

Ashley Aikens

PSY 101: General Psychology

Dr. Stephen Maret

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### **Short Answer Response: Chapters 15 & 16**

#### **Chapter 15**

##### **1. Describe and exemplify two symptoms of schizophrenia.**

Schizophrenia is a psychological disorder, composed of many symptoms that effects a person's ability to complete normal task. Schizophrenia affects a person's ability to think rationally, disrupts their perception of events, frame of mind and conducts. Two symptoms of schizophrenia are hallucinations and delusions. Both symptoms, hallucinations and delusions, can be experienced in multiple forms, by a person with schizophrenia. A person with schizophrenia experiences hallucinations when they perceive things that have not occurred. The three forms of hallucinations are auditory, visual, and olfactory. Auditory hallucinations occur when a person hears voices, Visual when they see things that are not there and olfactory when causes a person to smell things that are not actually present. Delusions are unrealistic beliefs. The three forms of delusions are paranoid, grandiose and somatic. A person with schizophrenia who experiences paranoid delusions believes that others are against them and out to harm them. Grandiose delusions causes a person to believe they are of a higher power or possess and extreme sense of knowledge. Somatic delusions causes person to believes that something strange is happening to their body.

**2. List the three major concepts used to characterize antisocial personality disorder and exemplify one concept.**

Antisocial personality disorder is characterized as a personality disorder that enables a person to show ethical values or display regard for others. People with antisocial personality disorder lack empathy for others, do not care about how their actions harm people and easily manipulated those around them. People with antisocial personality disorder also find it difficult to follow rules and regulations. Meanness, boldness and disinhibition are three major concepts used to characterize antisocial personality disorder. Disinhibition is the inability to control impulses, manage time and organize time due to lack of foresight, and inability to control actions.

**3. Explain the characteristics of schizotypal personality disorder.**

Schizotypal personality disorder is one of the three disorders characterized in the A cluster class of personality syndromes. A cluster personality disorders are characterized as unconventional ailments. People with schizotypal personality disorder experience abnormal insights, feelings and performances. An individual with schizotypal personality disorder experiences deficiencies in relationships, which results in a lack from friends. Characteristics such as eccentric language and paranoia are also characteristics of schizotypal personality disorder.

**4. Why do you think media coverage of celebrity suicides is more than 14 times more likely to trigger copycat suicides than coverage of non-celebrity suicides? Discuss.**

Studies have shown that media coverage of celebrity suicides is more than 14 times more likely to trigger copycat suicides than coverage of non-celebrity suicides. I believe that this may be the case for many reasons. It is my belief that celebrities have a higher influence on

the behaviors of non-celebrities. Many people replicate the behaviors that they see from celebrities because they consider it the popular thing to do. Another reason I believe media coverage of celebrity suicides is more than 14 times more likely to trigger copycat suicides over non-celebrities because of the coverage it receives. Media does not usually broadcast the suicides of non-celebrities, yet, celebrity suicides are broadcasted and have a high influence on people. An individual who experiences suicide ideologies, feelings are reinforced when they see stories about celebrity suicides in the media.

**5. Discuss the harm that resulted from the paper that was published in a prestigious medical journal that linked Autism Spectrum Disorder to vaccinations.**

The paper that was published in a prestigious medical journal that linked Autism Spectrum Disorder to vaccinations caused a lot of controversy. According to the article, the measles, mumps and rubella vaccination was a contributing factor to Autism Spectrum disorder. The article was later found to have inaccurate implications. However, the content in the article caused people to believe vaccinations were not safe. Many people stopped getting their children vaccinated, for the belief that it would cause them to have Autism Spectrum Disorder. Many people began protesting vaccinations and schools because they did not want their children vaccinated due to the implication in the article.

## **Chapter 16**

### **6. Explain the approach used in client- centered therapy.**

Coined by Carl Rogers, client-centered therapy is a model that allows clients to direct their own therapy sessions. During client-centered therapy, therapist engage in a strategy called active listening. Active Listening consist of listening to the client in order to acknowledge their feelings, restating and summarizing responses. Therapist should be non-judgmental in order to help clients develop their own interpretations to their problems. The client-centered method is an empowerment approach because it helps clients develop their own sense of acceptance and growth.

### **7. What is transference and why does it occur? Discuss.**

Transference is the process of a client transferring their feelings onto their therapist. Transference may occur due to the relationship the client builds with the therapist. The act of transference occurs when a client's transmits the way they are feeling onto their therapist. Transference can impede on the worker- client relationship. Whether the emotions that have been transferred are positive or negative, it can affect the progress of the therapy a client is receiving by changing the form of the relationship from professional- client relationship, to more intimate connection.

### **8. Describe conditions in the first asylums. Discuss.**

During a time where mental health was misunderstood, asylums were created. The propose of asylums was to keep people with mental health disorders in private spaces. Asylums were not intended to help maintain individual's mental health issues; they were created to disconnect people with mental health issues from society. Patients in asylums

lived under harsh conditions. Many patients were beaten, kept from family and chained to their beds, while residing in the asylum.

**9. What are some barriers to receiving mental health treatment? Discuss.**

There are many barriers that affects someone's reluctance to obtain mental health treatment.

Some people do not receive the mental health services they need to lack of income.

Socioeconomic status enables a person to acquire mental health treatments for health insurance to pay for such services. Many people do not receive mental health treatment out of fare of being discriminated against and having stigmas placed on them because of their mental health condition. Another reason most people do not seek mental health treatment is because of their feelings towards mental health professionals. Out of fare that their personal information will be leaked, people do not seek mental health treatment.

**10. Discuss the origin and application of psychoanalysis.**

Psychoanalysis was developed due to the thought that psychotherapy could help uncover unconscious occurrence. Sigmund Fraud developed the psychoanalysis model. Two methods developed by Fraud and used in the psychoanalysis model are free association and dream analysis. During free association strategies, in a comfortable setting, therapist encourage clients to speak freely about the things that are on their mind. During dream analysis practices therapist assist clients to interpret the meaning of the dreams they have.