

Word Searches

*Answers follow starting on page D-40.

CHAPTER I WORD SEARCH

G	D	Z	T	Y	S	O	M	A	T	O	G	E	N	I	C	Q	X	C	S	Y	P	V	K	C
I	B	U	A	G	T	R	E	P	H	I	N	A	T	I	O	N	I	E	H	M	J	E	T	W
T	K	M	B	D	W	P	L	K	S	P	T	Q	L	R	N	N	E	J	U	L	I	F	M	Y
P	R	W	N	S	E	T	B	L	Q	Y	S	N	L	D	B	J	V	M	C	X	Y	D	Y	H
K	Y	O	O	Q	N	Z	X	K	E	V	C	Y	R	U	G	C	F	C	X	F	E	U	L	N
P	O	P	R	R	C	K	K	G	E	X	W	H	C	U	I	P	E	A	S	Y	L	U	M	O
E	F	S	M	Q	U	L	Z	O	L	V	O	Z	O	H	G	V	F	H	C	O	O	U	C	R
G	M	Y	A	K	P	A	C	M	V	D	I	R	I	A	O	Y	X	J	R	F	A	L	C	M
N	X	C	L	M	N	E	D	M	L	H	C	U	C	P	N	T	T	K	B	B	G	P	M	S
B	F	H	P	I	T	M	X	R	O	Q	K	A	Q	I	R	A	R	O	E	V	I	U	L	Q
G	O	O	S	G	P	J	Z	O	O	N	E	P	O	V	S	S	L	O	E	S	O	P	V	N
D	L	G	Y	T	O	I	V	W	H	X	G	M	O	W	A	M	R	Y	P	B	O	W	N	F
Z	M	E	C	R	S	L	U	A	K	Q	F	Z	N	T	K	N	V	S	S	I	O	U	A	N
S	Q	N	H	E	I	E	C	C	E	N	T	R	I	C	Q	G	T	T	I	I	C	K	W	T
T	Z	I	O	A	T	K	S	T	A	T	E	H	O	S	P	I	T	A	L	S	S	M	H	M
T	Z	C	L	T	I	E	T	H	M	O	R	A	L	T	R	E	A	T	M	E	N	T	H	C
P	I	W	O	M	V	V	B	H	O	X	B	I	B	T	U	H	S	Y	H	I	H	I	U	I
R	B	W	G	E	E	F	Q	B	E	T	O	V	I	C	N	A	N	Q	U	B	J	O	M	M
I	Q	J	Y	N	D	K	P	R	E	V	E	N	T	I	O	N	T	L	X	Y	T	H	O	C
V	N	I	I	T	J	F	J	E	W	V	P	V	J	I	K	Y	H	O	A	M	A	O	R	U
A	D	W	O	J	H	U	W	D	H	S	Q	U	S	T	R	Z	A	C	R	K	Q	V	S	L
T	Y	D	E	I	N	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N	A	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N	T
E	S	C	E	E	L	M	U	L	T	I	C	U	L	T	U	R	A	L	B	N	L	E	C	U
N	I	O	G	W	X	R	B	U	E	J	U	O	K	O	A	W	L	K	E	T	L	M	J	R
E	L	F	P	G	Q	C	Z	J	W	F	K	T	K	W	E	M	J	I	O	X	L	M	C	E

Chapter 1 CLUES

1. _____ A procedure designed to help change abnormal behavior into more normal behavior. Also called *therapy*.
2. _____ A society's stated and unstated rules for proper conduct.
3. _____ Classification of drugs that mainly affect the brain and reduce many symptoms of mental dysfunctioning.
4. _____ The practice, begun in the 1960s, of releasing hundreds of thousands of patients from public mental hospitals.
5. _____ An arrangement in which a person directly pays a therapist or counseling services—_____ psychotherapy.
6. _____ The study and enhancement of positive feelings, traits, and abilities—_____ psychology.
7. _____ The view that abnormal psychological functioning has physical causes.
8. _____ According to Greek and Roman physicians, bodily chemicals that influence mental and physical functioning.
9. _____ A nineteenth-century approach to treating people with mental dysfunction that emphasized moral guidance and humane and respectful treatment. [two words]
10. _____ The scientific study of abnormal behavior in an effort to describe, predict, explain, and change abnormal patterns of functioning. [two words]
11. _____ A type of institution that first became popular in the sixteenth century to provide care for persons with mental disorders. Most became virtual prisons.
12. _____ A person who deviates from common behavior patterns or displays odd or whimsical behavior.
13. _____ The view that the chief causes of abnormal functioning are psychological.
14. _____ Interventions aimed at deterring mental disorders before they can develop.
15. _____ An ancient operation in which a stone instrument was used to cut away a circular section of the skull, perhaps to treat abnormal behavior.
16. _____ Either the theory or the treatment of abnormal mental functioning that emphasizes unconscious psychological forces as the cause of psychopathology.
17. _____ The practice in early societies of treating abnormality by coaxing evil spirits to leave the person's body.
18. _____ The field of psychology that examines the impact of culture, race, ethnicity, gender, and similar factors on our behaviors and thoughts, and also focuses on how such factors may influence the origin, nature, and treatment of abnormal behavior.
19. _____ State-run public mental institutions in the United States. [two words]
20. _____ A people's common history, values, institutions, habits, skills, technology, and arts.

CHAPTER 2 WORD SEARCH

Q	I	I	U	L	K	H	Y	E	D	B	C	J	R	C	X	J	Z	B	O	U	W	E	D	S
E	N	E	Z	V	R	N	A	H	K	E	O	H	E	R	H	Y	H	K	M	C	N	A	T	M
O	T	X	E	T	H	Q	C	O	N	T	R	O	L	G	R	O	U	P	E	K	I	D	G	E
E	E	P	U	O	S	U	V	P	Y	P	L	A	C	E	B	O	T	H	E	R	A	P	Y	X
C	R	E	J	V	C	A	E	V	D	X	D	O	L	I	N	C	I	D	E	N	C	E	R	T
J	N	R	I	O	I	S	Z	G	E	O	E	I	N	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	T	J	E
Z	A	I	F	T	E	I	Z	S	P	L	J	I	M	Q	A	H	I	T	E	B	P	E	Q	R
P	L	M	E	D	N	-	Q	I	E	O	N	C	O	U	E	H	V	G	Z	W	C	B	C	N
O	V	E	X	D	T	E	Y	W	N	N	F	N	D	W	D	B	Q	C	C	O	S	L	O	A
W	A	N	L	U	I	X	M	J	D	G	Z	T	O	Q	N	H	T	N	T	N	X	I	R	L
L	L	T	X	Z	F	P	Y	P	E	I	K	D	M	M	F	U	I	O	T	O	X	N	R	V
Q	I	Y	U	Q	I	E	V	Q	N	T	B	Z	C	X	O	C	I	Z	N	W	W	D	E	A
W	D	U	C	Z	C	R	P	C	T	U	M	W	T	A	U	T	O	A	E	K	E	D	L	L
L	I	E	M	K	M	I	J	B	E	D	X	O	V	E	S	Z	H	N	G	R	Y	E	A	I
O	T	B	V	E	E	M	R	U	W	I	A	D	B	E	K	E	L	E	F	G	F	S	T	D
R	Y	L	D	L	T	E	T	J	F	N	S	V	E	H	Z	B	S	Z	T	O	Z	I	I	I
C	T	C	L	Q	H	N	V	R	R	A	Z	D	A	E	S	X	F	T	O	I	U	G	O	T
O	N	Y	R	O	O	T	M	L	B	L	U	M	Z	P	E	S	Y	G	U	F	C	N	N	Y
P	L	D	P	A	D	M	R	U	G	F	W	F	B	F	Q	R	C	X	S	D	N	B	D	S
Y	P	W	I	H	P	F	W	J	Z	F	I	M	R	V	V	S	L	L	K	D	Y	T	O	A
E	R	V	X	P	L	Y	S	V	X	F	I	Q	A	A	K	O	S	X	L	O	M	B	U	N
T	A	J	B	A	N	A	L	O	G	U	E	E	X	P	E	R	I	M	E	N	T	K	P	S
T	E	D	S	V	J	F	Y	A	E	P	I	D	E	M	I	O	L	O	G	I	C	A	L	E
Y	F	D	W	R	J	O	W	U	V	R	V	O	P	R	E	V	A	L	E	N	C	E	M	Q
J	E	R	A	N	D	O	M	A	S	S	I	G	N	M	E	N	T	E	R	N	X	F	R	T

Chapter 2 CLUES

1. _____ A research procedure in which a variable is manipulated and the effect of the manipulation is observed.
2. _____ A type of study that observes the same subjects on many occasions over a long period of time.
3. _____ The variable in an experiment that is expected to change as the independent variable is manipulated.
4. _____ The accuracy with which a study can pinpoint one of various possible factors as the cause of a phenomenon. [two words]
5. _____ In an experiment, a group of subjects who are not exposed to the independent variable. [two words]
6. _____ A detailed account of a person's life and psychological problems. [two words]
7. _____ The number of new cases of a disorder occurring in a population over a specific period of time.
8. _____ An experiment in which investigators make use of control and experimental groups that already exist in the world at large. Also called a *mixed design*. [two words, hyphenated]
9. _____ A research method in which the experimenter produces abnormal-like behavior in laboratory subjects and then conducts experiments on the subjects. [two words]
10. _____ A general understanding of the nature, causes, and treatments of abnormal psychological functioning in the form of laws or principles.
11. _____ A type of study that measures the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a given population.
12. _____ An experimental design in which subjects do not know whether they are in the experimental or the control condition. [two words]
13. _____ The process of systematically gathering and evaluating information through careful observations to gain an understanding of a phenomenon. [two words]
14. _____ The degree to which events or characteristics vary along with each other.
15. _____ A sham treatment that the subject in an experiment believes to be genuine. [two words]
16. _____ The variable in an experiment that is manipulated to determine whether it has an effect on another variable.
17. _____ The degree to which the results of a study may be generalized beyond that study. [two words]
18. _____ A selection procedure that ensures that subjects are randomly placed either in the control group or in the experimental group. [two words]
19. _____ In an experiment, a variable other than the independent variable that is also acting on the dependent variable.
20. _____ The total number of cases of a disorder occurring in a population over a specific period of time.

