Essentials of Abnormal Psychology 8th edition Barlow Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : The multidimensional integrative approach to psychopathology is based on understanding of
A : Biological causes.
B : Psychological causes.
C : Emotional, social and developmental influences.
D : All of these are correct.

Correct Answer : D

2 : The process known as _____ is when a neurotransmitter is released, then quickly broken down and brought back from the synaptic cleft into the same neuron that originally released it.
A : reuptake
B : cognitive
C : neurobiological
D : None of these are correct.

Correct Answer : A

3 : The basis of the multidimensional integrative approach to understanding psychopathology is that each dimension (psychological, biological, emotional, etc.)
A : operates independently.
B : is sufficient to cause pathology.
C : builds on the dimension that precedes it.
D : is influenced by the other dimensions.

Correct Answer : D

4 : Your uncle has been diagnosed with social phobia, and you believe that it is entirely due to lack of socialization during his teen years. Your theory or model of what caused his phobia is
A : multidimensional.
B : integrative.
C : one-dimensional.
D : biological.

Correct Answer : C

5 : Amanda is 12 years old, and her sister Samantha is five. Their parents are raising them in a traditional family home. While riding in a car with their parents, the girls witness a major automobile accident where a number of people are injured. The girls react very differently to the accident. This is probably due to
A : biological differences.
B : developmental differences.
C : psychological differences.
D : sociocultural differences.

Correct Answer : B

6 : The most accurate way to think of genes is that they
A : provide some boundaries for our development.
B : determine both our physical and psychological characteristics.
C : determine physical but not psychological characteristics.

D : actually have very little to do with any of the characteristics that we display.

Correct Answer : A

7 : Many factors determine whether genes are turned on, including
A : Social influences.
B : biological influences.
C : cultural influences.
D : All of these are correct.

Correct Answer : D

8 : Most psychological disorders appear to be influenced by many individual genes rather than caused by one single gene, a type of influence referred to as
A : systemic.
B : polygenic.
C : unigenic.
D : morphogenic.

Correct Answer : B

9 : _____ is an excitatory transmitter that turns on many different neurons, leading to action.
A : Serotonin
B : Gamma-aminobutyric acid
C : Glutamate
D : Norepinephrine

Correct Answer : C

10 : Recent evidence regarding genetic influence on most psychological disorders has shown that
A : single culprit genes are usually responsible for psychological disorders.
B : genes that influence psychopathology are usually recessive.
C : there is no evidence that genes influence psychopathology.
D : multiple genes interact, with each gene contributing a small effect.

Correct Answer : D

11 : The study of twins has shown us that
A : The influence of genes can be dramatically affected by various environmental factors.
B : The influence of genes is almost entirely overridden by biological environmental factors like nutrition.
C : The influence of genes is almost entirely overridden by social environmental factors like parenting.
D : The influence of genes cannot be changed by environmental factors.

Correct Answer : A

12 : In the diathesis-stress model, diathesis refers to
A : an inherited disorder.
B : conditions in the environment that can trigger a disorder.
C : an inherited tendency or condition that makes a person susceptible to developing a disorder.

D : the inheritance of a single gene that makes on susceptible to a psychological disorder.

Correct Answer : C

13 : In the diathesis-stress model, stress refers to
A : life events, in combination with an inherited tendency, that trigger the onset of a disorder.
B : Internal conflicts that trigger the onset of a disorder.
C : The expression of defective genes.
D : exposure to unusual and extreme situations that often lead to psychological disorders.

Correct Answer : A

14 : According to the diathesis-stress model, psychopathology is the result of the
A : interaction between normal and defective or damaged genes.
B : An individuals level of daily stress levels.
C : An individuals psychological and medical history.
D : interaction of an inherited tendency and events in an individuals life.

Correct Answer : D

15 : According to the diathesis-stress model, identical twins raised in the same household will
A : not necessarily have the same disorders because of potential differences in their diathesis.
B : have the same disorders because their diathesis and stress are exactly the same.
C : not necessarily have the same disorders because of potential differences in their stress.
D : have no more likelihood of sharing a disorder than any other two individuals randomly selected from the population.

