

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

## Invisible Shadows, Visible Strength: 9th Grade Mental Health Quiz

Ninth graders synthesize clinical criteria and biopsychosocial theories through 10 advanced problems exploring neurodivergence and psychiatric patterns.

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**1. A patient presents with 'anhedonia,' a core clinical indicator often found in mood disorders. Which scenario best synthesizes this symptom with a diagnostic evaluation?**

- A. A student who feels intense physiological arousal before a public speech.
- B. An artist who suddenly finds no joy or satisfaction in painting, their lifelong passion.
- C. A teenager who believes they have superior powers compared to their peers.
- D. An individual who double-checks the stove exactly four times before leaving.

**2. In the context of Neurodevelopmental Disorders, \_\_\_\_\_ is characterized by persistent deficits in social communication and restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior.**

- A. Dissociative Identity Disorder
- B. Autism Spectrum Disorder
- C. Histrionic Personality Disorder
- D. Conversion Disorder

**3. The 'Biopsychosocial Model' suggests that mental health conditions are exclusively the result of neurochemical imbalances in the brain.**

- A. True
- B. False

**4. Consider the 'Diathesis-Stress Model.' How does this framework explain the emergence of a disorder like Schizophrenia in one twin but not the other?**

- A. It argues that only legal and environmental factors dictate mental health outcomes.
- B. It suggests a genetic predisposition (diathesis) must be triggered by environmental stressors.
- C. It claims that schizophrenia is purely a choice-based behavioral pattern.
- D. It focuses entirely on nutritional deficiencies during early childhood development.

**5. A student studying Personality Disorders notes that \_\_\_\_\_ involves a pervasive pattern of disregard for, and violation of, the rights of others, often lacking empathy.**

- A. Borderline Personality Disorder
- B. Avoidant Personality Disorder
- C. Antisocial Personality Disorder
- D. Narcissistic Personality Disorder

**6. Comorbidity refers to the presence of two or more disorders occurring in the same person at the same time.**

- A. True

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B. False

**7. Which of the following best differentiates 'Ego-Dystonic' symptoms from 'Ego-Syntonic' symptoms in a clinical setting?**

- A. Ego-dystonic symptoms are physical; ego-syntonic are emotional.
- B. Ego-dystonic symptoms are aligned with the self-image; ego-syntonic are distressing.
- C. Ego-dystonic symptoms are distressing and unwanted; ego-syntonic are perceived as part of one's identity.
- D. There is no functional difference between these two clinical terms.

**8. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ therapy, which focuses on identifying and changing maladaptive thought patterns and behaviors, is considered the gold standard for many anxiety disorders.**

- A. Psychoanalytic
- B. Cognitive-Behavioral
- C. Humanistic
- D. Biomedical

**9. Somatic Symptom Disorder involves physical symptoms, such as pain or fatigue, that cause significant distress but may not have a clear medical explanation.**

- A. True
- B. False

**10. Which neurobiological factor is most specifically associated with the 'Flight-or-Fight' response often overactive in individuals with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)?**

- A. The depletion of Vitamin D in the skin.
- B. Hyper-responsiveness of the amygdala.
- C. The slowing of the prefrontal cortex during sleep.
- D. Increased production of digestive enzymes.