

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. The job of _____ is to gather information systematically so that they may describe, predict, and explain the phenomena they study.
 - A) clinical phenomenologists
 - B) clinical scientists
 - C) clinical practitioners
 - D) clinical psychometrists

2. The “four Ds” of abnormality are:
 - A) deviance, dysfunction, disturbance, and danger.
 - B) danger, dread, deviance, and disturbance.
 - C) deviance, distress, dysfunction, and danger.
 - D) dysfunction, disturbance, delirium, and danger.

3. Roman is a loner. He lives in a cabin in the woods with no running water or electricity. While he manages to survive this way, living so far from the closest city makes it very hard for him to get and keep gainful employment. He is often unhappy with his situation, yet he feels that he can do nothing to change it and has lived this way for years. Which term could NOT be used to describe Roman's behavior?
 - A) deviant
 - B) dysfunctional
 - C) dangerous
 - D) distressful

4. According to research 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 an average of once every three months.
 - D) Most are unhappy, malcontented individuals who feel that life treats them very badly.

5. _____ is generally defined as a procedure designed to change abnormal behavior into more normal behavior.
 - A) Assessment
 - B) Treatment
 - C) Remediation
 - D) Psychodiagnosis

6. Hippocrates believed that abnormal behavior was caused by:
 - A) evil spirits.
 - B) blood clots.
 - C) bone splinters.
 - D) imbalance in bodily fluids.

7. One of the most prominent forerunners to the modern community mental health program was at Gheel, which was located in:
 - A) Belgium.
 - B) Germany.
 - C) Spain.
 - D) England.

8. 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.

9. 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

10. The French physician _____ was associated with asylum reform at La Bicêtre.
 - A) Jean Esquirol
 - B) Philippe Pinel
 - C) William Tuke
 - D) Johann Weyer

11. Which nineteenth-century perspective held the view that abnormal psychological functioning has physical causes?
- psychogenic
 - somatogenic
 - psychotropic
 - moral
12. The _____ perspective views the chief causes of abnormal functioning as psychological.
- moral
 - somatogenic
 - psychogenic
 - positive
13. 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:
- positive psychology.
 - trefhination.
 - triage.
 - prevention.
14. Today, the dominant form of insurance coverage for mental health patients is:
- Medicare.
 - managed care.
 - private insurance.
 - Social Security.
15. The area of psychology concerned with the study and enhancement of positive feelings, traits, and abilities is.
- psychoanalysis.
 - Gestalt psychology.
 - positive psychology.
 - humanistic psychology.
16. A federal parity law, requiring insurance companies to provide equal coverage for mental and medical problems, was enacted in the United States of America in:
- 1973.
 - 1984.
 - 2004.
 - 2008.
17. Before the 1950s, psychotherapy was offered only by:
- neurologists.
 - hypnotists.
 - psychiatrists.
 - psychotherapists.
18. At present, which single viewpoint dominates the clinical field as the psychoanalytic perspective once did?
- gestalt
 - behavioral
 - cognitive
 - No one perspective dominates the clinical field.
19. What percentage of current psychology graduate students are female?
- 40 percent
 - 28 percent
 - 72 percent
 - 37 percent
20. The main difference between a psychiatrist and a psychologist is that:
- a psychiatrist is usually a psychoanalyst, while a psychologist is usually a behaviorist.
 - a psychologist is a medical doctor, while a psychiatrist is a researcher who studies illnesses.
 - a psychiatrist is a medical doctor who can provide therapy, while a psychologist is not a medical doctor but can provide therapy.
 - a psychiatrist works exclusively in hospitals, while a psychologist works exclusively in mental health clinics.
21. Which term is NOT used to describe behavior that is psychologically abnormal?
- psychopathology
 - emotional disturbance
 - mental instability
 - mental illness

22. The role of a clinical practitioner in abnormal psychology is to:
- detect, assess, and treat abnormal patterns of functioning.
 - research, detect, and assess abnormal functioning.
 - research, assess, treat, and speak about abnormal functioning.
 - research about abnormal functioning.
23. Which term was the earliest used to describe those who we now refer to as “mentally ill”?
- “crazy”
 - unbalanced
 - madness
 - unstable
24. Which statement is true about the “four Ds” of abnormality?
- Most clinicians agree on what qualifies under each of “the four Ds.”
 - Every culture has generally identical criteria of what constitutes abnormality.
 - An individual can only be diagnosed with a mental illness if (s)he has all “four Ds.”
 - None of the “four Ds” is, by itself, an adequate gauge of psychological abnormality.
25. Judgments of abnormality depend on _____ as well as on cultural norms.
- geography
 - specific circumstances
 - politics
 - our health care system
26. _____ argues that societies invent the concept of mental illness so that they can control people whose unusual patterns of functioning upset or threaten the social order.
- Carl Rogers
 - Jerome Frank
 - Thomas Szasz
 - Dick Gregory
27. Which three essential features are included in all forms of therapy?
- a patient, a physician, and an insurance company
 - a client, an insurance company, and treatment goals
 - a sufferer, a healer, and a series of contacts between healer and sufferer
 - a sufferer, a healer, and managed care
28. A trephine is:
- a trick used in hypnosis.
 - an instrument used to remove blood from the veins.
 - an instrument used in a twentieth-century lobotomy.
 - a stone instrument used to cut away a circular section of the skull.
29. Which was one of the different mental disorders described by ancient Greeks and Romans?
- melancholia
 - anorexia
 - dyspareunia
 - bulimia
30. According to ancient views of abnormality, if a standard exorcism failed to rid a person of abnormal behaviors, which step would be taken?
- The shaman would perform a more extreme exorcism, such as whipping or starving the person.
 - The person would be burned alive because they were believed to be “beyond saving.”
 - The person would be cast out of the society with no means for survival.
 - The person would be accepted by society as being a marked child of “God,” and the abnormal behavior would be celebrated.
31. Those who suffered from the form of mass madness called lycanthropy may have believed themselves to be possessed by:
- bats.
 - wolves.
 - tigers.
 - spiders.
32. 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?
- Bedlam
 - Hysteria
 - Furor
 - Turmoil

