**Unit 4—Chapters 12 & 14**

**Chapter 12**

1. In the United States, psychologists use the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to classify and identify

 mental disorders. (p. 488-489)

 a. MDIS Manual

 b. WAIS

 c. MMPI-2

 d. DSM

2. A man who believes he is the president of the United States (even though he is not)

 may be suffering from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 497)

 a. illusion

 b. hallucination

 c. contradictory sensation

 d. delusion

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are imaginary sensations, such as seeing, hearing, or smelling

 things that don’t exist in the real world. (p. 495)

 a. Hallucinations

 b. Delusions

 c. Sensory conflicts

 d. Illusions

4. The belief that psychotic disorders are due to a blend of environmental stress and

 inherited susceptibility is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 502 & 504)

 a. stress-vulnerability model

 b. dialectic stress model

 c. diathesis theory

 d. bio-enviro theory

5. Intrusive thoughts or images occurring against one’s will are referred to as

 (p. 511)

 a. fixations.

 b. obsessions.

 c. compulsions.

 d. cognitive coercion.

6. The two core features of abnormality are that it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and results in

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 488)

 a. maladaptive, loss of control

 b. problematic, an inability to concentrate

 c. permanent, mental illness

 d. uncomfortable, projection

7. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an intense, irrational fear. (p. 510)

 a. stimulus

 b. phobia

 c. panic disorder

 d. generalized anxiety

8. In most anxiety disorders, the person's distress is (p. 509)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | focused on a specific situation. |
| b. | related to ordinary life stresses. |
| c. | greatly out of proportion to the situation. |
| d. | based on a physical cause. |

9. A cognitive therapist would view unhealthy anxiety as (p. 515)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a loss of meaning in one's life. |
| b. | a raging conflict among the id, ego, and superego. |
| c. | the effects of learning and conditioning. |
| d. | the result of distorted thinking. |

10. Which of the following is classified as a mood disorder? (p. 505)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | bipolar disorder |
| b. | multiple personality disorder |
| c. | delusional disorder |
| d. | dissociative disorder |

**Chapter 14**

 1. Zimbardo’s experiment that stimulated a “prisoner-guard” relationship illustrated (notes, class, video)

 a. that more prisons are needed in this country.

 b. empathic helping behaviors.

 c. the powerful effect of social roles.

 d. the effects of ethnocentric behaviors.

 2. Jaime gets “cut off” on the highway while driving to class. Her first belief is that the

 person driving the other car was rude and self-absorbed. She does not consider the

 situational influences that may have affected the driver’s actions. Jaime has

 committed (p. 573)

 a. self-serving biasing.

 b. the fundamental attribution error.

 c. actor-observer bias.

 d. cognitive reversal.

3. When we change our behavior in the direct response to the demands of those in

 authority we are exhibiting (p. 583-584)

 a. obedience.

 b. discrimination.

 c. compliance.

 d. conformity.

 4. Stanley Milgram’s experiments, in which a subject gave varying degrees of shocks to

 a “learner,” demonstrated the effects of the situation on the subject’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 (p. 584-585)

 a. obedience

 b. understanding

 c. stress levels

 d. acceptance

 5. The car salesperson who only asks you to sit in the car, but who later hopes you will

 take it for a drive and eventually buy it, is using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effect.
 (p. 582)

 a. door-in-the-face

 b. high-ball

 c. foot-in-the-door

 d. low-ball

6. Billie paid $120 for a pair of shoes even though he typically believes that he should

 not pay more than $50 for a pair of shoes. Because of this contradiction in thoughts

 and behaviors, Billie is experiencing increased anxiety. This anxiety may be a result

 of what social psychologists refer to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 577-578)

 a. pessimistic realism

 b. cognitive dissonance

 c. attitude contradiction

 d. groupthink

 7. Stereotypes (p. 601)

 a. are oversimplified images of people in various groups.

 b. are always negative.

 c. are always positive.

 d. both (a) and (b).

 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are patterns of behavior expected of persons in various social

 positions. (p. 570)

 a. Cultural affiliations

 b. Values

 c. Personality traits

 d. Social roles

 9. Devon considers himself a big Detroit Lions fan and identifies with other Lions fans.

 He also despises the Chicago Bears and cannot understand why anyone would want

 to be a fan of that team. For Devon, other Detroit Lions fans would be considered

 a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while Chicago Bears fans would be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 571)

 a. out-group, in-group

 b. social support, social threat

 c. benefit, detriment

 d. in-group, out-group

10. If raising your hand in class prior to asking a question is considered a socially

 accepted standard of behavior, we would call this activity a social \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(p. 571)

 a. moral

 b. value

 c. norm

 d. limitation