

1. A person who systematically gathers information so as to describe, predict, and explain abnormality is called a clinical:
 - A) mentalist.
 - B) legalist.
 - C) scientist.
 - D) practitioner.

2. If a person wants a career focused on detecting, assessing, and treating abnormal patterns of functioning, that person should look into becoming a clinical:
 - A) practitioner.
 - B) researcher.
 - C) historian.
 - D) statistician.

3. Which statement is the MOST accurate conclusion about the current state of abnormal psychology in the United States?
 - A) There is no single definition of abnormality, no single theoretical understanding of the causes of mental illness, and no single best treatment.
 - B) We do know what mental illness is, but we do not understand what causes it or the best way to treat it.
 - C) We have not advanced much beyond the demonology era.
 - D) Today, we understand what causes mental illness and how best to treat it; we can also define it.

4. Commonly accepted features of abnormality include deviance, distress, dysfunction, and:
 - A) danger.
 - B) docility.
 - C) delusions.
 - D) deference.

5. The MOST accurate summary of the field of abnormal psychology at the present time is that clinical psychologists generally:
 - A) accept one definition of abnormality and practice one form of treatment.
 - B) do not accept one definition of abnormality but practice one form of treatment.
 - C) accept one definition of abnormality but practice more than one form of treatment.
 - D) do not accept one definition of abnormality and practice more than one form of treatment.

6. The stated and unstated rules for proper conduct that a society establishes are referred to as:
- A) norms.
 - B) culture.
 - C) morality.
 - D) conventions.
7. The history, values, institutions, habits, skills, technology, and arts of a society make up that society's:
- A) laws.
 - B) norms.
 - C) culture.
 - D) conventions.
8. Behavior that violates legal norms is BEST described as:
- A) deviant and criminal.
 - B) distressful and criminal.
 - C) deviant and psychopathological.
 - D) distressful and psychopathological.
9. A school-age child is disrespectful and rude to her mother at a family outing. The MOST accurate description of this behavior is:
- A) deviant.
 - B) criminal.
 - C) dangerous.
 - D) psychopathological.
10. Deviant behavior is behavior that:
- A) is illegal.
 - B) violates the society's norms.
 - C) is dangerous to self or others.
 - D) causes dysfunction in the individual's life.
11. Aggressive behavior would NOT be viewed as abnormal behavior in a:
- A) society that values independence.
 - B) culture that emphasizes competitiveness.
 - C) family that has experienced a traumatic event.
 - D) person who has exhibited this behavior since early childhood.

12. Which depressed person would be the LEAST likely to be diagnosed with a mental disorder, because of the specific circumstances present?
- A) Someone whose mother was depressed
 - B) Someone whose community was recently destroyed by a hurricane
 - C) Someone who was experiencing a chemical brain imbalance
 - D) Someone who also had an alcohol use disorder
13. If a person experienced anxiety or depression following a significant natural disaster, we would say that the person was:
- A) suffering from a mental illness.
 - B) deviant but not dangerous.
 - C) exhibiting a typical reaction.
 - D) statistically deviant.
14. Which of these individuals would be MOST likely to be classified as exhibiting abnormal behavior?
- A) A person who experiences grief immediately after losing her job and then her house
 - B) A person who is nervous about shopping alone for weeks after being attacked by a mugger
 - C) A person who always washes his hands immediately after returning home from grocery shopping
 - D) A person who engages in multiple checking rituals each day and consequently is unable to hold down a job
15. Which statement about deviant behavior is TRUE?
- A) What is defined as deviant can change over time.
 - B) What is considered deviant behavior is the same across all cultures.
 - C) Deviant behavior is a precursor to psychologically abnormal behavior.
 - D) People who engage in deviant behavior are always unaware that their behavior is deviant.
16. Morgan hears voices that others do not but is not distressed by them. This illustrates that:
- A) distress must always be used to determine abnormality.
 - B) behavior that is not really dangerous can never be considered abnormal.
 - C) distress does not have to be present for a person's behavior to be considered abnormal.
 - D) behavior that is not distressful is not abnormal.

17. People who engage in frenetic, manic activity may not experience distress. Their behavior is:
- A) nevertheless considered abnormal.
 - B) not abnormal because abnormality requires distress.
 - C) illegal but not abnormal.
 - D) no longer considered abnormal but was considered abnormal in the past.
18. Which statement about distress is TRUE?
- A) Distress is a subjective experience.
 - B) Distress is always considered abnormal.
 - C) Distress is more common in women than in men.
 - D) Distress is always characterized overt, observable signs.
19. An individual has a 9-to-5 job. However, this person seldom gets up early enough to be at work on time and expresses great distress over this behavior. This individual's behavior would be considered abnormal because it is:
- A) disturbed.
 - B) deviant.
 - C) dysfunctional.
 - D) dangerous.
20. Which aspect of the definition of abnormality includes the inability to care for oneself and work productively?
- A) Distress
 - B) Deviance
 - C) Dysfunction
 - D) Danger to self or others
21. Which person would NOT be considered abnormal, despite the fact that the person's behavior is dysfunctional?
- A) Someone who is too confused to drive safely
 - B) Someone who parties so much that he or she cannot go to class
 - C) Someone who goes on a hunger strike to protest social injustice
 - D) Someone who cannot stay alone for even one night

22. Just a few decades ago, a woman's love for racecar driving would have been considered abnormal. This statement illustrates that:
- A) abnormal thinking centers on fear.
 - B) abnormality can be situational.
 - C) everyone is a little eccentric.
 - D) women are labeled as "abnormal" more frequently than are men.
23. When behavior prevents a person from participating in ordinary social interactions, that behavior is said to be:
- A) deviant.
 - B) dangerous.
 - C) distressing.
 - D) dysfunctional.
24. A person who is having suicidal thoughts and can see no reason for living BEST fits which definition of abnormality?
- A) Deviance
 - B) Distress
 - C) Danger
 - D) Dysfunction
25. A Secret Service agent steps in front of the president of the United States, prepared to be killed or injured if the president's safety is threatened. Psychologically speaking, the Secret Service agent's behavior is:
- A) functional but psychologically abnormal.
 - B) functional and not psychologically abnormal.
 - C) dysfunctional and psychologically abnormal.
 - D) dysfunctional but not psychologically abnormal.
26. Research shows that danger to self or others is found in:
- A) all cases of abnormal functioning.
 - B) most cases of abnormal functioning.
 - C) some cases of abnormal functioning.
 - D) no cases of abnormal functioning.
27. Despite popular misconceptions, most people with psychological problems are not:
- A) dysfunctional.
 - B) dangerous.
 - C) distressed.
 - D) deviant.

