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B.A. SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: 2015/2016

COURSE CODE:
PSYC 338, 316 306

COURSE TITLE:
ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Credit)
(3 credits)

INDEX NO _____

LEGON AND ACCRA CITY CAMPUSES

TIME: TWO HOURS THIRTY MINUTES (2 hours 30 minutes)

INSTRUCTIONS:

**SECTION A ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION
(CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER)**

SECTION B - ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS IN THE EXAM BOOKLET

(DO NOT REMOVE ANY PART OF THIS BOOKLET-

SECTION A ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. In conducting a psychodiagnosis, psychologists _____ abnormal behavior
 - a. eliminate
 - b. control
 - c. describe
 - d. predict

2. Which statement regarding the prediction of abnormal behavior is accurate?
 - a. even experienced professionals find it hard to accurately predict how an individual will behave
 - b. psychologists are not interested in predicting client's future behavior
 - c. prediction is unrelated to understanding the cause of abnormality
 - d. psychologists tend to under-predict the violent behavior of clients

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3. A psychologist defined mental retardation solely on the basis of far from “normal” an individual’s IQ score. The criterion used is
 - a. deviation from ideal mental health
 - b. cultural relativism
 - c. cultural universality
 - d. statistical deviation

4. Practical definitions of abnormality emphasizes the observation of
 - a. cultural universals
 - b. discomfort, deviance, and dysfunctions
 - c. categories listed in the DSM-IV-TR
 - d. deviations from an ideal form of behaviour

5. Autonomic nervous system reactivity in human and “nervousness” in animals appear to be
 - a. learned
 - b. psychogenic
 - c. inherited
 - d. related to dopamine activity

6. Which of the following is true about the current findings of the Human Genome Project, which is developing a “manual” for the basic blueprint of the entire genetic material found in each cell of the body?
 - a. scientists are now able to read and understand the human genome
 - b. scientists have discovered the genes associated with the occurrence of certain hereditary diseases, such as Huntington’s chorea, cystic fibrosis, and muscular atrophy
 - c. scientist have developed drugs and other interventions to cure some genetically inherited diseases
 - d. most diseases have been found to be caused by a single gene

7. Unlike traditional psychoanalysis, neo-Freudians tend to
 - a. deemphasize sexual motivation as the cause of behavior
 - b. view all behavior as originating predominantly from conscious thought
 - c. deemphasize the importance of personal choice and future goals
 - d. feel that talking in the therapy is waste of time

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8. Which statement about classical conditioning is accurate?
- the conditioned response is a response the organism makes automatically when in the presence of the UCS
 - classical conditioning does not occur unless the associated stimuli are reinforced
 - a reliable pairing of the UCS and the UCR leads to learning
 - classical conditioning involves involuntary responses
9. When Kojo is afraid of meeting a woman, he finds an excuse to run off by himself. The immediate effect of running away is to make him feel less anxious and more at ease. Kojo's behavior illustrates
- the role of negative reinforcers in avoidance behavior
 - the fact that shaping can result in maladjusted behavior
 - the role of partial reinforcement in abnormal behavior
 - the power of positive reinforcement
10. Unlike operant or classical conditioning, in observational learning
- direct reinforcement is necessary to establish behaviour
 - new behaviours can be learned by watching others
 - reinforcement must precede the person's action
 - reinforcers are not necessary to establish or maintain behaviour
11. When Kofi was growing up, he saw his older brother severely beaten by their father after the brother was caught drinking beer. Since then Kofi has never had a beer in his life. What form of learning does this best illustrate?
- classical conditioning
 - instrumental learning
 - observational learning
 - operant conditioning
12. This perspective is not really a coherent school of thought. It is more like a set of attitudes that emphasize the individual's quest for meaning and personal responsibility for choices. Which model is being described?
- existential
 - cognitive
 - psychodynamic
 - behavioural

13. One limitation of the family systems approach is that
- id processes are overemphasized but ego and superego processes are ignored
 - little research has been done to test the basic elements of the model;
 - research has failed to support the theory's central idea that family relationships contribute to the development of mental disorders
 - cultural differences in family structure are not considered
14. Changes in the DSM acknowledge that different populations show disorders in different ways, suggesting that the _____ model of psychopathology is growing in influence in the mental health profession
- behavioural
 - multicultural
 - family systems
 - psychoanalytic
15. Keisha giggles and laughs in an interview with psychologists because she does not want to be seen as the depressed and anxious person she is inside. This illustrates the problem of
- low interrater reliability
 - self-fulfilling prophecies after diagnosis
 - weak psychometrics
 - reactivity in observation
16. Psychoanalysts are interested in unconscious needs and motives. Therefore, they are most likely to use _____ in assessing clients
- projective personality tests
 - Self-report inventories
 - Highly structured diagnostic interview
 - Tests for cognitive impairment
17. Gina has been diagnosed with agoraphobia. If we ask her how the symptoms of the disorder started, we can expect she will say that
- she had previous problems with obsessive compulsive disorder
 - they were preceded by panic attacks
 - she had never had any problem with anxiety before
 - they came on suddenly without any apparent reason

