Disorders of Childhood Development and Psychopathology 3rd edition Parritz Test Bank

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Once a model of psychopathology has been validated, it is unlikely that it will be altered.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : If Maggies difficulties are viewed as behaviors seen in other children her age, but as more frequent, intense, and detrimental to her development, then her behaviors are seen as dimensional.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

3 : Dr. Nielsen tells Peters parents that his anxiety is likely related to some traumatic event that could not have been predicted from his early temperament. Dr. Nielsens beliefs are consistent with the categorical model of psychopathology.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : Two-year-old Anthony has suffered a localized head injury that has affected his speech. He is likely to regain his ability to speak due to the process known as neural plasticity.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : Researchers involved with the Human Genome Project have found that many psychiatric disorders are caused by a single gene.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

6 : According to the diathesis-stress model, most psychiatric disorders are genetically predetermined.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

7 : The basic tenets of the psychodynamic model have been proven to be invalid.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

8 : Psychodynamic psychologists continue to emphasize the role of reinforcement in the

development of psychopathology
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : The neoconstructivist approach emphasizes how evolution and experiences interact to shape behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

10 : The more contemporary version of humanistic psychology is known as positive psychology.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

11 : A childs behavior setting would include their home, class, and neighborhoods.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

12 : Jonathan and Meredith are twins who were raised in the same home but went to two separate universities and are now living in two different cities as they pursue their careers. The environments in which they now live is known as their non-shared environment.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

SHORT RESPONSE

13 : Describe how the field of positive psychology has changed the way in which psychopathology is viewed.

Correct Answer : Any reasonable answer that describes a focus on an emphasis on prevention, positive subjective experience, positive individual traits, positive institutions, building on strengths, etc...

MULTIPLE CHOICE

14 : The authors of this text present the big theories of developmental psychopathology. What is the best definition of big theories?
A : theories that are most often mentioned in introductory and abnormal psychology courses
B : theories that have been proven valid through experimental research
C : theories that most accurately describe developmental psychopathology
D : theories that have contributed most to the understanding of developmental psychopathology

Correct Answer : D

15 : Which of the following model would endorse the belief that psychopathology exists on a continuum of typical and atypical behaviors, thoughts and feelings?
A : dimensional
B : categorical
C : developmental psychopathology
D : discontinuous

Correct Answer : A

16 : Dr. Leak tells her psychology students that the hallucinations experienced by her young patient came on suddenly and could not have been predicted by previous behaviors. Her belief about her patients illness is most consistent with the _____ model of psychopathology.
A : discontinuous
B : ongoing
C : continuous
D : atypical

Correct Answer : A

17 : The fact that a young child who experiences brain trauma as a young child is more likely to recover language skills than an older adult who experiences the same type of brain trauma may be due to:
A : a healthier immune system.
B : neural plasticity.
C : a healthier brain.
D : neural rewiring.

Correct Answer : B

18 : A researcher who is seeking to understanding the role of genetics in the development of childhood schizophrenia might be in the field of:
A : genotype psychology.
B : cognitive psychology.
C : molecular genetics.
D : phenotype genetics.

Correct Answer : C

19 : The study of human connectome that explains how different regions of the brain work together are focused on which type of connectivity?
A : miniscopic
B : microscopic
C : ultrascopic
D : macroscopic

Correct Answer : D

20 : Lisas therapist is working with her to help determine at which point in development she became stuck in a maladaptive pattern of behaviors. Lisas therapist most likely is following which model of psychopathology?

A : behavioral
B : cognitive
C : developmental
D : psychodynamic

Correct Answer : D

21 : A _____ psychologist would believe that maladaptive patterns of behavior have been learned through reinforcement of those behaviors.
A : behavioral
B : psychodynamic
C : social-cognitive
D : humanistic

Correct Answer : A

22 : Annas teacher is baffled as to why she continually acts out during math class. When she acts out she is sent to the school psychologist who allows her to play with one of the fidget toys in her office. The acting out behavior is increasing. From a behavioral perspective what can be said about the role of the school psychologist in Annas behavior?
A : She is reinforcing Annas acting out behavior.
B : She is encouraging Annas acting our behavior.
C : There is likely no correlation between the school psychologist and Annas behavior.
D : The school psychologist is teaching Anna more positive behavior.