CHAPTER 3 WORD SEARCH

Y	X	Y	F	H	H	R	Q	S	E	C	L	I	L	R	M	M	R	Z	N	U	C	E	J	O
Q	Q	E	I	N	G	F	F	E	E	L	J	U	S	C	R	G	R	O	U	P	N	Z	Y	G
W	F	L	X	E	X	U	D	Y	U	I	W	Y	A	U	H	S	M	F	T	Z	R	V	N	P
I	Q	E	A	U	J	G	Z	U	L	E	S	Z	L	T	I	D	N	E	N	D	W	D	P	K
Y	X	C	T	R	O	V	O	S	C	N	U	H	I	Y	M	O	D	E	L	I	R	Q	M	C
G	S	T	I	O	B	N	P	M	L	T	N	V	Q	Z	T	A	T	W	T	R	L	F	P	V
A	Y	R	O	T	J	Z	E	S	L	-	M	A	H	I	H	N	T	A	Z	K	P	M	S	F
N	N	O	N	R	E	Y	R	N	P	C	G	O	B	V	J	T	K	W	C	V	S	N	Y	D
T	A	C	K	A	C	W	A	V	S	E	X	Q	D	N	V	V	G	S	F	R	Y	N	C	E
I	P	O	M	N	T	W	N	C	C	N	T	Z	F	E	J	I	Y	S	N	A	C	U	H	S
D	S	N	Y	S	R	P	T	N	Y	T	E	G	M	F	L	Q	P	H	G	I	H	W	O	E
E	E	V	L	M	E	Z	C	S	C	E	D	L	Z	B	H	I	W	F	W	W	O	A	T	N
P	Q	U	X	I	L	I	O	A	F	R	N	E	R	W	F	H	N	G	J	T	S	P	R	S
R	B	S	U	T	A	D	N	J	C	E	U	I	Y	F	X	Z	E	G	Z	N	U	B	O	I
E	K	I	S	T	T	D	D	L	O	D	Y	H	L	L	X	Z	I	H	Y	R	R	K	P	T
S	V	V	Z	E	I	M	I	P	G	T	I	H	Z	X	T	N	L	Z	L	K	G	I	I	I
S	Y	E	C	R	O	Y	T	S	N	H	O	Y	R	L	C	E	G	F	Q	T	E	J	C	Z
A	T	Q	J	M	N	P	I	I	I	E	V	Z	C	E	U	U	W	C	P	Z	R	O	D	A
N	I	M	V	J	S	Z	O	X	T	R	P	M	J	W	O	R	F	Y	M	Y	Y	E	Y	T
T	K	O	D	P	V	E	N	Q	I	A	A	V	U	Z	R	O	K	T	T	A	Z	O	A	I
M	G	I	L	B	G	C	I	L	V	P	N	H	L	Z	D	N	F	W	D	L	P	T	H	O
Y	A	B	S	U	H	L	N	M	E	Y	O	V	R	E	C	E	P	T	O	R	P	F	R	N
M	W	M	Q	M	Y	Z	G	B	I	O	P	S	Y	C	H	O	S	O	C	I	A	L	E	W
T	G	M	S	M	R	A	K	X	S	V	M	B	U	A	Z	W	Y	D	E	X	D	H	G	T
W	V	X	F	Q	R	U	T	R	X	E	C	O	Z	X	Y	S	N	M	E	T	U	G	O	I

Chapter 3 CLUES

1. _____ Psychotropic drug type that improves the moods of people with depression.
2. _____ A set of assumptions and concepts that help scientists explain and interpret observations. Also called a *paradigm*.
3. _____ According to Freud, the psychological force that employs reason and operates in accordance with the reality principle.
4. _____ A nerve cell.
5. _____ A chemical that, released by one neuron, crosses the synaptic space to be received at receptors on the dendrites of neighboring neurons.
6. _____ A type of therapy developed by Aaron Beck that helps people recognize and change their faulty thinking processes.
7. _____ According to Freud, a condition in which the id, ego, and superego do not mature properly and are frozen at an early stage of development.
8. _____ A process of learning in which behavior that leads to satisfying consequences is likely to be repeated. [two words]
9. _____ Drug classification that primarily affect the brain and reduce many symptoms of mental dysfunction.
10. _____ The humanistic therapy developed by Carl Rogers in which clinicians try to help clients by conveying acceptance, accurate empathy, and genuineness. [three words; hyphenated]
11. _____ A form of biological treatment, used primarily on depressed patients, in which a brain seizure is triggered as an electric current passes through electrodes attached to the patient's forehead.
12. _____ The tiny space between the nerve ending of one neuron and the dendrite of another.
13. _____ A therapy format in which a group of people with similar problems meet together with a therapist to work on those problems.
14. _____ A behavioral treatment in which clients with phobias learn to react calmly instead of with intense fear to the objects or situations they dread—systematic _____.
15. _____ A site on a neuron that receives a neurotransmitter.
16. _____ Brain surgery for mental disorders.
17. _____ A process of learning in which an individual acquires responses by observing and imitating others.
18. _____ According to Freud, the psychological force that produces instinctual needs, drives, and impulses.
19. _____ Explanation that attributes the cause of abnormality to an interaction of genetic, biological, developmental, emotional, behavioral, cognitive, social, and societal influences.
20. _____ The psychodynamic theory that views the desire for relationships as the key motivating force in human behavior. [three words]

CHAPTER 4 WORD SEARCH

J	Z	V	I	A	T	K	C	L	I	N	I	C	A	L	I	N	T	E	R	V	I	E	W	Q
D	Z	F	S	C	E	K	C	J	R	H	Y	L	B	U	F	A	L	U	M	A	V	N	Z	F
B	G	P	W	W	S	Y	U	N	R	A	A	I	R	G	E	T	O	V	A	J	J	V	F	Z
I	A	H	D	Y	T	P	W	Y	J	S	W	K	T	P	O	U	F	B	N	Z	S	K	Z	N
N	P	T	J	S	L	Y	M	L	R	S	T	L	O	R	G	R	J	A	A	M	E	F	B	K
T	A	L	T	I	E	U	E	J	E	E	S	O	C	H	P	A	R	X	L	R	L	I	D	E
E	I	U	H	E	X	P	N	E	L	S	A	C	L	B	S	L	S	S	O	P	F	P	U	I
L	S	K	C	R	R	L	T	K	I	S	D	U	A	Q	Y	I	E	P	G	Q	-	I	Y	C
L	F	J	C	S	S	Y	A	P	A	M	D	I	S	L	C	S	L	U	G	Y	M	F	R	N
I	T	R	B	T	D	V	L	M	B	E	H	Y	S	N	H	T	X	R	B	G	O	R	J	Y
G	G	I	A	A	M	X	S	L	I	N	E	H	I	F	O	I	J	S	N	W	N	A	W	T
E	Q	P	E	N	I	P	T	I	L	T	O	S	F	O	P	C	L	K	E	D	I	P	C	W
N	F	F	E	D	A	T	A	Z	I	S	N	P	I	B	H	O	S	E	U	Q	T	P	Q	D
C	P	I	Z	A	N	K	T	O	T	C	G	R	C	M	Y	B	U	U	R	W	O	R	Y	M
E	S	H	X	R	C	V	U	S	Y	L	B	O	A	Y	S	S	H	V	O	P	R	O	Q	M
Q	Z	Z	V	D	P	I	S	R	P	B	M	J	T	B	I	E	H	A	L	V	I	C	M	E
U	S	N	A	I	M	F	E	A	W	N	X	E	I	X	O	R	F	L	O	F	N	H	C	M
O	Y	W	Y	Z	K	M	X	L	J	X	A	C	O	H	L	V	S	I	G	F	G	E	B	G
T	N	C	B	A	O	W	A	O	H	G	O	T	N	O	O	A	O	D	I	O	O	M	Q	W
I	D	X	M	T	Z	H	M	B	Y	F	L	I	S	X	G	T	H	I	C	N	X	E	V	B
E	R	Z	D	I	A	G	N	O	S	I	S	V	Y	J	I	I	H	T	A	Q	F	N	N	X
N	O	X	P	O	P	S	I	G	L	N	P	E	S	T	C	O	Z	Y	L	G	X	T	O	C
T	M	H	C	N	E	L	M	B	F	U	H	S	T	C	A	N	X	Y	M	Z	P	R	J	F
O	E	U	B	Q	X	I	J	J	F	G	L	H	E	V	L	S	E	M	T	V	B	D	W	C
M	R	I	D	I	O	G	R	A	P	H	I	C	M	K	D	B	P	B	T	C	D	E	Z	P

Chapter 4 CLUES

1. _____ A technique for observing behavior in which clients observe themselves. [two words; hyphenated]
2. _____ The process of collecting and interpreting relevant information about a client or subject.
3. _____ A cluster of symptoms that usually occur together.
4. _____ A set of interview questions and observations designed to reveal the degree and nature of a client's abnormal functioning. [three words]
5. _____ A type of test consisting of ambiguous material that people interpret or respond to.
6. _____ The process in which a test is administered to a large group of persons whose performance then serves as a common standard or norm against which any individual's score can be measured.
7. _____ A method for observing behavior in which people are observed in artificial settings such as clinicians' offices or laboratories.
8. _____ A measure of the consistency of test or research results.
9. _____ A determination that a person's problems reflect a particular disorder.
10. _____ A device for gathering information about a few aspects of a person's psychological functioning from which broader information about the person can be inferred.
11. _____ A type of test that measures physical responses (such as heart rate and muscle tension) as possible indicators of psychological problems.
12. _____ The accuracy of a test's or study's results; that is, the extent to which the test or study actually measures or shows what it claims.
13. _____ A series of tests, each of which produces a different kind of data.
14. _____ An understanding of the behavior of a particular individual.
15. _____ A general score derived from intelligence tests that is considered to represent a person's overall level of intelligence. [two words]
16. _____ A list of disorders, along with descriptions of symptoms and guidelines for making appropriate diagnoses. [two words]
17. _____ An effort to identify a set of common strategies that run through the work of all effective therapists;
_____ movement
18. _____ A type of test that directly measures brain structure or activity.
19. _____ A face-to-face encounter in which clinicians ask questions of clients, weigh their responses and reactions, and learn about them and their psychological problems. [two words]
20. _____ A method for observing behavior in which clinicians or researchers observe people in their everyday environments. [two words]

CHAPTER 5 WORD SEARCH

I	R	U	P	M	W	B	B	B	G	E	K	U	F	D	Y	J	C	E	C	Z	T	S	B	A
I	Q	H	X	A	W	H	T	T	A	D	A	N	E	G	B	H	L	C	A	Z	H	Q	U	K
G	X	P	S	S	A	I	D	Q	E	W	Q	D	A	Z	R	B	I	L	Q	S	I	Y	C	R
B	F	A	H	E	D	L	Q	N	Z	U	I	O	R	S	U	C	E	F	U	R	F	U	O	Z
A	L	V	V	D	F	O	M	S	I	H	P	I	H	S	A	L	N	Q	W	T	E	U	M	O
B	A	B	D	A	M	B	H	F	X	H	T	N	I	L	N	C	T	A	K	J	L	B	P	V
T	P	Y	P	T	B	S	P	V	J	M	P	G	E	K	X	G	-	R	O	B	G	I	U	O
I	V	Q	G	I	U	E	C	H	F	G	R	F	R	C	I	G	C	M	A	Y	A	O	L	T
U	R	R	C	V	N	S	K	G	O	G	C	E	A	Q	E	K	E	N	Q	Z	G	F	S	R
Z	P	X	Y	E	V	S	Z	K	T	B	U	R	R	H	T	N	N	L	O	W	L	E	I	M
W	T	A	U	-	F	I	G	N	D	G	I	M	C	X	Y	E	T	W	D	S	S	E	O	I
U	F	Y	Q	H	A	O	A	C	R	V	W	A	H	Q	C	Z	E	W	A	O	N	D	N	Y
J	I	H	V	Y	M	N	B	X	K	R	W	L	Y	H	P	Z	R	L	Y	A	J	B	X	V
L	K	J	S	P	I	S	A	S	B	K	C	B	S	R	G	B	E	S	T	N	Y	A	I	G
F	I	J	E	N	L	B	V	T	P	R	N	F	J	U	F	Z	D	M	W	Z	F	C	S	X
Q	T	I	R	O	Y	B	E	N	Z	O	D	I	A	Z	E	P	I	N	E	S	H	K	P	N
U	E	I	O	T	P	Y	H	W	O	S	H	X	P	R	E	P	A	R	E	D	N	E	S	S
N	C	Q	T	I	E	G	F	C	X	L	B	X	P	A	N	I	C	D	O	D	V	U	O	R
H	K	U	O	C	D	B	N	O	R	E	P	I	N	E	P	H	R	I	N	E	K	J	M	A
C	Q	Z	N	Z	I	G	E	G	T	L	I	C	T	S	N	G	W	B	P	P	F	D	K	R
C	L	B	I	G	G	X	J	T	T	S	V	G	F	P	D	G	E	X	P	O	S	U	R	E
P	Y	P	N	T	R	Q	S	A	G	O	R	A	P	H	O	B	I	A	S	Y	O	F	X	K
Z	L	R	R	S	E	Q	Y	F	L	T	G	U	B	N	K	S	M	D	F	Y	W	E	D	N
M	N	X	R	H	E	Q	V	H	L	F	A	L	Q	C	Z	X	Y	N	S	K	H	A	G	X
J	F	W	V	J	C	G	C	A	U	D	A	T	E	N	U	C	L	E	I	F	V	R	L	Z

