



Unit Three: Assessment, Interpretation and Diagnosis

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

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What is assessement?  
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What is personality assessment?  
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What is behavioral assessment?  
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What is functional analysis?  
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What is SORC?  
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What is an unstructured interview?  
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What is a structured interview?  
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What are projective tests?  
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What is a self report inventory?  
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What is a psychophysiological test?  
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What is a neuropsychological test?  
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What are intelligence tests?  
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What is standardization?  
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What is a standardization sample?  
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What is reliability?  
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What is validity?  
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What is the Rorchack test?  
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What is Free Association?  
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What is the Thematic Apperception Test?  
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What is the Sentence Completion Test?  
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What is the Draw a Person Test?  
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What is the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory?  
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What are the ten MMPI clinical scales?  
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What is Computer Axial Tomography?  
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What is an electroencegraph?  
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What is positron emission tomography?  
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What is nuclear magnetic resonance imagery?

What is the Stanford Binet?

What is the Wechsler?

What is a syndrome?

Who was Emil Kraepelin?

What does DSM Stand for?

What is the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual or Mental Disorders?

In the DSM, what does Axis I consist of?

In the DSM, what does Axis II consist of?

In the DSM, what does Axis III consist of?

In the DSM, what does Axis IV consist of?

In the DSM, what does Axis V consist of?

What are Psychoactive Substance Use Disorders?

What is Schizophrenia?

What are Mood Disorders?

What are Anxiety Disorders?

What are Somatoform Disorders?

What are Dissociative Disorders?

What are Sexual Disorders?

What are Sleep Disorders?

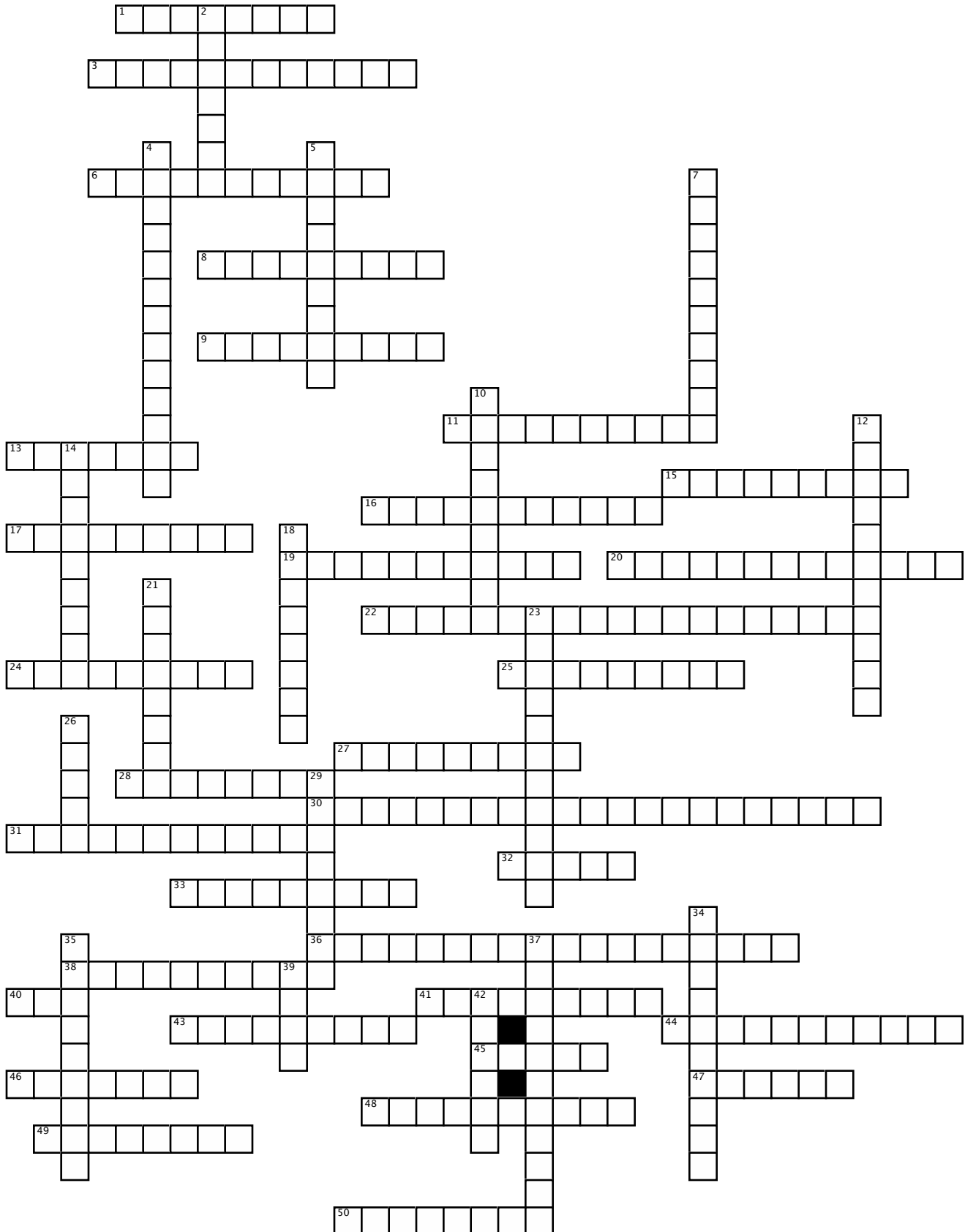
What are Impulse Control Disorders?

What are Adjustment Disorders?

