

Name \_\_\_\_\_

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) After her parents divorce, Julia began wetting the bed. She wets the bed almost nightly and is embarrassed about it in the morning. What disorder would this 7-year-old be diagnosed with? 1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) secondary organic enuresis
  - B) primary functional encopresis
  - C) primary functional enuresis
  - D) secondary functional enuresis
  
- 2) Which of the following has been associated with autism? 2) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) fragile X syndrome
  - B) mutations of chromosome 23
  - C) Down's syndrome
  - D) Huntington's disease
  
- 3) When symptoms of mental retardation are not apparent until after age 17, 3) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) the treatment for retardation is more successful.
  - B) the diagnosis would be dementia, not mental retardation.
  - C) the retardation is almost always at least moderate and often severe.
  - D) the level of retardation is typically mild.
  
- 4) Evidence that culture plays a role in the development of childhood anxiety disorders comes from the fact that 4) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) African American children rarely show symptoms of PTSD.
  - B) overanxious children rarely have overanxious parents.
  - C) children from cultures that favor inhibition and compliance report more fears.
  - D) children from cultures that favor independence report more fears.
  
- 5) The current trend for treatment of the mentally retarded is 5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) to place all but the mildly and moderately retarded in institutions.
  - B) to place all but the mildly mentally retarded in institutions.
  - C) to place them in institutions.
  - D) to keep even the most severely retarded in the community rather than institutions.
  
- 6) In autistic children, head banging, spinning in circles, and rocking are behaviors that 6) \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) are exceedingly rare.
  - B) are common forms of self-stimulation.
  - C) are used because these children find repetitive routines very aversive.
  - D) are believed to be ways of communicating without language.

- 7) Despite what is shown in movies like Rain Man, most autistic children would not cope well being brought to a Las Vegas casino for the first time, because 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) they often show aversion to auditory stimulation and prefer a limited and solitary routine.
  - B) they would want to touch things they weren't allowed to touch.
  - C) they would be so excited by all the sights and sounds they would become over-agitated.
  - D) they are afraid of large groups of people.
- 8) Research on the families of children with conduct disorder suggests that 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) parental substance abuse is the greatest risk factor for early-onset conduct disorder.
  - B) environmental factors are rarely involved in disorders of childhood onset.
  - C) antisocial behavioral patterns may be learned.
  - D) genetics do not play a role in the development of antisocial tendencies.
- 9) What two childhood disorders are characterized by aggressive or antisocial behavior? 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and oppositional defiant disorder
  - B) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and childhood depression
  - C) conduct disorder and childhood depression
  - D) oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder
- 10) Microcephaly and macrocephaly have what in common? 10) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) They are caused by an abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid in the cranium.
  - B) They are due to recessive genes.
  - C) They are associated with older parental age.
  - D) They involve alterations in head size and shape.
- 11) Childhood and adult depression differ in what way? 11) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Irritability is often seen as a major symptom in childhood depression.
  - B) Altered hormone levels are not seen in children.
  - C) Adult depression does not remit without pharmacological intervention.
  - D) Altered eating habits are not seen in childhood depression.
- 12) Asperger's disorder is 12) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) what was once called "autism".
  - B) a severe form of conduct disorder.
  - C) similar to but less severe than autism.
  - D) an extreme tic disorder.
- 13) Currently, the cause of ADHD is believed to be 13) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) a combination of family pathology and poor peer modeling.
  - B) an allergic reaction to certain foods and food additives.
  - C) excessive sugar in the diet.
  - D) both biological and psychological factors.

- 14) The hallmark symptom of autism is 14) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) mental retardation. B) strange behaviors.  
C) lack of interest in other people. D) lack of language.
- 15) Among children, the most commonly diagnosed disorders are 15) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) psychotic conditions such as schizophrenia.  
B) obsessive-compulsive disorder and conduct disorder.  
C) depression and phobic conditions.  
D) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and separation anxiety disorders.
- 16) Research on the effects of parental depression 16) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) does not indicate that environmental factors play a role in the development of childhood depression.  
B) confirms that genes play a role in the etiology of childhood depression.  
C) suggests that parental psychopathology leads to changes in parenting behavior that has lasting effects on children.  
D) indicates that the influence of peers is greater than that of parents.
- 17) Children with autism often have additional problems such as 17) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) encopresis and sleep problems.  
B) social anxiety disorder and elective mutism.  
C) conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder.  
D) obsessive compulsive disorder and Tourette's syndrome.
- 18) Drug treatment for autistic disorder has been found to be 18) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) extremely beneficial when a hormone replacement drug is used.  
B) contra-indicated since they tend to make the children withdraw even further.  
C) of some value in reducing aggressive behaviors.  
D) extremely beneficial when neuroleptics like haloperidol are used.
- 19) The evidence suggests that medications for ADHD 19) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) work well for the short-term but show little long-term effect.  
B) really don't work at all - what is seen is due to the placebo effect.  
C) only work for children who have had the diagnosis at least two years.  
D) work well for both the short- and long-term.
- 20) Children with separation anxiety disorder 20) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) fear impending separation but are fine once it actually happens.  
B) frequently develop conduct disorder as a result.  
C) fear separation from major attachment figures and worry they will die once it happens.  
D) have a school phobia.