Correct Answer : A

23 : Which type of therapist would be more likely to focus their treatment on promoting the overall well-being of a child and family?
A : psychodynamic
B : humanistic
C : system
D : behavioral

Correct Answer : B

24 : When studying different types of families researchers might consider all EXCEPT which of the following characteristics?
A : hierarchy
B : activities, rituals
C : type
D : history

Correct Answer : D

25 : Jean and Jane are identical twins who live in the same household and are in two different second grade classrooms. When looking at variations in Jean and Janes development researchers might consider the influence of their family, known as their _____ environment and their classrooms which is known as their _____ environment.
A : same, different
B : unique, non-unique
C : shared, non-shared
D : genotype, phenotype

Correct Answer : C

26 : Which model of psychopathology considers the role of culture in the development of maladaptive behaviors?
A : humanistic
B : cultural
C : ecological
D : sociocultural

Correct Answer : D

27 : The group of school children who were in New York City during the September 11th attacks on the Trade Center might be considered a _____ because of this shared experience.
A : sample
B : treatment
C : birth cohort
D : control

Correct Answer : C

28 : One of the key assumptions of Glen Elders model is that:
A : children develop within the social and cultural arrangements of a particular era.c
B : children are not as subject to cultural influences as adults.
C : cultures have minimal influence on younger children.
D : children are predestined to develop certain behavioral characteristics.

Correct Answer : A

FILL IN THE BLANK

29 : _____ models of psychopathology are also known as continuous models.

Correct Answer : Dimensional

30 : _____ models of psychopathology are also known as discontinuous models.

Correct Answer : Categorical

31 : Dr. Kelly tells her student that many of a childs maladaptive behaviors are created and sustained in the prefrontal cortex. Dr. Kelly is most likely lecturing on the _____ model of psychopathology.

Correct Answer : physiological

32 : The statement Genes are probability, not destiny highlights the difference between an individuals _____ and _____.

Correct Answer : genotype; phenotype

33 : The _____ model of psychopathology emphasizes unconscious processes in the

development of maladaptive behavior.

Correct Answer : psychodynamic

34 : Dr. Schwiesow, a school psychologist, is observing in a 2nd grade classroom to determine how Samuels peers are reacting to his increasingly aggressive behavior. She is likely looking for factors that are _____ Samuels behavior.

Correct Answer : reinforcing

35 : Parenting style is an example of a familys _____ environment, while sibling relationships are an example of a familys _____ environment.

Correct Answer : shared; nonshared

36 : Community agencies that engage youth in projects such as building homes for disadvantaged citizens are a part of the _____ movement.

Correct Answer : positive youth development, positive psychology

37 : The construct of birth cohort is similar to the _____ environment of a family.

Correct Answer : shared

38 : Julietta and Ramon both come from Hispanic families living in the United States. However, Juliettas family lives in poverty while Ramons family is considered upper-middle class. Their different cultural experiences is known as _____ variables.

Correct Answer : within-culture

ESSAY

39 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYDefine and give an example of the dimensional model of psychopathology. How might this model lead to the better understanding and treatment of psychopathology in children?

Correct Answer : • Definition – focuses on ways in which typical feelings, thoughts, and behaviors develop into psychopathology over time; also known as the dimensional of quantitative model• Example – any reasonable response illustrating a disorder that begins as typical behavior and develops into atypical behavior over time• Understanding – helps in understanding the connection between typical and atypical behavior; perhaps helps with early detection of problems before they become unmanageable or significant problems

40 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYDefine and give an example of the categorical model of psychology. How might this model lead the better understanding and treatment of psychopathology in children?

Correct Answer : • Definition – discrete and qualitative differences in patterns of feelings, thoughts, and behaviors; clear distinctions between typical and atypical; also known as categorical or qualitative model• Example – any reasonable response illustrating an abrupt change in an individual’s behavior that is classified as a particular disorder rather than a

variation of typical behavior • Understanding – gives a name to a disorder; allows a common language for research and treatment

41 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYBoth positive and negative experiences can influence the wiring diagram of the brain. Describe what process is being described and give one example of a positive experience and one example of a negative experience that could impact how the brain functions.

Correct Answer : • Process – neural plasticity; development and modification of the brain through experiences • Positive – any reasonable response that illustrates an enriching experience such as travel, education, learning a foreign language, etc.• Negative – any reasonable response that illustrated a potentially detrimental experiences such as head trauma, early abuse or deprivation, mental illness

42 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYCompare genotype and phenotype and give two examples of your unique genotype and phenotype.

Correct Answer : • Genotype – an individual's genetic make-up that may or may not be observable in an individual's phenotype• Phenotype – an individual's observable characteristics• Examples – any reasonable examples that illustrate an understanding of the difference between the broader genetic make-up of possibilities and those that are actually expressed; eye color; intelligence; inherited medical disorders such as diabetes, hypertension; inherited psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, depression

43 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYHow would the diathesis-stress model describe the onset of schizophrenia in a young child?

Correct Answer : • The individual was likely genetically predisposed to develop schizophrenia, but it may or may not have been a full-blown disorder without the presence of some sort of environmental stressor or event.

44 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYThomas (2011) described behaviorism as a two-part process where: 1) a child develops a variety of behaviors and 2) learns to choose between those behaviors based on the rewards (or nonrewards) they receive from performing those behaviors. Give two specific examples of these concepts, identifying the type of behaviors a child of a particular age may have learned and what potential rewards or nonrewards they may obtain from those behaviors.

