c. Most of us are abnormal much of the time so that we cannot tell what is normal.
d. Criteria for abnormality have yet to be developed.

. What is a reason for classifying mental disorders?
a. A classification system allows information to be organized.
b. Then professionals won't need to look at as much information about a person.
c. Then professionals can make assumptions about people based on their diagnosis.
d. The diagnosis then often has an effect on peoples' behaviors.

What is a culture-specific disorder?
a. A disorder seen in all cultures
b. A disorder that is seen universally, but presents itself differently depending on cultural factors
c. A disorder that is a product of cultural stressors
d. A disorder seen only in certain cultures

___________ was a common practice among many cultures in antiquity to cure mental illness.
a. prayers and magic
b. blood letting
c. trephining and diets.
d. asylums

. Imagine that it is 1885. A man complains of "shattered nerves." He is lacking in energy and shows low mood. Physicians specializing in mental conditions (alienists) would likely consider the person.
a. a morally deficient individual.
b. as suffering from neurasthenia.
c. as suffering from hysteria.
d. as untreatable because the condition was biological.

. The insanity associated with general paresis (syphilis).
a. has no known physical cause.
b. is caused by excessive alcohol consumption.
c. is seen only in the aging who have compromised health.
d. results from an infection of the brain.

. Kraepelin is credited with
a. discovering that penicillin was an effective treatment for malaria.
b. determining the cause of senile dementia.
c. identifying different types of mental disorders.
d. writing the first edition of the DSM.

. Fromm, Erickson and Adler are usually associated with the __________ school of Psychoanalysis.
a. Ego Psychology
b. Object relations