Lesson 1 Quiz

1. Approximately what percentage of children and adolescents experience a psychological disorder at any given time?

   Approximately what percentage of children and adolescents experience a psychological disorder at any given time?
   
   - 5 to 10
   - 10 to 20
   - 30 to 40
   - 50 to 60

<table>
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<th>Correct Choice</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 to 20</td>
<td>10 to 20% of children suffer from at least one diagnosable psychological disorder that interferes with their ability to function in their environment (Objective 1.5; see the lesson commentary and textbook page 18).</td>
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</table>
2. Negative attitudes and beliefs that result in fear, rejection, avoidance, and discrimination toward people with mental illness is termed what?

Negative attitudes and beliefs that result in fear, rejection, avoidance, and discrimination toward people with mental illness is termed what?

- false attribution
- discrimination
- stigma
- false belief

Correct Choice | Feedback
--- | ---
stigma | Stigma is the term that best represents negative attitudes and beliefs (Objective 1.1; see textbook page 12).
3. Child abuse can lead to a wide variety of possible outcomes, including depression, anxiety, or no visible problems. What concept does this represent?

Child abuse can lead to a wide variety of possible outcomes, including depression, anxiety, or no visible problems. What concept does this represent?

- multifinality
- equifinality
- multidetermined
- developmental psychopathology

Correct Choice | Feedback
--- | ---
multifinality | Multifinality means a single input can lead to multiple possible outcomes (Objective 1.2; see commentary on a developmental psychopathology perspective and textbook page 14).
4. GABA, norepinephrine, dopamine, and glutamate are all examples of what?

GABA, norepinephrine, dopamine, and glutamate are all examples of what?

- endogenous opioids
- steroids
- hormones
- neurotransmitters

Correct Choice | Feedback
--- | ---
neurotransmitters | The chemicals listed are all examples of major neurotransmitters that operate within the nervous system (Objectives 1.3 and 1.4; see commentary on biological theories of developmental psychopathology).
5. A child with highly anxious parents experiences a very sheltered environment early in life that makes it difficult for her to gain competence in independent tasks. What type of G × E interaction does this represent?

A child with highly anxious parents experiences a very sheltered environment early in life that makes it difficult for her to gain competence in independent tasks. What type of G × E interaction does this represent?

- active
- passive
- evocative
- sensational

**Correct Choice**

**Feedback**

| passive | The scenario describes a passive interaction driven by the parents' genetic predisposition and involving parental selection of the environment (Objectives 1.3 and 1.4; see commentary on biological theories of developmental psychopathology). |

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6. Which theory would highlight the relationship between parents and children as a major determinant of psychopathology?

Which theory would highlight the relationship between parents and children as a major determinant of psychopathology?

- psychodynamic
- attachment
- cognitive
- behavioral

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<tr>
<td>attachment</td>
<td>Attachment theory focuses primarily on the ways early parent-child bonds influence child development (Objective 1.4; see commentary on biological theories of developmental psychopathology).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Mr. Johnson is upset with his son Jacob's increased acting out since the birth of his baby sister. Whenever Jacob acts up, Mr. Johnson spends time lecturing him on the importance of being a good role model for his sister and helping his parents out when they need to spend extra time with their infant daughter. Much to Mr. Johnson's dismay, his lecturing seems to have the contradictory effect of increasing Jacob's behavioral problems. In this case, the added attention from the lecturing serves as what?

- positive punishment
- negative punishment
- positive reinforcement
- negative reinforcement

Mr. Johnson is upset with his son Jacob's increased acting out since the birth of his baby sister. Whenever Jacob acts up, Mr. Johnson spends time lecturing him on the importance of being a good role model for his sister and helping his parents out when they need to spend extra time with their infant daughter. Much to Mr. Johnson's dismay, his lecturing seems to have the contradictory effect of increasing Jacob's behavioral problems. In this case, the added attention from the lecturing serves as what?

The addition of attention is increasing the likelihood of behavioral problems, so the attention serves as positive reinforcement (Objective 1.3; see commentary on psychological theories of developmental psychopathology and textbook page 48).
8. What lobes are part of the cerebral cortex involved in planning, organizing, reasoning, and memory?

What lobes are part of the cerebral cortex involved in planning, organizing, reasoning, and memory?

- frontal
- parietal
- temporal
- occipital

Correct Choice | Feedback
--- | ---
frontal | The frontal lobes are involved in executive functions, such as planning, organizing, reasoning, and memory (Objective 1.3; see commentary on biological theories of developmental psychopathology and textbook page 48).
9. Families must change and adapt in order to maintain what?

Families must change and adapt in order to maintain what?

- normality
- homeostasis
- stability
- dyads

Correct Choice  | Feedback
--- | ---
homeostasis  | Homeostasis means stability in family systems terms (Objective 1.3; see commentary on sociocultural theories of developmental psychopathology).
10. Parents are a more distal influence than are broader cultural influences like the media.

Parents are a more distal influence than are broader cultural influences like the media.

- true
- false

**Correct Choice**

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<tr>
<td>false</td>
<td>The statement is false because parents are a more proximal influence than cultural influences (Objective 1.3; see commentary on sociocultural theories of developmental psychopathology).</td>
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