Correct Answer : • Any reasonable answer that identifies behaviors a child of a particular age may have acquired – language (expressing wants and needs), emotions (temper tantrums, crying, sadness), cognitive processing (formulating an arguments, understanding other's perspectives), motor skills (walking, throwing), etc. • A specific example of consequences both positive and negative that demonstrates an understanding that consequences change behavior – attention, avoidance of an unwanted consequence, etc.

45 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYIdentify and provide an example of a key focus of family models of development, psychopathology, and treatment.

Correct Answer : • Development – families impact a child's development; children's problems are a reflection of family problems; some problems are clearly a result of family problems and some problems impact how the family functions in response to the child's problems• Psychopathology – a child's psychopathology is a reflection of family psychopathology• Treatment – focuses on both the child and the family

46 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYDescribe the difference between shared and nonshared environments. Give an example from your own family of each of these.

Correct Answer : • Shared environment – those aspects of a family that impact all members more or less equally; parenting style, neighborhood, extended family members, etc.• Nonshared environment – those aspects of a family or an individual that impact each member differently; gender, age, relationship to siblings, peer relationships, temperament, academic skills, etc. • Examples – any reasonable personal example that illustrates an understanding of these concepts

47 : SHORT ANSWER ESSAYDescribe the construct of birth cohort and how that affects development. Identify at least three experiences you and your birth cohorts shared and how that may have affected your development.

Correct Answer : • Birth cohort – individuals born in a particular historical period that are affected by shared experiences of that historical period• Development – some reference to how this affects values, outlook on finances, educational experiences, technology, media, etc.• Examples – any reasonable description of a shared historical event and its impact on development

48 : LONG ANSWER ESSAYMary is a nine-year-old 3rd grader who has been referred to a therapist for treatment of her extreme anxiety that resulted in her refusing to go to school. Describe how a therapist would view and treat Marys problems if their orientation was the following: a) psychodynamic; b) behavioral; c) humanist; and d) family.

Correct Answer : • Psychodynamic – problems are caused by unresolved and unconscious issues related to development; treatment – bring those unconscious issues to the surface and resolve them• Behavioral – behaviors have been learned and are reinforced; treatment – understand what is reinforcing Mary's avoidance and anxiety and change the consequences to change the behavior• Humanist – Mary's behaviors are a result of interference with or suppression of her natural tendencies to develop a sense of herself; treatment – discover Mary's resources and use those to help her become self-directed and whole• Family – problems are caused by family problems and can also impact how the family functions; treatment would be to first understand family dynamics and treat not only the child but also the family

49 : LONG ANSWER ESSAYStiles (2009) proposes that brains do not develop normally in the absence of critical genetic signaling, and they do not develop normally in the absence of essential and contingent environmental input. Explain how this statement furthers the understanding of developmental psychopathology.

Correct Answer : • This quote highlights both the role of inborn tendencies (nature, genotype, genetics) and environmental experiences (nurture) in the development of psychopathology. Models that emphasize one or the other dismiss the importance of both factors.

50 : LONG ANSWER ESSAYDescribe the key findings of the Human Genome Project as it relates to developmental psychopathology.

Correct Answer : • Overall purpose – to identify genes in human DNA and determine sequences of chemical base pairs; map, sequences, and analyze genes• Found that multiple gene systems, not just one single gene, are responsible for normal and abnormal development• Could mention key terms such as penetrance, variable expressivity, gene-environment

interaction and genetic heterogeneity

51 : LONG ANSWER ESSAYFive-year-old Daniels older brother, Marcus, has just been diagnosed with autism. From a family model perspective, identify the possible subsystems in Daniels family and how his brothers diagnosis might affect these subsystems.

Correct Answer : • Subsytems: Daniel and his brother, Daniel's mother and father, Daniel and his mother, Daniel and his father, Marcus and his mother, Marcus and his father, extended family, etc.• Relationships and behaviors within each subsystem can be affected: parenting styles, parental control, marital satisfaction, contact with extended family members, etc.

52 : LONG ANSWER ESSAYCompare and contrast at least three models of psychopathology in terms of explanation of etiology (cause) and focus of treatment.

Correct Answer : • Models could include psychodynamic, behavioral and cognitive, humanistic, family and sociocultural• Etiology: psychodynamic – unconscious thoughts; behavioral and cognitive – faulty learning and/or thoughts; humanistic – unfulfilled or unrecognized strengths; family – problems resulting from family issues; sociocultural – perspective of culture and society on problems• Treatment: psychodynamic – reveal unconscious and unresolved conflicts; behavioral and cognitive – identify reinforcers and change consequences, change thought patterns that are sustaining problems; humanistic – identify strengths and support individual in developing self-esteem; family – identify family issues and treat both child and family; sociocultural – acknowledge and understand cultural issues that are impacting child, provide culturally sensitive treatment