Chapter 5 CLUES

1. _____ A persistent and unreasonable fear of a particular object, activity, or situation.
2. _____ A neurotransmitter whose abnormal activity is linked to panic disorder and depression.
3. _____ The central nervous system's physiological and emotional response to a vague sense of threat or danger.
4. _____ An anxiety disorder in which a person is afraid to be in places or situations from which escape might be difficult (or embarrassing) or help unavailable if panic-like symptoms were to occur.
5. _____ The humanistic therapy developed by Carl Rogers in which clinicians try to help clients by being accepting, empathizing accurately, and conveying genuineness. [two words; hyphenated]
6. _____ Drugs that calm people at lower doses and help them to fall asleep at higher doses. [two words; hyphenated]
7. _____ An anxiety disorder marked by recurrent and unpredictable panic attacks.
8. _____ The neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid, whose low activity has been linked to generalized anxiety disorder.
9. _____ A list of objects or situations that frighten a person, starting with those that are slightly feared and ending with those that are feared greatly. [two words]
10. _____ A repetitive and rigid behavior or mental act that a person feels driven to perform in order to prevent or reduce anxiety.
11. _____ A neurotransmitter whose abnormal activity is linked to depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and eating disorders.
12. _____ A treatment technique in which a client is given information about physiological reactions as they occur and learns to control the reactions voluntarily.
13. _____ An ego defense mechanism whereby a person unconsciously cancels out an unacceptable desire or act by performing another act.
14. _____ The most common group of antianxiety drugs, which includes Valium and Xanax.
15. _____ Structures in the brain, within the region known as the basal ganglia, that help convert sensory information into thoughts and actions. [two words]
16. _____ The central nervous system's physiological and emotional response to a serious threat to one's well-being.
17. _____ Behavioral treatments in which persons are exposed to the objects or situations they dread.
18. _____ A persistent thought, idea, impulse, or image that is experienced repeatedly, feels intrusive, and causes anxiety.
19. _____ A research design in which investigators determine how many and which relatives of a person with a disorder have the same disorder. [two words]
20. _____ A predisposition to develop certain fears.

CHAPTER 6 WORD SEARCH

D	F	F	D	V	B	H	V	D	N	G	U	F	C	K	B	K	H	P	V	H	N	N	B	P
P	M	A	N	T	I	G	E	N	O	J	I	W	X	E	T	R	Y	E	V	L	V	P	T	K
O	W	E	J	Q	T	I	A	C	Z	S	H	P	K	R	P	R	P	D	B	X	T	Q	Y	J
S	M	W	X	K	P	N	T	Z	R	S	B	I	K	P	A	K	E	N	J	W	V	V	Z	M
T	W	C	F	S	P	S	M	I	G	R	A	I	N	E	R	V	R	M	D	D	D	D	N	I
T	T	Y	O	G	U	O	P	P	E	P	F	Q	U	H	A	L	T	G	F	A	Y	H	V	N
R	W	Q	Y	R	M	M	O	S	T	M	R	S	C	R	S	R	E	F	E	E	A	O	P	D
A	P	P	F	F	T	N	Z	Y	K	Y	N	J	B	L	Y	A	N	E	I	W	E	Q	Z	-
U	U	A	Y	N	C	I	N	C	X	J	P	S	E	N	M	S	S	Z	M	L	E	H	X	B
M	I	O	J	U	O	A	C	H	J	N	X	E	R	W	P	T	I	Z	M	M	N	L	Y	O
A	V	M	A	J	N	S	O	O	M	H	L	G	A	D	A	H	O	W	U	E	A	L	F	D
T	U	A	C	A	Z	B	T	P	S	C	A	O	F	G	T	M	N	D	N	D	B	C	T	Y
I	T	M	X	S	N	X	R	H	I	T	U	T	C	O	H	A	P	T	E	I	E	L	O	D
C	G	L	A	T	S	R	A	Y	Y	R	E	Q	L	J	E	N	M	X	S	T	G	Q	M	U
H	U	R	H	R	F	J	I	S	L	E	Y	R	V	J	T	Y	K	Z	Y	A	E	S	E	A
Y	U	M	J	E	Q	O	T	I	N	P	R	D	O	T	I	L	P	S	S	T	I	G	E	L
P	A	T	H	S	Q	O	K	O	R	X	C	Y	B	I	C	R	J	S	T	I	J	M	T	I
N	R	C	U	S	V	S	O	L	K	F	J	O	F	W	D	M	F	M	E	O	V	Z	O	S
O	B	S	Q	O	X	D	P	O	P	O	A	X	N	E	X	S	R	Q	M	N	J	V	S	M
S	V	T	U	R	M	Q	B	G	Y	E	C	A	V	G	A	C	V	T	B	Q	K	Z	E	R
I	U	N	L	E	Z	Y	H	I	F	S	Y	M	P	A	T	H	E	T	I	C	A	Y	D	A
S	R	L	C	R	E	N	C	C	K	R	N	O	H	R	E	N	D	O	C	R	I	N	E	P
E	W	V	E	T	L	D	K	A	U	O	M	X	T	E	T	J	T	X	K	F	J	I	M	F
A	Z	J	R	L	S	I	K	L	H	W	P	C	O	O	N	N	I	Y	R	S	U	Q	E	Z
Y	N	N	J	M	K	G	L	O	G	E	E	R	U	Z	B	Y	H	C	U	V	L	O	Q	M

Chapter 6 CLUES

1. _____ A group of hormones, including cortisol, released by the adrenal glands at times of stress.
2. _____ An event that creates a sense of threat by confronting a person with a demand or opportunity for change.
3. _____ A medical problem marked by narrowing of the trachea and bronchi, which results in shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing, and a choking sensation.
4. _____ A sleeplike suggestible state during which a person can be directed to act in unusual ways, to experience unusual sensations, to remember seemingly forgotten events, or to forget remembered events.
5. _____ The nerve fibers of the autonomic nervous system that quicken the heartbeat and produce other changes experienced as arousal and fear.
6. _____ The body's network of activities and cells that identify and destroy antigens and cancer cells. [two words]
7. _____ René Descartes's position that the mind is separate from the body. [three words; hyphenated]
8. _____ The system of glands located throughout the body that help control important activities such as growth and sexual activity.
9. _____ A technique of turning one's concentration inward and achieving a slightly changed state of consciousness.
10. _____ The general level of anxiety that a person brings to the various events in his or her life.
11. _____ A foreign invader of the body, such as a bacterium or virus.
12. _____ The nerve fibers of the autonomic nervous system that help maintain normal organ functioning. They also slow organ functioning after stimulation and return other bodily processes to normal.
13. _____ Difficulty falling or staying asleep.
14. _____ An extremely severe headache that occurs on one side of the head, often preceded by a warning sensation and sometimes accompanied by dizziness, nausea, or vomiting.
15. _____ Disorders that result from an interaction of psychosocial and organic factors. Also known as *psychosomatic disorders*.
16. _____ A personality style characterized by hostility, cynicism, drivenness, impatience, competitiveness, and ambition. [two words]
17. _____ An anxiety/stress disorder in which fear and related symptoms continue to be experienced long after a traumatic event.
18. _____ Chronic high blood pressure.
19. _____ A lesion that forms in the wall of the stomach or of the duodenum.
20. _____ A type of group that meets to talk about and explore members' problems in an atmosphere of mutual support.

CHAPTER 7 WORD SEARCH

E	M	S	I	E	X	E	I	C	R	D	R	S	E	L	F	-	H	Y	P	N	O	S	I	S
H	G	U	P	F	N	X	K	Q	R	W	T	O	A	P	B	E	T	W	A	T	R	S	U	L
B	F	S	N	C	E	S	P	Q	B	V	O	M	Y	W	L	P	V	F	C	G	S	J	Y	R
O	H	B	M	C	M	C	U	Y	M	N	R	A	S	C	U	A	S	K	W	K	U	E	N	Q
D	J	J	R	D	H	R	P	L	E	T	F	T	F	H	A	I	C	L	P	R	D	L	S	X
Y	S	I	Z	E	Z	A	W	T	W	R	E	I	G	Y	G	A	F	E	T	D	I	S	U	P
D	A	G	E	P	A	X	U	S	W	B	Q	Z	S	S	M	M	F	M	B	A	S	T	B	M
Y	S	C	T	E	P	D	J	S	Z	E	N	A	H	T	H	N	A	E	W	O	S	A	P	F
S	E	P	J	R	I	B	C	E	E	Y	S	T	T	E	C	E	C	C	W	C	O	T	E	N
M	C	Y	C	S	G	A	J	K	B	N	T	I	J	R	K	S	T	Y	M	R	C	E	R	E
O	O	W	O	O	K	B	T	H	A	B	K	O	M	I	I	I	I	P	S	F	I	-	S	U
R	N	N	N	N	N	Y	V	R	Y	M	B	N	P	C	D	A	T	K	G	T	A	D	O	J
P	D	R	V	A	B	E	X	C	O	P	C	Y	N	A	L	Y	I	E	M	F	T	E	N	V
H	A	L	E	L	C	L	G	N	M	G	O	I	X	L	Q	K	O	Q	X	B	I	P	A	K
I	R	T	R	I	H	B	W	G	G	T	E	C	O	H	V	X	U	Q	W	A	V	E	L	D
C	Y	F	S	Z	F	U	S	I	O	N	W	N	H	D	X	D	S	R	G	F	E	N	I	D
G	K	N	I	A	E	M	H	T	C	T	V	M	I	O	J	Z	V	V	D	Q	Z	D	T	G
M	E	O	O	T	U	Y	P	R	I	M	A	R	Y	C	N	P	F	O	H	U	R	E	I	I
O	C	Z	N	I	J	C	B	C	G	L	B	C	Z	P	S	D	X	O	X	B	T	N	E	A
L	P	T	Y	O	M	D	C	P	L	G	Y	O	J	E	R	Z	R	B	N	P	Y	T	S	L
M	L	K	E	N	S	M	Y	Y	Y	T	F	O	S	F	T	V	G	I	L	C	P	D	R	I
U	J	G	S	H	X	Z	T	M	X	U	A	L	E	Z	U	W	N	X	A	H	M	V	R	M
C	D	V	A	D	G	M	Z	T	M	N	J	G	M	Y	G	N	O	T	B	S	C	S	C	Z
P	G	G	Y	W	D	L	X	O	E	M	B	Q	T	Q	G	T	H	K	V	H	I	K	A	C
V	H	Y	V	M	E	M	O	R	Y	C	O	G	D	P	M	F	U	G	U	E	J	S	S	U

