

## Chapter 2 Psychological Health

### Multiple Choice

1. Psychological health encompasses which of the following dimensions of health?

- A. Spiritual
- B. Mental
- C. Emotional

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 20

MSC: Understanding

2. The capacity to make informed, un-coerced decisions is called

- A. autonomy.
- B. assertiveness.
- C. realism.
- D. self-esteem.

ANS: A

DIF: 1

REF: 21

MSC: Remembering

3. A sense of positive self-regard, resulting in elevated levels of self-respect, self-worth, self-confidence, and self-satisfaction is called

- A. realism.
- B. assertiveness.
- C. autonomy.
- D. self-esteem.

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 21

MSC: Remembering

4. Maslow's hierarchy of needs pyramid includes all of the following except

- A. physiological health
- B. safety and security
- C. self-esteem
- D. need for entertainment

ANS: D

DIF: 3

REF: 22, 23

MSC: Understanding

5. Juanita is trying to improve her self-esteem. All of the following suggestions will help her except

- A. relying on others to take care of her responsibilities.
- B. learning something new.
- C. practicing positive self-talk.
- D. eating a healthy diet and exercising.

ANS: A

DIF: 2

REF: 22

MSC: Applying

6. The psychological tendency to have a positive interpretation of life's events is called

- A. intimacy.

- B. optimism.
- C. pessimism.
- D. self-actualization.

ANS: B

DIF: 1

REF: 22

MSC: Understanding

7. Which of the following techniques can help increase emotional intelligence?

- A. Recognizing and naming your emotions when you feel them.
- B. Thinking about other people's feelings and motivations in relation to specific situations or actions.
- C. Accepting your own emotions without allowing them to override your priorities.

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 23

MSC: Understanding

8. James is practicing this technique when he enjoys the experience of fishing with his son instead of thinking about his problems.

- A. Mindfulness
- B. Meditation
- C. Solitude
- D. Altruism

ANS: A

DIF: 1

REF: 23

MSC: Applying

9. Having an optimistic outlook has been associated with all of the following except

- A. carrying less anger.
- B. a decreased likelihood of getting sick with serious or minor illness.
- C. a higher likelihood of developing diabetes.
- D. a better ability to cope with the ups and downs of illness.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 24

MSC: Understanding

10. People meditate for which of the following reasons?

- A. To develop creativity and self-awareness.
- B. To reach a higher level of consciousness.
- C. To be more relaxed.

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: 25

MSC: Understanding

11. The practice of helping and giving to others out of a genuine concern for their well-being is called

- A. shyness.
- B. altruism.
- C. mindfulness.
- D. spirituality.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 25

MSC: Understanding

12. This question refers to Chase's Student Story in the chapter. What factor(s) is/are contributing to Chase's feeling of homesickness?

- A. Missing family and friends
- B. Feeling disconnected from his dorm-mates
- C. Missing his former routines

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 26

MSC: Applying

13. Which of the following is the most effective way to deal with feelings of anger?

- A. Express feelings of anger in a way that releases emotions without damaging relationships.
- B. Hold the feelings inside.
- C. Express anger impulsively and aggressively.
- D. Refrain from expressing negative emotions.

ANS: A

DIF: 3

REF: 26

MSC: Applying

14. Mental disorders can be caused by

- A. past or current experiences.
- B. extreme stress.
- C. chemical imbalances.

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 27

MSC: Understanding

15. Major depressive disorder is diagnosed when a person experiences

- A. five or more depressive symptoms for at least two weeks straight.
- B. occasional loss of interest in things that were once important.
- C. mild chronic depressive symptoms for two or more years.
- D. apprehension in social situations.

ANS: A

DIF: 2

REF: 28

MSC: Remembering

16. Which of the following increase a person's risk for depression?

- A. Being pessimistic
- B. Having low self-esteem
- C. Having a limited network of emotional support

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 28

MSC: Understanding

17. Which of the following statements is true regarding mental disorders and minorities?

- A. The tendency toward depression is more inborn in minorities than in heterosexual Caucasians.

