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PSY101: General Psychology: NO

Chapter 15

2. List the symptoms of a personality disorder. Discuss

Personality disorders are proven to be shown within individuals who exhibit and display a personality style that differs from what is expected of the individual's culture. Often times these disorders are developed beginning in adolescence or early childhood. These behaviors are shown to be extremely troubling in which creates problems in the near future. Those with personality disorders may experience symptoms such as impulsiveness, being overly dramatic, and being tremendously emotional and erratic.

3. What are the characteristics of borderline personality disorder? Discuss

Those who suffer with borderline personality disorder are often characterized by instability in relationships, an individual's self-image, and impulsivity. Those with borderline personality disorders cannot stomach the thought of being alone, separated, and/or abandoned. Their relationships are shown to be intense and/or unstable. Individuals with borderline personality disorders are shown to be highly impulsive and are prone to engage in self-destructive behaviors. They also tend to have difficulty controlling their anger. They tend to be moody, sarcastic, and/or verbally abusive.

5. What did Bruno Bettelheim suggest caused childhood autism? Discuss

Bruno Bettelheim, a child psychologist suggested that a mother's attitude and emotions toward her child were the main factors in childhood autism. He believes that when the parents wish that the child should not exist is what causes infantile autism. There is no scientific evidence to prove this claim.

8. Contrast obsessive-compulsive disorder with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder.

Individuals with obsessive-compulsive disorder often undergo and experience thoughts and urges that are unpleasant and unwanted in which is known as obsessions. They may also even engage in repetitive behaviors or compulsions. These acts may consist of spending hours each day washing their hands or even constantly checking the door to make sure it is locked.

On the other hand, those with Obsessive-compulsive personality is known to be an extreme perfectionist. This personality is characterized by extreme perfectionism, order, and neatness. They also tend to find it hard to express their own feelings. Their extreme perfectionism can possibly result in dysfunction and distress when perfection is not triumphed.

15. Describe and exemplify two symptoms of schizophrenia.

Schizophrenia is a psychological disorder that is characterized by disturbances and instabilities in an individual's thoughts, perception, emotions, and/or behaviors. Two symptoms of schizophrenia may consist of hallucinations, and/or delusions. A hallucination may involve an individual hearing voice. Hallucinations are defined by a perceptual experience that occurs in the absence of external stimulation. Whereas delusions are the beliefs that conflicts with ones reality.

Chapter 16

46. List some places where a person might receive psychological treatment. Discuss.

An individual might seek to receive psychological treatment by going to a school counselor or therapist. An individual may perhaps go to a community mental health center. In the past an individual may be placed in one of the mental asylums. Today an individual may enter a psychiatric hospital in which is ran by state governments.

48. What is trephining? What was it used for? Was it effective?

Trephining was a form of treatment for extreme cases of mental illness. A small hole was made into an individual's skull to release spirits from the body. Most people have died in this process. This process was used in order to release an individual from any mental illness. Trephining did not appear to be effective.

49. Describe conditions in the first asylums. Discuss.

In the first asylums, people with psychological disorders were housed. Individuals were housed in windowless dungeons. Some people with psychological disorders were beaten, chained to beds, and had little to no contact with their caregivers. These individuals who were housed in these asylums had little to no humane treatment.

58. Describe how aversion therapy can help an alcoholic.

Aversion therapy, an individual will engage in a behavior and are exposed to something unpleasant. For instance, an individual may bite their nails and experience an unpleasant taste that will prevent them from wanting to continue to bite their nails. An alcoholic can benefit from this. For instance, an alcoholic might attempt to consume another substance but may experience an unpleasant stimulus that will prevent them from pursuing consuming another drink.

61. Explain the approach used in client-centered therapy.

In this form of therapy, a therapist may perhaps use the technique of active listening. In this case the therapist may perhaps acknowledge what is expressed by the client. He/she can achieve this by restating and clarifying what is expressed and stated by the client.