

Abnormal Quiz
Chapter 13: Personality Disorders

1. The enduring pattern of inner thoughts and emotions along with outward behavior that is unique to each individual is termed:
 - a. a trait.
 - b. character.
 - c. personality.
 - d. individuality.

2. The consistencies of one's characteristics are called:
 - a. inherited characteristics.
 - b. learned responses.
 - c. personality traits.
 - d. personality typologies.

3. What differentiates normal personality characteristics from personality disorders?
 - a. the specific characteristics
 - b. the degree of inflexibility and maladaptiveness
 - c. the length of time one possesses the characteristics
 - d. All the answers are correct.

4. The MOST important similarity among the personality disorders listed in the text is that:
 - a. disorders of thought, perception, and attention are present.
 - b. the personality traits are limited to discrete periods of illness.
 - c. they are inflexible, maladaptive, and related to impaired functioning or distress.
 - d. they are social in that they involve an inability to form lasting relationships with other people.

5. All of the following are criticisms of DSM-5 diagnoses of personality disorders EXCEPT:
 - a. the reliability of the diagnosis.
 - b. the validity of the diagnosis.
 - c. distinguishing one personality disorder from another personality disorder.
 - d. incorporating new research into the new edition.

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6. One reason that the personality disorders are difficult to treat is that the afflicted individuals:
 - a. enjoy their symptoms and do not seek change.
 - b. are frequently unaware that they have a problem.
 - c. experience no distress and do not want treatment.
 - d. have accompanying mood disorders that must be treated first.

7. Comorbidity means that:
 - a. one disorder may develop into another.
 - b. one disorder automatically implies the other.
 - c. two disorders may occur together in an individual.
 - d. the appearance of one disorder implies the disappearance of the one that preceded it.

8. Personality disorders are categorized into three main clusters that include all of the following EXCEPT:
 - a. odd.
 - b. dramatic.
 - c. anxious.
 - d. schizophrenic.

9. How do personality disorders differ from the personality characteristics of typical people?
 - a. They lead to more maladaptive, distressful, and inflexible behaviors.
 - b. They include personality traits not experienced by typical people.
 - c. They are generally treated successfully with antipsychotic medication.
 - d. They are caused by epigenetic processes.

10. The category of “odd” personality disorders includes the traits of:
 - a. anxiety and fearfulness.

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- b. being highly dramatic, emotional, or erratic.
 - c. inflexibility and total loss of contact with reality.
 - d. extreme suspiciousness, social withdrawal, and cognitive and perceptual peculiarities.
11. Reese is distrustful of others and reacts quickly to perceived threats. Even though he has no evidence, he is sure his wife is unfaithful. He finds it almost impossible to forgive those he thinks have wronged him. Reese displays the characteristics of:
- a. avoidant personality disorder.
 - b. paranoid personality disorder.
 - c. narcissistic personality disorder.
 - d. obsessive-compulsive personality disorder.
12. "It is clear that very demanding parents caused this person to develop paranoid personality disorder." This statement MOST likely would be made by someone from which of the following theoretical perspectives?
- a. cognitive
 - b. behavioral
 - c. sociocultural
 - d. psychodynamic
13. Which of the following statements regarding the treatment of paranoid personality disorder is MOST accurate?
- a. Drug therapy generally works best.
 - b. Psychodynamic therapy involving hypnotic regression is often effective.
 - c. Behavioral therapy usually works well, and in relatively few sessions.
 - d. Most therapies are of limited effectiveness and progress slowly.
14. The theorist who describes schizoid personality disorder as developing from coping with parental rejection by avoiding relationships represents the:
- a. cognitive perspective,
 - b. behavioral perspective.
 - c. existential perspective.
 - d. psychodynamic perspective.

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15. The parents of those with schizoid personality disorder are MOST likely to have been:
- a. responsive.
 - b. accepting.
 - c. unaccepting.
 - d. available.

Short Answer Essay

16. List and describe the three clusters of personality disorders. Additionally, list and briefly describe the specific disorders that make up each cluster. There are three A, B and C
- Cluster A disorders/ Odd and Eccentric have symptoms that others see as bizarre. Or easy to notice Ex: Paranoid Personality Disorder
 - Cluster B disorders/ Dramatic and Erratic display behaviors that are overly dramatic and difficult to predict, and have difficulty maintaining relationships. Ex: Borderline Personality Disorder.
 - Cluster C disorders/ Fearful and Anxious, the Person with this Cluster has an inability to face certain fears. Ex: Avoidant Personality Disorder