33. The work of Dorothea Dix led to the establishment of many _____ around the country.
- psychiatric surgery centers
 - American asylums
 - state hospitals
 - clinical practices
34. The Boston schoolteacher who made humane care a public and political concern in nineteenth-century America was:
- Margaret Meade.
 - Dorothea Dix.
 - Carrie Nation.
 - Mary Baker Eddy.
35. General paresis, an irreversible disorder that causes physical and mental symptoms that include paralysis and delusions of grandeur, was found to be caused by:
- the HIV virus.
 - tuberculosis.
 - syphilis.
 - gonorrhea.
36. The term “eugenics” refers to:
- a public policy of providing free medication to those who suffer from mental illness.
 - a political policy of preventing those who suffer from mental illness from reproducing.
 - a private policy of linking mental illness to religion for the purpose of promoting a different religion.
 - the practice of diagnosing all patients with the same illness, regardless of symptoms, so that insurance companies will provide payment for services.

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37. The treatment mechanism associated with touching a troubled area of a patient's body with a special rod was:
- trephination.
 - exorcism.
 - mesmerism.
 - hypnotism.
38. The policy of releasing patients from public mental hospitals was known as:
- moral treatment.
 - the community mental health model.
 - the managed care model.
 - deinstitutionalization.
39. Before the 1950s, almost all outpatient care for psychological disturbances took the form of:
- hospitalization.
 - private psychotherapy.
 - treatment at community mental health centers.
 - treatment by social services agencies.
40. Insurance parity laws are concerned with:
- government payment for mental health care.
 - licensing health care providers.
 - providing equal coverage for mental and medical problems.
 - providing malpractice insurance for clinical mental health practitioners.
41. 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.
42. Suppose a friend says to you, “I feel really lousy 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.
43. What is demonology? How does demonology stand in the way of a more complete understanding of the causes and treatment of psychological abnormality?
44. Discuss the contributions of three individuals to the treatment of abnormal psychology. Include when and where each lived.
45. Create a time line on which you place five major events in the history of abnormality. Briefly describe why each event is important to an understanding of abnormality.

46. Define and contrast the somatogenic and psychogenic perspectives regarding abnormal psychological functioning, and provide at least one example of evidence supporting each perspective.
47. Assume that Benjamin Rush and Dorothea Dix suddenly appeared in the twenty-first century, about 50 years after the U.S. policy of deinstitutionalization began. What would they think about our treatment of the “mentally ill”? What suggestions might they make for changes in our policy of deinstitutionalization?
48. According to your text, 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.
49. Increasingly, people seeking treatment for mental health reasons are members of managed care programs. How are managed care programs changing how psychological services are provided? Discuss one advantage and one disadvantage of such programs.
50. Clinical psychologists, psychiatrists, and clinical researchers are mental health professionals that work in the area of psychological abnormality. Describe what each does and how they differ from each other.
51. The stated and unstated rules that a society establishes to govern proper conduct are referred to as _____.
52. The aspect of the definition of abnormality that characterizes behavior as different from the norm is _____.
53. Ken is so anxious that his anxiety by itself causes him to suffer. Ken's situation represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called _____.
54. Colleen is so afraid of open spaces that she cannot leave her house to go to work. This represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called _____.
55. Heather has been feeling depressed and has begun to feel helpless and hopeless and is considering committing suicide. Killing herself represents the aspect of the definition of abnormality called _____.
56. The idea that the behaviors we label abnormal are just problems in living was proposed by _____.
57. While some clinicians refer to the person they are treating as a patient, others refer to the person as a(n) _____.
58. The crude early form of surgery in which a hole was made in the skull of a person, presumably to allow evil spirits to escape, was called _____.
59. The procedure that a priest or other powerful person might perform to drive evil spirits from a person is called _____.
60. _____ believed that abnormal behavior was caused by brain pathology that was a consequence of an imbalance in the four humors of the body.
61. The “parent” of modern medicine who believed that illnesses had natural causes was _____.
62. 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 _____.
63. The roots of today's community mental health programs can be traced back to the fifteenth century when people came to the Belgian town of _____ for psychic healing.
64. The physician who instituted a series of reforms at La Bicêtre asylum and “unchained” mental patients was _____.
65. The treatment for mental illness espoused by French physician Philippe Pinel and English Quaker William Tuke was called _____ treatment by their contemporaries.
66. An approach to treating people with mental dysfunction that emphasized humane and respectful approaches was known as _____ treatment.
67. The American advocate for laws mandating the improved treatment of people with mental disorders was _____.

