably tell you
    a. "to rid the world of supernatural approaches to treating mental disorders."
    b. "to promote mental health through exorcism and religiosity."
    c. "to create more humane conditions in mental hospitals."
    d. "to integrate biological methods into the treatment of mental disorder."

ANSWER: c

39. The reform movement instigated by Pinel was characterized by
    a. a slogan with change through revolution.
    b. government takeover of mental illness diagnoses.
    c. advances in the humane treatment of mental patients.
    d. separation of rural and urban medical practices.

ANSWER: c

40. The type of treatment that paved the way for the modern approach to mental disorders was known as
    a. the mental hygiene movement.
    b. institutionalization in asylums.
    c. supernatural treatment.
    d. moral treatment.

ANSWER: d

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41. Pinel's reforms in France soon spread to other locations. In America, who is credited with making the most significant changes in treating individuals with mental disorders?
    a. William Tuke
    b. Clifford Beers
    c. Dorothea Dix
    d. Clara Barton

ANSWER: c

42. The mental hygiene movement emerged from a book titled *A Mind that Found Itself* by
    a. Clifford Beers.
    b. Dorothea Dix.
    c. Philip Pinel.
    d. Clara Barton.

ANSWER: a

43. Badulf's physician is concerned that his symptoms, which include what would now be called hallucinations and delusions, are getting worse and making it impossible for him to function normally. The physician proposes that Badulf be placed in one of the new asylums, which are places to send people who cannot care for themselves. Badulf most likely lives in
    a. Ancient Egypt.
    b. Ancient China.
    c. Renaissance Europe.
    d. Europe during the Middle Ages.

ANSWER: d

44. Rita's physician is treating her for anxiety. He proposes a revolutionary idea—that there are mental causes for her abnormal behavior. Rita's physician is most likely
    a. Vitus.
    b. Paracelsus.
    c. Pinel.
    d. Hippocrates.

ANSWER: b

45. Which reformer raised awareness, funds, and political support and also established more than 30 hospitals?
    a. Philippe Pinel
    b. William Tuke
    c. Benjamin Rush
    d. Dorothea Dix

ANSWER: d

46. A theoretician who asserts that mental disorders are caused by mind-related factors as opposed to factors related to the body would be best described as espousing which approach?
    a. psychogenic
    b. biogenic

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c. sociogenic
d. somatogenic

ANSWER: a

47. The somatogenic perspective emphasizes
a. bodily causes of behavior.
b. psychological causes of behavior.
c. mind-related causes of behavior.
d. psychosomatic causes of behavior.

ANSWER: a

48. Clifford Beers' autobiography recounted his experience as
a. a patient in a mental institution.
b. a physician in the 1800s.
c. a mental health counselor.
d. the first psychiatrist in America.

ANSWER: a

49. Nia is writing a term paper for her course in psychopathology. She has just finished reading a book she plans to use as a source in her paper. Her roommate asks her what the book is about, and Nia tells her it is a first-hand account of a man's experience with mental disorder and subsequent treatment. "You can't believe the kind of abuse and neglect that were considered 'treatment' during that era!" Nia exclaims. "This guy wrote this book about it and sparked a reform movement in treatment in the United States that later spread across the world." Nia is probably reading a book by
a. Philippe Pinel.
b. Hippocrates.
c. Benjamin Rush.
d. Clifford Beers.

ANSWER: d

50. Which statement is most consistent with mild psychopathology?
a. "I'm not getting the grades I want this semester, but I'll keep trying to do my best."
b. "I'm so worried about these grades that my stomach hurts. I don't know what to do."
c. "I'm struggling at school this semester. I wish I could study better, or I know I'll fail."
d. "These bad grades just show what a failure I am at everything. There's no hope; I'm not doing anything today."

ANSWER: c

51. Historically, the field of mental health has focused on the which of the following?
a. prevention of mental disorders
b. treatment of mental disorders
c. punishment of individuals with mental disorders
d. institutionalization of individuals with mental disorders

ANSWER: b

52. Primary prevention is aimed at

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a. services of primary care providers.
b. persons experiencing their first episode of a disorder.
c. large numbers of people not yet experiencing a mental disorder.
d. ensuring long-term care for persons with disorders.

ANSWER: c

53. Secondary prevention targets
a. emerging problems that are still manageable.
b. people who are chronically mentally ill.
c. people who are in contact with mentally ill individuals.
d. individuals with severe mental illnesses.

ANSWER: a

54. Reducing the severity, duration, and negative effects of a mental disorder after it has occurred describes
a. primary prevention.
b. secondary prevention.
c. tertiary prevention.
d. multifactorial prevention.