Chapter 7 CLUES

1. _____ A somatoform disorder marked by numerous recurring physical ailments without an organic basis. Also known as *Briquet's syndrome*.
2. _____ Syndrome that is the extreme and chronic form of factitious disorder.
3. _____ A sham treatment that a patient believes to be genuine.
4. _____ An illness with no identifiable physical cause, in which the patient is believed to be intentionally producing or faking symptoms in order to assume a sick role.
5. _____ The final merging of two or more subpersonalities in multiple personality disorder.
6. _____ The faculty for recalling past events and past learning.
7. _____ A dissociative disorder marked by an inability to recall important personal events and information.
8. _____ A dissociative disorder in which a person travels to a new location and may assume a new identity, simultaneously forgetting his or her past.
9. _____ Type of learning that becomes associated with the conditions under which it occurred, so that it is best remembered under the same conditions. [two words; hyphenated]
10. _____ The two or more distinct personalities found in individuals suffering from multiple personality disorder, each with a unique set of memories, behaviors, thoughts, and emotions. Also known as *alternate personalities*.
11. _____ A disorder marked by a persistent and recurrent feeling of being detached from one's own mental processes or body.
12. _____ Class of disorders marked by major changes in memory that do not have clear physical causes.
13. _____ In psychodynamic theory, the gain achieved when hysterical symptoms elicit kindness from others or provide an excuse to avoid unpleasant activities.
14. _____ A disorder marked by excessive worry that some aspect of one's physical appearance is defective. [two words]
15. _____ A disorder in which people mistakenly fear that minor changes in their physical functioning indicate a serious disease.
16. _____ The process of hypnotizing oneself, sometimes for the purpose of forgetting unpleasant events. [two words; hyphenated]
17. _____ In psychodynamic theory, the gain achieved when hysterical symptoms keep internal conflicts out of awareness.
18. _____ A disorder that is unintentionally caused by a practitioner.
19. _____ Class of somatoform disorders in which people suffer actual changes in their physical functioning.
20. _____ A somatoform disorder in which a psychosocial need or conflict is converted into dramatic physical symptoms that affect voluntary motor or sensory function.

CHAPTER 8 WORD SEARCH

C	K	O	K	H	H	N	V	Q	Q	V	O	K	Z	P	D	E	P	R	E	S	S	I	O	N
J	O	Z	S	T	S	P	V	V	I	C	B	I	P	O	L	A	R	H	T	X	U	L	P	U
O	F	Q	Y	W	R	A	V	A	F	I	M	X	G	R	O	Q	B	D	W	M	B	S	A	C
G	M	J	M	H	Y	P	O	M	A	N	I	A	A	M	F	D	E	R	B	I	I	I	S	R
O	X	R	B	E	W	L	L	C	M	K	V	Y	A	G	G	F	Z	R	E	G	G	V	I	D
W	N	K	O	B	O	C	E	O	X	N	K	U	N	I	P	O	L	A	R	W	Q	O	W	T
H	Y	W	L	C	E	F	A	R	P	O	N	X	K	R	N	R	V	F	U	D	A	D	G	E
T	N	T	I	X	C	X	R	T	D	X	M	L	Z	K	Q	Y	N	N	K	Y	O	R	P	F
O	P	M	C	Z	S	N	N	I	P	Y	S	E	R	O	T	O	N	I	N	N	Q	B	D	R
B	W	Z	K	F	M	O	E	S	J	W	R	F	C	W	Z	W	W	J	N	G	Q	F	T	S
M	A	N	I	A	Y	R	D	O	B	A	D	C	Z	Z	T	T	T	L	I	Y	G	I	T	Y
K	U	T	E	O	D	E	H	L	R	D	N	T	B	K	C	P	R	Z	A	Y	S	S	H	P
R	X	Z	G	D	R	P	E	L	E	P	N	A	H	D	G	O	D	F	T	D	R	M	H	S
I	X	C	Y	P	C	I	L	L	A	B	C	S	C	M	R	L	G	F	T	I	V	X	L	Y
Q	U	Q	V	W	C	N	P	B	C	O	Y	R	D	L	Q	T	M	N	R	U	Q	A	V	C
O	C	D	R	L	N	E	L	W	T	I	C	Z	Y	S	I	I	D	S	I	M	K	Q	K	H
S	Z	K	M	P	H	P	E	S	I	F	L	D	S	Y	M	T	O	O	B	T	Z	G	V	O
D	T	F	B	J	Q	H	S	O	V	Q	O	C	T	D	H	R	I	D	U	J	I	P	H	T
R	Y	N	C	E	R	R	S	J	E	C	T	S	H	J	U	G	Q	C	T	B	O	V	S	I
N	Y	I	Q	U	O	I	N	M	O	F	H	C	Y	A	K	A	J	S	I	B	L	L	E	C
C	K	D	H	S	P	N	E	N	M	K	Y	J	M	J	A	O	J	O	O	Q	J	E	D	W
B	W	Z	P	W	M	E	S	W	H	Y	M	J	I	R	W	T	Q	Z	N	D	Q	Q	O	K
U	I	O	N	S	M	K	S	S	T	B	I	Z	C	U	U	S	Q	Z	S	P	L	D	Z	G
J	V	G	J	S	L	K	S	I	B	H	C	T	V	H	Z	A	V	Y	X	T	I	J	S	J
G	V	Z	C	W	D	C	Z	M	P	A	O	D	D	N	H	N	J	C	U	H	M	Q	T	I

Chapter 8 CLUES

1. _____ A pattern of depression found among very young children that is caused by separation from one's mother.
2. _____ A disorder marked by alternating or intermixed periods of mania and depression.
3. _____ According to Freudian theory, the loss of a valued object (for example, a loss of employment) which is unconsciously interpreted as the loss of a loved one. Also called *imagined loss*.
4. _____ A low, sad state marked by significant levels of sadness, lack of energy, low self-worth, guilt, or related symptoms.
5. _____ A disorder marked by numerous periods of hypomanic symptoms and mild depressive symptoms.
6. _____ A neurotransmitter whose abnormal activity is linked to depression and panic disorder.
7. _____ The perception, based on past experiences, that one has no control over one's reinforcements. [two words]
8. _____ A neurotransmitter whose abnormal activity is linked to depression, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and eating disorders.
9. _____ A state or episode of euphoria or frenzied activity in which people may have an exaggerated belief that the world is theirs for the taking.
10. _____ In extreme cases, symptoms of depression are _____, including hallucinations and delusions.
11. _____ A mood disorder that is similar to but longer-lasting and less disabling than a major depressive disorder.
12. _____ When dysthymic disorder leads to major depressive disorder it is termed "_____ depression."
13. _____ Recent versions of the cognitive model of depression focus on _____, (particularly internal, global, and stable ones).
14. _____ In those experiencing bipolar disorder, _____ may be improperly transported through cells, causing neurons to misfire.
15. _____ Mild mania not meeting full DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria.
16. _____ People with depression have been found to have abnormal levels of _____, which is released by the adrenal glands during times of stress.
17. _____ The behavioral model of depression focuses on changes in or loss of _____.
18. _____ This type of depression is also called "exogenous."
19. _____ Depression without a history of mania.
20. _____ The three forms of negative thinking that Aaron Beck theorizes lead people to feel depressed. The _____ triad consists of a negative view of one's experiences, oneself, and the future.

CHAPTER 9 WORD SEARCH

L	Y	H	J	R	A	D	J	U	N	C	T	J	K	R	D	T	T	Y	C	O	U	P	L	E
R	P	Q	D	U	Z	P	M	N	L	K	Y	I	E	N	C	E	W	Y	I	D	E	M	K	Z
E	R	N	Q	U	U	Q	D	Z	G	R	G	H	X	B	L	U	Z	G	R	J	C	B	R	B
U	C	G	C	N	O	R	E	P	I	N	E	P	H	R	I	N	E	Y	E	A	E	M	W	Z
P	Y	H	O	G	F	S	D	B	I	O	L	O	G	I	C	A	L	A	L	V	M	Q	Y	Q
T	F	O	N	C	H	O	I	J	O	X	Q	P	E	D	E	N	O	B	E	P	A	I	E	Z
A	Q	V	T	Z	R	C	U	V	E	V	P	P	R	C	R	B	F	P	C	U	C	D	N	J
K	R	S	I	C	Z	I	F	W	P	T	B	T	I	K	F	C	Y	T	T	K	A	O	K	E
E	F	Z	N	D	P	O	J	O	V	R	I	L	W	B	R	Y	Y	Y	R	A	V	X	N	Z
L	D	L	U	X	S	C	Y	Q	P	I	U	N	D	O	J	W	X	X	O	A	C	F	B	J
I	M	H	A	F	Y	U	B	R	J	C	M	M	T	G	B	F	F	V	C	Y	E	C	P	W
T	F	Z	T	S	C	L	T	Q	B	Y	E	Y	H	E	F	U	R	N	O	Y	X	J	K	H
H	W	Q	I	E	H	T	P	T	T	C	S	O	E	P	R	M	P	O	N	D	Y	P	P	E
I	O	C	O	R	O	U	E	B	F	L	I	N	R	I	B	P	S	J	V	R	L	R	G	V
U	N	N	N	O	L	R	J	J	B	I	W	N	Y	N	E	X	E	R	U	K	B	O	C	X
M	E	Z	Y	T	O	A	A	R	O	C	Z	G	H	I	C	A	A	R	L	J	L	P	X	D
A	-	A	X	O	G	L	K	Z	Y	P	R	L	V	I	K	Z	J	X	S	J	D	H	R	K
D	T	O	R	N	I	V	Z	H	N	I	G	D	L	N	B	D	F	S	I	O	M	Y	O	B
V	H	D	Q	I	C	A	P	O	I	U	T	X	L	A	I	I	H	G	V	Y	N	L	P	R
I	I	R	K	N	A	G	R	T	Q	N	F	O	H	A	J	E	T	C	E	U	Z	A	C	J
G	R	O	M	J	L	U	A	V	B	Q	A	M	V	E	O	A	P	O	Y	U	Q	C	L	Z
W	D	R	R	K	W	S	S	D	K	W	P	W	O	N	M	E	B	Q	R	H	E	T	O	I
A	R	I	M	Q	R	S	X	L	T	S	W	T	L	U	F	L	U	O	X	E	T	I	N	E
N	D	V	D	P	L	I	Z	Z	Z	Q	J	W	P	M	D	P	O	V	Z	V	R	C	E	E
W	C	F	O	P	X	K	D	E	S	N	X	X	K	L	G	X	Q	L	H	I	J	W	G	H

Chapter 9 CLUES

1. _____ A metallic element that occurs in nature as a mineral salt and is an effective treatment for bipolar disorders.
2. _____ A therapy for depression in which electrodes attached to a patient's head send an electrical current through the brain, causing a convulsion.
3. _____ The approximate number of people (in fractions) with unipolar depression who enter treatment in a given year. [two words; hyphenated]
4. _____ This treatment approach includes psychodynamic, behavioral, and cognitive models.
5. _____ The neurotransmitter affected by MAO.
6. _____ A therapy format in which the therapist works with two people who share a long-term relationship.
7. _____ Taking antidepressant medications for five months after the relief of symptoms is called _____ therapy.
8. _____ This treatment approach traces the cause of unipolar depression to the broader social structure in which people live.
9. _____ Tricyclic antidepressants are believed to reduce depression by affecting neurotransmitter "_____."
10. _____ An antidepressant drug such as imipramine that has three rings in its molecular structure.
11. _____ MAO-Is can cause a potentially fatal rise in blood pressure if one eats foods containing _____.
12. _____ The generic name for Prozac.
13. _____ Mood stabilizers may also be _____ drugs, ones that actually prevent symptoms from developing.
14. _____ An antidepressant drug that prevents the action of the enzyme monoamine oxidase – MAO _____.
15. _____ The use of psychotherapy as an _____ to lithium therapy for bipolar disorder is more effective than either treatment used alone.
16. _____ This treatment approach includes electroconvulsive therapy and antidepressant drugs.
17. _____ A psychotherapy for unipolar depression that is based on the belief that clarifying and changing one's interpersonal problems will help lead to recovery.
18. _____ The originator of the leading cognitive treatment for unipolar depression, Aaron _____.
19. _____ The neurotransmitter targeted by SSRIs.
20. _____ In a newer treatment procedure for depression, an implanted pulse generator sends regular electrical stimulation to the _____ nerve; the nerve, in turn, stimulates the brain.