28. According to Thomas Szasz's views, the deviations that some call mental illness are really:
- A) mental illness.
 - B) problems in living.
 - C) caused by one's early childhood experiences.
 - D) eccentric behaviors with a biological cause.
29. A researcher spends 15 hours or more each day conducting experiments or doing library reading and recording observations on color-coded index cards. This person lives alone in the country but doesn't interfere with others' lives. The BEST description of the researcher's behavior is that it is:
- A) eccentric.
 - B) abnormal.
 - C) dangerous.
 - D) dysfunctional.
30. College students who drink so much that it interferes with their lives, health, and academic careers are often not diagnosed as engaging in abnormal behavior because:
- A) the behavior is not illegal.
 - B) they are just considered eccentric.
 - C) they don't harm anyone but themselves.
 - D) drinking is considered part of college culture.
31. Using the four Ds to define abnormal behavior:
- A) allows us to create diagnoses that are clear-cut and not debatable.
 - B) allows us to eliminate those who are merely eccentric.
 - C) allows us to include those who experience no distress.
 - D) is still often vague and subjective.
32. Lady Gaga and other eccentrics are usually not considered to be experiencing a mental illness because:
- A) they are not deviant.
 - B) they freely choose and enjoy their behavior.
 - C) they are dangerous only to others, not to themselves.
 - D) while they are distressed by their behavior, others are not.

33. Which is NOT a characteristic of eccentrics noted by researchers in the field?
- A) Disinterest in others' lives
 - B) Having a diagnosable mental illness
 - C) Being creative
 - D) Being a poor speller
34. Studies show that eccentrics are more likely than individuals with mental disorders to say:
- A) "I feel like my behavior has been thrust on me."
 - B) "I'm different, and I like it."
 - C) "I am in a lot of pain, and I suffer a great deal."
 - D) "I wish I were not so 'unique.'"
35. According to Jerome Frank, all forms of therapy have three essential features: a sufferer who seeks relief, a trained and socially accepted healer, and a(n):
- A) clinical diagnosis.
 - B) period of remission.
 - C) acceptance of a higher power.
 - D) series of contacts between the sufferer and the healer.
36. Arvind is feeling overwhelmed at work and has been having anxiety episodes for a few weeks. Acting on the advice of a friend, Arvind takes a vacation and feel less distress. Is this an example of therapy?
- A) Yes, a person in distress took action and felt relief.
 - B) Yes, a person sought relief, obtained advice, and acted upon that advice.
 - C) No, there is no trained healer in this scenario.
 - D) No, the sufferer felt some relief but there is no mention of the episodes resolving the problem permanently.
37. A theorist who sees abnormality as a problem in living usually refers to those seeking help with problems in living as:
- A) pupils.
 - B) patients.
 - C) trainees.
 - D) clients.

38. A theorist who views therapists as teachers of more functional behavior and thought is MOST likely to view abnormality as a(n):
- A) illness.
 - B) spiritual issue.
 - C) a problem in living.
 - D) developmental disorder.
39. Which statement BEST defines treatment?
- A) It is a procedure that cures an illness.
 - B) It is any process that provides relief to a sufferer.
 - C) It is a process that aids the person in developing functional coping skills.
 - D) It is a procedure designed to change abnormal behavior into more normal behavior.
40. It is thought that people in prehistoric societies believed abnormal behavior resulted from:
- A) advancing age.
 - B) a person not having a soul.
 - C) evil spirits that invaded the body.
 - D) a state of being disconnected from the Earth and nature.
41. The ancient operation in which a stone instrument was used to cut away a circular section of the skull is called:
- A) exorcism.
 - B) shaman.
 - C) couvade.
 - D) trephination.
42. Ancient societies commonly treated abnormal behavior by:
- A) committing the affected persons to asylums.
 - B) providing moral treatment.
 - C) performing an exorcism.
 - D) changing the diet.
43. A person seeking help for a psychological abnormality is made to drink bitter herbal potions and then submit to a beating, in the hope that “evil spirits” will be driven from the person's body. This form of “therapy” is called:
- A) exorcism.
 - B) shaman.
 - C) couvade.
 - D) trephination.

44. A person being treated by a shaman would MOST likely be undergoing:
- A) psychoanalysis.
 - B) a tarantella.
 - C) community-based treatment.
 - D) an exorcism.
45. Hippocrates believed that treatment for mental disorders should involve:
- A) releasing evil spirits trapped in the brain.
 - B) bringing the four body humors back into balance.
 - C) punishing the body for its sins.
 - D) giving control over to a higher power.
46. Hippocrates' contribution to the development of understanding mental illness was the view that such conditions were the result of:
- A) stress.
 - B) natural causes.
 - C) brain pathology.
 - D) spiritual deviations.
47. Hippocrates thought that abnormal behavior resulted from an imbalance in the four humors, one of which was:
- A) water.
 - B) lymph gland fluid.
 - C) phlegm.
 - D) cerebrospinal fluid.
48. Hippocrates attempted to treat mental disorders by:
- A) hypnotizing patients.
 - B) chaining patients to walls.
 - C) correcting underlying physical pathology.
 - D) encouraging patients to speak about past traumas.
49. Luther experiences unshakable sadness. His friends have stopped trying to cheer him up because nothing works. An ancient Greek physician would have labeled his condition:
- A) mania.
 - B) hysteria.
 - C) delusions.
 - D) melancholia.