ANSWER: c

55. Erin is depressed, and the main symptom her friends notice is that she seems sad and will not go out with them socially anymore. Alexander is depressed, and his main symptom is that he has increased his activity to an almost frenetic level so that he will not have time to dwell on the deep sadness that plagues him. The difference between Erin's experience of depression and Alexander's may be partly due to their difference in gender. This observation relates most closely to which theme of your text?
a. stigma
b. diversity
c. consumer perspective
d. dimensional perspective

ANSWER: b

56. Examining the effect of culture on the way people think, feel, and act is the focus of
a. abnormal psychology.
b. multicultural psychology.
c. psychopathology.
d. the mental hygiene movement.

ANSWER: b

57. When a person is judged by others based on a single characteristic, such as being shunned or rejected, they are experiencing the effects of
a. stigma.
b. maladaptive behavior.
c. social deviance.
d. stereotypical response.

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ANSWER: a

58. Which perspective stresses that people differ only in their degree of symptoms?
    a. prevention
    b. diversity
    c. dimensional
    d. consumer

ANSWER: c

59. Because of the stigma associated with mental disorders, people may
    a. prefer inpatient to outpatient treatment.
    b. avoid seeking treatment.
    c. be exceptionally open about their treatment.
    d. seek treatment as soon as symptoms occur.

ANSWER: b

60. The stigma of mental disorders is associated with
    a. a real tendency toward imbalance behavior.
    b. the belief that people with mental disorders are unpredictable or dangerous.
    c. a high number of violent acts by individuals with mental disorders.
    d. an accurate understanding of mental factors.

ANSWER: b

61. When the media focuses on negative aspects and outcomes of mental disorders
    a. the public reacts with positive support.
    b. it results in prejudice and discrimination.
    c. better treatment becomes available.
    d. it seems to have no consequence.

ANSWER: b

62. The general disgrace the public confers on people with mental disorders that can result in prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination is called
    a. personal stigma.
    b. group stigma.
    c. public stigma.
    d. self-stigma.

ANSWER: c

63. State laws that limit health insurance coverage for mental health problems are an example of which of the following stigmas?
    a. structural
    b. self
    c. legislative
    d. personal

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ANSWER: a

64. The disgrace that a person assigns to their self is called
    a. group stigma.
    b. self-stigma.
    c. personal stigma.
    d. public stigma.

ANSWER: b

65. The two main methods to fight stigma are
    a. rejection of labels and denial of symptoms.
    b. communication and denunciation.
    c. education and promoting personal contact.
    d. influencing and refuting.

ANSWER: c

66. Describe what is meant by the term "mental disorder" in your text. Offer one example of a particular mental disorder and explain how the three major categories of symptoms are manifest in that particular example.

ANSWER: Student responses should include these ideas:
A mental disorder is a group of emotions, cognition, or behavioral symptoms that cause significant distress or problems in functioning (examples of particular mental disorders may vary, but should describe the emotional, cognitive, and behavioral symptoms relevant to the example; for instance, if a student offered the example of "depression" as a particular mental disorder, then emotional symptoms might include feeling extreme sadness, cognitive symptoms might include persistent thinking about past failures, and behavioral symptoms might include lethargy).

67. Define and describe the three approaches to psychopathology as discussed in your text.

ANSWER: Student responses should mention that emotions, thoughts, and behaviors are considered pathological when they deviate greatly from the norm, interfere with daily functioning, or cause substantial personal distress.

68. Outline the history of psychopathology up to the Renaissance.

ANSWER: Student responses should include these points at a minimum:

- Early theoreticians attributed psychopathology to supernatural causes such as demon possession with exorcism and trephination as primary forms of treatment.
- Development of medicine among ancient Egyptians and Greeks helped replace ancient supernatural ideas with natural ones, and treatment focusing on creating therapeutic environments via healthy diet, exercise, massage, and education.
- The fall of the Roman empire led to supernatural theories of psychopathology such as demon possession, with treatment focusing on prayer, holy objects, pilgrimages, confinement, and exorcism.

69. Outline the history of psychopathology from the Renaissance to the modern era.

ANSWER: Student responses should include these points at a minimum:

- During the end of the Middle Ages and beginning of the Renaissance, natural and scientific approaches to health and human behavior reemerged.

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- Asylums were built for those with mental disorders but generally provided poor care and treatment.
- The reform movement introduced significant changes to treating mental disorder and led to a modern approach, which includes accepting those with mental disorders as individuals needing treatment and applying biomedical and psychological methods.

