

Quiz Chapter 2: Historical and Contemporary Views of Abnormal Behavior

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question (30 points)

- 1) At the start of the twentieth century in America, public attitudes toward the mentally ill 1) _____
A) had become enlightened and humane.
B) had become a conviction that the mentally ill were incurable and should be executed or jailed for the rest of their lives.
C) associated mental disorder with "tainted genes" and divine retribution.
D) were characterized by fear, horror, and ignorance.
- 2) A catharsis is 2) _____
A) a type of hypnosis.
B) a type of hysteria.
C) the part of the brain where the unconscious exists.
D) an emotional release.
- 3) The central principle of classical conditioning is that 3) _____
A) the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
B) the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.
C) after repeated pairings with a stimulus that naturally causes a response, a neutral stimulus will cause a similar response.
D) we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
- 4) Who is considered the founder of American psychiatry? 4) _____
A) Benjamin Rush B) Clifford Beers C) Dorothea Dix D) William Tuke
- 5) Who is considered to be the "father" of behaviorism? 5) _____
A) Pavlov B) Wundt C) Watson D) Freud
- 6) Who is credited with making the first major steps towards understanding the psychological factors involved in mental illness? 6) _____
A) Clifford Beers B) Wilhelm Griesinger
C) Alois Alzheimer D) Sigmund Freud
- 7) In 1893, Breuer and Freud published a paper on hysteria. In it they announced that 7) _____
A) hysteria and hypnosis were both the result of neurological abnormalities.
B) unconscious factors can determine behavior and produce mental disorders.
C) hysteria was caused by hypnosis.
D) many forms of mental disorder are the conscious result of seeking attention from others.

- 8) Phillippe Pinel 8) _____
- A) believed that mental patients needed to choose rationality over insanity, so treatment was aimed at making their lives as patients uncomfortable.
 - B) believed that mental illness was due to possession by demons and exorcism was the only useful treatment.
 - C) believed that mental illness was purely a physiological phenomena, and could only be treated by physical means such as bloodletting.
 - D) believed that mental patients were ill and needed to be treated as such – with kindness and caring.
- 9) What was the purpose of the early asylums? 9) _____
- A) to offer humanitarian treatment to those afflicted with mental illnesses
 - B) to offer biological approaches to the treatment of mental disorders
 - C) to provide exorcisms
 - D) to remove those who could not care for themselves from society
- 10) Behaviorism was 10) _____
- A) a spin-off theory that elaborated on the psychoanalytic viewpoint.
 - B) an attempt to focus on the thinking styles of people with mental illness.
 - C) a reaction to the lack of moral and spiritual factors in most theories at the time.
 - D) a reaction to what the behaviorists perceived as a lack of scientific rigor in psychoanalysis.
- 11) Which one of the following increased the availability of treatment for the mentally ill in the United States? 11) _____
- A) Emil Kraepelin B) Phillippe Pinel C) Dorothea Dix D) Benjamin Rush
- 12) Kraepelin is credited with 12) _____
- A) identifying different types of mental disorders.
 - B) discovering that penicillin was an effective treatment for malaria.
 - C) determining the cause of senile dementia.
 - D) writing the first edition of the DSM.
- 13) One of Aristotle's most major contributions to psychology was 13) _____
- A) his theory that psychological disorders were due to psychological rather than physical factors.
 - B) his description of consciousness.
 - C) his belief that dreams explained most mental disorders.
 - D) his description of personality traits.
- 14) The ancestral roots of what we now know as psychoanalysis can be traced back to 14) _____
- A) early beliefs in demonology and possession.
 - B) the study of hypnosis.
 - C) the discovery of the cause of general paresis.
 - D) Dorothea Dix.