What are Factitious Disorders?

What are Developmental Disorders?

Unit Review Number Three  
Assessment, Interpretation and Diagnosis



## Across

1. Sleep disorders involve chronic \_\_\_\_\_ related to sleep.
3. Impulse control disorders involve chronic drives and temptations to act \_\_\_\_\_ ways.
6. And Axis V, Global Assessment of \_\_\_\_\_, is the clinician's best guess of the client's overall level of functioning.
8. Schizophrenia is actually a group of \_\_\_\_\_ that involves the deterioration of the subject's sense of reality.
9. Anxiety \_\_\_\_\_ are marked by a sense of anxiousness.
11. The Sentence \_\_\_\_\_ Test involves a series of unfinished sentences that the subject is asked to complete.
13. Axis III is used for reporting any major \_\_\_\_\_ conditions that may be relevant to treatment of the mental health disorder.
15. Somatoform \_\_\_\_\_ are marked by physical symptoms that are apparently caused by psychological rather than physiological factors.
16. Free \_\_\_\_\_ is the process, by which the therapist tells the patient to describe any thought, feeling, or image that comes to mind, even if it seems unimportant or irrelevant.
17. Mood Disorders are marked by severe disturbances in affect or \_\_\_\_\_ stability.
19. The Minnesota \_\_\_\_\_ Personality Inventory or MMPI is by far the most used personality test in therapeutic situations.
20. Dissociative disorders involve a sudden change in \_\_\_\_\_, identity or motor behavior that makes it difficult to carry on normality.
22. A \_\_\_\_\_ test measures biological responses like blood pressure, heart rate, muscle tension, and respiration as psychological indicators.
24. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental \_\_\_\_\_ is the manual psychologists use in order to diagnose mental illness.
25. A standardization sample is a norm \_\_\_\_\_ group used to measure the performance of individuals taking a given test.
27. A self report \_\_\_\_\_ consists of a list of items that a person is asked to evaluate about themselves in order to reveal about their personality.
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the most widely used intelligence test today.
30. An \_\_\_\_\_ or EEG records electrical activity in the brain.
31. Intelligence tests are designed to measure a person's \_\_\_\_\_ ability.
32. Projective \_\_\_\_\_ involve unstructured or ambiguous material to which people are asked to respond.
33. An unstructured \_\_\_\_\_ is a conversation between the subject and the psychologists involving few constraints on the subject.

## Down

2. Sexual disorders are marked by abnormal sexual behavior \_\_\_\_\_ about by psychological factors.
4. Axis IV is used to report psychosocial and \_\_\_\_\_ factors affecting the person.
5. Psychoactive Substance Use \_\_\_\_\_ involve the regular use of substances that affect the central nervous system.
7. Factitious disorders are marked by intentional \_\_\_\_\_ of physical or psychological symptoms.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ test is a projective test involving the use of ink blots.
12. Axis II is for reporting Mental Retardation and \_\_\_\_\_ disorders.
14. Axis I, Clinical \_\_\_\_\_ includes all the mental health conditions except personality disorders and mental retardation.
18. Positron \_\_\_\_\_ tomography or PET involves a motion picture of the brain's metabolism.
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a cluster of symptoms that lead us to realize that a disorder exists.
23. A structured interview involves a \_\_\_\_\_ set of prepared questions that are given to the subject by the psychologist.
26. The Stanford \_\_\_\_\_ is an intelligence test that was widely used until very recently.
29. Assessment refers to the collection of \_\_\_\_\_ information about a subject which is used to determine the subject's psychological wellness.
34. DSM stands for \_\_\_\_\_ and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
35. Behavioral assessment is the \_\_\_\_\_ and interpretation of behavioral and cognitive trends to determine the subjects' specific dysfunctions.
37. Reliability is a measure of \_\_\_\_\_ of test results.
39. Standardization involves the use of a \_\_\_\_\_ reference group that is given a test which is then used as a measure for others taking the same test.
42. The ten MMPI clinical \_\_\_\_\_ are hypochondriasis, depression, Conversion, Psychopathic Deviate, Masculinity - Femininity, Paranoia, Psychasthenia, Schizophrenia, Hypomania, Social Introversion.

## Across

36. A \_\_\_\_\_ test measures possible neurological impairments.
38. Personality \_\_\_\_\_ is the use of methods to gather both conscious and unconscious characteristics to determine a clinical picture of the subject.
40. The Thematic Apperception Test or \_\_\_\_\_ is projective test involving the interpretation of pictures by the subject.
41. Nuclear magnetic \_\_\_\_\_ imagery or NMRI is a complex procedure that uses the magnetic properties of certain atoms to create detailed images of brain structure.
43. Emil Kraepelin was a psychologist interested in classifying \_\_\_\_\_ and developed what has become the DSM.
44. Adjustment disorders are marked by an inability to react to clear stressors in the \_\_\_\_\_.
45. Computer \_\_\_\_\_ Tomography or CAT is a system of brain imaging involving the use of x-rays.
46. SORC is an \_\_\_\_\_ for the elements studied by a behaviorist using functional analysis, stimuli, organism, responses, and consequences.
47. Developmental disorders involve a disturbance in the ability to acquire cognitive, language, motor, or social \_\_\_\_\_.
48. The Draw a Person test is a \_\_\_\_\_ test used to assess key psychological functioning.
49. Functional \_\_\_\_\_ is the studying of the ways behaviors have been learned and reinforced.
50. Validity is the \_\_\_\_\_ of a test's results.