- B. African Americans and Mexican Americans have lower rates of depression than Caucasians.
- C. The challenges many minorities face increase their likelihood of developing depression.
- D. Most minorities have mental-health insurance coverage.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 29

MSC: Understanding

18. A depressive disorder caused by experiencing fewer hours of daylight during the winter months is called

- A. bipolar disorder.
- B. seasonal affective disorder.
- C. attention deficit disorder.
- D. social anxiety disorder.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 28

MSC: Understanding

19. Which of the following is true of men and depression?

- A. Men are more likely than women to seek treatment for depression.
- B. Men do not experience any physical effects of depression.
- C. Men are more likely to turn to drugs and alcohol to deal with depression than women.
- D. Men with depression are less likely to contract heart disease.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 30

MSC: Remembering

20. Which of the following is not true of antidepressants?

- A. They work by normalizing the levels of the neurotransmitters serotonin, norepinephrine, or dopamine.
- B. Abruptly stopping use of antidepressants can cause withdrawal symptoms.
- C. The same drug that helps one person may not help another person.
- D. They have no side effects.

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: 30

MSC: Understanding

21. Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder can cause which of the following?

- A. Impulsivity
- B. Inattention
- C. Fidgeting

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 31

MSC: Understanding

22. Sudden feelings of terror that strike without warning are characteristic of

- A. generalized anxiety disorder.
- B. depression.
- C. a panic attack.
- D. seasonal affective disorder.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 32

MSC: Applying

23. All of the following statements regarding generalized anxiety disorder are true except

- A. Its sufferers feel worry, anxiety and pessimism even when there is little or nothing to provoke it.
- B. Physical symptoms, such as headaches, muscle tension, and difficulty swallowing often accompany the anxiety.
- C. It affects twice as many men as women.
- D. It can be diagnosed when the symptoms last six months or more.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 32

MSC: Understanding

24. Which of the following are signs of social anxiety disorder?

- A. Cancelling social engagements at the last moment
- B. Having few friends who really know you
- C. Avoiding enjoyable activities because they require social interaction

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: 33

MSC: Understanding

25. A person with obsessive-compulsive disorder concerned about germs may

- A. be embarrassed about his or her repeated rituals.
- B. perform hand washing more than 100 times per day.
- C. get brief relief by repeating a ritual.

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 3

REF: 33

MSC: Applying

26. After witnessing a fatal automobile accident, Marisela developed this disorder that causes her to feel depressed and emotionally numb. She has also has reoccurring nightmares about the accident scene. Her symptoms are characteristic of

- A. generalized anxiety disorder.
- B. obsessive compulsive disorder.
- C. panic disorder.
- D. post traumatic stress disorder.

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: 34

MSC: Applying

27. To treat his fear of heights, Michael underwent systematic desensitization. Which of the following was/were likely components of his treatment?

- A. Climbing stairs or taking an elevator to gradually increasing heights
- B. Talking to a therapist about the anxiety he feels
- C. Having the assistance of a therapist while dealing with the anxiety accompanying his ascent

**D! All of the answers are correct.**

ANS: D

DIF: 3

REF: 34

MSC: Applying

28. All of the following are symptoms of schizophrenia except

- A. delusions.
- B. hallucinations.
- C. the ability to distinguish what is real from what is imaginary.
- D. inappropriate emotions.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 34

MSC: Understanding

29. People who commit self-injury usually do so for all of the following reasons except

- A. to deal with negative or overwhelming emotions.
- B. to get attention.
- C. to kill themselves.
- D. to punish themselves.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 35

MSC: Understanding

30. Recall the Student Story about Kristina. After Kristina's friend committed suicide, what became more important in her life?

- A. Attending social events
- B. Traveling frequently
- C. Developing closer relationships with her friends and family
- D. Focusing on her own mortality

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 35

MSC: Remembering

31. The highest suicide rates are in this ethnic group.

- A. Hispanics
- B. Asian Americans
- C. Pacific Islanders
- D. Native Americans and Alaskan Natives

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: 35

MSC: Remembering

32. Self-care includes all of the following except

- A. eating well.
- B. getting enough sleep.
- C. getting enough exercise.
- D. drinking alcohol to help deal with stress.

