

Chapter 12

1. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are when the person shows excesses in their thought, behaviors, and emotion. Delusions, disorganized speech, hallucinations, and heightened perception is usually associated with positive symptoms of schizophrenia. Delusion involves when the person believes in something untrue and refuses to accept its nonexistence. They feel strongly about deception and allow it to affect their life and behavior. Disorganized speech is when the person needs to be thinking logically, which causes communication to be difficult and confusing. Hallucinations and heightened perception in someone who has schizophrenia will show signs of feeling overwhelmed with their perception. Hallucination can be auditorial, tactile, visual, somatic, or gustatory, with all having an absence of an external stimulus.

2. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are when a person shows signs of deficits in thoughts, emotions, and behavior. It involves poverty of speech, blunt and flat affect, loss of volition, and social withdrawal. When they show signs of poverty of speech, they are primarily mute and lack communication with others. Blunt and flat affect means that the person is emotionless and barely reacts to anything, so it's like that have a blank face. Feeling emotionless, they will also have signs of loss of volition, meaning no energy, lack of motivation, or following their goals. That's why most people with negative symptoms of schizophrenia will have social withdrawal; they are uninterested in interacting with people.

3. The diathesis-stress model of schizophrenia believes that this disorder can have a biological predisposition in people. With that predisposition, they tend to have a higher chance of life stress

or other negative events. It also mentioned that schizophrenia usually starts developing before young adulthood, when symptoms begin. So, in the development stages, they will show signs of abnormal cognitive behaviors and perception and have attention problems.

21. Everyone should be held accountable for their actions, even if they have a psychological disorder. But depending on the severity of the disorder, they cannot fully be responsible for their behavior. I could have done something unintentionally, but it still harms the person regardless, so I must suffer the consequences. In Claude's case, he should not face the death penalty but should have life in prison without the possibility of parole. He has taken a child's life which is a crime, so he deserves to be punished but should be shown leniency due to his incompetence. He might not have committed this crime without suffering from a psychological disorder. So, the death penalty sentence is harsh and unjust for someone like Claude.

Chapter 13

27. Someone with an antisocial personality disorder is someone who constantly violates others' rights and acts impulsively and recklessly. They are cruel to others and are commonly found in people who commit crimes. Someone with borderline personality disorder mostly shows signs of instability. They have mood changes and are unable to have stable relationships with people. So, when frustrated or angry, they usually cause more harm to themselves than others. Both antisocial and borderline personality disorders are personality disorders and are hard to treat. People with antisocial personality disorder are unwilling to change, which makes it hard to treat. Psychotherapy is usually the treatment route for someone with a borderline personality disorder. Still, it can be challenging since it is up to the person to be open-minded to change.

32. “Selfies” are self-taken photos of a person showing only facial features. Anyone can take a selfie, but it may rub off as if the person is conceited and may be a narcissist. Once someone takes a selfie, it may end up as a photoshoot session due to finding the right picture to share on social media. It can be related to narcissism for many reasons because the person taking the photo does it to seek attention and think strongly about themselves only. They are also arrogant and believe that the world revolves around them.

33. Anxious personality disorders consist of avoidant, dependent, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders. People with avoidant personality disorder tend to disassociate from others. They are very sensitive and afraid of rejection, so they avoid interacting with people or receiving attention. A dependent personality disorder is a complete opposite. People with this disorder always seek to be taken care of by others and always seek attention. They are very obedient, clinging, and fear separation. An obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is when the person is overly obsessed with control, organization, and perfection. This behavior is significantly abnormal and excessive due to the person’s consistently high standards.

35. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder involves always being concerned that everything they do is done efficiently. This perfectionism will interfere with them being unable to do other beneficial tasks. Because of the high standards they expect, they are constantly dissatisfied with their results. They are primarily stubborn, lack showing or giving compassion, and have strict behaviors.