Correct Answer : C

16 : The model that describes the development of psychopathology as a combination of an inherited predisposition and the events that have occurred in the individuals life is the _____ model.
A : diathesis-stress
B : genetic
C : bio-behavioral
D : psychoanalytic

Correct Answer : A

17 : The idea that our inherited tendencies influence the probability that we will encounter stressful life events is a characteristic of the
A : diathesis-stress model.
B : gene-environment correlation model.
C : genetic model.
D : psycho-social model.

Correct Answer : B

18 : Mary Sue inherited a personality trait that makes her more likely to be aggressive. As a result, she does not have many friends and has not had much success in long-term relationships. If Mary Sue were to develop depression, the model that would probably best explain the cause of her depression is the _____ model.
A : diathesis-stress

B : biological
C : gene-environment correlation
D : interpersonal

Correct Answer : C

19 : Shanlee inherited a physiological trait that makes her more prone to anxiety. When she was 9, she was riding in car that was involved in a serious accident. If Shanlee were to develop a phobia of driving a car, the model that would probably best explain the cause of her phobia is the _____ model
A : diathesis-stress
B : biological
C : gene-environment correlation
D : interpersonal

Correct Answer : A

20 : Some of the most recent research studies regarding genetic versus environmental causes of disorders in animals and humans have suggested
A : genetic influences are greater for animals than for humans because humans learn more from their environments.
B : genetics and the environment share equal roles in the development of all psychological traits.
C : genetic influences may have been understated by previous.
D : genetic influences may have been overstated by previous studies.

Correct Answer : D

21 : Epigenetics refers to the process of cellular material influencing traits by
A : Creating mutations in the genome.
B : Inheriting mutations from an individuals parents.
C : Activating the endocrine system when an individual encounters stressful events.
D : Turning on or off genes from outside of the genome itself.

Correct Answer : D

22 : The central nervous system is made up of the
A : brain and spinal cord.
B : brain only.
C : spinal cord only.
D : nerves leading to and from the brain.

Correct Answer : A

23 : The autonomic and somatic nervous systems are segments of the
A : peripheral nervous system.
B : somatic nervous system.
C : parasympathetic nervous system.
D : central nervous system.

Correct Answer : A

24 : Which of the following statements is true?

A : Glia cells play active roles in neural activity. .
B : There are less glia cells than there are neurons.
C : There is one type of glia cells and they perform no identified specific function.
D : None of these are correct

Correct Answer : A

25 : The synaptic cleft is the area between the
A : soma of one neuron and the dendrite of another neuron.
B : axon of one neuron and the dendrite of another neuron.
C : axon of one neuron and the soma of another neuron.
D : somas of two neurons.

Correct Answer : B

26 : The same level of a neurochemical substance, acting as a neurotransmitter, having different effects depends on what?
A : Physiological history
B : Biological history
C : Sociological history
D : Psychological history

Correct Answer : D

27 : The chemicals that allow the transmission of signals between neurons are called
A : reuptake inhibitors.
B : hormones.
C : neurotransmitters.
D : genes.

Correct Answer : C

28 : GABA, dopamine, and norepinephrine are all examples of
A : electrical brain waves.
B : Types of neurons.
C : neurotransmitters.
D : areas of the brain.

Correct Answer : C

29 : Most automatic functions such as breathing, sleeping, and motor coordination are controlled by the part of the brain called the
A : brain stem.
B : forebrain.
C : cortex.
D : midbrain.

Correct Answer : A

30 : The part of the brain that controls motor coordination is the
A : reticular activating system (RAS).
B : medulla.
C : pons.

D : cerebellum.