ANS: D

DIF: 1

REF: 36

MSC: Understanding

33. Which of the following mental health professionals has the authority to prescribe medications?

- A. Counselors
- B. Psychologists
- C. Psychiatrists

D! None of the answers is correct.

ANS: C

DIF: 2

REF: 37

MSC: Remembering

34. A mental health professional with a doctoral degree but not a medical degree describes which of the following?

A. A psychiatrist

B. A psychologist

C. A counselor

D! None of the answers is correct.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 37

MSC: Understanding

35. Cognitive therapy focuses on changing

A. unconscious sources for a person's behavior.

B. negative and distorted thoughts.

C. a person's level of optimism.

D. a person's response to medication.

ANS: B

DIF: 1

REF: 37

MSC: Understanding

36. Justin is seeking the help of a therapist. Which of the following factors should he discuss before his first session?

A. The cost

B. The therapist's credentials and approach to therapy

C. The experience the therapist has in helping others with similar issues

D! All of the answers are correct.

ANS: D

DIF: 2

REF: 37

MSC: Applying

37. Behavioral therapy includes all the following techniques except

A. exposure therapy.

B. biofeedback.

C. negative reinforcement.

D. positive reinforcement.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 37

MSC: Understanding

38. Although Jenna has a 3.8 GPA, she doesn't believe she is a good student. What type of cognitive distortion is this?

A. Disqualifying the positive

B. Overgeneralization

C. Minimizing

D. Catastrophizing

ANS: A

DIF: 3

REF: 38  
MSC: Applying

39. An emerging field of psychology that focuses on increasing psychological strengths and improving happiness rather than on psychological problems is

- A. psychodynamic therapy.
- B. positive psychology.
- C. behavioral therapy.
- D. cognitive therapy.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 38

MSC: Understanding

40. In psychodynamic therapy the therapist and patient explore

- A. the patient's conscious behaviors.
- B. unresolved issues buried in the unconscious.
- C. incorporating positive ideas.
- D. how to identify distorted, negative thinking.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 38

MSC: Understanding

41. When her boyfriend is feeling slighted over an event that occurred at work, Meghan feels that she is at fault for his negative feelings. This is an example of

- A. overgeneralization.
- B. personalization.
- C. emotional reasoning.
- D. mental filtering.

ANS: B

DIF: 2

REF: 38

MSC: Applying

**True/False**

42. The typical college student is likely to experience loneliness, sadness, anxiety or stress at some point.

ANS: TRUE

DIF: 1

REF: 20

MSC: Understanding

43. Mental health is the component of psychological health that pertains to a person's feelings and emotions.

ANS: FALSE

DIF: 1

REF: 20

MSC: Understanding

44. Spirituality can mean different things to different people.

ANS: TRUE

DIF: 2

REF: 20

MSC: Understanding

45. Individuals with high self-esteem tend to be more resilient and optimistic than those with a low



self-esteem.  
ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 21  
MSC: Understanding

46. An assertive person uses anger and hostility to make a point.  
ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 21  
MSC: Understanding

47. A person who is autonomous relies on the judgment of others when making decisions.  
ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 21  
MSC: Understanding

48. A realist is able to perceive reality as it is.  
ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 21  
MSC: Understanding

49. Emotional intelligence is the same thing as intellectual intelligence.  
ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 23  
MSC: Understanding

50. The highest level in Maslow's hierarchy of needs is having a high self-esteem.  
ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 23  
MSC: Remembering

51. A person needs to belong to an organized religion to have spirituality.  
ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 23  
MSC: Understanding

52. The values a person has as an adult are developed shortly after birth and remain unchanged.  
ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 23  
MSC: Understanding

53. Studies show that optimists live longer.  
ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 24  
MSC: Understanding

54. Physical health can decline when a person has a negative outlook or high levels of stress and anxiety.  
ANS: TRUE

DIF: 2  
REF: 24  
MSC: Understanding

55. Only 10% of college students consider themselves shy.

ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 25  
MSC: Remembering

56. Shyness is a result of genetics and cannot be altered by a person's environment.

ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 25  
MSC: Understanding

57. Loneliness can cause depression and other health problems.

ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 26  
MSC: Understanding

58. Holding in angry feelings can be as physiologically damaging as expressing anger or rage.

ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 26  
MSC: Understanding

59. Because bad moods are the result of external, uncontrollable factors, they are out of a person's control.

ANS: FALSE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 27  
MSC: Understanding

