

Abnormal Psychology
The Study of Psychopathologies and Disorders

How does psychology identify and categorize the disorders that exist?

You should be able to explain the ways in which we define abnormal behavior.

Essential Details

People are abnormal if their behavior is maladaptive or keeps them from daily success.

People are abnormal if they are irrational or cannot reason rationally.

People are abnormal if their behavior makes those around them uncomfortable even if they are not.

People are abnormal if they act in ways that are unpredictable or inconsistent.

People are abnormal if they act in ways that are not conventional, typical or cause them distress.

The DSM Categories are
Axis I: Clinical Disorders
Axis II: Personality Conditions and Mental Retardation
Axis III: Medical Conditions and Physical Disorders
Axis IV: Psychological and Social Factors That Contribute to Disorders
Axis V: Global Assessment of Functioning or Children's Global Assessment Scale.

You should be able to describe the ways each of the schools of thought explain abnormality.

Essential Details

The biological school suggests that abnormality is related to physiological issues in the body.

The psychodynamic school suggests that abnormality is a result of internal or unconscious conflict.

The behavioral school suggests that abnormality is the result of learned patterns of behavior.

The cognitive school suggests that abnormality is the result of irrational perception and behavior.

For humanists, abnormality results from a person's inability to reach their potential as humans.

Eclecticism suggests that a multiplicity of perspectives are needed to understand abnormality.

The diathesis-stress model suggests that biological and genetic factors lead to abnormality. This is often used to explain mental disorders. It is basically the nature v, nurture debate as it relates to psychopathology.

You should be able to list some of the classifications of abnormalities found in the Latest DSM IV.

Essential Details

Schizophrenia is divided into paranoid, residual, disorganized, catatonic, and undifferentiated.

Somatoform disorders include conversion, hypochondriasis, somatization, and pain.

Dissociative disorders include fugue, dissociative amnesia and multiple personality disorder (DID).

Affective disorders include depression, dysthymic disorder, bipolar disorder and cyclothymic disorder.

Personality disorders are related to life long antisocial and sometimes psychopathic behaviors.

Impulse driven disorders include kleptomania, pyromania, and pathological lying and gambling.

Anxiety disorders include panic disorders, phobias and generalized anxiety disorder.

Sleep disorders include insomnia, somnambulism, incubus, apnea, hypersomnia and narcolepsy

You should realize that there are many different types of abnormalities in the study.

Unit 14: Abnormal Psychology

Directions: Each week in Advanced Placement Psychology, there will be three quizzes. Each quiz is worth 10 test points. This sheet will be turned in at the end of the week.

Quiz 01 (02 Points Each)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 02 (02 Points Each)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Total Points _____

Quiz 03 (02 Points Each)

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

Total Points _____

Grand Total _____

Abnormal Psychology

Directions: Answer each of the following questions. Explain the significance of each answer.

What is acute stress disorder?

What is adjustment disorder?

What is agnosia?

What is agoraphobia?

What is antisocial personality?

What is anxiety disorder?

What is the anxiety reduction hypothesis?

What is biochemical abnormality?

What is bipolar disorders?

What is bipolar I disorder?

What is bipolar II disorder?

What is cataplexy?

What is a catatonic episode?

What is catatonic schizophrenia?

What is a compulsion?

What is conversion disorder?

What is cyclothymic disorder?

What is a delusion?

What is delusional disorder?

What are the depressive disorders?

What is deviant communication?

What is a disorganized schizophrenia?

What is dissociative amnesia?

What is dissociative disorder?

What is dissociative fugue?

What is dissociative identity disorder?

What is dysthymic disorder?

What is endogenous depression?

What is ergotism?

What is free-floating anxiety?

What is generalized anxiety disorder?

What is a hallucination?

What is hypochondriasis?

What is insanity?

What is major depressive disorder?

What are the major mood disorders?

What is maladaptive behavior?

What does it mean to be manic?

What is mental disorder?

What is minimal brain dysfunction (MBD)?

What is a mood disorder?

What is multiple personality?

What is a neurosis?

What is an obsession?

What is obsessive-compulsive disorder?

What is organic mental disorder?

What is organic psychosis?

What is pain disorder?

What is panic disorder (with agoraphobia)?

What is panic disorder (without agoraphobia)?

What is paranoid psychosis?

What is paranoid schizophrenia?

What is personality disorder?

What is a phobia?