50. Which approach was LEAST likely to be used by an ancient Greek physician to treat someone believed to be suffering from an imbalance of the humors?
- A) Exercise
 - B) Lobotomy
 - C) Bloodletting
 - D) A change in diet
51. The ancient Greeks might find that a flash mob is MOST similar to:
- A) mass madness.
 - B) melancholia.
 - C) trephination.
 - D) general paresis.
52. In the Middle Ages, the model of mental illness that MOST people believed in was the:
- A) moral model.
 - B) medical model.
 - C) psychogenic model.
 - D) demonology model.
53. Which statement is NOT a reason that demonology dominated views of abnormality in Europe in the Middle Ages?
- A) The power of the clergy increased greatly.
 - B) The Church rejected scientific forms of investigation.
 - C) The Church controlled education.
 - D) Overall health during this period was slowly improving.
54. The Middle Ages condition of mass madness referred to a large group of people who:
- A) believed that God does not exist.
 - B) had borderline personality disorder.
 - C) shared delusions and hallucinations.
 - D) engaged in violent criminal acts against others.
55. A condition that people in the Middle Ages included in the general term *mass madness* was:
- A) leprosy.
 - B) epilepsy.
 - C) lycanthropy.
 - D) melancholia.

56. Tarantism and lycanthropy are examples of:
- A) exorcism.
 - B) mass madness.
 - C) physical pathology causing mental illness.
 - D) disorders that were treated with trephination.
57. St. Vitus' dance, characterized by people suddenly going into convulsions, jumping around, and dancing, was also known as:
- A) lycanthropy.
 - B) melancholia.
 - C) phlegmatism.
 - D) tarantism.
58. Those MOST often in charge of treating abnormality in the Middle Ages in Europe were:
- A) physicians.
 - B) nobility.
 - C) peasants.
 - D) clergy.
59. Toward the end of the Middle Ages, cities began to flourish. How did this help foster a shift away from demonology?
- A) City officials made it illegal to teach demonology.
 - B) Government officials took over care for the mentally ill.
 - C) Government officials began to treat the mentally ill as criminals.
 - D) The mentally ill were run out of cities and left to take care of themselves.
60. The individual considered to be the founder of the modern study of psychopathology is:
- A) Hippocrates.
 - B) Johann Weyer.
 - C) Dorothea Dix.
 - D) Emil Kraepelin.
61. Johann Weyer was a physician in the:
- A) 1200s.
 - B) 1500s.
 - C) 1700s.
 - D) 1800s.

62. In the fifteenth century, pilgrims in Europe who sought “psychic healing” would have been MOST likely to go to:
- A) Bethlehem Hospital in London.
 - B) Gheel, Belgium.
 - C) La Bicêtre in Paris.
 - D) Athens, Greece.
63. The textbook authors describe the treatment of mental illness in the early 1600s as a forerunner to community mental health programs because:
- A) local residents provided housing, food, and companionship to the mentally ill.
 - B) asylums were created to provide long-term care for those persons with mental illness.
 - C) government officials enacted laws to protect the rights of those persons with mental illness.
 - D) those persons receiving care for mental illness were required to “give back” in the form of community service.
64. In the early asylums, treatment for mental illness began with the intention to provide:
- A) harsh treatment.
 - B) good care.
 - C) religious therapies.
 - D) psychogenic therapy.
65. In many areas in the mid- and late 1500s, asylums such as Bethlehem Hospital in London became:
- A) shrines.
 - B) tourist attractions.
 - C) sheltered workshops.
 - D) centers of moral treatment.
66. What is the most famous characteristic of Bethlehem Hospital, founded in London in 1547?
- A) Popularly called “Bedlam,” it came to represent deplorable conditions for patients.
 - B) It was the first asylum founded by Hippocrates.
 - C) It was founded by Henry VIII as a place to house his numerous ex-wives.
 - D) It was the first asylum where the moral treatment of patients was practiced.

67. The asylums of the 1500s were originally:
- A) churches and parishes.
 - B) privately owned homes.
 - C) hospitals and monasteries.
 - D) prisons and government offices.
68. Why did many of the asylums in the 1500s become virtual prisons over time?
- A) Overcrowding
 - B) Food shortages during this period
 - C) Research linking mental illness with crime
 - D) Public outcry over the dangers of mental illness
69. Who brought the reforms of moral therapy to northern England?
- A) John Dix
 - B) Joseph Gall
 - C) William Tuke
 - D) Benjamin Rush
70. The basis for moral treatment of asylum patients was the belief that:
- A) mental problems had a biological basis.
 - B) demonology was a cause of mental illness.
 - C) mental illness should be treated humanely and with respect.
 - D) the cause of mental illness was immoral behavior.
71. Who brought the reforms of moral therapy to the United States?
- A) John Dix
 - B) Joseph Gall
 - C) William Tuke
 - D) Benjamin Rush
72. The American schoolteacher who lobbied state legislatures for laws to mandate humane treatment of people with mental disorders was:
- A) William Tuke.
 - B) Dorothea Dix.
 - C) Clifford Beers.
 - D) Benjamin Rush.

73. Which development was part of the legacy of Dorothea Dix?
- A) Deinstitutionalization
 - B) State mental hospitals
 - C) Federal prisons
 - D) Privatization of mental hospitals
74. Which was NOT a factor in the decline in the use of moral treatment and the rise in the use of custodial care in mental hospitals at the end of the twentieth century?
- A) The total lack of success of moral treatment
 - B) Funding and staffing shortages
 - C) Prejudice against poor, immigrant patients in hospitals
 - D) The assumption that all patients could be fully cured with moral treatment
75. The moral treatment movement rapidly declined in the late nineteenth century because:
- A) prejudice against those with mental disorders decreased.
 - B) fewer and fewer people were being sent to mental hospitals.
 - C) all patients needing treatment had to be helped.
 - D) hospitals became underfunded and overcrowded.
76. One factor that contributed to the decline of moral therapy was:
- A) it did not work for everyone.
 - B) it was shown to be completely ineffective.
 - C) too few patients were hospitalized.
 - D) psychogenic drugs replaced it.
77. Hippocrates' model of mental illness can be described as:
- A) psychiatric.
 - B) somatogenic.
 - C) psychogenic.
 - D) supernatural.
78. The fact that some people in the advanced stages of AIDS experience neurological damage that results in psychological abnormality supports which type of perspective about abnormal psychological functioning?
- A) Somatogenic
 - B) Psychogenic
 - C) Moral
 - D) Deterministic

