

Unit One: What is Abnormal Behavior?

Directions: This is a quote to give you the chance to think about the concepts we are about to discuss. Determine which letter from the choices above is the correct one and fits into the spaces below. When you are finished fill in the quote below.

A quote from Ugo Betti

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Unit One: What is Abnormal Psychology?

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

What do you hope to gain from this course?

Why should we study abnormality?

What is a good personal definition of abnormal?

What are the four "D's" of abnormality?

What is deviant behavior?

What is a norm?

What is culture?

What is distress?

What is dysfunction?

What is danger?

Who is Thomas Szasz?

What is eccentricity?

What is treatment?

What is therapy?

What is a patient?

What is a client?

What is schizophrenia?

What is trephination?

What is exorcism?

What is a shaman?

What is melancholia?

What is mania?

What is dementia?

What is hysteria?

What is a delusion?

What is a hallucination?

What are humors?

What were the four humors?

What is mass madness?

What was tarantism?

What was lycanthropy?

What was an asylum?

Who was Philippe Pinel?

What was moral treatment?

Who was Dorethea Dix?

What is the somatogenic perspective?

What is the psychogenic perspective?

What is private psychotherapy?

What is a psychiatrist?

What is a clinical psychologist?

What is hypnotism?

Who was Fredrick Anton Mesmer?

What is psychoanalysis?

Who was Sigmund Freud?

What is outpatient therapy?

What are psychotropic medications?

What is deinstitutionalization?

What is the community mental health approach?

Who was Hippocrates?

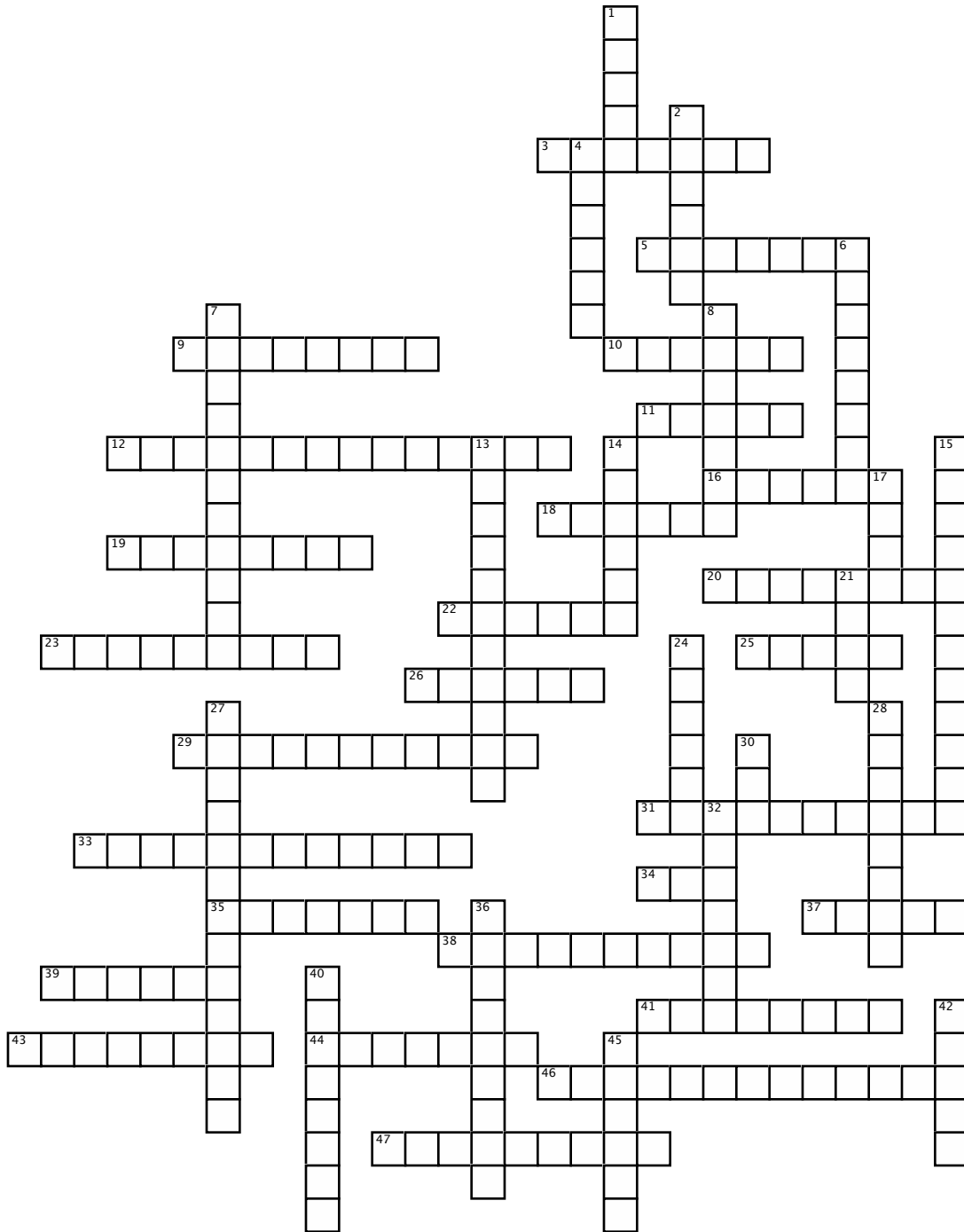
What was phrenology?