CHAPTER 10 WORD SEARCH

E	W	D	H	A	D	C	V	O	N	I	N	X	Y	I	Z	H	N	A	B	G	R	Q	I	K
A	Z	L	O	X	C	K	G	Y	L	D	Z	U	Z	T	P	M	A	P	Z	D	F	L	H	Z
J	X	M	P	L	E	W	X	B	B	Q	K	I	B	S	U	R	N	O	K	J	A	S	R	I
X	E	K	Y	D	A	T	T	E	M	P	T	B	U	K	I	H	N	H	Q	L	C	R	E	U
Y	G	O	G	P	N	K	H	P	R	E	V	E	N	T	I	O	N	P	R	R	P	S	E	F
G	K	M	M	I	O	N	L	Y	J	Q	J	I	A	B	E	F	C	K	Q	Z	W	E	S	R
S	X	X	A	A	Y	R	Z	R	C	Y	Y	M	C	O	N	T	A	G	I	O	N	U	L	
S	P	A	R	A	P	R	O	F	E	S	S	I	O	N	A	L	S	R	C	I	K	J	I	R
B	I	D	P	H	L	Q	D	D	Y	T	S	Z	P	V	I	W	R	F	B	X	K	T	C	Q
E	O	J	A	A	I	O	U	Y	I	M	R	E	V	Z	Q	R	A	P	R	H	A	X	I	B
L	E	I	R	A	N	N	H	B	E	C	K	O	E	I	L	Q	V	M	I	O	K	F	D	A
R	D	A	A	Q	N	A	Y	D	B	F	H	P	S	K	M	Z	N	P	G	P	S	F	E	T
B	X	J	S	J	V	O	K	U	Y	A	E	O	E	P	E	B	D	R	N	E	U	S	J	K
O	L	T	U	V	H	K	M	N	M	C	L	H	T	O	E	R	E	J	O	L	B	C	B	V
C	G	L	I	K	E	H	B	I	V	B	D	T	T	O	C	C	F	V	R	E	I	T	E	Q
N	F	W	C	R	Q	A	N	U	C	E	E	H	G	O	M	Y	T	E	E	S	N	V	A	C
Z	M	D	I	I	H	L	P	C	F	L	R	N	S	X	T	O	L	I	R	S	T	D	F	F
J	C	Q	D	O	A	T	Y	X	L	L	L	T	S	D	F	E	U	O	V	N	E	L	W	P
O	J	G	E	D	F	R	C	C	V	F	Y	Y	D	D	H	I	A	S	J	E	N	G	N	U
T	D	Y	X	L	W	U	L	C	T	X	E	O	F	Q	C	H	O	E	D	S	T	F	G	B
E	G	O	I	S	T	I	C	G	V	Z	Y	R	E	V	S	A	W	Q	K	S	I	H	Q	D
C	I	K	I	G	H	S	V	O	V	B	E	Z	V	W	U	W	E	E	B	J	O	V	K	L
K	J	H	I	U	T	T	B	J	N	M	S	O	C	I	A	L	W	L	D	N	N	D	F	H
K	N	R	W	X	V	I	Y	P	Y	O	O	L	Y	D	G	O	T	S	Q	I	A	U	H	F
H	Q	Z	F	T	C	C	N	U	M	I	N	I	T	I	A	T	O	R	Q	W	L	J	Y	K

Chapter 10 CLUES

1. _____ A pessimistic belief that one's present circumstances, problems, or mood will not change.
2. _____ A person who clearly intends end his or her life at the time of a suicide attempt; death _____
3. _____ Type of thinking characterized by viewing problems and solutions in rigid either/or terms.
4. _____ A psychological autopsy in which clinicians and researchers piece together information about a person's suicide from the person's past; _____ analysis.
5. _____ A suicide attempt that does not result in death.
6. _____ Suicide committed by people who intentionally sacrifice their lives for the well-being of society.
7. _____ A person who is ambivalent about the wish to die even as he or she attempts suicide; death _____
8. _____ A self-inflicted death in which the person acts intentionally, directly, and consciously.
9. _____ A type of program that tries to identify people who are at risk killing themselves and to offer them crisis intervention – suicide _____.
10. _____ A death in which the victim plays an indirect, hidden, partial, or unconscious role.
11. _____ Type of suicide committed by individuals whose social environment fails to provide stability, thus leaving them without a sense of belonging.
12. _____ Suicide committed by people over whom society has little or no control, people who are not inhibited by the norms rules of society.
13. _____ Suicide is related to marital status and level of _____ support.
14. _____ A person who attempts suicide without recognizing the finality of death; death _____
15. _____ According to statistics on suicide, women have a higher _____ rate than men.
16. _____ Modeling is referred to as the "_____ " of suicide.
17. _____ The "four-letter word" of suicide.
18. _____ A person who attempts suicide believing that the process of death is already under way and that he or she is simply hastening the process; death _____.
19. _____ In Western society, this age group of more likely to commit suicide than any other age group.
20. _____ Suicide hotlines predominantly are staffed by _____ - persons trained in counseling but without a formal degree.

CHAPTER 11 WORD SEARCH

C	W	E	D	I	E	T	I	N	G	Y	R	N	V	Y	F	R	U	H	S	B	V	E	K	I
G	Z	A	N	G	W	H	Y	P	O	T	H	A	L	A	M	U	S	Z	S	U	D	V	Y	W
J	K	Y	X	M	W	R	L	K	Z	O	J	T	N	T	P	V	N	W	G	L	B	R	Y	H
B	N	Y	G	O	E	C	L	A	V	S	T	A	R	V	A	T	I	O	N	I	V	S	U	U
E	N	H	Y	G	R	S	B	H	X	B	M	K	A	A	G	V	P	T	X	M	V	Q	D	I
H	W	M	M	Q	G	T	H	P	J	A	I	R	D	D	O	F	I	X	E	I	R	E	B	O
I	S	U	N	S	H	L	N	E	R	Y	T	N	F	K	S	W	M	L	D	A	X	X	U	L
K	O	L	A	D	R	Q	Y	C	D	P	L	I	G	E	J	C	J	I	S	N	V	X	E	D
P	E	T	S	X	H	S	N	S	Y	B	C	A	V	E	M	J	W	O	V	E	Z	V	W	E
M	C	I	T	R	P	Q	Q	E	J	C	V	T	T	E	-	A	U	H	R	R	K	S	V	R
C	I	D	S	N	L	M	L	T	A	N	D	A	E	E	S	E	L	Z	T	V	X	E	H	O
X	E	I	N	W	Z	B	W	T	C	N	Q	X	G	S	R	Q	A	E	R	O	W	T	A	D
I	U	M	Q	T	M	Q	F	H	V	E	O	L	O	P	E	A	A	T	S	S	K	P	G	A
T	E	E	G	V	S	R	A	E	T	T	Y	R	D	X	C	O	L	P	I	A	A	O	B	L
Q	X	N	W	B	Y	Q	M	S	Z	Y	S	W	E	S	I	U	Q	S	O	N	O	I	W	A
O	R	S	D	P	M	E	E	T	C	Y	V	R	F	X	E	T	Y	F	K	O	G	N	H	N
P	U	I	B	H	P	G	N	A	G	H	D	R	I	U	I	P	X	R	A	N	P	T	W	U
L	Y	O	T	S	N	J	O	G	Z	G	M	B	C	N	D	A	Q	I	B	P	I	G	Y	G
X	H	N	Z	I	D	R	R	E	T	L	Q	S	I	J	C	T	N	B	K	A	B	W	T	O
E	T	A	R	D	B	F	R	V	P	O	Z	U	E	X	A	I	O	E	E	L	Y	P	L	G
Y	B	L	E	L	Y	H	E	E	N	F	Z	N	T	R	E	G	I	R	I	H	F	O	R	
I	Z	I	Y	U	K	X	E	D	U	G	Z	O	C	W	U	N	A	Q	E	V	M	C	P	C
H	Z	O	N	G	M	Z	A	S	H	R	N	H	I	I	W	T	L	E	H	J	O	P	H	D
U	Y	Q	I	G	R	G	T	M	G	D	I	F	E	I	N	T	Y	X	B	J	O	S	U	D
U	C	D	V	T	E	Q	B	N	B	I	X	B	S	Y	L	Y	M	K	G	F	Q	U	A	I

Chapter 11 CLUES

1. _____ An episode of uncontrollable eating during which a person ingests a very large quantity of food.
2. _____ A part of the brain that helps regulate various bodily functions, including eating and hunger.
3. _____ About 90 to 95 percent of anorexia cases occur in _____.
4. _____ The cessation of menstrual cycles.
5. _____ The famous 1940s _____ study used conscientious objectors to the war as subjects.
6. _____ A family pattern in which members are overinvolved with each other's affairs and overconcerned about each other's welfare.
7. _____ Downy, white hair that grows on the bodies of those with severe anorexia.
8. _____ A type of eating disorder in which a person displays a pattern of binge eating without any accompanying compensatory behaviors. [two words; hyphenated]
9. _____ A brain region that produces hunger when activated - _____ hypothalamus.
10. _____ Those with bulimia have an _____ average age of onset as compared to those with anorexia.
11. _____ The weight level that a person is predisposed to maintain, controlled in part by the hypothalamus. [two words]
12. _____ Compensatory behaviors for those with bulimia often include vomiting, _____, and diuretics.
13. _____ A disorder marked by frequent eating binges that are followed by forced vomiting or other extreme compensatory behaviors to avoid gaining weight. Also known as *binge-purge syndrome*. [two words]
14. _____ The onset of both anorexia and bulimia typically follows a period of _____.
15. _____ Most theorists, when trying to explain the causes of eating disorders, subscribe to a _____ risk perspective.
16. _____ Twenty percent of these female athletes met full criteria for an eating disorder when surveyed.
17. _____ A disorder marked by the pursuit of extreme thinness and by extreme loss of weight. [two words]
18. _____ Bruch argues that disturbed mother-child interactions lead to serious _____ in the child and to severe cognitive disturbances. [two words]
19. _____ Theorists believe that mood disorders may " _____ " for eating disorders. [three words]
20. _____ Historically treatment for eating disorders occurred in a hospital setting; it now is offered in an _____ setting.