Correct Answer : D

31 : Neurotransmitters that increase the likelihood that the connecting neuron will fire are known as _____.
A : action potentials
B : terminal button
C : inhibitory
D : excitatory

Correct Answer : D

32 : Emotional experiences, expressions, impulse control, and basic drives such as aggression, sex, hunger, and thirst are the function of the
A : endocrine system.
B : sympathetic system.
C : limbic system.
D : autonomic system.

Correct Answer : C

33 : More than 80 percent of the neurons contained in the brain are
A : located in the cerebral cortex.
B : located in the brain stem.
C : are glial cells.
D : are unused and represent untapped human potential.

Correct Answer : A

34 : The ability to plan, think, reason, and create is located in the part of the brain called the
A : thalamus.
B : midbrain.
C : cerebral cortex.
D : brain stem.

Correct Answer : C

35 : What are the parts of the brain that are involved broadly with regulating behavior and emotion?
A : Left and right hemisphere
B : Midbrain and brain stem
C : Medulla and pons
D : Thalamus and hypothalamus

Correct Answer : D

36 : The limbic system includes all of the following except the
A : hippocampus.
B : thalamus.
C : septum.
D : amygdala.

Correct Answer : B

37 : For most people, verbal and cognitive processes are usually controlled by the
A : left hemisphere of the cerebral cortex.
B : right hemisphere of the cerebral cortex.
C : entire cortex.
D : midbrain.

Correct Answer : A

38 : For most people, perception and the creation of images are usually handled by the
A : left hemisphere of the cerebral cortex.
B : entire cerebral cortex.
C : midbrain.
D : right hemisphere of the cerebral cortex.

Correct Answer : D

39 : The part of the brain most associated with higher cognitive functions such as thinking and reasoning, planning for the future, and long-term memory is the
A : occipital lobe.
B : brain stem.
C : left parietal lobe.
D : frontal lobe.

Correct Answer : D

40 : If Jean suffers severe damage to her somatic nervous system, she is most likely to have impairment in
A : moving her muscles.
B : thinking conceptually.
C : seeing in full colors.
D : remembering her past.

Correct Answer : A

41 : The major function of the peripheral nervous system is to
A : coordinate with the brain stem.
B : process information received from the central nervous system.
C : regulate arousal.
D : control hormonal activity.

Correct Answer : A

42 : The part of the autonomic nervous system primarily responsible for our emergency or alarm response to stress is the
A : parasympathetic nervous system.
B : sympathetic nervous system.
C : endocrine system.
D : cortex.

Correct Answer : B

43 : Balancing the emergency or alarm response to stress and returning the body to a state of normal arousal is a function of the
A : sympathetic nervous system.
B : parasympathetic nervous system.
C : endocrine system.
D : cortex.

Correct Answer : B

44 : The conscious subjective aspect of an emotion that accompanies an action at a given time is known as _____.
A : mood
B : affect
C : flight
D : emotion

Correct Answer : B

45 : Virtually all drugs that are used to treat psychopathology work by influencing
A : neurotransmitters.
B : the electrical conductivity of neurons.
C : brain structure.
D : neuronal structure.

Correct Answer : A

46 : Drugs that increase the activity of a neurotransmitter are called
A : agonists.
B : antagonists.
C : enhancers.
D : inverse agonists.

Correct Answer : A

47 : Drugs that decrease the activity of a neurotransmitter are called
A : agonists.
B : blockers.
C : reuptake inhibitors.
D : antagonists.

Correct Answer : D

48 : The Greater the _____ of the neural representation of a piece of information in the brain, the more likely that the person will be conscious of the information.
A : duration
B : intensity
C : coherence
D : All of these are correct.

Correct Answer : D

49 : The neurotransmitter associated with the regulation of mood, behavior, and thought processes is

A : GABA.
B : norepinephrine.
C : serotonin.
D : dopamine.

Correct Answer : C

50 : The neurotransmitter associated with the inhibition of anxiety is
A : norepinephrine.
B : dopamine.
C : serotonin.
D : GABA.