60. Depressive disorders often occur in conjunction with anxiety disorders and substance abuse.

ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 28  
MSC: Understanding

61. Anxiety disorders are the most common mental health problems among American adults.

ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 32  
MSC: Understanding

62. Panic disorder can lead to agoraphobia.

ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 2  
REF: 32  
MSC: Understanding

63. A debilitating symptom of panic disorder is the dread of the next panic attack.

ANS: TRUE  
DIF: 1  
REF: 32

MSC: Remembering

64. Social anxiety disorder can lead a person to isolation.

ANS: TRUE

DIF: 2

REF: 32

MSC: Understanding

65. The most common anxiety disorder is schizophrenia.

ANS: FALSE

DIF: 2

REF: 34

MSC: Understanding

66. Schizophrenia is effectively treated with systematic desensitization therapy.

ANS: FALSE

DIF: 2

REF: 34

MSC: Understanding

67. More women die from committing suicide than men.

ANS: FALSE

DIF: 2

REF: 35

MSC: Understanding

### Matching

- A. After getting married and completing his Ph.D., Enrique achieved his lifelong goals.
- B. Brittany respects herself, believes in her abilities, and is satisfied with her achievements.
- C. Susan views her life with a positive interpretation.
- D. David expresses his needs and wants to others in appropriate ways.
- E. No longer living at home, Julia must decide for herself which college she will attend.

68. Autonomy

69. Assertiveness

70. Self-esteem

71. Self-actualization

72. Optimism

68. ANS: E REF: 21 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying

69. ANS: D REF: 21 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying

70. ANS: B REF: 21 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying

71. ANS: A REF: 22 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying

72. ANS: C REF: 22 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying

- A. being connected to something larger than yourself
- B. the "thinking" component of psychological health
- C. the component of psychological health dealing with feelings
- D. the component of psychological health associated with a connection to a higher purpose
- E. being able to monitor, assess and manage emotions

73. Emotional intelligence

74. Mental health

75. Emotional health

76. Spiritual health

77. Spirituality

73. ANS: E REF: 23 DIF: 2 MSC: Understanding  
74. ANS: B REF: 20 DIF: 2 MSC: Understanding  
75. ANS: C REF: 20 DIF: 2 MSC: Understanding  
76. ANS: D REF: 20 DIF: 2 MSC: Understanding  
77. ANS: A REF: 23 DIF: 2 MSC: Understanding

- A. During winter months, Luci experiences this form of depression.  
B. When Rick has to do a class presentation, he experiences symptoms of increased heart rate, trembling, and stuttering.  
C. For months, Paula has had no interest in daily life and doesn't get out of bed most days.  
D. For the past six months, Davis has experienced chronic worry that seems to be out of his control.  
E. Ana has occurrences of mania followed by occurrences of depression.

78. Depressive disorder  
79. Seasonal affective disorder  
80. Bipolar disorder  
81. Generalized anxiety disorder  
82. Social anxiety disorder

78. ANS: C REF: 28 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying  
79. ANS: A REF: 28 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying  
80. ANS: E REF: 31 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying  
81. ANS: D REF: 32 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying  
82. ANS: B REF: 32 DIF: 2 MSC: Applying

### **Completion**

83. Brian has difficulty expressing his feelings and struggles with depression. These issues will most largely impact his \_\_\_\_\_ dimension of psychological health.

ANS: emotional

DIF: 2

REF: 20

MSC: Understanding

84. Prayer triggers the \_\_\_\_\_ response, which is characterized by a slowed metabolism, reduced blood pressure, slower breathing, decreased heart rate, and less active brain waves.

ANS: relaxation

DIF: 1

REF: 24

MSC: Remembering

85. Seasonal \_\_\_\_\_ disorder, or SAD, is a type of depression people suffer from when there are fewer daylight hours.