What is phobic disorder?

What is phototherapy?

What is postpartum depression?

What is posttraumatic stress disorder?

What is psychological trauma?

What is a psychopath?

What is psychopathology?

What is psychosis?

What is psychotic disorder?

What is regression?

What is schizophrenia?

What is schizotypal personality?

What is seasonal affective disorder (SAD)?

What are sexual and gender identity disorders?

What is social nonconformity?

What is a social phobia?

What is a sociopath?

What is somatization disorder?

What are the somatoform disorders?

What is somatoform pain?

What is specific phobia?

What is statistical abnormality?

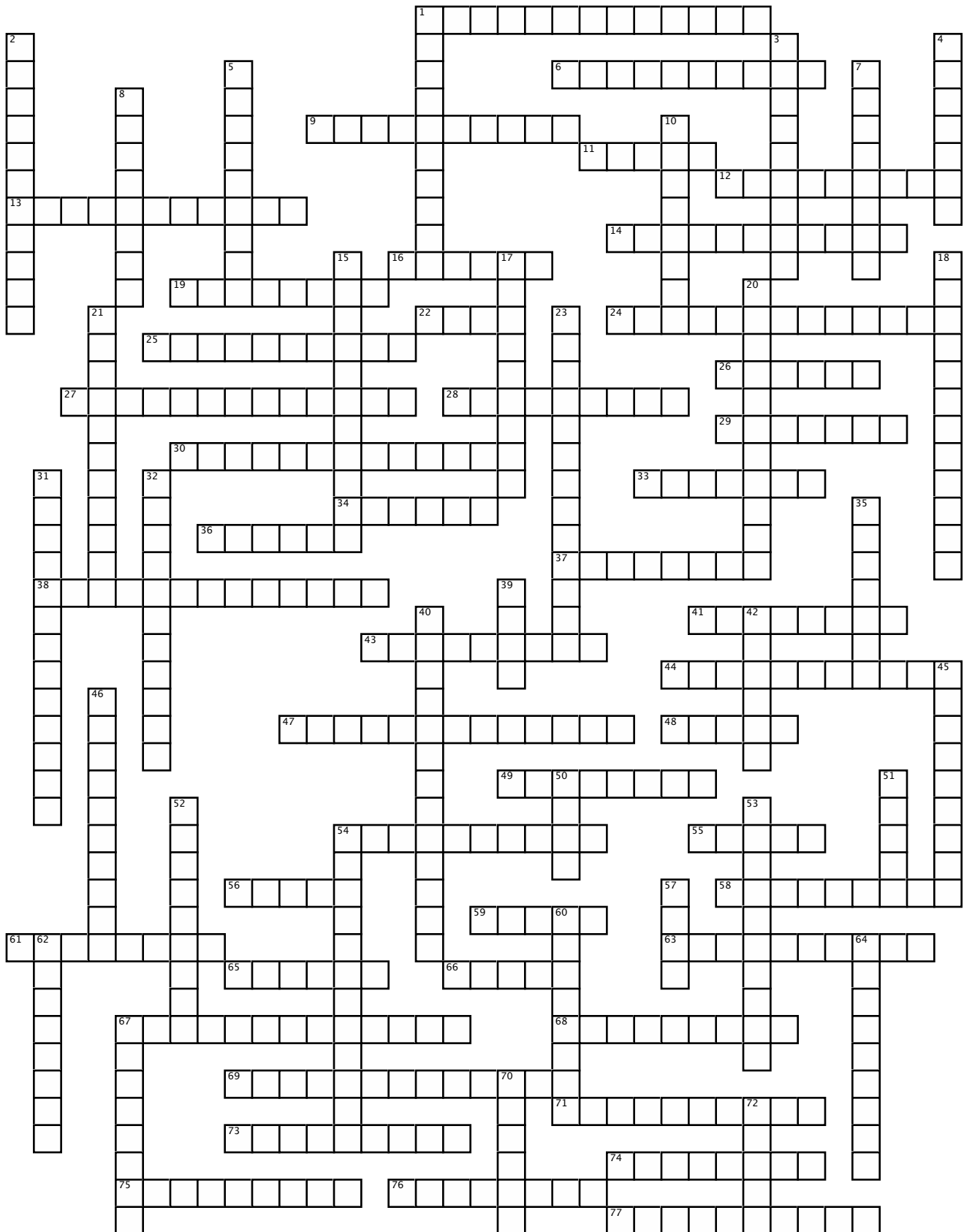
What is a stereotyped response?