Correct Answer : D

51 : The neurotransmitter thought to regulate or moderate certain behavioral tendencies rather than directly influencing specific patterns of behavior or psychological disorders is
A : norepinephrine.
B : GABA.
C : dopamine.
D : serotonin.

Correct Answer : A

52 : The neurotransmitter associated with both schizophrenia and Parkinsons disease is
A : GABA.
B : norepinephrine.
C : dopamine.
D : serotonin.

Correct Answer : C

53 : The alarm reaction that activates during potentially life-threatening emergencies is called the _____.
A : bipolar disorder
B : emotional disorders
C : mood disorders
D : fight response

Correct Answer : D

54 : An enduring period of emotionality is known to be a _____.
A : fight response
B : affect
C : mood
D : emotion

Correct Answer : C

55 : Extremely low levels of dopamine activity are associated with
A : muscle rigidity, tremors, and impaired judgment.
B : schizophrenia.
C : pleasure seeking.

D : exploratory behaviors.

Correct Answer : A

56 : Recent research and increased understanding about the role of neurotransmitters in psychopathology point out that
A : each psychological disorder is caused by a deficit in a specific neurotransmitter.
B : only severe psychological disorders like schizophrenia are caused by imbalances of neurotransmitter activity.
C : simple cause/effect conclusions that an individual neurotransmitter abnormality causes a disorder are incomplete.
D : neurotransmitters have very little to do with psychopathology for most individuals but may be the single cause of disorders for others.

Correct Answer : C

57 : Which model describes different emotions as points in a 2-dimensional space of valence and arousal?
A : Circumplex model
B : Gene-environment correlation model
C : Modeling model
D : Diathesis-stress model

Correct Answer : A

58 : The most recent research evidence suggests that the relationship between the brain (structure, function, neurotransmitters) and psychosocial factors (socialization, rearing, life events) is best described as
A : a system where the brain directly influences behavior and psychosocial factors but not the other way around.
B : an interaction where the brain affects psychosocial factors and vice versa.
C : a system where behavior and psychosocial factors impact the brain but not the other way around.
D : far too complex to ever understand how one system influences the other.

Correct Answer : B

59 : When comparing the brains of rats raised in a rich environment requiring lots of learning and motor behavior with the brains of rats raised as couch potatoes (Greenough, et al., 1990), the cerebellums of the more active rats
A : contained more neuronal connections and dendrites.
B : contained fewer neuronal connections but more dendrites.
C : were less likely to possess pathological neurotransmitter circuits.
D : were exactly the same as the inactive rats.

Correct Answer : A

60 : The current state of knowledge regarding genetics and life experience effects on brain structure and function concludes that most psychological disorders are
A : the result of a complex interaction of genetics and faulty neurotransmitter circuits.
B : the result of stressful early life experiences and the negative effects such experiences have on brain structure or function.
C : the result of both biological and psychosocial factors.

D : beyond our current ability to understand in any meaningful way.

Correct Answer : C

61 : Cognitive-behavior therapy facilitates changes in thinking patterns in the cortex, which in turn affects the emotional brain in the lower brain. This is called
A : confabulation.
B : consolidation.
C : top-down processing.
D : bottom-up processing.

Correct Answer : C

62 : Drugs often seem to work in a _____ manner, enacting changes in the lower brain first and reaching higher areas of the cortex last. This is called
A : consolidating.
B : stepwise.
C : top-down.
D : bottom-up.

Correct Answer : D

63 : Learned helplessness is demonstrated in laboratory animals by
A : creating aversive stimuli (such as electrical shocks to the foot) that the animal can control.
B : creating aversive stimuli (such as electrical shocks to the foot) that the animal cannot control.
C : creating pleasant stimuli (such as a food pellet) that the animal cannot control.
D : creating pleasant stimuli (such as a food pellet) that the animal can control.

Correct Answer : B

64 : A rat is placed in a cage and given electrical shocks over which it has no control. When placed in a shuttle box, the rat does not attempt to escape the shock due to
A : social learning.
B : learned helplessness.
C : unconscious learning.
D : one angry rat.