- 15) The belief in the four humors as a means of explaining temperament 15) _____
- A) has yet to be disproven.
 - B) is inconsistent with a biological explanation for mental illness.
 - C) provides that first indication that ancient people recognized the significance of the brain in determining behavior.
 - D) proposed that mental disorders were the result of an imbalance.
- 16) In the early nineteenth century, psychiatrists were referred to as 16) _____
- A) purgatives.
 - B) soothsayers.
 - C) alienists.
 - D) lunatics.
- 17) "All people have a certain amount of magnetic fluid. When the fluid is poorly distributed in the body it causes illness. The planets and the magnetic forces in other people can redistribute magnetism and produce cures." Who was most likely to say something like this? 17) _____
- A) Jean Charcot
 - B) Emil Kraepelin
 - C) Franz Mesmer
 - D) a young Sigmund Freud
- 18) Who established the first experimental psychology laboratory? 18) _____
- A) Kraepelin
 - B) Freud
 - C) Watson
 - D) Wundt
- 19) Who was one of the first physicians to reject the idea that mental illness was due to demon possession (although he did believe the moon influenced the brain)? 19) _____
- A) Hippocrates
 - B) Paracelsus
 - C) Pinel
 - D) Galen
- 20) "Bedlam" in London was one of several hospitals for the mentally ill in different countries that 20) _____
- A) exhibited their patients for profit.
 - B) allowed patients a lot of freedom.
 - C) viewed themselves as religious houses for the demonically possessed.
 - D) treated the mentally ill with physiological treatments.
- 21) If you visited an asylum in the 16th Century in Europe you would likely find 21) _____
- A) a place which mixed together the mentally ill, the poor, criminals, and the physically ill.
 - B) a place where people were given good food, work, and rest so they could recover.
 - C) exorcisms being done by priests.
 - D) mentally ill people living in conditions of filth and cruelty.
- 22) Plato was one of the first to argue for 22) _____
- A) the use of bleeding as a treatment for mental illness.
 - B) an insanity defense.
 - C) medical treatment of mental illness.
 - D) demonic possession in mental illness.

- 23) What is Clifford Beers known for? 23) _____
- A) He publicized the brutal treatment that many mental patients received.
 - B) He developed the first effective antidepressant..
 - C) He vigorously rejected the Victorian idea that sexual fantasies caused mental disorders.
 - D) His efforts lead to the establishment of over 30 mental hospitals.
- 24) Witmer is credited with 24) _____
- A) being the founder of clinical psychology.
 - B) establishing psychology as a field in the United States.
 - C) writing the first psychology text.
 - D) bringing psychoanalysis to the United States.
- 25) The use of malarial fever to treat paresis 25) _____
- A) is an example of the barbaric treatment that mental patients received at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.
 - B) was the first time scientists used knowledge of brain chemistry to develop specific drugs for treating mental disorder.
 - C) represented the first clear-cut defeat of a mental disorder by medicine.
 - D) proved to be so ineffectual, many professionals abandoned the biological explanation of mental disorders.
- 26) A contemporary of Pinel's in England who started a Quaker religious retreat for the mentally ill was 26) _____
- A) Benjamin Rush.
 - B) John Wesley.
 - C) Dorothea Dix.
 - D) William Tuke.
- 27) The Hill-Burton Act 27) _____
- A) contributed to the practice of warehousing the mentally ill.
 - B) legislated the creation of 50% more inpatient facilities for the mentally ill.
 - C) provided funding for mental health treatment in the community.
 - D) ended the moral hygiene movement.
- 28) Both _____ and _____ studied the effects of consequences on the occurrence of behaviors. 28) _____
- A) Thorndike; Skinner
 - B) Skinner; Pavlov
 - C) Pavlov; Thorndike
 - D) Pavlov; Freud
- 29) People in the Middle Ages 29) _____
- A) believed that mentally ill people were witches.
 - B) believed that most witches and mentally ill people were possessed by demons, but in different ways.
 - C) believed that mentally ill witches should be treated differently than other types of witches.
 - D) believed that witches were mentally ill.

30) All of the following are reasons for the growth of the deinstitutionalization movement EXCEPT

30) _____

- A) it was thought to be more humane.
- B) it was thought to be more cost effective.
- C) a desire to involve the family in the care of the mentally ill.
- D) the belief that new medications might allow patients to successfully return to their former lives.