Quiz Chapter 14: Schizophrenia

Name________________________

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

1) It has been suggested that the catatonic patient's immobility
   A) is a consequence of the patient's inability to ignore irrelevant stimuli.
   B) reflects a lack of willingness to comply with therapist demands.
   C) provides the patient with the calm and relaxed atmosphere they need in order to get well.
   D) results from the dopamine dysfunction known to underlie this disorder.

2) Most people with schizophrenia
   A) continue to show signs of illness.
   B) develop other disorders.
   C) are cured.
   D) remain hospitalized for the rest of their lives.

3) Glutamate is an excitatory neurotransmitter that researchers suspect might be involved in schizophrenia because
   A) it causes the ventricles to enlarge.
   B) it is missing in the brains of people with schizophrenia.
   C) it can produce schizophrenic-like symptoms in normal subjects.
   D) it makes dopamine.

4) Which of the following is an example of a negative symptom of schizophrenia?
   A) Georgia's speech sounded normal, but made no sense.
   B) Karen no longer socialized with her friends.
   C) Julia heard voices that told her she was evil.
   D) Ellen suspected that her husband had poisoned her food.

5) One-on-one psychotherapy for people with schizophrenia
   A) is an effective replacement for medication.
   B) has many side effects.
   C) seems to be very effective when combined with medication.
   D) shows very little promise.
6) The finding that prenatal viral exposure, rhesus incompatibility, and early nutritional deficiency are associated with an increased risk of developing schizophrenia indicates that
   A) the results of twin studies reflect the impact of a shared prenatal environment, not shared genes.
   B) environmental factors are more important than genetic factors when it comes to determining who is likely to develop schizophrenia.
   C) genes do not play a role in vulnerability to schizophrenia.
   D) anything that interferes with normal brain development might lead to a greater risk of schizophrenia.

7) A mother constantly demands that her son show her how much she is loved, but when he tries to hug her she yells at him to be more discreet. No matter what the child does, he is wrong. Further, the mother prohibits him from commenting on this paradox. What does this interaction pattern best illustrate?
   A) loosening of associations
   B) fragmented thinking
   C) double-bind communication
   D) expressed emotion

8) Which of the following is an example of the most common type of hallucination seen in schizophrenia?
   A) Bill was convinced that his mother was inserting evil thoughts into his mind.
   B) Rachel would frequently see her husband, even though he had been dead for several years.
   C) Sondra tried to ignore the voices in her head.
   D) Ned believed he was Elvis.

9) Delusions are
   A) perceptions with no basis in reality.
   B) necessary for a diagnosis of schizophrenia.
   C) disturbances in the content of thought.
   D) only seen in schizophrenia.

10) Cognitive–behavioral treatment for people with schizophrenia
    A) tries to help people gain the skills they need for daily living.
    B) tries to help people find the services they need in the community.
    C) tries to help people learn a trade so they can earn a living.
    D) tries to help people question their delusions to help reduce their intensity.

11) Which schizophrenic subtype usually has the earliest onset, the greatest indifference to reality, and the worst prognosis?
    A) undifferentiated
    B) paranoid
    C) catatonic
    D) disorganized
12) Adopted children who were high risk for schizophrenia, who were raised in healthy families A) showed lower risk for schizophrenia than those adopted into dysfunctional families – the environment causes people to develop schizophrenia, not genes.
B) showed lower risk for schizophrenia than those adopted into dysfunctional families – a good environment may protect people with genetic vulnerabilities from developing schizophrenia.
C) showed the same risk for schizophrenia as those adopted into dysfunctional families – genes were the most important factor.
D) showed higher risk for schizophrenia than those adopted into dysfunctional families – they had trouble fitting in with the family.

13) The majority of cases of schizophrenia begin in
A) late childhood or early adolescence.
B) there is no age where the majority of cases begin.
C) late adulthood or old age.
D) late adolescence or early adulthood.

14) Based on current research, which statement is most justified?
A) Genetics increase a person’s vulnerability to develop schizophrenia.
B) Genetics may not be sufficient for schizophrenia, but everyone who develops schizophrenia must have some number of "schizophrenia genes."
C) Genetics play such a strong role, they are a sufficient condition for schizophrenia.
D) Genetics cannot play a significant role in the cause of schizophrenia because most people with the disorder have no close relatives who have it.

15) Psychosis is a striking and essential feature of schizophrenia. Psychosis means
A) a significant loss of contact with reality.
B) an abrupt shift in personality from one pattern to another.
C) an inability to know right from wrong.
D) a tendency to be unpredictably violent.

16) People with schizophrenia may have difficult with the FORM of thought – in other words, their thoughts do not make sense. The observable sign of this is
A) a hallucination. B) a delusion.
C) disorganized behavior. D) disorganized speech.

17) Ursula has been diagnosed with schizophrenia. If PET scans were done to measure her brain’s activity, which area would probably be underactive?
A) the frontal lobes
B) the visual cortex
C) the hypothalamus and pituitary
D) the deepest portions of the brain, the medulla and reticular activating system
18) Extrapyramidal side effects
A) are often fatal side-effects from second-generation antipsychotic drugs.
B) are an increase in mood (reduction in depression) that occur in people with schizoaffective disorder.
C) are voluntary, unusual movements that result mainly from taking second-generation antipsychotic drugs.
D) are involuntary movements that result mainly from taking first-generation antipsychotic drugs.

19) When Bleuler coined the term "schizophrenia" the kind of split he believed was central to the disorder was
A) a divergence between the person’s chronological age and their intellectual performance.
B) a division of personality within the person.
C) an inability to make an intimate connection with other people.
D) a break with reality.

20) Hallucinations are
A) necessary for a diagnosis of schizophrenia.
B) disturbances in the content of thought.
C) only seen in schizophrenia.
D) sensory experiences with no basis in reality.

21) How common are delusions in schizophrenia?
A) Delusions are an essential feature of schizophrenia; the presence of delusions is required for a diagnosis of schizophrenia.
B) Over 90% of those with schizophrenia experience delusions.
C) While hallucinations are a common occurrence in schizophrenia, delusions are rare.
D) They are experienced by approximately 50% of schizophrenics.

22) Patients in a catatonic stupor
A) are highly suggestible.
B) resist efforts to change their position.
C) experience overwhelming hallucinations.
D) exhibit both echopraxia and echolalia.

23) After her last episode of schizophrenia, Jill continued to behave a bit eccentrically and she showed little emotion. Which of the following diagnoses should she be given?
A) residual schizophrenia
B) residual schizophreniform disorder
C) schizophreniform disorder
D) schizoaffective disorder

24) Social-skill training for people with schizophrenia
A) has been very successful in reducing symptoms.
B) tries to help cure people of schizophrenia.
C) tries to help people gain the skills they need for daily living outside the hospital.
D) tries to help people learn a trade so they can earn a living.
25) Studies of family concordance patterns for schizophrenia have found

A) strong correspondence between gene-sharing and diagnosis but only for males.
B) that the more genetically related you are to someone with schizophrenia, the greater your risk of the disorder.
C) little evidence of increased concordance with increased gene-sharing.
D) such strong correspondence between gene-sharing and diagnosis that environmental factors have been ruled out.