

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Answer Key: Mapping the Mind's Labyrinth: 11th Grade Psychopathology Quiz

Analyze diagnostic criteria for Dissociative Identity Disorder, Agoraphobia, and the biopsychosocial model through clinical application and case study synthesis.

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**1. An individual experiences intense fear of situations where escape might be difficult, such as open spaces or public transportation, often leading to being homebound. This best describes:**

**Answer:** B) Agoraphobia

Agoraphobia is distinct from other anxiety disorders because it specifically involves fear of environments where the person perceives they are trapped or helpless.

**2. The 'Dopamine Hypothesis' suggests that an overabundance of dopamine receptors in the brain is a primary biological factor linked to Schizophrenia.**

**Answer:** A) True

Research into neurochemistry provides a biological perspective, suggesting high levels of dopamine activity are correlated with the positive symptoms of schizophrenia like hallucinations.

**3. In the context of the Biopsychosocial model, the term \_\_\_\_ refers to the underlying genetic or biological predisposition that is triggered by external stressors.**

**Answer:** C) Diathesis

The Diathesis-Stress Model explains how innate vulnerabilities (diathesis) interact with life events to trigger psychological disorders.

**4. A patient exhibits a sudden loss of memory for personal information and may unexpectedly travel away from home, assuming a new identity. This rare phenomenon is known as:**

**Answer:** B) Dissociative Fugue

Dissociative Fugue is a subcategory of amnesia where the individual distances themselves from their past through physical travel and identity confusion.

**5. Clinical psychologists use the \_\_\_\_ to ensure standardized criteria for diagnosing mental health disorders in the United States.**

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**Answer:** C) DSM-5-TR

The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) is the definitive tool used for classification and diagnostic consistency in American clinical psychology.

**6. Bulimia Nervosa is technically defined by significantly low body weight, whereas Anorexia Nervosa usually involves maintaining a normal or high weight.**

**Answer:** B) False

It is actually the opposite; Anorexia Nervosa is characterized by significantly low body weight, while those with Bulimia Nervosa often maintain a weight within or above the normal range.

**7. Which of the following is considered a 'negative symptom' of Schizophrenia, representing the absence of normal behavior?**

**Answer:** C) Flat affect (emotional blunting)

Negative symptoms involve a decrease or loss of normal functions, such as flat affect (lack of emotion) or alogia (poverty of speech).

**8. The presence of two or more distinct and alternating personality states within one individual is the hallmark of \_\_\_\_.**

**Answer:** C) Dissociative Identity Disorder

Dissociative Identity Disorder (DID) involves structural dissociation of the personality, resulting in multiple 'alters' or states of being.

**9. Eclectic therapy refers to a treatment approach that integrates techniques from multiple psychological perspectives rather than sticking to just one.**

**Answer:** A) True

Many modern therapists use an eclectic approach to tailor treatment to the specific needs of the patient, combining CBT, psychodynamic, and humanistic elements.

**10. A patient reports persistent, irrational physical symptoms for which no medical cause can be found, such as unexplained blindness. This is categorized as a:**

**Answer:** B) Conversion Disorder

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Conversion disorder involves the loss of motor or sensory function that suggests a physical neurological ailment but is actually induced by psychological factors.