79. The discovery of the link between general paresis and syphilis was made by:
- A) Benjamin Rush.
 - B) Emil Kraepelin.
 - C) Fritz Schaudinn
 - D) Richard von Krafft-Ebing.
80. The finding that syphilis causes general paresis is important because it supports the idea that:
- A) mental patients should be deinstitutionalized.
 - B) organic factors can cause mental illness.
 - C) antibiotics cannot “cure” viral diseases.
 - D) physicians should be the practitioners treating mental illnesses.
81. For those who hold the somatogenic view of mental illness, the best treatment setting for those with mental disorders would be a:
- A) community center.
 - B) spa and retreat center.
 - C) counselor's office.
 - D) hospital.
82. Which statement LEAST supports the somatogenic view of abnormal behavior?
- A) Hypnotism has helped people give up smoking.
 - B) Alcoholism tends to run in families.
 - C) People with Lyme disease often have psychological symptoms.
 - D) Most people with depression are helped with medication.
83. In the first half of the 1900s, biological treatments for mental illness:
- A) largely failed.
 - B) were highly successful.
 - C) were not evaluated for effectiveness.
 - D) frequently worsened patients' conditions.
84. Physicians in the early to mid-1900s tried all of the following medical (biological) treatments for mental illness, EXCEPT:
- A) tooth extraction.
 - B) hydrotherapy.
 - C) tonsillectomy.
 - D) electroconvulsive therapy.

85. An initial negative consequence of the somatogenic perspective on abnormality was that:
- A) physicians began “overdiagnosing” people with mental illness.
 - B) individuals with mental illness were often treated in a medical hospital.
 - C) researchers did not explore other possible causes and treatments for mental illness.
 - D) people interpreted this perspective to mean that mental illness was always passed on to offspring.
86. Eugenics sterilization reflects the _____ perspective on abnormality.
- A) somatogenic
 - B) psychoanalytic
 - C) cultural
 - D) managed care
87. Eugenics had as its goal sterilization of people with mental disorders, a policy based on the idea that mentally ill people:
- A) could not provide a good environment for their children.
 - B) were mentally defective (that is, developmentally delayed).
 - C) reproduced at a rate higher than that of the general population.
 - D) should not be allowed to pass on their defective genes.
88. The somatogenic treatment for mental illness that seems to have been MOST successful was the use of:
- A) psychosurgery.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) various medications.
 - D) lobotomy.
89. Which event in the 1950s led to improvements in biological treatments for mental disorders?
- A) Discovery of psychotropic medications
 - B) Development of advanced neurosurgical techniques
 - C) Development of standardized screening tests for mental illness
 - D) Improved understanding of the electrical system of the human body

90. A theorist who believes that psychological factors are the primary causes of abnormal functioning adheres to the _____ perspective.
- A) Hippocratic
 - B) somatogenic
 - C) psychogenic
 - D) demonologic
91. Syphilis is to the somatogenic approach as _____ is to the psychogenic approach.
- A) eugenics
 - B) tarantism
 - C) trephinism
 - D) hypnotism
92. Friedrich Anton Mesmer became famous—or infamous—for his work with patients suffering from bodily problems with no physical basis. His patients' disorders are termed:
- A) somatogenic.
 - B) hysterical.
 - C) phlegmatic.
 - D) bilious.
93. An otherwise “normal” person under the influence of hypnotic suggestion is made to bark, sit, and fetch like a dog. The occurrence of these “abnormal” behaviors lends support to which explanation for abnormality?
- A) Psychogenic
 - B) Somatogenic
 - C) Parthenogenic
 - D) Schizophrenogenic
94. Which perspective was supported by the discovery that the symptoms of hysteria (e.g., mysterious paralysis) could be induced by hypnosis?
- A) Psychogenic
 - B) Somatogenic
 - C) Demonological
 - D) Moral

95. In what way did the experiments performed by Bernheim and Lièbault provide support for the psychogenic perspective of abnormality?
- A) Using hypnosis, they could produce artificial symptoms such as blindness in healthy subjects.
 - B) Using small amounts of electrical current, they could induce “false” psychological problems in healthy subjects.
 - C) Using biofeedback systems, they could reduce anxiety symptoms in subjects.
 - D) Using guided imagery, they could cure patients with a variety of psychological disorders.
96. The early psychogenic treatment that was advocated by Josef Breuer and Sigmund Freud was:
- A) prayer.
 - B) bloodletting.
 - C) hypnotism.
 - D) trephining.
97. Freud believed that all functioning, normal and abnormal, originates from:
- A) one's underlying biological makeup.
 - B) unconscious psychological processes.
 - C) the internal battle between good and evil.
 - D) conscious internal drives and moral external forces.
98. Acquiring insight about unconscious psychological processes is a feature of:
- A) moral therapy.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) psychogenic therapy.
 - D) all psychological therapy.
99. Psychoanalysis was developed as a form of:
- A) moral therapy.
 - B) outpatient therapy.
 - C) behavioral therapy.
 - D) somatogenic therapy.
100. Psychoanalysis, as Freud developed it, was a form of what we now would call:
- A) mesmerism.
 - B) outpatient therapy.
 - C) community psychology.
 - D) Kraepelinism.

101. Which patient would be MOST likely to benefit from psychoanalytic treatment?
- A) Someone who needs to make profound behavioral changes very quickly
 - B) Someone who has difficulty expressing ideas and feelings verbally
 - C) Someone who is insightful and thinks clearly
 - D) Someone who is severely disturbed and in a mental hospital
102. Which statement BEST describes the role of religion with regard to treatment of mental illness?
- A) Those who are religious reject nonspiritual means of treatment.
 - B) Religious institutions were among the first to provide treatment for the mentally ill.
 - C) Clergy have consistently advocated against scientific explanations for mental illness.
 - D) Those who devoutly adhere to their religion believe in supernatural causes of mental illness.
103. Surveys have found that 43 percent of people today believe that mental illness is caused by:
- A) sinful behavior.
 - B) lack of willpower.
 - C) lack of self-discipline.
 - D) something people bring on themselves.
104. If a person's primary symptom was excessive worry, the psychotropic drug MOST likely to be prescribed for that person would be an:
- A) antipsychotic.
 - B) antidepressant.
 - C) antibiotic.
 - D) antianxiety medication.
105. People with severe mental illnesses are LESS likely to be _____ than they were 50 years ago.
- A) medicated with psychotropic drugs
 - B) hospitalized in mental institutions
 - C) homeless or in prison
 - D) treated in outpatient facilities

