

Name: _____

Period: _____

AP Psychology – Guided Reading Chapter 14 – Abnormal Psychology

SECTION 1 – PERSPECTIVES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS

Defining Psychological Disorders

1. Define psychological disorders –
2. Standards for deviant behavior vary by _____, by _____ and with _____.
3. To be considered disordered, deviant behavior usually causes the person _____.
4. What is attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder?

Understanding Psychological Disorders

5. What is a medical model?
6. *** Understand how psychological disorders are influenced by the biopsychosocial approach. (Figure 14.1 on p 597)

Classifying Psychological Disorders

7. What is the aim of a diagnostic classification?
8. What is the DSM-IV-TR?
 - a. Why is it financially necessary?

b. What does it define and describe?

9. What are some criticisms of the DSM-IV-TR?

SECTION 2 – ANXIETY DISORDERS

10. Define anxiety disorders.

Describe the following anxiety disorders:

a. generalized anxiety disorder –

b. panic disorder –

c. phobias –

d. obsessive-compulsive disorder –

e. post-traumatic stress disorder –

Understanding Anxiety Disorders

11. Describe the two specific processes that can contribute to anxiety.

12. How can observational learning contribute to fears?

13. Describe how the following biological perspectives can influence anxiety.
 - a. natural selection -

 - b. genes -

 - c. the brain –

SECTION 3 – SOMATOFORM DISORDERS

14. What are somatoform disorders?
 - a. What is a conversion disorder?

 - b. What is hypochondriasis?

SECTION 4 – DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS

15. What are dissociative disorders?
 - a. What is a dissociative identity disorder?
 - b. What some criticisms that skeptics bring up about DID?

SECTION 5 – MOOD DISORDERS

16. What are mood disorders?
 - a. What is the number one reason people seek mental health services?
 - b. What is major depressive disorder?
 - c. What is mania?
 - d. What is a bipolar disorder?
17. **Read through the information about recent facts about depression discussed on pages 684-\ - 615.**
18. It's been long known that mood disorders:
19. Summarize some of the findings about "the depressed brain"

20. Describe how *norepinephrine* and *serotonin* play a role in mood disorders.

21. Describe how *learned helplessness* can lead to depression from the social-cognitive perspective.

22. Understand the vicious cycle of depressed thinking (figure 14.8 – page 621).

SECTION 6 – SCHIZOPHRENIA

23. What is schizophrenia?

24. Describe the various tendencies associated with schizophrenia.
KNOW THE SUBTYPES AS LISTED IN TABLE 14.3 ON PAGE 623.

a. delusions –

b. paranoid tendencies –

c. breakdown of selective attention –

d. hallucinations –

e. flat affect –

f. catatonia –

25. Approximately what age does schizophrenia occur?

26. What are some possible causes?

27. What is the one rule that “holds true around the world”?

28. How might *dopamine* effect the onset of schizophrenia?

29. Summarize the possible genetic factors.

30. What are some psychological factors that could possibly predict schizophrenia?

SECTION 7 – PERSONALITY DISORDERS

31. What is a personality disorder?
 - a. avoidant personality disorder –

 - b. schizoid personality disorder –

 - c. histrionic personality disorder –

 - d. narcissistic personality disorder –

 - e. antisocial personality disorder –