Correct Answer : B

65 : It is important to understand the process of how learned helplessness is created in laboratory animals because learned helplessness in animals resembles the human disorder of
A : panic disorder.
B : depression.
C : mania.
D : schizophrenia.

Correct Answer : B

66 : Leia, who has been constantly harassed and bullied by her brother Luke for as long as she can remember, believes that she will never feel happy and free to enjoy life no matter how hard she tries. Her belief is best explained by
A : personality disorder.

B : faulty neurotransmitter circuits.
C : learned helplessness.
D : internal conflicts.

Correct Answer : C

67 : Learning through observation and imitation of the behavior of other individuals and the consequences of that behavior is known as _____.
A : modeling
B : prepared learning
C : implicit memory
D : circumplex model

Correct Answer : B

68 : The work of Albert Bandura regarding modeling helps us to understand the development of psychopathology because it demonstrates that animals
A : can learn patterns of behavior by observing others.
B : must learn through direct experience such as classical or operant conditioning.
C : will only learn behavior patterns if they are reinforced by consistent rewards.
D : acquire pathological traits by imitating the actions of others.

Correct Answer : A

69 : The major difference between the modern cognitive science idea of the unconscious and Freuds view of the unconscious is that Freud saw the unconscious as _____, whereas modern cognitive science views the unconscious as _____.
A : the function of the id; the result of multiple neuronal pathways interacting with the stimuli presented to the individual
B : a seething caldron of emotional conflicts; neuronal pathways interacting with the stimuli presented to the individual
C : the function of the superego; the ability to process, store, and act upon information without awareness
D : a seething caldron of emotional conflicts; the ability to process, store, and act upon information without awareness

Correct Answer : D

70 : The information transmitted within each neuron through electrical impulses travelling along the axon of a neuron is known as _____.
A : action potentials
B : terminal button
C : inhibitory
D : excitatory

Correct Answer : A

71 : In the Stroop color-naming paradigm, a patient with a snake phobia would be expected to name the color of the printed word fangs
A : more quickly than a neutral word.
B : in about the same time it takes to name the color of a neutral word.
C : more slowly than a neutral word.
D : with a great deal of difficulty or not at all.

Correct Answer : C

72 : Meno is 64 years old. Although continuously faced with considerable stress and difficulty in his life, he always displays an optimistic, upbeat attitude. According to research, Meno should
A : probably live longer than those without such positive attitudes.
B : develop a larger frontal lobe over time than those without such positive attitudes.
C : be less likely to have heart disease than those without such positive attitudes
D : Be more likely to be involved with positive community activities than those without such positive attitudes.

Correct Answer : A

73 : According to Seligman, if a person who is faced with considerable stress and difficulty in his or her life displays an optimistic, upbeat attitude, he or she is likely to function better psychologically and physically. He called this
A : learned optimism.
B : learned helplessness.
C : learned awareness.
D : learned predictability.

Correct Answer : A

74 : The primary function of human capability for strong emotions appears to be
A : survival.
B : recreation.
C : empathy.
D : creativity.

Correct Answer : A

75 : Emotion is generally thought to be comprised of
A : behavior, physiology, and cognition.
B : mood and affect.
C : Primarily cognition.
D : Primarily physiology.

Correct Answer : A

76 : Best friends Hurley and Sayid are lost on a remote island in the south Pacific. While they are walking, they unexpectedly see a stranger coming toward them. Hurley believes the stranger is about to attack them. Sayid believes the stranger is about to greet them and welcome them to the island. As the stranger approaches, Hurley experiences fear, but Sayid experiences happiness. The friends different emotional reactions can be explained by the _____ theory of emotion.
A : physiological
B : neurological
C : affective
D : cognitive

Correct Answer : D

77 : An example of the relationship between emotion and health is demonstrated by the finding

that
A : panic is related to poor concentration.
B : people with chronic diseases are often angry about their care.
C : those in poor physical health almost always develop psychological disorders.
D : anger increases the risk of heart disease.