68. The view that physical causes are at the root of mental illnesses is called the _____ perspective.
69. The somatogenic view of mental illness was given a boost in the 1800s when it was discovered that general paresis was caused by _____.
70. Psychotropic medications fit into the _____ model of treating mental illness.
71. According to the _____ perspective, psychological causes are at the root of mental illness.
72. The inducement of a trancelike state in which a person becomes extremely suggestible fits into the _____ model of treating mental illness.
73. Psychoanalysis' view of causes of abnormal and normal behavior fits into the _____ model.
74. The major development utilizing drugs in the treatment of the mentally ill in the second half of the twentieth century was the development of _____.
75. The reduction in the number of people housed in mental hospitals in the last 40 years can be attributed to a trend called _____.
76. Moving the focus for the care of the mentally ill out of hospitals is part of the _____ approach.
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77. The largest group of professionals who provide mental health services are _____.
78. The degree that psychiatrists hold is the _____.
79. One who systematically gathers information in order to describe, predict, and explain abnormality is a clinical:
A) mentalist.
B) legalist.
C) scientist.
D) practitioner.
80. 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.
81. The stated and unstated rules for proper conduct that a society establishes are referred to as:
A) norms.
B) culture.
C) morality.
D) conventions.
82. 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.
83. Behavior that violates legal norms is:
A) deviant and criminal.
B) distressful and criminal.
C) deviant and psychopathological.
D) distressful and psychopathological.
84. Which depressed person would be the LEAST likely to be diagnosed with a mental disorder, because of specific circumstances?
A) someone whose mother was depressed
B) someone whose community was destroyed by a tornado
C) someone who was experiencing a chemical brain imbalance
D) someone who was also an alcoholic

85. If a person experienced anxiety or depression following a significant natural disaster, we would say that the person was:
- suffering from a mental illness.
 - deviant but not dangerous.
 - exhibiting a typical reaction.
 - statistically deviant.
86. George hears voices that others do not but is not distressed by them. This illustrates that:
- distress must always be used to determine abnormality.
 - behavior that is not really dangerous can never be considered abnormal.
 - distress does not have to be present for a person's behavior to be considered abnormal.
 - behavior that is not distressful is not abnormal.
87. People who engage in frenetic, manic activity may not experience distress. They are:
- nevertheless considered to be abnormal.
 - not abnormal because abnormality requires distress.
 - doing something illegal, not abnormal.
 - no longer considered abnormal but were considered abnormal in the past.
88. 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:
- disturbed.
 - deviant.
 - dysfunctional.
 - dangerous.
89. Which aspect of the definition of abnormality includes the inability to care for oneself and work productively?
- distress
 - deviance
 - dysfunction
 - danger to self or others
90. Which person would NOT be considered abnormal, despite the fact that the person's behavior is dysfunctional?
- someone who is too confused to drive safely
 - someone who parties so much that he or she cannot go to class
 - someone who goes on a hunger strike to protest social injustice
 - someone who cannot stay alone for even one night
91. Just decades ago, a woman's love for racecar driving would have been considered abnormal. This statement illustrates:
- how dangerous most mentally ill people actually are.
 - that abnormality can be situational.
 - that everyone is a little eccentric.
 - that drug use causes people to become mentally ill.
92. A person who is suicidal and can see no reason for living BEST fits which definition of abnormality?
- deviance
 - distress
 - danger
 - dysfunction
93. 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:
- functional but psychologically abnormal.
 - functional and not psychologically abnormal.
 - dysfunctional and psychologically abnormal.
 - dysfunctional but not psychologically abnormal.
94. Research shows that danger to self or others is found in:
- all cases of abnormal functioning.
 - most cases of abnormal functioning.
 - some cases of abnormal functioning.
 - no cases of abnormal functioning.
95. Despite popular misconceptions, most people with psychological problems are not:
- dysfunctional.
 - dangerous.
 - distressing.
 - deviant.

96. According to Thomas Szasz's views, the deviations that some call mental illness are really:
- mental illnesses.
 - problems in living.
 - caused by one's early childhood experiences.
 - eccentric behaviors with a biological cause.
97. A researcher spends 15 or more hours per day conducting experiments or doing library reading and records 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:
- eccentric.
 - abnormal.
 - dangerous.
 - dysfunctional.
98. 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:
- the behavior is not illegal.
 - they are just considered eccentric.
 - they don't harm anyone but themselves.
 - drinking is considered part of college culture.
99. Using "the four Ds" to define abnormal behavior:
- allows us to create diagnoses that are clear-cut and not debatable.
 - allows us to eliminate those who are merely eccentric.
 - allows us to include those who experience no distress.
 - is still often vague and subjective.
100. Lady Gaga and other eccentrics are usually not considered to be experiencing a mental illness because:
- they are not deviant.
 - they freely choose and enjoy their behavior.
 - they are only dangerous to others, not to themselves.
 - while they are distressed by their behavior, others are not.
101. Which is NOT a characteristic of eccentrics noted by researchers in the field?
- being a poor speller
 - having a diagnosable mental illness
 - being creative
 - enjoying one's life
102. Studies show that eccentrics are more likely than those with mental disorders to say:
- I feel like my behavior has been thrust on me.
 - I'm different and I like it.
 - I am in a lot of pain and I suffer a great deal.
 - I wish I were not so "unique."
103. Which component is NOT noted by clinical theorist Jerome Frank as essential to all forms of therapy?
- series of contacts
 - healer
 - third-party payer
 - sufferer who seeks relief
104. One who sees abnormality as a problem in living usually refers to those seeking help with problems in living as:
- pupils.
 - patients.
 - trainees.
 - clients.
105. Which "new diagnosis" would a person experiencing overwhelming concern about computer crashes, as well as computer hoaxes and scams, MOST likely receive?
- eco-anxiety
 - terrorism terror
 - crime phobia
 - cyber fear