- 21) What is the self-perpetuating cycle in conduct disorder? 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) A genetic predisposition leads to a low IQ and difficult temperament, which leads to poor parenting and an insecure attachment, which leads to conduct disorder.
  - B) A genetic predisposition leads to an easy temperament, which leads to parental neglect, which leads to anxiety, which leads to conduct disorder.
  - C) A genetic predisposition leads to a difficult temperament, which leads to behavior problems, which lead to parental overindulgence and lack of discipline, which leads to conduct disorder.
  - D) A genetic predisposition leads to an easy temperament but because of abusive parents, this leads to depression which in turn leads to conduct disorder.
- 22) A crucial aspect of developmental psychopathology is understanding individual maladaptation 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) in a cultural context that determines what is acceptable behavior.
  - B) as a disease process.
  - C) in the context of normal developmental changes.
  - D) as a phenomenon no different in children than in adults.
- 23) Studies of the effectiveness of antidepressant medication with children have 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) produced inconsistent results.
  - B) indicated that while these drugs have few side effects, neither do they have any benefits.
  - C) shown that Prozac is extremely effective in producing long-term symptom relief.
  - D) a major drawback: children develop tolerance to the drugs and become psychologically dependent on them.
- 24) The most widely known and studied learning disorder is 24) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) autism.
  - B) conduct disorder.
  - C) mental retardation.
  - D) dyslexia.
- 25) Which of the following is a possible explanation for the seeming lack of emotion in autistic children? 25) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) they have a lack of social understanding
  - B) neurological impairment – they can feel but not show emotions
  - C) immaturity – they will show more as they get older
  - D) they have no emotions
- 26) Justine has the ability to speak and knows the language. However, for more than six months she has refused to speak to her teacher or any adult other than her parents. The best diagnosis for Justine is probably 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) antisocial personality disorder.
  - B) autism.
  - C) selective mutism.
  - D) separation anxiety disorder.

- 27) It is important to do a thorough physical examination, to rule out medical problems, before diagnosing encopresis because these children often \_\_\_\_\_  
A) engage in hypochondriacal behaviors.  
B) suffer from diabetes and other serious, chronic conditions.  
C) have sleep and metabolic disorders, as well.  
D) suffer from constipation.
- 28) Jenny has an IQ in the average range. However, at school she is doing very badly. She has consistently scored at 2 or more grade levels below the grade she is actually in. From this, a diagnostician would hypothesize that Jenny \_\_\_\_\_  
A) most likely has a learning disability.  
B) most likely has an anxiety disorder.  
C) most likely has mental retardation.  
D) most likely does not have a learning disability because her IQ is only average.
- 29) What is the relationship between oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Before children develop oppositional defiant disorder, they have conduct disorder first.  
B) Children who develop conduct disorder almost never had oppositional defiant disorder.  
C) Almost every case of oppositional defiant disorder develops into conduct disorder.  
D) Virtually all children who develop conduct disorder have oppositional defiant disorder first.
- 30) Which of the following statements about early-onset conduct disorder is true? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Most will develop antisocial personality disorder.  
B) Later problems are not likely.  
C) Environmental factors predict whether or not the disorder persists.  
D) The majority will continue to have, at minimum, social dysfunction as adults.
- 31) The most effective medical treatment for Tourette's syndrome is \_\_\_\_\_  
A) central nervous stimulants such as Ritalin.  
B) neuroleptics such as haloperidol.  
C) the hormone replacement drug DDVAP.  
D) biofeedback training.
- 32) What was the greatest problem that emerged as a classification system for childhood disorders was being developed? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) The same classification system that had been developed for adults was used for children.  
B) Few childhood disorders had been identified.  
C) There was a hesitancy to identify childhood disorders as parents were likely to be blamed for any diagnosis given.  
D) The role of parents in the development of disordered behavior was overemphasized.

- 33) Coprolalia 33) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) is a common side effect of medications used in the treatment of childhood depression.  
 B) is a rare pervasive developmental disorder.  
 C) is a vocal tic involving yelling obscenities.  
 D) frequently accompanies encopresis.
- 34) George is in 2nd grade and is having trouble. He frequently is out of his seat, looking at the work of other students and annoying them by making comments. He interrupts the teacher, blurts out answers before she finishes the question and usually needs directions repeated multiple times. At home, his mother says he is always "on the go". The most likely diagnosis for George is 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. B) oppositional defiant disorder.  
 C) conduct disorder. D) separation anxiety disorder.
- 35) Cross-cultural studies of tics find that 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) tics occur less frequently in cultures that are less expressive.  
 B) tics are always seen more frequently in females.  
 C) the average age of tic onset appears to be universal.  
 D) the types of tics seen most commonly vary with culture.
- 36) \_\_\_\_\_ are a group of severely disabling conditions in children that are considered to be the result of structural differences in the brain and usually apparent at birth or as the child begins to develop. 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Pervasive developmental disorders B) Tic disorders  
 C) Conduct disorders D) Symptom disorders
- 37) Treatment of ADHD with drugs such as Ritalin is thought to be effective as it 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) increases the ability to concentrate. B) quiets the voices.  
 C) interferes with glutamate activity. D) acts as a sedative.
- 38) What has been found to be the most effective approach to the treatment of enuresis? 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) family therapy B) behavioral modification  
 C) cognitive-behavioral therapy D) conditioning procedures
- 39) One of the most important factors in the treatment of children and adolescents is 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) their response to medications.  
 B) the type of disorder they have.  
 C) parental willingness to be involved in treatment.  
 D) their intellectual level.

40) The incidence of Down syndrome increases

40) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) if the father is extremely young.
- B) when the mother is exposed to lead during pregnancy.
- C) when the mother drinks heavily during pregnancy.
- D) as the age of the parents increases.