ANS: affective

DIF: 1

REF: 28

MSC: Remembering

86. Women's risks of short-term and long-term depression can be increased by \_\_\_\_\_ shifts.

ANS: hormonal

DIF: 2

REF: 29

MSC: Understanding

87. Justine, who has \_\_\_\_\_ disorder, has periods of depression followed by periods of mania.

ANS: bipolar

DIF: 1  
REF: 31  
MSC: Remembering

88. Sudden feelings of terror that strike without warning describes \_\_\_\_\_ attacks.

ANS: panic

DIF: 2

REF: 32

MSC: Understanding

89. A phobia of heights is classified as a \_\_\_\_\_ environment phobia.

ANS: natural

DIF: 1

REF: 33

MSC: Remembering

90. The most common psychotic disorder is \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: schizophrenia

DIF: 1

REF: 34

MSC: Remembering

91. Behavioral therapy focuses on changing a person's \_\_\_\_\_ behaviors.

ANS: learned

DIF: 1

REF: 37

MSC: Understanding

### **Essay**

92. Discuss five characteristics of a psychologically healthy person.

ANS: Any five of the following:

- Expresses feelings in ways that are honest, self-accepting, and not harmful to others.
- Prevents and manages stress and conflict in ways that lead to optimal health.
- Seeks help for disruptive or troublesome feelings.
- Focuses on positive rather than self-destructive activities.
- Uses self-control.
- Is empathetic towards others.
- Understands and fulfills personal responsibilities.
- Establishes and maintains relationships that are fulfilling, supportive, and based on mutual respect.

DIF: 3

REF: 21

MSC: Understanding

93. Discuss three ways to build self-esteem.

ANS: Any three of the following:

- Take care of yourself by making time to exercise, eat right, and have fun.
- Pat yourself on the back.
- Practice positive self-talk.
- Stretch your abilities by trying something new.
- Tackle your to do list.
- Listen to yourself.
- Reach out and help others.

DIF: 3

REF: 22

MSC: Understanding

94. Explain the relationship between optimism and health.

ANS: Optimism helps patients fighting serious disease maintain a positive outlook. Optimistic people are more likely to live longer and less likely to get sick with minor illness.

DIF: 2

REF: 22 and 24

MSC: Analyzing

95. This question refers to Chase's Student Story in the chapter. As Chase's homesickness largely consists of loneliness, what two or three strategies might help him overcome his homesickness?

ANS: He could take advantage of social opportunities on campus. He could seek counseling from his campus counseling center. He could share his feelings with a friend.

DIF: 4

REF: 26

MSC: Analyzing

96. Discuss three strategies for overcoming a bad mood.

ANS: Any three of the following:

- Change what has upset you by taking action.
- Don't drink or use drugs to cope.
- Don't stew over the problem.
- If you can't change one thing, change another.

DIF: 3

REF: 27

MSC: Understanding

97. Explain the difference between dysthymia and major depressive disorder.

ANS: A person must experience five or more depression symptoms including loss of interest or pleasure for at least two weeks straight to be diagnosed with major depressive disorder. Dysthymia is milder, chronic depression that persists for at least two years.

DIF: 3

REF: 28

MSC: Analyzing

98. Discuss two reasons why women may be more prone to depression than men.

ANS: Any of the following two:

- The hormonal shifts that women experience with menstruation, pregnancy, postpartum, and menopause increase their risk of depression.
- Women who work full time and raise children have more stress that may lead to depression.
- Women experience higher rates of sexual abuse, poverty, and low self-esteem than men, which can lead to depression.

DIF: 3

REF: 30

MSC: Understanding

99. What symptoms might a college student with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder manifest?

ANS: The student may have trouble remembering, concentrating, and following directions. He or she may also be anxious, chronically late, and disorganized; may have problems in relationships; and may have academic difficulties because the disorder makes it difficult to complete tasks.

DIF: 2

REF: 31

MSC: Remembering

100. What signs can you look for in a friend to be aware he or she is contemplating suicide?

ANS: Listen for statements implying an intended suicide. Look for changes in a friend's behavior and personality that focused on hopelessness and negative thoughts. Be aware of a friend's social withdrawal from friends, hobbies, and activities. Look for expressions of self-hatred and apathy.

DIF: 3  
REF: 35  
MSC: Applying