CHAPTER 12 WORD SEARCH

A	C	U	Q	M	A	N	H	A	H	V	Y	O	B	G	Y	R	U	Y	O	Q	O	F	U	U
R	M	F	C	Q	I	K	W	E	A	T	C	D	E	X	X	O	J	A	P	X	J	N	Y	G
G	G	C	Y	B	P	Y	J	E	F	P	E	P	N	N	E	P	A	P	E	P	R	I	M	X
E	X	J	I	D	E	L	I	R	I	U	M	T	R	E	M	E	N	S	S	P	E	M	J	H
M	A	H	S	K	O	R	S	A	K	O	F	F	'	S	A	E	L	I	T	T	W	G	A	H
D	T	B	X	Y	E	W	V	V	R	Y	R	T	B	T	I	V	M	S	M	O	A	F	J	A
F	K	O	U	S	O	A	T	W	R	V	E	Q	O	V	Z	D	W	E	P	I	R	C	L	L
C	X	O	C	S	P	O	B	P	A	T	L	I	H	W	D	C	B	D	A	H	D	V	O	L
Y	N	A	O	L	E	R	N	N	T	D	A	H	Q	I	E	J	I	A	I	X	-	W	W	U
A	E	N	D	O	R	P	H	I	N	S	P	D	L	T	P	S	T	T	N	J	D	M	C	C
V	A	C	T	C	K	F	H	B	T	H	S	T	A	H	E	Y	F	I	A	I	E	Z	N	I
E	B	T	N	J	S	K	V	O	X	G	E	B	J	D	N	N	L	V	B	I	F	V	M	N
R	A	W	O	C	O	C	A	I	N	E	-	O	B	R	D	E	A	E	G	L	I	W	X	O
S	R	T	F	L	Y	E	V	I	W	I	P	D	U	A	E	R	S	-	N	J	C	Q	U	G
I	B	D	E	H	E	N	E	D	A	C	R	Q	D	W	N	G	H	H	A	R	I	G	V	E
O	I	I	Y	Z	E	R	H	R	S	K	E	M	P	A	C	I	B	Y	R	P	E	B	T	N
N	T	Y	A	U	Q	B	A	I	A	G	V	Q	N	L	E	S	A	P	C	S	N	M	X	F
U	U	B	G	Z	O	F	X	N	S	X	E	X	C	T	K	T	C	N	O	W	C	P	Y	N
J	R	X	R	K	Q	W	H	G	C	B	N	G	Z	E	U	I	K	O	T	S	Y	F	Y	N
C	A	T	V	Z	T	M	X	G	K	E	T	L	M	O	A	C	E	T	I	F	V	I	F	K
W	T	I	B	U	C	E	E	J	W	X	I	J	Z	R	B	A	T	I	C	E	G	I	E	R
N	E	N	V	J	H	A	N	T	A	G	O	N	I	S	T	O	L	C	S	M	K	U	W	O
Z	S	W	M	R	P	N	X	L	M	H	N	U	V	I	Y	F	Z	K	D	C	I	T	I	Y
Q	D	T	I	C	M	T	E	H	B	E	N	Z	O	D	I	A	Z	E	P	I	N	E	S	T
D	E	T	O	X	I	F	I	C	A	T	I	O	N	Y	L	L	A	N	C	F	H	C	E	A

Chapter 12 CLUES

1. _____ The class of drugs including opium or any of the drugs derived from opium, including morphine, heroin, and codeine are known collectively as _____.
2. _____ The adjustment that the brain and the body make to the regular use of certain drugs so that ever larger doses are needed to achieve the earlier effects.
3. _____ The most common group of antianxiety drugs, which includes Valium and Xanax.
4. _____ A pattern of behavior in which people rely on a substance excessively and regularly, bringing damage to their relationships, functioning poorly at work, or putting themselves or others in danger.
5. _____ An addictive stimulant obtained from the coca plant. It is the most powerful natural stimulant known.
6. _____ Systematic and medically supervised withdrawal from a drug.
7. _____ Neurotransmitters that help relieve pain and reduce emotional tension. They are sometimes referred to as the body's own opioids.
8. _____ A dramatic withdrawal reaction experienced by some people who are alcohol-dependent. It consists of confusion, clouded consciousness, and terrifying visual hallucinations. Also called *alcohol withdrawal delirium*. [two words]
9. _____ A pattern of behavior in which people organize their lives around a substance, possibly building a tolerance to it or experiencing withdrawal symptoms when they stop taking it, or both. Also called *addiction*.
10. _____ LSD-induced sensory and emotional changes that recur long after the drug has left the body.
11. _____ Unpleasant, sometimes dangerous reactions that may occur when people who use a drug regularly stop taking or reduce their dosage of the drug.
12. _____ A therapy in which clients are repeatedly presented with unpleasant stimuli while performing undesirable behaviors such as taking a drug.
13. _____ A syndrome, suspected to be present in some individuals, in which the brain's reward center is not readily activated by the usual events in their lives. [two words; hyphenated]
14. _____ A drug used in low doses to reduce anxiety and in higher doses to help people sleep. Also called *anxiolytic drug*. [two words; hyphenated]
15. _____ A training approach to treating alcohol abuse that is similar to BSCT and also has clients plan ahead for risky situations and reactions. [two words; hyphenated]
16. _____ Addictive sedative-hypnotic drugs used to reduce anxiety or to help people fall asleep.
17. _____ In pharmacology, an increase of effects that occurs when more than one substance is acting on the body at the same time.
18. _____ An alcohol-related syndrome marked by extreme confusion, memory impairment, and other neurological symptoms.
19. _____ A substance that causes powerful changes primarily in sensory perception, including strengthening perceptions and producing illusions and hallucinations. Also called *psychedelic drug*.
20. _____ Drugs that block or change the effects of an addictive drug.

CHAPTER 13 WORD SEARCH

B	L	Q	C	P	J	M	D	Z	E	X	H	I	B	I	T	I	O	N	I	S	M	I	S	Y
T	C	D	X	E	N	D	Q	O	P	L	L	O	F	O	Z	K	E	S	Y	E	A	L	B	K
V	K	E	L	X	M	M	A	K	G	Y	S	W	S	M	P	E	D	O	P	H	I	L	I	A
V	E	S	O	C	P	R	E	M	A	T	U	R	E	E	J	A	C	U	L	A	T	I	O	N
E	S	I	D	I	V	A	G	I	N	I	S	M	U	S	R	S	L	P	H	K	J	R	T	T
O	L	R	W	T	S	B	U	K	A	F	R	O	T	T	E	U	R	I	S	M	P	Y	B	E
S	M	E	E	E	M	C	K	Q	U	X	M	A	S	O	C	H	I	S	M	S	O	P	P	
G	K	W	N	M	K	B	J	S	G	E	N	D	E	R	I	D	E	N	T	I	T	Y	E	L
G	T	S	I	E	L	J	J	B	S	P	Q	R	O	O	I	T	M	C	P	P	D	E	R	Y
O	R	H	A	N	C	D	N	J	O	P	Q	N	Q	Z	A	C	X	F	S	S	C	W	F	I
C	W	Y	N	T	Q	A	V	V	O	Y	E	U	R	I	S	M	K	A	T	I	J	V	O	O
J	N	F	J	W	I	C	I	K	V	X	F	C	X	Z	K	H	I	T	Y	B	B	L	R	M
E	D	P	A	L	H	S	P	G	I	D	F	U	T	O	N	J	B	C	W	Y	N	Z	M	T
L	Y	G	W	G	N	Y	A	N	G	C	B	S	T	A	O	B	A	U	X	S	B	R	A	I
X	S	K	C	I	R	I	P	D	N	Y	G	P	P	P	T	U	Q	R	F	F	A	R	N	E
M	P	A	Z	C	L	A	J	O	I	O	F	J	A	I	R	O	S	T	C	K	P	K	C	K
E	A	R	R	K	S	V	F	J	A	S	R	K	L	R	S	U	R	C	J	J	E	U	E	P
K	R	Y	U	V	L	E	E	H	R	C	M	G	L	R	A	T	C	R	B	L	F	C	A	A
F	E	W	A	B	N	R	T	B	Q	Q	T	S	A	I	J	P	G	J	O	B	N	H	N	C
V	U	L	K	J	C	S	I	C	J	T	F	I	Y	S	U	K	H	T	O	L	R	P	X	H
B	N	I	O	V	W	I	S	O	L	C	M	J	V	B	M	N	R	I	V	W	E	Y	I	Z
F	I	R	I	U	U	O	H	C	J	W	I	E	R	E	T	O	S	L	L	A	E	N	E	Y
U	A	B	T	L	C	N	I	L	Y	T	E	O	E	P	T	W	C	J	D	I	Y	Y	T	X
C	P	I	Z	W	W	X	S	A	I	E	F	F	B	T	Y	X	I	M	D	Y	A	Y	Y	N
B	E	E	Y	S	R	W	M	H	T	W	S	E	X	-	C	H	A	N	G	E	C	S	L	X

Chapter 13 CLUES

1. _____ A paraphilia consisting of recurrent and intense sexual urges, fantasies, or behaviors that involve the use of a nonliving object, often to the exclusion of all other stimuli.
2. _____ The sexual desire disorder marked by a lack of interest in sex and hence a low level of sexual activity.
3. _____ A disorder in which a person experiences severe pain in the genitals during sexual activity.
4. _____ A dysfunction in which a man reaches orgasm and ejaculates before, on, or shortly after penetration and before he wishes to. [two words]
5. _____ A state of mind that some people experience during sex, focusing on their sexual performance to such an extent that their performance and their enjoyment are reduced. [two words]
6. _____ A paraphilia consisting of repeated and intense sexual urges, fantasies, or behaviors that involve touching and rubbing against a nonconsenting person.
7. _____ The phase of the sexual response cycle consisting of an urge to have sex, sexual fantasies, and sexual attraction to others.
8. _____ A paraphilia in which a person has repeated and intense sexual urges or fantasies about watching, touching, or engaging in sexual acts with prepubescent children, and may carry out these urges or fantasies.
9. _____ A paraphilia in which persons have repeated sexually arousing urges or fantasies about exposing their genitals to another person, and may act upon those urges.
10. _____ A paraphilia characterized by repeated and intense sexual urges, fantasies, or behaviors that involve being humiliated, beaten, bound, or otherwise made to suffer.
11. _____ A sexual disorder characterized by an avoidance of genital sexual interplay.
12. _____ The fear of performing inadequately and a related tension experienced during sex. [two words]
13. _____ The phase of the sexual response cycle during which an individual's sexual pleasure peaks and sexual tension is released as muscles in the pelvic region contract rhythmically.
14. _____ A type of surgery that changes a person's sex organs and features, and, in turn, sexual identity. [two words; hyphenated]
15. _____ A condition marked by involuntary contractions of the muscles around the outer third of the vagina, preventing entry of the penis.
16. _____ Disorders characterized by recurrent and intense sexual urges, fantasies, or behaviors involving nonhuman objects, children, nonconsenting adults, or experiences of suffering or humiliation.
17. _____ A paraphilia characterized by repeated and intense sexual urges, fantasies, or behaviors that involve inflicting suffering on others.
18. _____ The phase of the sexual response cycle marked by changes in the pelvic region, general physical arousal, and increases in heart rate, muscle tension, blood pressure, and rate of breathing.
19. _____ A paraphilia in which a person has repeated and intense sexual desires to observe unsuspecting people in secret as they undress or to spy on couples having intercourse, and may act upon these desires.
20. _____ The disorder in which a person persistently feels extremely uncomfortable about his or her assigned sex and strongly wishes to be a member of the opposite sex. Also known as *transsexualism*. [two words]