106. Which statement BEST reflects the impact of deinstitutionalization?
- A) Most people with severe disturbances are receiving treatment.
 - B) Many people with severe disturbances are in jail or on the street.
 - C) Care is now consistent, and there is no shuttling back and forth through different levels of care.
 - D) Communities have been able to pick up the care of those with severe disturbances and provide effective treatment for most all of them.
107. A medical researcher develops a drug that decreases symptoms of depression and other mood disorders. This drug would be classified as:
- A) psychogenic.
 - B) somatogenic.
 - C) psychotropic.
 - D) somatotropic.
108. Drugs designed to decrease extremely confused and distorted thinking are termed:
- A) antidepressants.
 - B) antianxiety medications.
 - C) mood stabilizers.
 - D) antipsychotics.
109. Drugs that alleviate the symptoms of mental dysfunction by affecting the brain are called:
- A) psychedelics.
 - B) antineurotics.
 - C) psychotropics.
 - D) psychophysiologicals.
110. Tanner is confused and usually thinks that he is a superhero. If his psychiatrist ordered medication, it would MOST likely be a(n):
- A) stimulant drug.
 - B) antianxiety drug.
 - C) antipsychotic drug.
 - D) antidepressant drug.

111. Jena is experiencing sadness, lack of energy, and low self-worth. The condition is chronic and severe. If her psychiatrist prescribed medication, it would likely be a(n):
- A) stimulant drug.
 - B) antianxiety drug.
 - C) antipsychotic drug.
 - D) antidepressant drug.
112. Luna is taking a psychotropic medication. Which condition does she MOST likely have?
- A) Mood disorder
 - B) Age-related disorder
 - C) Developmental disorder
 - D) Physical abnormality
113. Compared with the number of patients hospitalized in U.S. mental hospitals in the 1950s, the number of hospitalized patients today is:
- A) significantly less.
 - B) slightly less.
 - C) slightly more.
 - D) significantly more.
114. One cause of the increase in homeless individuals in recent decades has been the:
- A) policy of deinstitutionalization.
 - B) decrease in the effectiveness of medications.
 - C) decrease in the use of private psychotherapy.
 - D) move to the community mental health approach.
115. In the United States today, one is MOST likely to find a severely ill mental patient:
- A) in a mental hospital.
 - B) on the street or in jail.
 - C) receiving drug counseling in a shelter.
 - D) in private therapy paid for by the state.
116. Hospitalized patients with mental illness who show symptom improvement while taking medications are likely to be discharged. Studies have shown that many of these patients:
- A) fail to make lasting recoveries.
 - B) ultimately become a danger to others.
 - C) are rehospitalized in less than six months.
 - D) commit suicide after years of inadequate treatment.

117. The approach to therapy for mental illness in which a person pays a psychotherapist for services is called:
- A) sociological therapy.
 - B) the medical approach.
 - C) private psychotherapy.
 - D) the community mental health approach.
118. Which statement BEST reflects the current care for people with less severe disturbances?
- A) Many are treated by generalists who specialize in a number of different types of disorders.
 - B) Private insurance companies are likely to cover outpatient treatment.
 - C) It is difficult to find treatment for someone experiencing a “problem in living.”
 - D) Private psychotherapy is available only to the wealthy.
119. Problems with marital, family, peer, work, school, or community relationships would be MOST similar to:
- A) the sorts of problems Freud treated.
 - B) other problems in living.
 - C) problems treated in specialized treatment centers.
 - D) other problems treated with antipsychotics.
120. Researchers have shown that in a typical year in the United States, approximately _____ percent of people with psychological disorders receive clinical treatment.
- A) 15
 - B) 30
 - C) 45
 - D) 60
121. Suicide prevention, substance abuse treatment, and eating disorder clinics are MOST similar to which kind of market?
- A) Whole Foods, a large market that offers many different types of foods
 - B) Sweet Cupcakes, a store that specializes in only one type of food
 - C) Corner Market, a mom-and-pop store that carries rather old-fashioned foods
 - D) New York Deli, a high-end market that serves only the wealthy

122. According to surveys, about what proportion of adults in the United States receives psychological therapy for milder problems of living, such as work-related problems?
- A) 1 in 10
 - B) 2 in 10
 - C) 4 in 10
 - D) 6 in 10
123. A significant change in the type of care offered now compared to the era when Freud was practicing is that:
- A) fewer patients are suffering from anxiety and depression.
 - B) fewer patients receive outpatient treatment.
 - C) people are more likely to receive treatment for problems in living.
 - D) there are fewer specialized programs focused on treating only one type of problem.
124. Efforts to address the needs of children who are at risk for developing mental disorders (babies of teenage mothers, children of those with severe mental disorders) are categorized as:
- A) positive psychology.
 - B) psychoanalysis.
 - C) eco-anxiety treatment.
 - D) preventive.
125. A focus of many community mental health programs is:
- A) prevention.
 - B) isolation.
 - C) spiritual guidance.
 - D) experimental treatments.
126. Which pair of words BEST describes the current emphasis in mental health?
- A) Prevention and positive psychology
 - B) Promotion and public psychology
 - C) Perfection and primary psychology
 - D) People and professional psychology

127. If a university had a first-year program designed to ease the transition from high school to college and to decrease the dropout rates, that program would have elements MOST similar to:
- A) mental health prevention programs.
 - B) positive psychology programs.
 - C) deinstitutionalization programs.
 - D) outpatient therapy.
128. Efforts to help people develop personally meaningful activities and healthy relationships are a part of:
- A) eco-anxiety treatment.
 - B) a somatogenic approach to treatment.
 - C) the clinical practice of positive psychology.
 - D) an eccentric's level of creativity.
129. A positive psychologist would MOST likely focus on:
- A) identifying the underlying biological cause of mental illness.
 - B) teaching coping skills that can be used to manage stress.
 - C) identifying the unconscious internal processes driving behavior.
 - D) using biofeedback to control physiological responses to stressors.
130. A psychologist focuses on optimism, wisdom, happiness, and interpersonal skill. This psychologist is MOST likely a:
- A) psychoanalyst.
 - B) positive psychologist.
 - C) community mental health worker.
 - D) rehabilitation specialist.
131. If a university had a program designed to help students achieve their full potential, physically, educationally, and spiritually, that program would have elements MOST similar to:
- A) mental health prevention programs.
 - B) positive psychology programs.
 - C) deinstitutionalization programs.
 - D) outpatient therapy.

