

Lesson Quiz 16-3

Psychological Disorders

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. A transformation of emotional difficulties into the loss of a specific physiological function is called hypochondriasis.
- _____ 2. Calm acceptance of loss of physical functioning, called *la belle indifférence*, is a sign that a person is suffering from a psychological rather than a physiological problem.
- _____ 3. JoAnn interprets every minor ache, pain, or bump as a sign of a serious illness. She is suffering from a conversion disorder.
- _____ 4. Martin cannot remember where he lives, what he does for a living, or his own children's names. He likely is suffering from dissociative amnesia.
- _____ 5. A person who exhibits more than one personality state, each with its own behavior and thinking patterns, most likely has dissociative identity disorder.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The sort of disorders that Freud referred to as *hysteria* are now called
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| A. panic disorders. | C. obsessive-compulsive disorders. |
| B. somatoform disorders. | D. schizophrenia. |
- _____ 7. Why do most psychologists believe that people suffering from conversion disorders invent physical symptoms?
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| A. to gain freedom from unbearable conflict |
| B. to get their doctor to prescribe medication |
| C. to get attention and help them feel important |
| D. to get out of doing something they consider unpleasant or boring |
- _____ 8. Pierre is in good health, but he has become convinced that his headache is a sign that he has brain cancer. Pierre is most likely suffering from
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| A. an obsessive-compulsive disorder. | C. post-traumatic stress syndrome. |
| B. a conversion disorder. | D. hypochondriasis. |
- _____ 9. A dissociative disorder occurs when a person
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| A. changes careers. | C. loses identity or memory. |
| B. gives up a lifelong friend. | D. has psychosomatic symptoms. |
- _____ 10. Which of the following is an example of a dissociative fugue?
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| A. A woman suddenly disappears and wakes up three days later in a diner 200 miles from home. |
| B. A man is able to discuss current events but cannot remember his own name or where he lives. |
| C. A woman seems to have three distinct identities, each with its own way of thinking and behaving. |
| D. A man wakes up to find himself paralyzed from the waist down, yet remains perfectly calm. |