106. Which “new diagnosis” would someone experiencing overwhelming concern about the security of travel on planes and subways MOST likely receive?
- A) eco-anxiety
 - B) terrorism terror
 - C) crime phobia
 - D) cyber fear
107. Which “new diagnosis” would someone experiencing overwhelming concern about where the safest neighborhoods and schools are located be MOST likely to receive?
- A) eco-anxiety
 - B) terrorism terror
 - C) crime phobia
 - D) cyber fear
108. The use of exorcism in early societies suggests a belief that abnormal behavior was caused by:
- A) germs.
 - B) poisons.
 - C) evil spirits.
 - D) psychological trauma.
109. 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.
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110. A person being treated by a shaman would MOST likely be undergoing:
- A) psychoanalysis.
 - B) gender-sensitive therapy.
 - C) community-based treatment.
 - D) an exorcism.
111. 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) bloodletting.
112. 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.
113. 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.
114. 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.
115. Bob 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.

116. The Ancient Greeks might find that a flash mob is MOST similar to:
- A) mass madness.
 - B) melancholia.
 - C) trephination.
 - D) eco-terrorist.
117. In the Middle Ages, which model of mental illness did MOST people believe in?
- A) the moral model
 - B) the medical model
 - C) the psychogenic model
 - D) the demonology model
118. 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) The culture rejected religious beliefs.
119. Which is NOT a disorder that people in the Middle Ages included in the general term “mass madness”?
- A) tarantism
 - B) lycanthropy
 - C) exorcism
 - D) St. Vitus' dance
120. Tarantism and lycanthropy are examples of:
- A) exorcism. Full file at <https://TestBanku.eu/Test-Bank-for-Abnormal-Psychology-9th-Edition-by-Ronald-Comer>
 - B) mass madness.
 - C) physical pathology causing mental illness.
 - D) disorders that were treated with trephination.
121. 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.
122. Those MOST often in charge of treating abnormality in the Middle Ages in Europe were:
- A) physicians.
 - B) nobility.
 - C) peasants.
 - D) clergy.
123. 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.
124. Johann Weyer, considered to be the founder of the modern study of psychopathology, was a physician in the:
- A) 1200s.
 - B) 1500s.
 - C) 1700s.
 - D) 1800s.
125. In the 1600s, 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.
126. 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.

127. In many areas in the 1500s, asylums such as Bethlehem Hospital in London became:
- A) shrines.
 - B) tourist attractions.
 - C) sheltered workshops.
 - D) centers of moral treatment.
128. What is the distinction 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.
129. Who brought the reforms of moral therapy to northern England?
- A) John Dix
 - B) Joseph Gall
 - C) William Tuke
 - D) Benjamin Rush
130. 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.
131. Who brought the reforms of moral therapy to the United States?
- A) John Dix. Full file at <https://TestBanku.eu/Test-Bank-for-Abnormal-Psychology-9th-Edition-by-Ronald-Comer>
 - B) Joseph Gall.
 - C) William Tuke.
 - D) Benjamin Rush.
132. 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.
133. Which is a component of the legacy of Dorothea Dix?
- A) deinstitutionalization
 - B) state mental hospitals
 - C) federal prisons
 - D) privatization of mental hospitals
134. 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) too many hospitals, resulting in funding and staffing shortages
 - C) prejudice against poor, immigrant patients in hospitals
 - D) lack of public and private funding for hospitals
135. The “moral treatment” movement rapidly declined in the late nineteenth century because:
- A) prejudice against those with mental disorders decreased.
 - B) fewer and fewer immigrants were being sent to mental hospitals.
 - C) all patients needing treatment had to be helped.
 - D) hospitals became underfunded and overcrowded.
136. 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.
137. Hippocrates' model of mental illness can be described as:
- A) psychiatric.
 - B) somatogenic.
 - C) psychogenic.
 - D) supernatural.

138. The fact that some people in the advanced stages of AIDS experience neurological damage that results in psychological abnormality supports what type of perspective about abnormal psychological functioning?
- A) somatogenic
 - B) psychogenic
 - C) moral
 - D) deterministic
139. 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.
140. 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 ones treating mental illnesses.
141. 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.
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142. Which of 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.
143. Eugenics sterilization reflects the _____ perspective on abnormality.
- A) somatogenic
 - B) psychoanalytic
 - C) cultural
 - D) managed care
144. Which item is NOT associated with hypnotism?
- A) Friedrich Anton Mesmer
 - B) the somatogenic perspective
 - C) psychodynamic therapy
 - D) the late 1700s
145. 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.
146. 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) insulin shock therapy.
147. Syphilis is to the somatogenic approach as _____ is to the psychogenic approach.
- A) eugenics
 - B) tarantism
 - C) trephining
 - D) hypnotism
148. 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.

