

Chapter 12

1. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia include symptoms like perception, highly exaggerated ideas, and actions that people with schizophrenia can't differentiate between what is real and what is not.

The positive symptoms of schizophrenia include Hallucination, Delusions, difficulty concentrating, movement disorders and confused thoughts, and disorganized speech.

Hallucination: People with schizophrenia might smell, see, hear or feel what others can't feel.

Delusions: People with schizophrenia may believe they have a superpower or someone is controlling them. These beliefs are strange to many people and can easily be debunked.

Difficulty in Concentrating:

People with schizophrenia find it difficult to concentrate. An example is when they lose track of what they are reading.

Confused thoughts and disorganized speech: People may find it difficult to follow along when someone is trying to talk to them and may have difficulty articulating their thoughts.

Movement disorders: Such people seem to be jumpy and may make the same movement many times. But sometimes, they can still be for hours too. It is important to note that people with schizophrenia are not violent.

2. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia is the absence of normal mental function like perception, thinking, and behavior.

The negative symptoms of schizophrenia include

Lack of pleasure is when the person with schizophrenia doesn't enjoy anything anymore.

Flattening is when people with schizophrenia don't appear to have emotions. An example is their voice sounding flat when they talk.

No follow-through: It may be difficult for them to finish what they started.

Difficult in doing the basic things of life like brushing their teeth, taking their bath or taking care of themselves.

Withdrawal: An scenario that best describes withdrawal is when a person tries all he can to get answer from a person with schizophrenia.

Trouble with speech: They don't know too much.

3. Diathesis-stress model of schizophrenia focuses more on how the interaction between inherent vulnerability and environmental stressors can cause psychological disorders. It means

that first of all, there must be innate predisposition or a diathesis in an individual so that a set of challenging life circumstances or stress will trigger the development of the disorder.

13. community treatment has failed those with schizophrenia because of shortage of service, and the little that is available is not well coordinated. Also, there is a lack of communication between various health agencies. In addition, a patient may find it difficult to continue with the same staff member, and that can cause the patient to receive inconsistent treatment, which can deteriorate the health status of the person that has schizophrenia.

Chapter 13.

22. Even though personality and personality disorder have one word in common, the components are different. Personality can be defined as a particular way of thinking, behaving, and feeling. Such characteristics do not affect the ways of our life.

On the other hand, a personality disorder can be defined as a situation where a person sees the world in a particular way that negatively affects his life.

And so, while people with personality disorders think differently than others, people's personalities can make them understand others. Another point is that people with personality disorders are rigid with symptoms that don't change, while the personality of people can become stronger or weaker. A personality disorder affects the lives of people with this problem, while personality can affect one or different parts of our life.

32.

Some psychologist thinks that taking a selfie is a kind of narcissism. For instance, sociocultural theorists see the taking of selfies as a current narcissism era in American society. Some people do relate it to narcissism, while others see it as trying to get external validation for people who post their selfies. Some researchers suggest that selfie limits people's ability to experience events and engage with their environment.

33.

Anxious personality disorders are mental disorders characterized by anxious and fearful thinking. They include Paranoid personality disorder, Schizoid personality disorder, and Schizotypal personality disorder.

Paranoid personality disorder

This is when one does not trust the other person as he believes the person wants to deceive him. They tend to hold grudges and are angry at perceived insults.

Schizoid personality disorder

This kind of disorder makes people want to be alone and have a limited range of emotional expression.

Schizotypal personality disorder

These people have a particular way they think, speak, behave and dress.

36.

A lie can be defined as an untruthful assertion. The speaker plans to make the people believe a particular statement that he knows is not true so that he can end up deceiving his audience. He ensures that his audience believes his assertion. Lies can be a lie of commission, omission, or influence. The types of lies can be

White lies are the type of lie that tends to ensure the audience doesn't know the truth, like the appreciation of an undesirable gift. They are harmless lies.

The Bald-faced lie: They are lies normally told by Children but become annoying when an adult tells them.

Exaggerated lies: This is when the truth is mixed with a statement that is not true.

Deceptive lies: The people that tell this kind of lie try to create a false impression.

Compulsive lies: They are lies caused by a need for attention or low self-esteem

Lies of Fabrication: This is when someone goes ahead to say what he is not sure about as truth.

Duplicitous lies: They are lies of people that break commitments and promises.