132. Immigration trends and differences in birth rates among minority groups in the United States have caused psychological treatment to become more:
- A) hospital focused.
 - B) multicultural.
 - C) positive.
 - D) dependent on the use of medications.
133. A person receiving multicultural therapy could expect all of these effects EXCEPT:
- A) greater sensitivity to cultural issues in therapy.
 - B) a focus on the uniqueness of the issues faced.
 - C) a focus on healthy feelings and actions rather than on problems.
 - D) sensitivity to the traditions of that person's particular culture.
134. Which feature is NOT common in managed care programs?
- A) Limited pool of practitioners for patients to choose from
 - B) Preapproval for treatment by the insurance company
 - C) Ongoing reviews and assessments
 - D) Patient choice in number of therapy sessions
135. "What the #%*\$!! is going on? The insurance company says I have to stop my anger management program now!" The client who says this is MOST likely voicing concern about a:
- A) managed care program.
 - B) private psychotherapist.
 - C) community mental health agency.
 - D) sociocultural resource center.
136. Critics of managed care programs for mental health services state that these programs:
- A) promote long-term dependence on therapists.
 - B) do not support drug therapy as a form of treatment.
 - C) focus too heavily on psychogenic causes of abnormalities.
 - D) favor treatments whose results are typically shorter lasting.
137. Compared with physical disorders, insurance reimbursement for treatment of mental disorders prior to enactment of the Affordable Care Act was generally:
- A) nonexistent.
 - B) lower.
 - C) about the same.
 - D) higher.

138. Parity laws for insurance coverage of mental health treatment mandate that:
- A) physicians and psychologists must have the same level of education.
 - B) coverage for mental and physical problems must be reimbursed equally.
 - C) the number of sessions allowed for treatment of mental and physical treatment must be equal.
 - D) patients must be allowed to choose the therapist they want for treatment.
139. Which statement about the various viewpoints of clinical psychology is TRUE?
- A) Various perspectives coexist, and they often conflict and compete with one another.
 - B) Since the late 1950s, the biological perspective is the primary perspective taught in medical schools.
 - C) Although many perspectives exist, the psychoanalytic perspective remains the dominant perspective in the field.
 - D) Among the various perspectives, those most highly regarded are those based on the influence of external factors.
140. A physician who offers psychotherapy is called a:
- A) psychiatrist.
 - B) clinical psychologist.
 - C) psychodiagnostician.
 - D) psychoanalyst.
141. After medical school, a psychiatrist receives three to four years of training in the treatment of abnormal functioning; this training is called a(n):
- A) residency.
 - B) internship.
 - C) practicum.
 - D) community mental health tour.
142. One major difference between psychiatrists and clinical psychologists is that psychiatrists:
- A) went to medical school.
 - B) must work in a medical setting.
 - C) are allowed to practice psychotherapy.
 - D) have more training in mental illness.

143. Which statement is TRUE about the participation of women in the mental health professions?
- A) There are more female psychiatrists than female counselors.
 - B) Women, as a group, prefer working in clinical settings.
 - C) The profession with the highest percentage of women is social work.
 - D) Female psychologists earn more than male psychologists.
144. The specialty that presently has the largest number of practitioners is:
- A) psychiatry.
 - B) social work.
 - C) psychology.
 - D) counseling.
145. A person who works in a mental hospital analyzing various treatment protocols to see how multicultural factors impact success rates is MOST likely to be a:
- A) clinical researcher.
 - B) clinical psychologist.
 - C) psychiatrist.
 - D) psychiatric social worker.
146. Which statement BEST describes the effect of technology on mental health?
- A) There is widespread consensus that technology causes deviant and dysfunctional behavior.
 - B) Technology has eroded society's sense of community and people's desire to engage with others.
 - C) There is no research-based evidence to support any connect between technology and mental health.
 - D) Technology provides new triggers for abnormal behaviors.
147. Research suggests that one negative effect of adolescents using social media sites is that these sites may:
- A) increase peer pressure.
 - B) encourage improper language skills.
 - C) expose children to negative news stories.
 - D) reward people for underperforming in school.

148. The use of various technologies to deliver mental health services without the therapist being physically present is called:
- A) managed care.
 - B) telemental health.
 - C) self-help, or group help.
 - D) community mental health.
149. Some mental health professionals are concerned about the increased availability of mental health information online. Which is NOT a reason for their concern?
- A) Not all of the information online is factual.
 - B) Some sites promote unhealthy behaviors.
 - C) These professionals are losing money as people turn to self-care.
 - D) Numerous sites actively guide people away from seeking medical help.
150. Someone who studies the history of the field of abnormal psychology MOST likely would compare our current understanding of abnormal behavior to a book that:
- A) hasn't been written yet.
 - B) has received a title but no text.
 - C) is in the process of being written.
 - D) is completed and needs only to be read to be understood.

Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. A
16. C
17. A
18. A
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. B
23. D
24. C
25. D
26. C
27. B
28. B
29. A
30. D
31. D
32. B
33. B
34. B
35. D
36. C
37. D
38. C
39. D
40. C
41. D
42. C
43. A
44. D

45. B
46. B
47. C
48. C
49. D
50. B
51. A
52. D
53. D
54. C
55. C
56. B
57. D
58. D
59. B
60. B
61. B
62. B
63. A
64. B
65. B
66. A
67. C
68. A
69. C
70. C
71. D
72. B
73. B
74. A
75. D
76. A
77. B
78. A
79. D
80. B
81. D
82. A
83. A
84. D
85. D
86. A
87. D
88. C
89. A
90. C

91. D
92. B
93. A
94. A
95. A
96. C
97. B
98. B
99. B
100. B
101. C
102. B
103. D
104. D
105. B
106. B
107. C
108. D
109. C
110. C
111. D
112. A
113. A
114. A
115. B
116. A
117. C
118. B
119. B
120. D
121. B
122. B
123. C
124. D
125. A
126. A
127. A
128. C
129. B
130. B
131. B
132. B
133. C
134. D
135. A
136. D

- 137. B
- 138. B
- 139. A
- 140. A
- 141. A
- 142. A
- 143. C
- 144. B
- 145. A
- 146. D
- 147. A
- 148. B
- 149. C
- 150. C

1. The stated and unstated rules that a society establishes to govern proper conduct are referred to as _____.
2. In the definition of abnormality, behavior characterized as different from the norm is described as _____.
3. When a person experiences anxiety to the point of feeling misery, this represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called _____.
4. When a person's feelings or behaviors interfere with his or her daily routines, this represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called _____.
5. If a person considers attempting suicide, this represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called _____.
6. Although some clinicians refer to the person they are treating as a patient, others refer to the person as a(n) _____.
7. The procedure that a priest or other powerful person might perform to drive evil spirits from a person is called _____.
8. _____ believed that abnormal behavior was caused by brain pathology that was a consequence of an imbalance in the four humors of the body.
9. During the Middle Ages, a person who believed that he or she was possessed by wolves and other animals was said to be suffering from _____.
10. The treatment for mental illness espoused by French physician Philippe Pinel and English Quaker William Tuke was called _____ treatment by their contemporaries.
11. The view that physical causes are at the root of mental illnesses is called the _____ perspective.