149. 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?
- psychogenic
 - somatogenic
 - parthenogenic
 - schizophrenogenic
150. If a person's primary symptom were excessive worry, the psychotropic drug for that person would be an:
- antipsychotic.
 - antidepressant.
 - antibiotic.
 - antianxiety medication.
151. Which perspective was supported by the discovery that the symptoms of hysteria (e.g., mysterious paralysis) could be induced by hypnosis?
- psychogenic
 - somatogenic
 - demonological
 - moral
152. Bernheim and Liébault used hypnotic suggestion to induce hysterical disorders in “normal” people, providing support for which perspective of abnormality?
- psychogenic
 - somatogenic
 - demonological
 - sociocultural
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153. The early psychogenic treatment that was advocated by Josef Breuer and Sigmund Freud was:
- prayer.
 - bleeding.
 - hypnotism.
 - trepining.
154. Acquiring insight about unconscious psychological processes is a feature of:
- moral therapy.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - psychogenic therapy.
 - all psychological therapy.
155. Psychoanalysis was developed as a form of:
- moral therapy.
 - outpatient therapy.
 - behavioral therapy.
 - somatogenic therapy.
156. Psychoanalysis, as Freud developed it, was a form of what we now would call:
- mesmerism.
 - outpatient therapy.
 - community psychology.
 - Kraepelinism.
157. Which patient would be MOST likely to benefit from psychoanalytic treatment?
- a person who needs to make profound behavioral changes very quickly
 - a person who has difficulty expressing ideas and feelings verbally
 - someone who is insightful and thinks clearly
 - someone who is severely disturbed and in a mental hospital
158. Surveys have found that 43 percent of people today believe that mental illness is caused by:
- sinful behavior.
 - lack of willpower.
 - lack of self-discipline.
 - something people bring on themselves.
159. People with severe mental illnesses are LESS likely to be _____ than they were 50 years ago.
- medicated with psychotropic drugs
 - hospitalized in mental institutions
 - homeless or in prison
 - treated in outpatient facilities

160. Which BEST reflects the impact of deinstitutionalization?
- A) Fine; most people with severe disturbances are receiving treatment.
 - B) Not so well; many people with severe disturbances are in jail or on the street.
 - C) Better than hospitalization; at least care is consistent and there is no shuttling back and forth through different levels of care.
 - D) Well; communities have been able to pick up the care of those with severe disturbances and provide effective treatment for most all of them.
161. A medical researcher develops a drug that decreases symptoms of depression and other “mood” disorders. The general term for this type of drug is:
- A) psychogenic.
 - B) somatogenic.
 - C) psychotropic.
 - D) somatotropic.
162. Drugs designed to decrease extremely confused and distorted thinking are termed:
- A) antidepressant.
 - B) antianxiety.
 - C) mood stabilizers
 - D) antipsychotic.
163. Drugs that alleviate the symptoms of mental dysfunction by affecting the brain are called:
- A) psychedelics.
 - B) antineurotics.
 - C) psychotropics.
 - D) psychophysiologicals.
164. Dave is confused and usually thinks that he is an ancient king. If his psychiatrist ordered medication, it would MOST likely be a(n):
- A) stimulant drug.
 - B) antianxiety drug.
 - C) antipsychotic drug.
 - D) antidepressant drug.
165. 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.
166. The number of patients hospitalized in mental hospitals in the United States today is MOST similar to the number hospitalized in:
- A) 1990.
 - B) 1970.
 - C) 1960.
 - D) 1950.
167. One cause of the increase in homeless individuals in recent decades has been the:
- A) policy of deinstitutionalization.
 - B) use of psychotropic medication.
 - C) decrease in the use of private psychotherapy.
 - D) move to the community mental health approach.
168. 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.
169. 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.