CHAPTER 14 WORD SEARCH

Z	Z	X	F	H	O	W	T	O	O	U	O	P	M	H	B	G	Y	J	B	M	W	U	B	N
R	N	M	W	Q	U	T	J	W	V	Y	E	A	V	O	L	I	T	I	O	N	H	W	S	J
Y	W	K	P	I	T	K	N	I	P	O	S	I	T	I	V	E	A	A	X	S	K	D	F	B
B	B	L	N	H	D	R	I	P	H	E	N	O	T	H	I	A	Z	I	N	E	S	X	V	F
Q	Y	O	F	A	D	W	D	L	N	F	D	L	M	R	R	Z	K	N	B	O	U	V	A	L
S	L	O	O	S	E	A	S	S	O	C	I	A	T	I	O	N	S	C	L	F	M	D	O	A
B	K	F	V	J	K	U	N	D	I	F	F	E	R	E	N	T	I	A	T	E	D	W	T	T
T	K	R	E	P	M	N	I	P	P	R	X	G	N	N	O	H	J	T	X	L	O	S	X	A
K	M	K	Y	J	H	E	T	S	U	G	Q	P	M	E	J	B	K	D	C	R	R	C	A	F
C	G	M	W	C	B	G	X	Q	C	O	D	E	J	E	X	V	H	E	O	V	I	H	K	F
A	V	Q	Z	C	S	A	K	P	F	H	J	F	U	D	I	W	Q	L	W	M	J	I	Q	E
T	H	N	C	B	E	T	U	A	R	U	I	J	Q	Z	I	L	T	U	C	P	O	Z	I	C
F	A	O	C	I	D	I	W	T	R	E	A	Z	E	G	S	W	J	S	B	E	I	O	Z	T
U	L	P	A	W	Q	V	F	Y	T	D	S	M	O	T	K	S	T	I	D	T	E	P	D	V
O	L	X	C	D	J	E	X	P	Q	L	O	S	M	P	F	F	N	O	Z	T	M	H	X	E
V	U	T	D	E	T	Y	D	I	P	G	P	U	E	F	H	M	L	N	R	Y	Q	R	I	Q
N	C	C	D	L	O	H	Y	C	V	X	F	D	B	D	T	R	A	H	L	H	C	E	O	T
Z	I	U	O	C	U	P	X	A	H	C	V	Q	K	L	E	G	E	L	Z	U	O	N	Y	I
D	N	T	I	F	C	N	H	L	T	B	L	E	X	D	E	M	Y	N	O	K	L	I	S	B
N	A	J	Q	W	T	V	N	E	O	L	O	G	I	S	M	-	O	T	O	G	F	A	Z	I
F	T	W	R	A	N	T	I	P	S	Y	C	H	O	T	I	C	B	T	X	G	I	L	E	R
P	I	C	A	T	A	T	O	N	I	A	A	K	W	R	W	M	U	I	I	T	E	A	X	A
S	O	M	D	M	A	X	B	K	D	U	N	T	E	X	N	C	X	J	N	O	O	N	F	K
V	N	A	R	X	X	U	P	S	Y	C	H	O	S	I	S	Z	P	U	B	D	N	N	I	T
F	I	N	A	P	P	R	O	P	R	I	A	T	E	A	F	F	E	C	T	B	I	S	U	C

Chapter 14 CLUES

1. _____ A decrease in speech or speech content; a symptom of schizophrenia. Also known as *poverty of speech*.
2. _____ A state in which a person loses contact with reality in key ways.
3. _____ A symptom of schizophrenia marked by apathy and an inability to start or complete a course of action.
4. _____ A group of antihistamine drugs that became the first group of effective antipsychotic medications.
5. _____ Symptoms of schizophrenia that seem to be excesses of or bizarre additions to normal thoughts, emotions, or behaviors.
6. _____ A new group of antipsychotic drugs whose biological action is different from that of the traditional antipsychotic drugs.
7. _____ Display of emotions that are unsuited to the situation; a symptom of schizophrenia. [two words]
8. _____ A strange false belief firmly held despite evidence to the contrary.
9. _____ A type of mother—supposedly cold, domineering, and uninterested in the needs of others—who was once thought to cause schizophrenia in her child.
10. _____ The experiencing of sights, sounds, or other perceptions in the absence of external stimuli.
11. _____ A common thinking disturbance in schizophrenia, characterized by rapid shifts from one topic of conversation to another. Also known as *derailment*. [two words]
12. _____ Symptoms of schizophrenia that seem to be deficits in normal thought, emotions, or behaviors.
13. _____ An hypothesis that some parents repeatedly communicate pairs of messages that are mutually contradictory, helping to produce schizophrenia in their children. [two words; hyphenated]
14. _____ Classification of drugs that help correct grossly confused or distorted thinking.
15. _____ A psychotic disorder in which personal, social, and occupational functioning deteriorate as a result of strange perceptions, disturbed thought processes, unusual emotions, and motor abnormalities.
16. _____ The general level of criticism, disapproval, and hostility expressed in a family. People recovering from schizophrenia are considered more likely to relapse if their families rate high in this dimension. [two words]
17. _____ A marked lack of expressed emotions; a symptom of schizophrenia. [two words]
18. _____ A positive symptom of schizophrenia; the making up and use of nonsensical words.
19. _____ A pattern of extreme psychomotor symptoms found in some forms of schizophrenia, which may include catatonic stupor, rigidity, or posturing.
20. _____ Subtype of schizophrenia characterized by symptoms which fit no subtype; vague category.

CHAPTER 15 WORD SEARCH

R	M	E	N	K	K	L	P	N	M	P	O	S	I	T	I	V	E	F	V	U	J	Y	C	S
I	H	X	A	F	H	A	L	F	W	A	Y	H	O	U	S	E	W	C	N	Q	Z	Z	C	E
M	P	T	S	T	U	U	R	V	H	X	F	K	V	X	O	B	Z	R	L	Z	Z	Z	D	D
B	B	R	T	Z	A	C	S	H	E	L	T	E	R	E	D	W	O	R	K	S	H	O	P	O
P	U	A	B	E	L	R	S	O	C	I	O	C	U	L	T	U	R	A	L	S	A	O	M	S
O	F	P	Q	Q	K	N	D	W	B	Q	A	B	W	C	E	Z	C	J	M	T	K	G	I	U
G	S	Y	I	R	W	B	D	I	S	A	C	X	W	A	J	U	F	V	I	N	X	V	L	B
D	P	R	H	T	F	L	P	F	V	B	C	V	P	O	X	J	L	U	N	E	F	K	I	S
W	C	A	B	X	A	T	C	I	R	E	F	K	C	I	Y	V	L	T	T	U	G	K	E	T
V	A	M	D	J	N	V	Q	L	L	L	D	Q	W	C	W	C	L	Q	E	R	B	F	U	A
M	S	I	P	L	T	M	U	G	H	E	O	Y	H	A	K	Q	X	V	R	O	A	Q	T	N
T	E	D	O	Y	I	Q	P	B	V	H	L	S	S	S	R	Z	B	A	E	L	K	Z	H	T
L	M	A	W	U	H	P	G	N	F	T	B	V	N	K	A	D	M	F	S	E	F	O	E	I
R	A	L	L	V	I	E	O	F	H	D	T	J	Y	E	I	K	S	V	T	P	S	G	R	A
L	N	E	V	K	S	T	C	O	N	V	E	N	T	I	O	N	A	L	X	T	F	W	A	N
C	A	F	K	P	T	J	M	O	R	A	L	G	W	Y	S	Q	E	M	P	I	T	L	P	I
I	G	F	G	N	A	Z	X	U	S	C	L	H	L	N	X	I	V	S	T	C	O	P	Y	G
P	E	E	L	Z	M	Q	O	R	I	R	V	U	N	L	Q	W	I	K	I	J	L	M	I	R
U	R	C	N	K	I	F	G	N	X	Z	N	F	B	X	X	Y	I	I	W	A	V	G	N	A
U	W	T	I	N	N	B	Z	W	G	G	I	I	H	Y	A	F	T	E	R	C	A	R	E	S
J	A	S	C	J	E	A	N	T	I	P	S	Y	C	H	O	T	I	C	J	K	S	L	D	B
Q	P	Y	D	E	I	N	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N	A	L	I	Z	A	T	I	O	N
T	C	X	I	G	P	I	V	E	A	G	R	A	N	U	L	O	C	Y	T	O	S	I	S	U
N	Z	Q	S	X	M	S	S	I	T	O	K	E	N	E	C	O	N	O	M	Y	N	E	G	E
R	R	U	H	I	M	S	B	H	U	G	K	F	W	Y	V	N	E	I	O	K	W	G	J	F

Chapter 15 CLUES

1. _____ The move toward institutionalization of those with schizophrenia began in 1793 with the practice of this type of treatment.
2. _____ Conventional antipsychotic drugs, so called because they often produce undesired effects similar to the symptoms of neurological disorders.
3. _____ Extra pyramidal effects that appear in some patients after they have taken conventional antipsychotic drugs for an extended time. [two words]
4. _____ Problems with overcrowding and understaffing at psychiatric institutions led to the creation of “_____” —human warehouses filled with hopelessness. [two words]
5. _____ A behavioral program in which a person’s desirable behaviors are reinforced systematically throughout the day by the awarding of tokens that can be exchanged for goods or privileges. [two words]
6. _____ The discovery of antipsychotic medications dates back to the 1940s, when researchers developed this type of drug for allergies.
7. _____ A program of posthospitalization care and treatment out in the community.
8. _____ Unwanted movements, such as severe shaking, bizarre-looking grimaces, twisting of the body, and extreme restlessness, sometimes produced by conventional antipsychotic drugs. [two words]
9. _____ Those who display largely _____ symptoms of schizophrenia generally have better rates of recovery.
10. _____ A life-threatening reduction in white blood cells. This condition is sometimes produced by the atypical antipsychotic drug *clozapine*.
11. _____ A supervised workplace for people who are not yet ready for competitive jobs. [two words]
12. _____ This treatment approach includes family therapy and social therapy.
13. _____ A community therapist who offers a full range of services for people with schizophrenia or other severe disorders, including therapy, advice, medication, guidance, and protection of patients’ rights. [two words]
14. _____ NAMI—the National Alliance on Mental Illness—is one example of a national _____ group formed to push for better community mental health treatment.
15. _____ A humanistic approach to institutional treatment based on the belief that institutions can help patients recover by creating a climate that promotes self-respect, responsible behavior, and meaningful activity. [two words]
16. _____ Antipsychotic drugs developed throughout the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s are now referred to as “_____” antipsychotics.
17. _____ Classification of drugs that help correct grossly confused or distorted thinking.
18. _____ A residence for people with schizophrenia or other severe problems who cannot live alone or with their families, often staffed by paraprofessionals. Also known as a *group home* or *crisis house*. [two words]
19. _____ The discharge of large numbers of patients from long-term institutional care so that they might be treated in community programs.
20. _____ The Parkinsonian symptoms seen with some antipsychotic drugs seem to be the result of reductions of dopamine in this specific brain region, responsible for movement coordination and posture. [two words]