70. Summarize at least one issue surrounding the prevention of mental disorders. For example, discuss the stigma associated with mental disorders, what its consequences can be, and how to prevent it.
ANSWER: Student responses should include these ideas:

- Primary prevention targets groups of people who have not developed a disorder—to decrease overall rates of a given problem.
- Secondary prevention addresses problems while they are still manageable and before they become resistant to intervention.
- Tertiary prevention reduces the duration and negative effects of a mental disorder after it occurs in an individual.
- Stigma occurs when a person is viewed negatively by others is based on an individual characteristic, such as a diagnosis with a mental disorder.
- Stigma associated with mental disorders can result in discrimination, social avoidance, and failure to seek treatment.

Stigma can be fought via education and by promoting personal contact with individuals who have a mental disorder.

71. Define self-stigma and public stigma, and discuss the consequences of each.
ANSWER: Students should note that self-stigma is the disgrace people assign to themselves because of public stigma, which is the general disgrace the public confers on people with mental disorders that can result in prejudice, stereotyping, and discrimination.
Public stigma may lead some people to avoid the label of mental disorder by not seeking services that might be helpful. Self-stigma may lead people with mental disorders to feel incompetent and unworthy of help.

72. What is the importance of the idea of a continuum in discussions of mental disorders?
ANSWER: Students should include the following ideas:

- Normality of thoughts, behaviors, and emotions is a matter of degree.
- We all have some emotions, thoughts, and behaviors associated with mental disorders.
- Mental disorders themselves may also be on a continuum ranging from mild to severe.

73. Propose a comprehensive program for the reduction of the stigma associated with mental disorders, addressing both of the techniques noted in your text.
ANSWER: Student responses should include the importance of both education and of promoting personal contact.

74. Based on what you have learned from the text, define psychopathology.
ANSWER: At least one of three characteristics must be present for psychopathology to be defined as such. Emotions, thoughts, or behaviors may be psychopathological when they (1) violate social norms or are statistically deviant, (2) interfere with functioning, or (3) cause great personal distress.

75. What is multicultural psychology and why is it important in discussions of psychopathology?

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ANSWER: Student responses should include the following:

- Multicultural psychology involves examining the effect of culture on the way people think, feel, and act.
- Multicultural psychology is important, among other reasons, for understanding what causes mental disorders and how to better and more specifically assess and treat them.

76. Psychopathology is a scientific study of how and why people become unique in ways that are potentially maladaptive.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

77. Your textbook describes normal behavior as behavior that characterizes most people.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

78. Statistical methods would be used to assess psychopathology based on the criterion of survival of the fittest.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

79. One disadvantage of the deviation-from-the-norm criterion for mental disorders is that cultures differ in how they define what is normal.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

80. Problems with the deviation-from-the-norm approach include a risk of an arbitrary cut-off.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

81. According to your text, a maladaptive behavior is one that interferes with a person's life, including the ability to care for oneself, to have good relationships with others, and to function well at school or at work.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

82. Successfully defining psychopathology involves characterizing thoughts, movements, and intentions.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

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83. Social workers study mental problems to see how disorders develop and continue as well as how they can be prevented or alleviated.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

84. Experts view the normalcy of emotions, thoughts, or behaviors as a matter of degree.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

85. A person's overall mood is also known as their emotional state.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

86. Research suggests that the same causal factors are responsible for anxiety-related symptoms, whether those symptoms are characterized as mild, moderate, or severe.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

87. In East Asian cultures, expressing self-criticism is considered more acceptable than is expressing anger.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

88. Research has suggested that social, political, and economic forces are completely unrelated to trends in mental health and disorders.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

89. Early attempts at treating psychopathology involved a predominant belief in the supernatural.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

90. Exorcism involves cutting a hole in a person's skull to help release a harmful spirit.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

91. Hippocrates asserted that mental disorders are caused by brain disorders.
    a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

92. In Europe, treatment during the Middle Ages focused on confinement and exorcism.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

93. During the Stone Ages, episodes of mass madness such as tarantism were reported in Europe.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

94. Paracelsus introduced the notion of psychic or mental causes for abnormal behavior and proposed a treatment that would become known as hypnosis.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

95. During the Renaissance, asylums were places set aside for people with mental disorders.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

96. The humane type of care emphasized during the reform movement was sometimes referred to as moral treatment.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

97. The modern approach to psychopathology includes accepting those with a mental disorder as people who need professional attention.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

98. *A Mind That Found Itself* was a highly influential book because it provided the basis for the mental hygiene movement.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

99. The main emphasis in the dimensional perspective is on how many symptoms are present.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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100. Addressing emerging problems while they are still manageable and before they become resistant to intervention describes tertiary prevention.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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