12. According to the _____ perspective, psychological causes are at the root of mental illness.
13. The psychoanalytic view of causes of abnormal and normal behavior fits into the _____ model.
14. A major development in the treatment of the mentally ill was the introduction of _____ medications.
15. The reduction in the number of people housed in mental hospitals in the last 40 years can be attributed to a trend called _____.

Answer Key

1. norms
2. deviance
3. distress
4. dysfunction
5. danger
6. client
7. exorcism
8. Hippocrates
9. lycanthropy
10. moral
11. somatogenic
12. psychogenic
13. psychogenic
14. psychotropic
15. deinstitutionalization

1. A person who gathers information systematically so that he or she may describe, predict, and explain the phenomena being studied is called a clinical:
 - A) phenomenologist.
 - B) scientist.
 - C) practitioner.
 - D) psychometrist.

2. Which is NOT one of the four Ds of abnormality?
 - A) Deviance
 - B) Danger
 - C) Dread
 - D) Dysfunction

3. Bella is a loner. She lives in a cabin in the woods with no running water or electricity. While she manages to survive this way, living so far from the closest city makes it difficult for her to get and keep gainful employment. She is often unhappy with her situation, yet feels it is unchangeable. Which term would NOT be used to describe Bella's behavior?
 - A) Deviant
 - B) Dysfunctional
 - C) Dangerous
 - D) Distressful

4. Pax has been feeling depressed. She has begun to feel helpless and hopeless and is considering committing suicide. Killing herself represents which aspect of abnormality?
 - A) Deviance
 - B) Dysfunction
 - C) Danger
 - D) Distress

5. According to research (Weeks, 2015) conducted on eccentric people, which statement is TRUE?
 - A) They have fewer emotional problems than the general population.
 - B) They know they are different and usually wish to be more like others around them.
 - C) They visit their physicians, on average, once every three months.
 - D) Most are unhappy, malcontented individuals who feel that life treats them very badly.

6. A procedure designed to change abnormal behavior into more normal behavior is termed:
- A) assessment.
 - B) treatment.
 - C) remediation.
 - D) psychodiagnosis.
7. Hippocrates believed that abnormal behavior was caused by:
- A) evil spirits.
 - B) blood clots.
 - C) a lack of sun exposure.
 - D) imbalance in bodily fluids.
8. One of the most prominent forerunners to the modern community mental health program was located in:
- A) Belgium.
 - B) Germany.
 - C) Spain.
 - D) England.
9. In the Middle Ages in Europe, people who suffered the bite of a wolf spider believed that the only way to rid themselves of the resulting symptoms was to do a dance called a:
- A) purificado.
 - B) chastenette.
 - C) tarantella.
 - D) sanctifica.
10. Which German physician was the first to specialize in mental illness and is now considered the founder of the modern study of psychopathology?
- A) Wilhelm Wundt
 - B) Hippocrates
 - C) Sigmund Freud
 - D) Johann Weyer
11. Which French physician was associated with asylum reform at La Bicêtre?
- A) Jean Esquirol
 - B) Philippe Pinel
 - C) William Tuke
 - D) Johann Weyer

12. Someone who believes that abnormal psychological functioning has physical causes is said to have a _____ perspective.
- A) psychogenic
 - B) somatogenic
 - C) psychotropic
 - D) moral
13. Someone who views the chief causes of abnormal functioning as psychological is said to have a _____ perspective.
- A) moral
 - B) somatogenic
 - C) psychogenic
 - D) positive
14. Trying to correct the social conditions that give rise to psychological problems and identifying individuals who are at risk for developing emotional problems is known as:
- A) positive psychology.
 - B) trephination.
 - C) triage.
 - D) prevention.
15. Today, the dominant form of insurance coverage for mental health patients is:
- A) Medicare.
 - B) managed care.
 - C) private insurance.
 - D) Social Security.
16. A therapist has a client complete an exercise in which the person imagines a future where everything has worked out. The goal of the exercise is to increase that person's optimism. This therapist is practicing:
- A) psychoanalysis.
 - B) gestalt psychology.
 - C) positive psychology.
 - D) humanistic psychology.

17. At one time, reimbursements for mental disorders tended to be lower than those for physical disorders. Which of the following was a response to correct that?
- A) Multicultural psychology
 - B) Deinstitutionalization
 - C) Managed care organizations
 - D) Parity laws
18. Before the 1950s, psychotherapy was offered only by:
- A) neurologists.
 - B) hypnotists.
 - C) psychiatrists.
 - D) psychotherapists.
19. What percentage of current psychology graduate students are female?
- A) 40 percent
 - B) 28 percent
 - C) 74 percent
 - D) 37 percent
20. The main difference between a psychiatrist and a psychologist is that:
- A) a psychiatrist is usually a psychoanalyst, whereas a psychologist is usually a behaviorist.
 - B) a psychologist is a medical doctor, whereas a psychiatrist is a researcher who studies illnesses.
 - C) a psychiatrist is a medical doctor who can provide therapy, whereas a psychologist can provide therapy but cannot prescribe medications.
 - D) a psychiatrist works exclusively in hospitals, whereas a psychologist works exclusively in mental health clinics.