18. Recent research on agoraphobia suggests that
- a genetic marker on chromosome 5 is the likely cause
 - repressed memories are the key causal factors
 - cognitions may play a major causal role
 - the disorder is inherited from the mother
19. A pediatrician is interested in the types of phobias that typically begin in childhood. Research would tell this doctor that
- agoraphobia usually begins in early childhood
 - animal phobias begin in childhood
 - all phobias begin in childhood
 - none of the phobias begin in childhood
20. The fact that some people fear harmless animals diminishes the capacity for the _____ explanation to account for all phobias
- substitution
 - preparedness
 - classical conditioning
 - modeling
21. Adjoa suffers from agoraphobia. Her therapist urges her to take longer and longer walks outside the home with the therapist. What kind of therapy is Adjoa receiving?
- cognitive restructuring
 - exposure therapy
 - systematic desensitization
 - substitution therapy
22. Psychoanalysts would say that obsessive-compulsives overuse the defense mechanism called
- projection
 - undoing
 - rationalization
 - sublimation

23. Behavioral therapists frequently utilize response prevention strategies because they believe that
- a new conditioned stimulus-conditioned response link will be formed
 - by challenging a client's cognitive distortions, new schemes will be developed
 - shaping will be the most effective way to modify behavior
 - blocking avoidant and escape responses will prevent negative reinforcement
24. When compared with individuals in other diagnostic groups, females diagnosed with dissociative identity disorder (DID)
- report fewer alterations in consciousness
 - are more likely to have a history of trance states and sleepwalking
 - have lower levels of substance abuse
 - have lower IQ scores
25. Repression is to the _____ explanation for dissociative disorders as _____ is to the behavioral explanation
- socio-cultural; projection
 - family systems: contingent reinforcement
 - psychodynamic: projection
 - psychodynamic: avoidance
26. According to psychodynamically oriented thinkers, traumatic events alone do not produce multiple personality. There must also be a
- capacity to dissociate
 - lack of superego function
 - lack of id
 - model for this behavior
27. Saying that dissociative identity disorder is iatrogenic means that it is
- caused by blocking the full expression of id impulses
 - a fictitious or made-up diagnosis
 - an unintended result of therapy
 - an unacceptable way of avoiding social responsibilities
28. Which symptoms are often found in association with fugue and dissociative amnesia?
- stress and depression
 - conversion disorder and hysteria

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- c. hypochondriasis and phobia
 - d. depression and mania
29. A psychological training institute wants to teach young therapists how to treat patients with dissociative identity disorder. If the training uses the most common approach to treating the disorder, they will teach
- a. psychotherapy and hypnosis
 - b. flooding and response prevention
 - c. systematic desensitization
 - d. role playing and response prevention
30. Wanda fakes her pain complaints because she is hoping to get a large monetary award from an insurance company. Roberta experiences fever and pain because she has injected herself with bacteria. Wanda's behavior illustrates _____; Roberta's behavior illustrates _____
- a. Malingering; somatoform disorder
 - b. Malingering; factitious disorder
 - c. Factitious disorder; malingering
 - d. Factitious disorder; somatoform disorder
31. Yassir has been under great stress at work. He tells his doctor that he cannot feel his hand from wrist to his fingertips. He says it is as though all the feeling in the nerves was cut off at the wrist. The doctor, knowing how nerves are distributed, will probably see Yassir as having
- a. pain disorder
 - b. conversion disorder
 - c. factitious disorder by proxy
 - d. hypochondriasis
32. Pain is to _____ as paralysis and absence of pain are to _____
- a. conversion disorder; somatoform pain disorder
 - b. conversion disorder; hypochondriasis
 - c. somatoform pain disorder; conversion disorder
 - d. somatoform pain disorder; hypochondriasis
33. If the socio-cultural perspective concerning the cause of conversion disorder is accurate, as
- a. the economy improves, the rate of this disorder should go down
 - b. opportunities for women increase, the rate of this disorder should decrease