Unit One: What is Abnormal Psychology?
The World of Abnormal Behavior - Looking at Abnormal Behavior

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

1. What are the primary purposes of the initial interview? What questions was Dr. Eisdorfer trying to answer about Barbara in his initial clinical interview?
2. Dr. Eisdorfer says that one of the most important things a clinician can do in the interview is to keep quiet and listen. What does he expect to happen when he does that?
3. What did you observe about Jessica's thinking and behavior when she arrived at the emergency room claiming that voices were urging her to kill her baby?
4. At Jackson Memorial Hospital, several professionals come together to discuss Chris' problems. What do they hope to accomplish by working together?
5. Differentiate between the roles of a psychiatrist, social worker, clinical psychologist, and psychiatric nurse with reference to individuals you saw in the video.
6. Identify and differentiate between four different assessment techniques with regard to their principal purpose.
7. What do you know about Chris from the various assessment techniques used at Jackson Memorial Hospital?
8. Why might you conduct a neuropsychological assessment of someone who is depressed?
9. Differentiate between the manner in which a psychologist committed to the biological model and the one committed to the psychodynamic model might explain depression. Discuss how you think their adherence to one model or another would affect the treatment they are likely to recommend for the individual?
10. What is the biopsychosocial model? If you were using the model to assess Chris' condition, what primary questions would you try to answer?

Unit Review Number One
What is Abnormal Behavior?



Across

3. Mass _____ is where a large number of people apparently share the same delusions and hallucinations.
5. Dementia is a state of general cognitive and intellectual _____.

Down

1. Psychoanalysis was established by Sigmund _____ and suggests that abnormality is psychogenic and influenced by subconscious and dynamic factors in the mind.
2. A delusion is a _____ that blatantly has no basis in reality.

Across

9. Community mental health focuses more on prevention and _____ than private treatment.
10. Moral treatment refers to the _____ and ethical methods of treatment which were espoused by Philippe Pinel and other reformers.
11. Philippe _____ was a nineteenth century mental health reformer.
12. Sigmund Freud was the founder of _____ and the psychodynamic perspective.
16. A _____ is a person who has the responsibility of driving an evil spirit from a person or environment.
18. To people living in the Middle Ages, the _____ where liquids that existed in the body.
19. Hippocrates is often called the father of modern _____ and was an early proponent on discovering physical causes of mental disorders.
20. The four "D's" are the four most common indicators of _____ behavior, deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger.
22. Lycanthropy was an early disorder where people thought that they were possessed by _____ or other animals.
23. Deinstitutionalization is the movement of _____ many individuals from public mental health hospitals due to the relief they receive from drug therapies.
25. Trephination is the act of cutting into a person's _____ with a primitive instrument.
26. Phrenology, established by Franz Joseph Gall, was the _____ science that suggested bumps on the skull were related to specific psychological characteristics.
29. The _____ perspective is the idea that pathological behavior is the product of psychological functioning.
31. Culture includes the history, _____, rules, values, institutions, habits, skills, technologies and language of a group.
33. A _____ is a medical doctor who is trained in the chemical structures and balances in the brain.
34. Dorothea _____ was a Boston school teacher who campaigned for better treatment of patients in mental hospitals in the nineteenth century.
35. Outpatient _____ is the psychoanalytic treatment system where a patient meets with the therapist for a short time and then goes home.
37. Thomas _____ is a psychologist who suggests that mental illness is a myth?
38. Treatment is a set of _____ designed to help control of change abnormal behavior.
39. Hypnotism is the inducing of a _____ like state in which a person becomes suggestible.
41. Hysteria is the state of physical ailment with no apparent _____ cause.

Down

4. An _____ was an institution where people with mental illnesses were sent to be treated.
6. Mania is the condition marked by a state of _____ and frenzied activity.
7. Psychotropic _____ tend to alleviate symptoms of abnormality by affecting chemistry in the brain.
8. Melancholia is the condition marked by unshakable _____.
13. The _____ perspective is the idea that psychological pathology is a product of physical _____.
14. The four _____ were yellow bile, black bile, phlegm, and blood.
15. Danger is the pattern of behavior that is marked by _____, poor judgment, or hostility which can jeopardize one's well being.
17. Deviant behavior is any behavior that violates a social or cultural _____.
21. A norm is an implicit or explicit _____ for appropriate behavior which is established by the group.
24. Frederick Anton _____ was a controversial figure who used a very unorthodox treatment method to treat patients.
27. Private _____ is the arrangement where a person directly pays a psychologist for therapy services.
28. Dysfunction is the interruption of daily activities that is associated with _____ behavior.
30. Eccentricities are behaviors which a society judges to be _____ but continues to tolerate.
32. Distress is the feeling of trauma or _____ that is associated with the abnormal behavior.
36. Therapy is a _____ including systematic processes for helping a person overcome psychological difficulties.
40. Exorcism is a rite or _____ designed to drive an evil spirit from a person's body?
42. Tarantism was a form of _____ where large groups of people would suddenly start dancing around and have convulsions.
45. The term _____ is used by a clinician who believes that abnormal behavior is the result of maladaptive thinking.

Across

43. A _____ psychologist is a doctor of psychology who practices clinical treatment.

44. Schizophrenia is a group of biological disorders where a person loses their sense of _____.

46. A _____ is a condition where a person experiences things that have no basis in reality.

47. The term patient is used by a clinician who believes that abnormal behaviors are caused by _____.