1. People with ____ refuse to maintain a minimum, normal body weight, and have an intense fear of gaining weight.
   a. anorexia nirvana
   b. anorexia bulimia
   c. bulimia nervosa
   d. anorexia nervosa

2. A means of losing weight by purging includes
   a. self-induced vomiting.
   b. misusing laxatives or diuretics.
   c. performing enemas.
   d. all of the above are means to losing weight by purging.

3. The disorder marked by binge eating, inappropriate methods to prevent weight gain, and self evaluation is
   a. overeating disorder.
   b. obesity.
   c. bulimia nervosa.
   d. binge nervosa.

4. Purging and non-purging are subtypes of
   a. compensatory behaviors.
   b. anorexia behaviors.
   c. bulimic behaviors.
   d. binge disorder.
5. The two subtypes of bulimia nervosa are
   a. over compensatory subtype and non-transitory subtype.
   b. purging subtype and non-purging subtype.
   c. conscious and unconscious subtypes.
   d. stress related and biological subtypes.

6. Eating disorders are comorbid with problems such as
   a. depression and body dysmorphic disorder.
   b. self injurious behavior.
   c. suicide.
   d. all of these are comorbid with eating disorders.

7. Family and twin studies have indicated
   a. mainly environmental influences on eating disorders.
   b. some genetic basis for eating disorders.
   c. a lack of conclusion regarding genetics.
   d. strong nature nurture interaction.

8. Personality disorders involve stable, long-standing, and ____ traits.
   a. Comment
   b. Flexible
   c. Inflexible
   d. Unique

9. The cluster of personality disorders that includes antisocial, borderline, histrionic, and narcissistic is referred to as
   a. odd/eccentric.
   b. dramatic/erratic/emotional.
   c. anxious/fearful.
   d. psychosomatic/psychobiological.
10. Jason suspects that others are harming him, he chronically doubts the loyalty of others, is afraid to confide in others, is unforgiving and bears grudges against people, and suspects that his girlfriend is cheating on him. He fits the features of
   a. paranoid personality disorder.
   b. schizoid personality disorder.
   c. borderline personality disorder.
   d. avoidant personality disorder.

11. Persons who show extreme social detachment in isolation may have
   a. dependent personality disorder.
   b. borderline personality disorder.
   c. antisocial personality disorder.
   d. schizoid personality disorder.

12. Many people with ____ have unusual ideas, beliefs, and communication patterns. They misinterpret or over personalize events, have unusual ideas that influence their behavior, and have difficulty being understood by others.
   a. schizophrenic personality disorder
   b. schizoid personality disorder
   c. schizotypal personality disorder
   d. schizo personality disorder type I

13. A pattern of behaviors that reflect extreme disregard for and violation of the rights of others defines
   a. antisocial personality disorder.
   b. histrionic personality disorder.
   c. narcissistic personality disorder.
   d. schizophrenic personality disorder.
14. Jane has been experiencing symptoms that include extreme attempts to avoid real or imagined abandonment, impulsivity that is potentially self-damaging, anger control problems, lack of sense of self, suicidal behavior, dissociation, and chronic feelings of emptiness. She would be diagnosed with
a. narcissistic personality disorder.
b. histrionic personality disorder.
c. borderline personality disorder.
d. dependent personality disorder.

15. James not only seeks constant attention, but he additionally seems excessively emotional regarding his own importance. In addition, he has an intense need to be loved, desired, and involved with others on an intimate basis. He most likely has
a. non-reciprocating self indulgence disorder.
b. ego mania personality disorder.
c. histrionic personality disorder.
d. obsessive-compulsive disorder.

16. Self-harm is a common feature of
a. narcissistic personality disorder.
b. borderline personality disorder.
c. psychotic personality disorder.
d. neurotic personality disorder.

17. People who display grandiosity, a need for admiration, and lack of empathy for others have what disorder?
   a. histrionic personality disorder
   b. antisocial personality disorder
   c. narcissistic personality disorder
   d. dependent personality disorder
18. The disorder that involves a pervasive, excessive need to be cared for, leading to submissiveness, clean behavior, and fear of separation is
   a. borderline personality.
   b. anxious/fearful personality.
   c. avoidant personality.
   d. dependent personality.

19. When Charlie's mood does not match the context of a given situation he is in, he is considered to have
   a. insufficient affect.
   b. inappropriate affect.
   c. delusions.
   d. hallucinations.

20. Schizophrenic symptoms of excessive or overt behaviors are called ____ symptoms, while symptoms of deficit or covert are called ____ symptoms.
   a. enhanced; diminished
   b. outward; inward
   c. demonstrated; implicit
   d. positive; negative

21. Symptoms of schizophrenia that include lack of speech in emotion and failure to care for oneself would be considered
   a. positive.
   b. negative.
   c. neutral.
   d. non-symptomatic.
22. Irrational beliefs that one is an especially powerful and important person, when actually this is not so, are referred to as
   a. controlled delusions.
   b. persecutory delusions.
   c. grandiose delusions.
   d. referential solutions.

23. The most common perceptual distortion or unreal experience of perception for schizophrenia, is in the ___ area.
   a. gustatory
   b. olfactory
   c. tactile
   d. auditory

24. Many people with schizophrenia begin with a(n) ____ phase that can last for days, weeks, months, or even years, often marked by peculiar behaviors.
   a. psychotic
   b. active
   c. prodromal
   d. initial

25. The subtype of schizophrenia that primarily involves persecutory or grandiose delusions and auditory hallucinations but few problems putting thoughts together is
   a. paranoid.
   b. disorganized.
   c. catatonic.
   d. undifferentiated.
26. Clinicians may have a difficult time distinguishing between severe mood disorder and schizophrenia because
   a. the severity precludes the concern with labels.
   b. negative schizophrenia symptoms present much like depression.
   c. severely disturbed individuals always have both problems.
   d. they often alternate on different days.

27. One key feature in the brains of schizophrenics would be
   a. an enlarged cortex.
   b. an enlarged thalamus.
   c. enlarged ventricles.
   d. enlarged oracles.

28. The traditional neurotransmitter theory which has come under scrutiny is based upon which neurotransmitter?
   a. serotonin
   b. noradrenaline
   c. dopamine
   d. GABA

29. Prenatal risk factors most prominent in schizophrenia are
   a. mother's health, father's health, and mother's trauma.
   b. disease exposure, lack of oxygen, and maternal stress.
   c. alcohol exposure, drug exposure, and toxic exposure.
   d. inconsistent acceptance of pregnancy.

30. Substances such as amphetamines, marijuana, PCP, and LSD can produce
   a. psychosocial symptoms.
   b. psychotic symptoms.
   c. neurotic symptoms.
   d. depressive symptoms.