170. Which statement BEST reflects the current care for people with less severe disturbances?
- Many are treated by generalists who specialize in a number of different types of disorders.
 - Private insurance companies are likely to cover outpatient treatment.
 - It is difficult to find treatment for someone experiencing a “problem in living.”
 - Private psychotherapy is available only to the wealthy.
171. Problems with marital, family, peer, work, school, or community relationships would be MOST similar to:
- the sorts of problems Freud treated.
 - other problems in living.
 - problems treated in specialized treatment centers.
 - other problems treated with antipsychotics.
172. Researchers have shown that in a typical year in the United States, nearly 1 in _____ adults receive clinical treatment.
- 3
 - 20
 - 40
 - 6
173. Suicide prevention, substance abuse treatment, and eating disorder clinics are MOST similar to which kind of market?
- Whole Foods, a large market that offers many different types of food
 - Sweet Cupcakes, a store that specializes in only one type of food
 - Corner Market, a Mom-and-Pop store that carries rather old-fashioned food
 - New York Deli, a high-end market that serves only the wealthy
174. According to surveys, about what proportion of adults in the United States receive psychological therapy in a typical year?
- 1 in 10,000 Full file at <https://TestBanku.eu/Test-Bank-for-Abnormal-Psychology-9th-Edition-by-Ronald-Comer>
 - 1 in 15
 - 1 in 6
 - 1 in 1000
175. If you are a typical person undergoing therapy in the United States, your therapy will last for:
- a year, with weekly sessions.
 - about 100 hours.
 - fewer than five sessions.
 - 24 hours, in an inpatient facility.
176. A significant change in the type of care offered now compared to the time Freud was practicing is that:
- fewer patients are suffering from anxiety and depression.
 - fewer patients receive outpatient treatment.
 - people are more likely to receive treatment for “problems in living.”
 - there are fewer specialized programs focused on treating only one type of problem.
177. 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:
- positive psychology.
 - psychoanalysis.
 - eco-anxiety treatment.
 - preventive.
178. Which pair of words BEST describes the current emphasis in mental health?
- prevention and positive psychology
 - promotion and public psychology
 - perfection and primary psychology
 - people and professional psychology
179. 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:
- mental health prevention programs.
 - positive psychology programs.
 - deinstitutionalization programs.
 - outpatient therapy.
180. Efforts to help people develop personally meaningful activities and healthy relationships are a part of:
- eco-anxiety treatment.
 - a somatogenic approach to treatment.
 - the clinical practice of positive psychology.
 - an eccentric's level of creativity.

181. A psychologist focuses on optimism, wisdom, happiness, and interpersonal skill. The psychologist is MOST likely:
- a psychoanalyst.
 - a positive psychologist.
 - a community mental health worker.
 - a rehabilitation specialist.
182. 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:
- mental health prevention programs.
 - positive psychology programs.
 - deinstitutionalization programs.
 - outpatient therapy.
183. Immigration trends and differences in birthrates among minority groups in the United States have caused psychological treatment to become more:
- hospital focused.
 - multicultural.
 - positive.
 - dependent on the use of medications.
184. A person receiving multicultural therapy could expect all of these effects EXCEPT:
- greater sensitivity to cultural issues in therapy.
 - a focus on the uniqueness of the issues faced.
 - a focus on healthy feelings and actions rather than on problems.
 - sensitivity to the traditions of that person's particular culture.
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185. Which feature is NOT common in managed care programs?
- limited pool of practitioners for patients to choose from
 - preapproval for treatment by the insurance company
 - ongoing reviews and assessments
 - patient choice in number of therapy sessions
186. "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:
- managed care program.
 - private psychotherapist.
 - community mental health agency.
 - sociocultural resource center.
187. Parity laws for insurance coverage of mental health treatment mandate that:
- physicians and psychologists must have the same level of education.
 - coverage for mental and physical problems must be reimbursed equally.
 - the number of sessions allowed for treatment of mental and physical treatment must be equal.
 - patients must be allowed to choose the therapist they want for treatment.
188. Which sequence is correct in terms of prominence of mental health treatments in the United States during the twentieth century and beyond?
- sociocultural, biological, psychoanalytic, behavioral
 - psychoanalytic, biological, cognitive, sociocultural
 - humanistic, sociocultural, biological psychoanalytic
 - biological, humanistic, psychoanalytic, sociocultural
189. A physician who offers psychotherapy is called a:
- psychiatrist.
 - clinical psychologist.
 - psychodiagnostician.
 - psychoanalyst.
190. After medical school, a psychiatrist receives three to four years of training in the treatment of abnormal functioning; this training is called a(n):
- residency.
 - internship.
 - practicum.
 - community mental health tour.

191. 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 do psychotherapy.
 - D) have more training in mental illness.
192. Which statement is true about the participation of women in the mental health professions?
- A) There are more women in social work than in counseling professions.
 - B) Women are least often found in medicine and most often found in social work.
 - C) The profession with the highest percentage of women is counseling.
 - D) The majority of psychiatrists and clinical psychologists are men.
193. The specialty that presently has the largest number of practitioners is:
- A) psychiatry.
 - B) social work.
 - C) psychology.
 - D) counseling.
194. A person who works in a mental hospital analyzing various treatment protocols to see how multicultural factors impact success rates is MOST likely a:
- A) clinical researcher.
 - B) clinical psychologist.
 - C) psychiatrist.
 - D) psychiatric social worker.
195. A person who is Full file at <https://TestBanku.eu/Test-Bank-for-Abnormal-Psychology-9th-Edition-by-Ronald-Comer> hard at work trying to discover which combination of environmental and genetic factors produces schizophrenia is MOST likely a:
- A) clinical researcher.
 - B) psychiatric social worker.
 - C) family therapist.
 - D) counseling psychologist.
196. 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 one theoretical understanding of the causes of mental illness, and no single best treatment.
 - B) We do know what mental illness is, but we don't understand what causes it or the best way to treat it.
 - C) We haven't advanced much beyond the demonology era.
 - D) Now we understand what causes mental illness and how best to treat it; plus, we can define it.
197. 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.
198. One 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. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. C
9. D
10. B
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. C
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. A
23. D
24. D
25. B
26. C
27. C
28. D
29. A
30. A
31. B
32. A
33. C
34. B
35. C
36. B
37. C
38. D
39. B
40. C
41. There are said to be four “Ds” of psychological abnormality.