Correct Answer : D

78 : The evil eye, Latin American susto, and the Haitian phenomenon of voodoo death are currently viewed as examples of the
A : unsubstantiated myths that people can become ill without physical cause.
B : power of the cultural environment on our physical and psychological health.
C : power of the supernatural model of psychopathology.
D : isolated cultural phenomena with little practical significance.

Correct Answer : B

79 : The fact that women are more likely to suffer from insect phobias than men is most likely due to
A : biological differences.
B : differences in neurochemical pathways.
C : cultural expectations.
D : genetic influences.

Correct Answer : C

80 : The victims of the disorder bulimia nervosa are predominantly young females. One likely explanation for this is that young females are
A : more likely to feel an intense cultural pressure to be thin.
B : have weaker eating control than older females and males.
C : objectified by fashion designers and gay men.
D : naturally more likely to suffer from nervous stomach disorders than other groups.

Correct Answer : A

81 : Knowing how the nervous system and brain work is central to any understanding of our behavior, emotions and cognitive processes. This statement best represents the focus of _____.
A : sociology
B : psychology
C : neuroscience
D : neuroimaging

Correct Answer : C

82 : Research with the elderly has found that depression is more likely in those individuals who
A : had poorer physical health.
B : live in group settings.
C : have fewer social contacts.
D : carried a lot of healthcare related debt.

Correct Answer : C

83 : When we compare the incidence of psychological disorders across countries and cultures, we find that
A : there is remarkable similarity in the rates of various disorders in different countries and cultures.
B : all Western countries have a similar rate of common disorders, but this is not true for developing countries.
C : developing countries have a much higher rate of psychological disorder than Western countries.
D : there are enormous differences in the rates of various disorders in different countries and cultures.

Correct Answer : D

84 : A lifespan psychologist would point out that the only way to understand a patients disorder is to understand how the individual
A : developed and changed throughout his or her life.
B : developed during the psychosexual stages of his or her life.
C : resolved conflicts in early life.
D : sees himself or herself as part of a family, a community, and a culture.

Correct Answer : A

85 : Children whose parents had _____ and who were adopted away as babies showed a tendency to develop psychiatric disorders only if they were adopted into dysfunctional families.
A : bipolar disorder
B : schizophrenia
C : obsessive-compulsive disorder
D : depression

Correct Answer : B

86 : In an experiment by Kolb, Gibb, and Gorny (2003), animals of varying ages were placed in complex environments. Their findings suggest that
A : the impact of the environment on the brain is different at varying stages of life.
B : the impact of the environment on the brain is significant but uniform throughout the lifespan.
C : environments that are beneficial to the aged may be harmful to the young.
D : the environment has little effect on the brain throughout the lifespan.

Correct Answer : A

87 : Studies suggest the extent of genetic influence impact all of the following except
A : personalities.
B : temperaments.
C : psychological disorders.
D : All of these are correct.

Correct Answer : D

88 : The term equifinality refers to the fact that
A : once a process has begun, it will always lead to a final outcome.
B : many causes of psychopathology are equal in influence.
C : a number of paths can lead to the same outcome.

D : all forms of psychopathology have similar causes.

Correct Answer : C

ESSAY

89 : Huey, Dewey, and Louie are identical triplets. Huey suffers from clinical depression, Dewey suffers from agoraphobia, and Louie is mentally healthy. Explain how the diathesis-stress model applies to the triplets and their different states of mental health.

Correct Answer : Sample Answer: This model argues that a diathesis is a vulnerability and that a stress is an unpleasant experience, which together can cause behavioral and emotional disorders. Identical triplets typically share the same genetic vulnerability but may not have the same life experiences.

90 : Psychoactive medications (drugs that impact our thoughts, emotions, and behavior) usually work as either agonists or antagonists for various neurotransmitters. Explain both how an agonist and an antagonist operate on neurotransmitters. Explain, also, the process of reuptake inhibition and the effect it has on a neurotransmitter.