Answer Key

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. B
13. C
14. D
15. B
16. C
17. D
18. C
19. C
20. C

1. Which term is NOT used to describe behavior that is psychologically abnormal?
 - A) Psychopathology
 - B) Emotional disturbance
 - C) Mental instability
 - D) Mental illness

2. Which is NOT a role of a clinical practitioner in abnormal psychology?
 - A) Research
 - B) Detect
 - C) Assess
 - D) Treat

3. Which term was the earliest used to describe those persons whom we now refer to as mentally ill?
 - A) Crazy
 - B) Unbalanced
 - C) Madness
 - D) Unstable

4. Which statement is true about the four Ds of abnormality?
 - A) Most clinicians agree on what qualifies under each of the four Ds.
 - B) Every culture has generally identical criteria of what constitutes abnormality.
 - C) An individual can be diagnosed with a mental illness only if all four Ds are present.
 - D) None of the four Ds is, by itself, an adequate gauge of psychological abnormality.

5. Which term BEST completes this statement: Judgments of abnormality depend on _____ as well as on cultural norms.
 - A) geography
 - B) specific circumstances
 - C) politics
 - D) our health care system

6. Fallon is so anxious that the anxiety by itself causes her to suffer. Fallon's situation represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called:
 - A) deviance.
 - B) distress.
 - C) dysfunction.
 - D) danger.

7. Dexter is so afraid of open spaces that he cannot leave his house to go to work. This represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called:
- A) deviance.
 - B) distress.
 - C) dysfunction.
 - D) danger.
8. The belief that the concept of mental illness is actually invalid was advocated by:
- A) Carl Rogers.
 - B) Jerome Frank.
 - C) Thomas Szasz.
 - D) Dick Gregory.
9. A trephine is MOST likely to be used by:
- A) a clinical psychiatrist.
 - B) a clergyman in the Middle Ages.
 - C) an ancient Greek physician.
 - D) someone in the Stone Age.
10. One of the different mental disorders described by ancient Greeks and Romans was:
- A) melancholia.
 - B) anorexia.
 - C) dyspareunia.
 - D) bulimia.
11. According to ancient views of abnormality, if a standard exorcism failed to rid a person of abnormal behaviors, which step would be taken?
- A) The shaman would perform a more extreme exorcism, such as whipping or starving the person.
 - B) The person would be burned alive because he or she was believed to be “beyond saving.”
 - C) The person would be cast out of the society with no means for survival.
 - D) The person would be accepted by society as being a marked child of “God,” and the abnormal behavior would be celebrated.

12. Those persons who suffered from the form of mass madness called lycanthropy may have believed themselves to be possessed by:
- A) bats.
 - B) wolves.
 - C) tigers.
 - D) spiders.
13. Which term has come to mean “a chaotic uproar” and derived its name from a London hospital where mentally ill patients were treated in horrendous ways?
- A) Bedlam
 - B) Hysteria
 - C) Furor
 - D) Turmoil
14. The work of Dorothea Dix led to the establishment of many _____ around the United States.
- A) psychiatric surgery centers
 - B) asylums
 - C) state hospitals
 - D) clinical practices
15. General paresis, an irreversible disorder that causes physical and mental symptoms that include paralysis and delusions of grandeur, was found to be caused by:
- A) the HIV virus.
 - B) tuberculosis.
 - C) syphilis.
 - D) gonorrhoea.
16. The term *eugenics* refers to:
- A) a public policy of providing free medication to those persons who suffer from mental illness.
 - B) a political policy of preventing those persons who suffer from mental illness from reproducing.
 - C) a private policy of linking mental illness to religion for the purpose of promoting a different religion.
 - D) the practice of diagnosing all patients with the same illness, regardless of symptoms, so that insurance companies will provide payment for services.

17. The treatment mechanism associated with having a person sit in a dark room and then touching a troubled area of a patient's body with a special rod was:
- A) trephination.
 - B) exorcism.
 - C) mesmerism.
 - D) hypnotism.
18. A driving force behind the policy of deinstitutionalization was:
- A) the decline of moral treatment.
 - B) increasing support for the somatogenic perspective.
 - C) resurgence of the Catholic Church's influence in the United States.
 - D) the development of psychotropic drugs.
19. Before the 1950s, almost all outpatient care for psychological disturbances took the form of:
- A) hospitalization.
 - B) private psychotherapy.
 - C) treatment at community mental health centers.
 - D) treatment by social services agencies.
20. Insurance parity laws are concerned with:
- A) government payment for mental health care.
 - B) licensing health care providers.
 - C) providing equal coverage for mental and medical problems.
 - D) providing malpractice insurance for clinical mental health practitioners.

Answer Key

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. B
17. C
18. D
19. B
20. C

1. Psychological abnormality may include deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger. First, explain what these terms mean regarding psychological abnormality. Second, provide an example of a time when each aspect of abnormality would not be considered abnormal.
2. Suppose a friend says to you, “I feel overwhelmed today, and I don't know why. You're taking abnormal psych—what do you think?” If, after a conversation, your friend feels better about things, have you provided psychological therapy? Why or why not? Include the essential features of therapy in your answer.
3. What is demonology? How does demonology stand in the way of a more complete understanding of the causes and treatment of psychological abnormality?
4. Discuss the contributions of three individuals to the treatment of abnormal psychology. Include the time period and location where each lived. Also include how this person's contributions helped shaped current views and treatments for abnormal behavior.
5. Create a timeline on which you place five major events in the history of abnormality. Briefly describe why each event is important to an understanding of abnormality.
6. Define and contrast the somatogenic and psychogenic perspectives regarding abnormal psychological functioning. Provide at least one example of evidence supporting each perspective.
7. Assume that Benjamin Rush and Dorothea Dix suddenly appeared in the twenty-first century, approximately 50 years after the U.S. policy of deinstitutionalization began. What would they think about our treatment of those persons with mental illness? Which suggestions might they make for changes in our policy of deinstitutionalization?
8. According to your textbook, deinstitutionalization has resulted, in part, in large numbers of people with severe psychological disturbances either becoming homeless or ending up in jail or prison. Is deinstitutionalization an ethical and appropriate strategy for the treatment of mental illness that the United States should continue to follow? Back up your answer with specific examples.

9. Increasingly, people seeking treatment for mental health reasons are insured by managed care programs. How are managed care programs changing how psychological services are provided? Discuss one advantage and one disadvantage of such programs.

10. Clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, and clinical researchers are mental health professionals who work in the area of psychological abnormality. Describe what each does and how they differ from one another.

Answer Key

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.