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The first is “deviance,” which describes abnormal behavior, thoughts, and emotions that differ markedly from society's ideas about proper functioning. An example of deviance that would not be considered abnormal is a person who sleeps outside when camping. While sleeping outdoors is not the norm in our society, we make exception for this behavior under this specific circumstance.

The second is “distress.” When an individual feels distress over symptom manifestation, we often consider this a marker of abnormality. An example of when distress would not be considered abnormal would be a situation in which a parent experiences distress because his or her child is serving in the military in a war zone. The feelings of distress inherent in a daughter or son serving abroad would not be enough to label someone as abnormal in functioning.

The third element in psychological abnormality is “dysfunction.” Abnormal behavior tends to be considered dysfunctional when it interrupts the ability to function in daily living. An example of when dysfunction would not be considered abnormal would be if someone voluntarily engaged in a hunger strike out of protest. Often these individuals are considered heroic rather than dysfunctional.

The final element is “danger,” which is usually classified as an individual being a danger or threat to him- or herself or others. An example of when dangerousness would not be considered abnormal could be during times of military service in combat. Individuals in combat are sometimes called on to harm others, and in acts considered heroic, some soldiers sacrifice their own lives for the safety of their group.

42. According to my text, I have not provided psychological therapy. Clinical theorist Jerome Frank stated that all therapy has three essential features. One is a sufferer who seeks relief from the healer. The second feature of true therapy is that it must be administered by a trained, socially accepted healer who has expertise in what the individual struggles with. The third essential element of therapy is that there should be a series of contacts with the sufferer to produce changes.

Given the criteria set out by Jerome Frank, I would have not have provided therapy because I would not be a trained healer who has expertise, and there were no series of contacts to produce any changes. While sometimes listening can bring great relief to those who struggle, there is a great difference between therapy and simply being a good friend.

43. Demonology is the view that psychological dysfunction was caused by Satan's influence. In Europe during the Middle Ages, members of the clergy had great power, and their religious beliefs and explanations dominated education and culture. Due to its influence, the Church controlled how psychological phenomena were interpreted, and alternative scientific explanations were dismissed.

44. Hippocrates: 460–377 B.C. Greece. Referred to as the father of modern medicine, Hippocrates contributed the belief that illnesses had natural causes, and he saw abnormal behavior as arising from physical problems.
 Emil Kraepelin: 1856–1926. Germany. Kraepelin was a German researcher who published a textbook in 1883 stating that physical factors like fatigue were responsible for mental dysfunction. He also developed the first modern system for classifying abnormal behavior using symptoms, as we do today.
 Dorothea Dix: 1802–1887. Boston, Massachusetts, U.S. Dix was a schoolteacher who called for mental health treatment reform by speaking to both state legislatures and the U.S. Congress about the horrors she witnessed at asylums. Her campaign led to improved laws and funding, specifically to set up state hospitals to care for the mentally ill.
 Philippe Pinel: 1745–1826. Paris, France. Pinel argued that the mentally ill should be treated with sympathy and kindness, and, after becoming chief physician at La Bicêtre, unchained patients and renovated rooms to reflect his perspective.
 Friedrich Anton Mesmer: 1734–1815. Mesmer was an Austrian physician who set up a clinic in Paris. He used hypnotism to heal those with hysterical disorders, showing that a person sometimes holds the keys for healing him- or herself. Mesmer's hypnotism paved the way for later psychoanalytic explanations using the unconscious.
 Benjamin Rush: 1745–1813. Pennsylvania, U.S. Considered the father of American psychiatry, Rush developed humane treatment approaches to mental illness, even hiring sensitive attendants to work with patients he treated.
 William Tuke: 1732–1819. England. Tuke founded a rural retreat for those with mental illness using methods of rest, talk, prayer, and work to assist healing. His moral treatment inspired others, such as Benjamin Rush, to treat patients humanely and with respect.
45. The five major events in the history of abnormality in the order of their occurrence would be:
1. Demonology. The belief that evil spirits or dark forces created psychological dysfunction permeated the belief about mentally ill individuals and their treatment for years. Demonology led to some of the greatest atrocities committed against those who were mentally ill and may still be a factor in the stigma many feel against the mentally ill today. Our text, for example, notes that 43 percent of people still believe that those with mental illness have brought it on themselves.
 2. The Rise of Asylums. The unspeakably cruel ways in which the mentally ill have been treated should not be forgotten. The asylums began with good intentions but eventually became a national shame. Asylums reflect the ways in which we viewed those who struggled with mental illness.
 3. Moral Treatment. Figures such as Tuke, Pinel, Rush, and Dix were essential to revolutionizing the way in which those who struggled with mental illness were treated and represent a turning point in the history of how those with mental dysfunction were viewed and treated. By framing mental dysfunction as an illness to be treated, it set the stage for those like Freud to develop theories that framed clients and their treatments with humanity.
 4. The Advent of Psychotropic Medications. When individuals with mental dysfunctions were institutionalized, even with humane practices, there were many who could not be helped because the nature of their illness was so inherently biological. Psychotropic medication allowed many to function outside of an institutional setting who may never have had a chance of recovery otherwise. Psychotropic medications of the past also solidified the status of mental illness as a treatable and often biologically based illness.
 5. Deinstitutionalization. The final inclusion of deinstitutionalization is present because it both reflects hope and the need for improvement. While people were released from institutions, the care and support structure provided when they left has still been sorely lacking. While so many mentally ill individuals are still homeless or in prisons, and 40 to 60 percent of those with severe mental illness receive no treatment at all, there is still much work to be done.
46. The somatogenic perspective is the view that abnormal psychology has physical causes. An example would be syphilis and the mental symptoms such as delusions of grandeur that can be caused by this physical illness.
- The psychogenic perspective is that the causes of abnormal functioning are psychological. Example include hysterical disorders such as blindness or other body ailments that individuals may experience without a physical cause.
47. Today, in the wake of deinstitutionalization, many atrocities continue to occur. Both Benjamin Rush and Dorothea Dix were advocates of moral treatment, so one could assume that both would be greatly disappointed by our lack of continued care for those who struggle.
- They might make many suggestions for changes in our policy of deinstitutionalization. For example, we now know that although community mental health centers were to be plentiful, there are far too few to meet the needs of those who struggle. They would likely advocate for more mental health centers to be constructed and that those centers be accessible to those who require them. Another change in our policy would be transitional release. Rather than simply allowing hundreds of thousands of people to be immediately released, teaching individuals skills of survival and providing placement in transitional living facilities as well as employment might have helped prevent the homelessness and struggles the mentally ill in our country continue to face.
48. Deinstitutionalization in America was not conducted ethically or with an appropriate strategy. Patients who were residents of hospitals for years, with no knowledge of how the outside world operated and often no support structures when they left hospitals, were simply released to become homeless and without care. The text stated that only 40 to 60 percent of those with severe psychological disturbances are receiving care, at least 100,000 are homeless, and another 135,000 reside in jails or prisons. This is not a strategy America should continue to follow. One thing we could do differently is to increase the numbers and accessibility of community health centers. The text states that too few community mental health programs are available to those who need them most.
49. Insurance companies provide health care coverage through managed care programs by largely determining the nature, scope, and cost of the services received. Through these programs, insurance companies, rather than therapists or physicians, also determine treatment course and progression. One advantage of managed care programs is that they can provide preventative care, but a disadvantage is that they can limit choice of therapist, how long treatment lasts, and what type of treatment a patient receives.