Correct Answer : Sample Answer: Agonists increase the effects of a transmitter, while antagonists decrease their effects. Reuptake involves the process of neurons reabsorbing their own transmitters from the synapse. When reuptake is inhibited, the neurotransmitter stays in the synapse longer, which tends to prolong its effects in an agonistic way.

91 : Experience can change the mind. Explain how this quote can be applied to the human brain as it relates to psychosocial influences on the structure of the brain. Cite one piece of research to support your position.

Correct Answer : Sample Answer:-Because of plasticity the brain remains subject to changing in response to changes in need or experience.-Research that supports this idea includes the effects of CBT on OCD patients' brains and other top down approaches to treatment.-Another research that supports the idea is the research on bullying rats and the effects of their aggression on the brains of smaller rats.

92 : Describe the basic components of the multidimensional integrative model. What are the dimensions, and what does the term integrative mean in this model?

Correct Answer : Sample Answer:-Behavioral includes causal factors from behavioral and cognitive processes, including learned helplessness, social learning, prepared learning, and even unconscious processes.-Biological includes causal factors from the fields of genetics and neuroscience.-Emotional influences contribute in a variety of ways, as do social and interpersonal influences.-Social influences and cultural factors contribute to biology and behavior.-Developmental influences figure in any discussion of causes of psychological disorders.This use of the term "integrative" refers to the model's premise that many factors interact to cause any given disorder.

93 : Describe learned helplessness. How is it developed in laboratory animals, and how does it help us to understand human depression?

Correct Answer : Sample Answer: Martin Seligman described the phenomenon of learned

helplessness, which occurs when animals encounter conditions over which they have no control. If rats are confronted with a situation in which they receive occasional foot shocks, they can function well if they learn to cope with these shocks by doing something to avoid them (say, pressing a lever). But if the animals learn that their behavior has no effect on their environment—sometimes they get shocked and sometimes they don't, no matter what they do—they become "helpless"; they give up attempting to cope and seem to develop the animal equivalent of depression.Seligman theorized that the same phenomenon may happen with people who are faced with uncontrollable stress. People become depressed if they "decide" or "think" they can do little about the stress in their lives, even if it seems to others that there is something they could do. This finding illustrates, again, the necessity of recognizing that different people process information about events in different ways. These cognitive differences are an important component of psychopathology.

94 : Describe the concept of prepared learning and give an example of how it can influence human behavior.

Correct Answer : Prepared learning explains how we are highly prepared to learn somethings and less prepared to learn others. Example: According to Rakison's research women are more prepared to learn fear even a phobia because in their roles as caregivers it would be important for women to develop a tendency to avoid spiders and snakes.

95 : Explain how Lawrence Weiskrantz research on blind sight helps support modern Freudian perspectives.

Correct Answer : Weiskrantz' research revealed that even with surgical damage to the visual context, subjects still reported the ability to see. Modern Freudian perspectives see Weiskrantz's research as a stepping stone to understanding the unconscious, which instead of being filled with socially unacceptable drives is dealing with automatic processing.

96 : Explain how the circumplex model applies to describing emotion.

Correct Answer : Emotions often refer to being positive or negative in affect, they also have an arousal dimension from low activation to high activation, and a third dimension relevant to time, as in long or short in duration. Combining these three aspects of emotion is the basis of the circumplex model.

97 : Describe the relationship between anger and your heart.

Correct Answer : Chesney and others found that sustained hostility with angry outbursts and repeatedly and continually suppressing anger contributes more strongly to death from heart disease than other risk factors, including smoking, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol levels.

98 : Describe the concept of equifinality. What does this concept say regarding the causes of psychopathology?

Correct Answer : Sample Answer: Equifinality indicates that a number of paths to a given outcome must be considered, for example, a hallucinatory syndrome may be the result of schizophrenia or the result of taking LSD. The different paths can also be the result of the interaction of psychological and biological factors during various stages of development.