What is a substance-related disorder?

What is undifferentiated schizophrenia?

What is a unipolar disorder?

Unit Review Number 14
Abnormal Psychology



Across

1. Psychotic disorder is a severe _____ disorder characterized by a retreat from reality, by hallucinations and delusions, and by social withdrawal.
6. An obsession is a recurring _____ or disturbing thoughts or mental images a person cannot prevent.
9. A sociopath is another name for the _____ or antisocial personality.
11. Panic disorder without agoraphobia is a chronic state of anxiety and also has brief moments of sudden, intense, unexpected _____.
12. Paranoid _____ is a delusional disorder centered especially on delusions of persecution.
13. Statistical _____ is defined on the basis of an extreme score on some measure or dimension, such as IQ or anxiety.
14. A phobia is an intense and _____ fear of some object or situation.
16. A specific _____ is an intense, irrational fear of specific objects, activities, or situations.
19. Major depressive disorder is a mood _____ in which the person has suffered one or more intense episodes of depression.
22. Agoraphobia is the _____ that something extremely embarrassing will happen to them if they leave the house or enter unfamiliar situations.
24. Dissociative identity disorder is the presence of two or more distinct _____ or personal identities.
25. The anxiety reduction _____ is an explanation of the self-defeating nature of many avoidance responses that emphasizes the immediate reinforcing effects of relief from anxiety.
26. A _____ phobia is an intense, irrational fear of being observed, evaluated, embarrassed, or humiliated by others in social situations.
27. Undifferentiated _____ lacks the specific features of catatonic, disorganized, or paranoid types.
28. Legally, Insanity is a mental disability shown by an _____ to manage one's affairs or to be aware of the consequences of one's actions.
29. Agnosia is a disturbance in the ability to perceive the _____ of stimuli, such as words, objects, or pictures.
30. Psychosis is any severe _____ disorder characterized by a retreat from reality, hallucinations and delusions, disturbed emotion, or social withdrawal.
33. Free-floating anxiety is a form of _____ that is very general and pervasive.
34. Psychological _____ is any psychological injury or shock, such as that caused by violence, abuse, neglect, separation, and so forth.
36. Bipolar II disorder is a mood disorder in which a person is mostly depressed (sad, despondent, guilt ridden) but has also had one or more _____ manic episodes.

Down

1. A _____ is an individual who appears to make no distinctions between right and wrong and who feels no guilt about destructive or antisocial behavior.
2. Dissociative disorders consist of temporary amnesias, multiple _____, or depersonalization.
3. Cataplexy is a sudden temporary _____ of the muscles.
4. Depressive disorders are emotional disorders primarily involving _____, despondency, and depression.
5. Paranoid schizophrenia is marked by a preoccupation with _____ or by frequent auditory hallucinations, especially grandeur or persecution.
7. The word _____ is an outdated term once used to refer to anxiety disorders, somatoform disorders, dissociative disorders, and some forms of depression.
8. Unipolar _____ is a mood disorder in which a person experiences extended periods of deep depression but has no history of ever having been manic.
10. Organic mental _____ is a mental or emotional problem caused by malfunction of the brain.
15. Schizotypal _____ is a non-psychotic personality disorder involving withdrawal, social isolation, and odd behavior, but no break with reality.
17. Manic means extremely excited, hyperactive, or _____.
18. Multiple personality is a form of _____ disorder in which a person develops two or more distinct personalities.
20. Disorganized schizophrenia is marked by _____, disorganized behavior, bizarre thinking, and flat or grossly inappropriate emotions.
21. A _____ abnormality is a disturbance of the body's chemical systems, especially in brain chemicals or neurotransmitters.
23. Catatonic _____ is marked by stupor, rigidity, unresponsiveness, posturing, mutism, and sometimes, agitated, purposeless behavior.
31. Pain disorder has no identifiable physical cause and appears to be of _____ origin.
32. Minimal brain _____ is a hypothesized explanation for hyperactivity, involving a lag in brain development or low-level damage to the brain.
35. An _____ disorder is a disorder characterized by disruptive feelings of fear, apprehension, or anxiety or by distortions in behavior that are anxiety related.
39. Major _____ disorders are the group of disorders marked by lasting extremes of mood or emotion and often accompanied by psychotic symptoms.
40. Social _____ is a failure to conform to societal norms or the usual minimum standards for social conduct.