50. Clinical psychologists earn a doctorate in clinical psychology and provide counseling services to those who are mentally ill. Psychiatrists are physicians and have gone through medical school, either earning an MD or DO as well as specializing in treatment of the mentally ill. Psychiatrists can also provide counseling services, but often also provide medication when needed. Clinical researchers tackle the problems of psychological abnormality from the laboratory, attempting to explain and predict abnormal behavior but not working with clients directly unless studying an illness. Clinical researchers do not treat patients as both psychiatrists and clinical psychologists often do.

- 51. norms
- 52. deviance
- 53. distress
- 54. dysfunction
- 55. danger
- 56. Thomas Szasz
- 57. client
- 58. trephination
- 59. exorcism
- 60. Hippocrates
- 61. Hippocrates
- 62. lycanthropy
- 63. Gheel
- 64. Pinel
- 65. moral
- 66. moral
- 67. Dorothea Dix
- 68. somatogenic
- 69. syphilis
- 70. somatogenic
- 71. psychogenic
- 72. psychogenic
- 73. psychogenic
- 74. psychotropic medications
- 75. deinstitutionalization
- 76. community mental health
- 77. social workers
- 78. MD or DO
- 79. C
- 80. A
- 81. A
- 82. C
- 83. A
- 84. B
- 85. C
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. C
- 89. C
- 90. C
- 91. B
- 92. C
- 93. D
- 94. C
- 95. B
- 96. B
- 97. A
- 98. D
- 99. D
- 100. B
- 101. B
- 102. B
- 103. C
- 104. D
- 105. D
- 106. B
- 107. C
- 108. C
- 109. A
- 110. D
- 111. B
- 112. B
- 113. C
- 114. C
- 115. D
- 116. A
- 117. D
- 118. D
- 119. C
- 120. B
- 121. D
- 122. D

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- 123. B
- 124. B
- 125. B
- 126. A
- 127. B
- 128. A
- 129. C
- 130. C
- 131. D
- 132. B
- 133. B
- 134. A
- 135. D
- 136. A
- 137. B
- 138. A
- 139. D
- 140. B
- 141. D
- 142. A
- 143. A
- 144. B
- 145. D
- 146. C
- 147. D
- 148. B
- 149. A
- 150. D
- 151. A
- 152. A
- 153. C
- 154. B
- 155. B
- 156. B
- 157. C
- 158. D
- 159. B
- 160. B
- 161. C
- 162. D
- 163. C
- 164. C
- 165. D
- 166. A
- 167. A
- 168. B
- 169. C
- 170. B
- 171. B
- 172. D
- 173. B
- 174. C
- 175. C
- 176. C
- 177. D
- 178. A
- 179. A
- 180. C
- 181. B
- 182. B
- 183. B
- 184. C
- 185. D
- 186. A
- 187. B
- 188. B
- 189. A
- 190. A
- 191. A
- 192. C
- 193. B
- 194. A
- 195. A
- 196. A
- 197. D
- 198. C

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