

Abnormal Psychology Quiz 2, Chapter 3 JFKU**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The process of determining whether an individual's symptoms meet the criteria for a specific psychological disorder is called:
- prognosis
 - diagnosis
 - classification
 - analysis
- _____ 2. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the three basic concepts that help determine the value of a psychological assessment procedure?
- reliability
 - classification
 - validity
 - standardization
- _____ 3. A *mental status exam* covers all of the following categories **EXCEPT**:
- intellectual functioning
 - appearance
 - behavior
 - physical symptoms
- _____ 4. Which of the following medical conditions might also produce symptoms of behavioral disorders or symptoms that mimic psychological disorders?
- Hyperthyroidism.
 - Cocaine withdrawal.
 - Both a and b.
 - Neither a or b.
- _____ 5. Which of the following describes a personality inventory?
- Determines the possible contribution of brain damage to the person's condition.
 - Uses imaging to assess brain structure and/or function.
 - Assesses long-standing patterns of behavior.
 - Ascertain the structure and patterns of cognition.
- _____ 6. The MMPI is a notable measurement instrument because it:
- has been shown to be valid with a range of psychological problems
 - relies on subjective interpretations of patterns
 - is short and easy to administer
 - is the oldest test measure developed
- _____ 7. In regard to IQ tests, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- IQ and intelligence are the same thing.
 - An IQ test has predictive validity with respect to academic success.
 - IQ tests measure abilities such as attention, memory, reasoning and perception.
 - Psychologists have different theories about which skills and abilities constitute intelligence.

Name: _____

ID: A

- _____ 8. Neuropsychological tests are used to assess whether or not an individual might:
- be mentally retarded
 - have a brain dysfunction
 - have had a psychotic episode
 - be in a depressed state
- _____ 9. An important change in the DSM versions that followed DSM-III was:
- the lack of a presumed theoretical cause for each disorder
 - a change from a dimensional to a categorical system
 - greater emphasis on validity and less concern for reliability
 - the inclusion of the humanistic view of pathology
- _____ 10. Using the multiaxial system of DSM-IV, disorders such as Major Depressive Episode, anxiety disorders and learning disorders are coded on:
- Axis I
 - Axis II
 - Axis III
 - Axis IV