- c. the economy improves, the rate of this disorder should increase
 - d. opportunities for women increase, the rate of this disorder should increase also
34. Dr. Todd says, "Anna O was not a victim of intrapsychic conflicts. She was an ambitious, intelligent woman who felt great guilt when she resented having to care for her sick father. She went on to become a feminist leader." These remarks
- a. support the psychodynamic explanation for somatoform disorders
 - b. support the biological perspective on somatoform disorders
 - c. reject behavioral explanation for dissociative disorders
 - d. support socio-cultural explanation for somatoform disorders
35. Ekow is seventy years old and views masturbation as an acceptable sexual outlet. He gets aroused looking at attractive women. According to research, Ekow
- a. Was probably sexually inactive during his middle age years
 - b. is likely to be a normal sexually active man
 - c. is statistically quite rare
 - d. will be unable to function sexually within the next two to three years
36. Ekua had orgasms infrequently even though she had been married happily for twelve years. She enjoyed her sex life, but asked her doctor what she would recommend. Her doctor recommended
- a. no treatment at all
 - b. psychoanalysis
 - c. sensate focus therapy
 - d. hormone treatment
37. Which of the following descriptions illustrates secondary erectile disorder?
- a. Bill, whose inability is caused by a physiological problem he was born with
 - b. Charlie, whose inability has psychological causes
 - c. Emmett, who has never had erection sufficient for intercourse
 - d. Del, who used to have adequate erections but now is unable
38. Although the relationship between hormones and sexual functioning is complex and unclear, we would expect that low levels of testosterone would be associated with
- a. paraphilias
 - b. hypoactive desire disorder
 - c. premature ejaculation
 - d. vaginismus

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39. A sex therapist counsels his clients to masturbate and use both tactile exploration and sexual imagery to increase arousal and therefore performance. The clients who hear this advice are most likely to have which sexual dysfunction?
- sexual pain disorder
 - premature ejaculation
 - female orgasmic disorder
 - paraphilia
40. In general, research on the effectiveness of treatment for sexual dysfunctions shows that
- discussing the problem with a partner or reading books is very ineffective
 - relapse is a significant problem
 - initial reports that behavior therapy is highly successful have been confirmed
 - long-term outcome for vaginismus is very poor
41. All of these men were diagnosed with exhibitionism. Which is typical of men with this disorder?
- Wayne, who maintains complete self-control throughout his episodes of exposing himself
 - Lars, who is sexually aroused only by pictures of women in the nude
 - Jim, who is 24 years old and married
 - Arnold, who is 53 years old and unmarried
42. Akosua feels worthless and extremely sad. She has had crying spells that do not stem from any particular event. Life seems uninteresting. Akosua's symptoms illustrate
- affective symptoms of depression
 - behavioural symptoms of depression
 - cognitive symptoms of depression
 - physiological symptoms of depression
43. Kojo has been unable to function at work for five months since the death of his mother. He feels he is worthless and is unable to talk as quickly as he once did. Kojo's reaction to his mother's death
- Indicates a bipolar disorder
 - Can be considered within normal limits of bereavement in most cultures
 - Indicates a severe depression
 - Would be considered mania in some cultures but normal bereavement in others

44. The cognitive symptoms of depression include
- crying spells that do not relate to a particular event
 - feeling worthless
 - slowed movements
 - self-accusations of being incompetent
45. Which of the following is a behavioral symptom of depression?
- slowing down all body movements and speech
 - becoming more and more involved with other people's problems
 - having trouble getting to sleep but feeling full of energy
 - having thoughts of suicide
46. Ronnie has recurrent major depressive episodes that alternate with hypomania. According to the DSM-IV, Ronnie should be diagnosed with
- Bipolar I
 - Bipolar II
 - Cyclothymia
 - Major depressive disorder not otherwise specified
47. The answer to one question is needed to decide whether a person should be diagnosed as Bipolar I or Bipolar II. That question is,
- "have any of your close relatives ever had this problems?"
 - "how long have you felt depressed?"
 - "have you ever had a manic episode?"
 - "how many cycles of high and low mood have you experienced?"
48. Which of the following would suggest that an individual suffered from bipolar disorder rather than unipolar depression?
- the individual is a woman
 - the individual developed the disorder after age thirty-five
 - the individual benefits from lithium
 - the individual has no family history of the disorder
49. According to Seligman's perspective on depression, which person below is most likely to suffer depression?
- Karen, who attributes poor performance to bad luck and other external factors

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- b. Joe, who never mourned the death of his parents
- c. Bernie who suffered many setbacks over which he had no control
- d. Norma, who brought on many of the stresses in her own life

50. Which woman illustrates the “schizophrenogenic mother”?

- a. a physically attractive but flighty woman who must have all the family’s attention
- b. an anxious woman who compulsively cleans her house
- c. an overprotective woman who coldly rejects her children’s attempts at gaining attention
- d. a career-oriented woman who is unaware of and uninterested in her children’s achievements

SECTION B ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS (ANSWER THE QUESTIONS IN THE EXAM vBOOKLET)

- 1. Abnormality is ultimately a social judgment. Provide the evidence.
- 2. Describe the symptoms, causes and treatment of three types of anxiety disorders.
- 3. Schizophrenia is considered a devastating illness. Describe in detail, theories about the causes of schizophrenia.
- 4. Critically examine the cognitive models of abnormality.
- 5. Diagnosing somatoform disorders is challenging. Describe three types. How are they treated?