

- 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 this 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