Across

37. A delusion is a false belief held against all contrary _____.
38. A _____ is an imaginary sensation—such as seeing, hearing, or smelling something that does not exist in the external world.
41. Generalized anxiety _____ is where there is a chronic state of tension and worries about work, relationships, ability, or impending disaster.
43. Adjustment disorders are _____ disturbances caused by stressors within the range of common experience.
44. A _____ response is a rigid, repetitive, and non-productive response made mechanically and without regard for its appropriateness.
47. A mental disorder is a significant impairment in _____ functioning.
48. A substance-related disorder is an _____ of or dependence on a mood- or behavior-altering drug.
49. Conversion disorder is a group of _____ or disability that appears to be physical but that actually results from anxiety, stress, or emotional conflict.
54. Postpartum _____ is a mild to moderately severe depression that begins within 3 months following childbirth.
55. Cyclothymic disorder is the moderate _____ and depressive behavior that persists for 2 years or more.
56. Panic disorder involving agoraphobia is where a person in a chronic state of anxiety _____ that these panic attacks will occur in public places.
58. Acute stress _____ are psychological disturbances lasting up to 1 month following stresses, such as natural disasters or military combat.
59. Maladaptive behaviors are those that make it more difficult for a person to _____ to his or her environment and meet the demands of day-to-day life.
61. Sexual and gender _____ disorders are any of a wide range of difficulties with sexual identity, deviant sexual behavior, or sexual adjustment.
63. A catatonic episode is a period of extreme stupor, _____, and unresponsiveness.
65. Dissociative amnesia is associated with a loss of _____ (partial or complete) for past events and, especially, loss of memory for one's personal identity.
66. Ergotism is a pattern of psychotic-like symptoms that accompanies poisoning by _____ fungus.
67. Obsessive-compulsive disorder is an extreme, unavoidable _____ with certain thoughts and compulsive performance of certain behaviors.
68. Bipolar disorders are _____ disorders involving both depression and extremely elevated or manic moods and behavior.

Down

42. Posttraumatic _____ disorder is a disturbance lasting more than 1 month following stresses, such as natural disasters or military combat.
45. Personality _____ are deeply ingrained, unhealthy, maladaptive personality patterns.
46. Endogenous _____ appears to be produced from within (perhaps by chemical imbalances in the brain) rather than as a reaction to life events.
50. Bipolar I disorder is a _____ disorder in which a person has episodes of mania and also periods of deep depression.
51. Dissociative _____ is a fleeing to escape extreme emotional conflict, anxiety, or threat.
52. Phototherapy is a treatment for seasonal _____ disorder that involves exposure to bright, full-spectrum light.
53. A person with an _____ personality seems to lack a conscience; is emotionally shallow, impulsive, and selfish; and tends to manipulate others.
54. Mood disorders are the major _____ in mood or emotion, such as depression or mania.
57. Somatoform _____ has no identifiable physical cause and appears to be of psychological origin.
60. Deviant communication are a set of _____ of communication that cause guilt, anxiety, confusion, anger, conflict, and emotional turmoil.
62. Somatization _____ is where a person has numerous physical complaints and consults many doctors, but no organic cause for their distress is identified.
64. Regression is any return to an earlier, more _____ behavior pattern.
67. Somatoform disorder is the presence of _____ symptoms that mimic disease or injury for which there is no identifiable physical cause.
70. Organic psychosis is a psychosis caused by a known brain _____ or disease.
72. A compulsion is an act an individual _____ driven to repeat, often against his or her will.

Across

69. Hypochondriasis is a _____ with minor bodily problems and the presence of illnesses that appear to be imaginary.

71. Psychopathology is the _____ study of mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders; also refers to abnormal or maladaptive behavior.

73. Schizophrenia is a psychosis characterized by _____, hallucinations, apathy, and a "split" between thought and emotion.

74. A delusional disorder is a psychosis marked by severe delusions of _____, jealousy, persecution, or similar preoccupations.

75. Seasonal _____ disorder (SAD) is depression that occurs during fall and winter; presumably related to decreased exposure to sunlight.

76. Phobic _____ is a type of anxiety disorder in which irrational fears (phobias) are focused on specific objects, activities, or situations.

77. Dysthymic disorder is a moderate level of _____ that has persisted for 2 years or more but has not included periods of severe depression.