CHAPTER 16 WORD SEARCH

R	E	H	K	H	U	C	Z	U	W	I	Z	V	B	H	L	O	X	G	E	M	U	T	I	H
B	A	N	B	B	F	S	C	H	I	Z	O	I	D	R	D	R	A	M	A	T	I	C	O	Z
G	G	R	B	L	O	T	F	H	L	J	G	X	P	T	U	B	Q	O	S	F	B	R	P	D
Z	G	J	X	C	A	R	G	M	G	Y	B	D	T	B	M	G	I	B	S	R	I	B	A	Q
S	V	E	V	V	W	D	K	D	D	F	D	H	V	Z	E	N	L	S	O	I	X	V	S	X
W	Z	X	J	Y	D	J	I	R	G	I	I	L	O	N	E	Q	O	E	W	G	E	F	S	B
Z	O	C	E	J	Z	S	U	J	A	P	K	P	J	M	R	J	N	S	V	I	U	V	I	G
F	B	J	L	D	R	Y	V	A	P	H	G	F	C	C	A	Q	W	S	Y	D	U	W	V	X
S	F	U	V	U	J	W	I	H	N	I	Y	P	Z	D	N	P	C	I	C	E	C	Z	E	W
C	C	T	B	B	S	H	X	W	A	N	X	A	G	S	T	S	E	V	S	J	G	C	-	L
H	R	G	O	J	Q	T	M	Y	R	E	O	R	F	G	I	X	Y	E	P	Z	A	J	A	X
I	M	P	R	T	I	I	E	H	C	A	I	A	H	Q	S	P	K	-	E	Z	P	L	G	S
Z	I	D	D	J	L	F	M	R	I	S	T	N	I	G	O	B	S	C	C	G	J	J	G	Y
O	A	Y	E	R	T	F	M	Y	S	G	I	O	S	Z	C	I	K	O	T	D	V	B	R	S
T	A	N	R	L	V	C	P	G	S	A	Y	I	T	C	I	J	N	M	R	E	L	A	E	T
Y	B	X	L	G	L	O	Z	E	I	G	Z	D	R	I	A	O	I	P	U	H	S	V	S	E
P	U	J	I	O	P	M	Q	B	S	E	C	Y	I	M	L	M	D	U	M	V	I	O	S	M
A	E	Q	N	M	N	O	Q	L	T	G	G	W	O	O	F	Q	W	L	N	X	S	I	I	A
L	M	R	E	V	U	R	M	E	I	V	U	O	N	N	G	S	B	S	W	X	J	D	V	T
C	A	W	V	B	O	B	J	E	C	H	Y	G	I	O	D	W	V	I	P	R	L	A	E	I
H	U	J	O	V	I	I	J	D	Y	N	X	R	C	K	B	O	T	V	I	U	A	N	A	C
N	G	T	V	V	Q	D	X	Z	Y	D	T	Z	W	S	Z	C	O	E	I	V	Q	T	A	P
Y	B	N	P	L	D	I	S	S	D	E	P	E	N	D	E	N	T	U	R	K	K	A	R	D
N	L	L	J	M	V	T	Q	A	E	I	Q	W	S	C	I	X	M	V	Z	G	W	G	D	O
Y	F	J	H	X	S	Y	F	I	Y	K	U	P	E	R	S	O	N	A	L	I	T	Y	Q	G

Chapter 16 CLUES

1. _____ A personality disorder marked by such an intense focus on orderliness, perfectionism, and control that the individual loses flexibility, openness, and efficiency. [two words; hyphenated]
2. _____ A personality disorder characterized by persistent avoidance of social relationships and little expression of emotion.
3. _____ DSM-IV-TR classifies personality disorders into three different categories or “_____.”
4. _____ A personality disorder marked by a general pattern of disregard for and violation of other people’s rights.
5. _____ A unique and long-term pattern of inner experience and outward behavior that leads to consistent reactions across various situations.
6. _____ DSM-IV-TR Axis on which personality disorders are coded. [Roman numeral]
7. _____ It is common for those diagnosed with personality disorders also to be diagnosed with an Axis I disorder; this relationship is called “_____.”
8. _____ A personality disorder characterized by repeated instability in interpersonal relationships, self-image, and mood and by impulsive behavior.
9. _____ Some clinicians believe that the “odd” personality disorders are actually related to schizophrenia, and thus call them schizophrenia-_____ disorders.
10. _____ A personality disorder is defined as a very _____ pattern of inner experience and outward behavior that differs from the expectations of one’s culture and leads to dysfunctioning.
11. _____ Most of the personality disorders have received little _____ research.
12. _____ A personality disorder characterized by a pattern of excessive emotionality and attention seeking. Once called *hysterical personality disorder*.
13. _____ A personality disorder characterized by consistent discomfort and restraint in social situations, overwhelming feelings of inadequacy, and extreme sensitivity to negative evaluation.
14. _____ A personality disorder characterized by a pattern of clinging and obedience, fear of separation, and an ongoing need to be taken care of.
15. _____ A personality disorder marked by a broad pattern of grandiosity, need for admiration, and lack of empathy.
16. _____ A category of personality disorder listed in past versions of the DSM, marked by a pattern of negative attitudes and resistance to the demands of others. [two words; hyphenated]
17. _____ A personality disorder marked by a pattern of distrust and suspiciousness of others.
18. _____ This category of personality disorders includes both antisocial and borderline personality disorders.
19. _____ Full name of the railroad worker who experienced brain trauma and a complete change in personaality. [two words]
20. _____ A personality disorder characterized by extreme discomfort in close relationships, odd forms of thinking and perceiving, and behavioral eccentricities.

CHAPTER 17 WORD SEARCH

C	O	N	D	U	C	T	L	O	D	L	V	H	P	U	M	F	Z	A	B	M	Q	P	F	M
J	P	B	X	Q	B	M	F	D	F	R	R	S	O	W	U	V	G	U	W	S	J	R	M	E
R	G	A	X	W	T	H	E	O	R	Y	O	F	M	I	N	D	G	T	K	P	S	O	M	N
H	J	C	T	N	P	W	Z	U	I	P	A	M	U	M	Y	T	P	I	H	E	C	F	A	T
B	Z	E	N	T	O	V	B	J	L	M	R	P	B	G	A	D	V	S	V	C	P	O	I	A
G	X	R	O	X	E	L	F	K	I	L	M	T	D	S	K	K	I	M	B	I	I	U	N	L
V	S	E	R	F	T	N	N	A	P	N	B	P	A	O	J	K	G	O	Q	A	D	N	S	R
U	M	B	M	E	F	A	T	I	M	A	S	G	Z	B	B	J	A	S	S	L	Z	D	T	E
E	E	E	A	T	Y	O	K	I	E	N	C	O	P	R	E	S	I	S	B	E	G	G	R	T
H	T	L	L	A	N	B	A	N	O	Z	H	A	E	A	I	P	O	E	Q	D	O	G	E	A
L	H	L	I	L	G	U	J	M	S	N	F	Y	H	X	V	O	K	U	E	U	S	C	A	R
W	Y	U	Z	A	N	K	T	I	D	C	-	P	L	Q	P	D	V	K	I	C	E	V	M	D
Z	L	M	A	L	D	L	B	L	L	J	B	D	C	M	V	Q	L	M	V	A	V	R	I	A
T	P	M	T	C	G	N	B	D	V	E	H	T	E	A	N	Y	V	N	Z	T	E	N	N	T
X	H	R	I	O	Q	W	X	U	X	Q	S	S	S	F	K	C	C	Z	S	I	R	B	G	I
R	E	E	O	H	M	I	W	L	G	E	U	P	V	Q	I	P	O	P	G	O	E	D	Y	O
X	N	N	N	O	F	J	R	A	S	J	H	S	A	X	N	C	R	V	J	N	F	O	L	N
D	I	U	V	L	C	A	Z	Z	F	H	U	D	F	A	I	C	I	W	U	X	A	X	E	A
D	D	R	Y	T	H	G	A	S	P	E	R	G	E	R	'	S	T	T	P	K	B	F	K	P
F	A	E	L	O	P	P	O	S	I	T	I	O	N	A	L	D	E	F	I	A	N	T	U	P
A	T	S	U	J	W	Y	V	J	W	K	S	M	O	E	J	W	P	F	J	S	K	V	T	D
O	E	I	C	Z	Z	F	V	X	H	U	V	F	U	K	Q	I	J	A	M	F	C	D	S	V
P	R	S	F	B	O	E	V	U	E	V	R	L	X	R	L	J	K	U	I	F	P	D	X	P
M	M	R	O	J	P	N	U	C	S	E	Q	Z	M	M	O	D	E	R	A	T	E	R	B	O
V	L	U	Y	D	G	R	L	H	K	J	Y	D	O	W	N	S	Y	N	D	R	O	M	E	R

Chapter 17 CLUES

1. _____ A disorder marked by intellectual functioning and adaptive behavior that are well below average. [two words]
2. _____ A stimulant drug, known better by the trade name *Ritalin*, commonly used to treat ADHD.
3. _____ Awareness that other people base their behaviors on their own beliefs, intentions, and other mental states, not on information they have no way of knowing. [three words]
4. _____ A childhood disorder in which the child repeatedly violates the basic rights of others, displaying aggression and sometimes destroying others' property, stealing, or running away from home.
5. _____ A pervasive developmental disorder/syndrome in which individuals display profound social impairment yet maintain a relatively high level of cognitive functioning and language skills.
6. _____ A level of mental retardation (IQ between 50 and 70) at which people can benefit from education and can support themselves as adults.
7. _____ A childhood disorder marked by repeated bed-wetting or wetting of one's clothes.
8. _____ A disorder marked by inability to focus attention or overactive and impulsive behavior, or both—
_____ hyperactivity disorder. [two words; hyphenated]
9. _____ A pervasive developmental disorder marked by extreme unresponsiveness to others, poor communication skills, and highly repetitive and rigid behavior.
10. _____ An area of the brain that coordinates movement in the body and perhaps helps control a person's ability to shift attention rapidly.
11. _____ A childhood disorder characterized by repeated defecating in inappropriate places, such as one's clothing.
12. _____ A level of mental retardation (IQ between 35 and 49) at which people can learn to care for themselves and can benefit from vocational training.
13. _____ A level of mental retardation (IQ below 20) at which individuals need a very structured environment with close supervision.
14. _____ An approach to educating children with mental retardation in which they are grouped together and given a separate, specially designed education. [two words]
15. _____ The principle that institutions and community residences should expose people with mental retardation to living conditions and opportunities similar to those found in the rest of society.
16. _____ A childhood disorder in which children argue repeatedly with adults, lose their temper, and swear, feeling intense anger and resentment. [two words]
17. _____ The placement of children with mental retardation in regular school classes.
18. _____ A syndrome of problems in a child, including lower intellectual functioning, low birth weight, and irregularities in the hands and face, that result from excessive alcohol intake by the mother during pregnancy. [two words]
19. _____ A form of mental retardation caused by an abnormality in the twenty-first chromosome. [two words]
20. _____ A level of mental retardation (IQ between 20 and 34) at which individuals require careful supervision and can learn to perform basic work in structured and sheltered settings.

CHAPTER 18 WORD SEARCH

N	A	R	P	L	P	R	E	F	R	O	N	T	A	L	L	O	B	E	S	T	K	X	K	P
P	N	E	U	R	O	F	I	B	R	I	L	L	A	R	Y	T	A	N	G	L	E	S	P	F
D	D	T	D	I	P	I	C	K	'	S	T	O	G	A	Q	S	N	D	T	P	T	E	J	E
D	E	R	E	H	K	U	S	Q	F	X	B	C	S	E	J	H	A	A	M	Z	S	N	Y	X
F	S	I	C	D	E	M	E	N	T	I	A	C	V	W	W	U	P	Z	U	U	I	P	L	Q
X	E	E	L	N	B	K	P	D	N	M	D	Q	G	P	U	N	H	M	A	M	J	S	O	N
Z	N	V	A	D	T	C	R	E	U	T	Z	F	E	L	D	T	-	J	A	K	O	B	N	B
D	I	A	R	I	V	Z	M	C	B	W	Z	W	Y	L	H	I	C	S	R	G	A	Q	G	E
E	L	L	A	E	H	A	T	S	D	Z	M	W	I	E	O	N	M	L	J	U	V	A	-	F
L	E	B	T	N	R	D	S	M	W	S	Z	K	R	A	V	G	U	A	R	L	F	P	T	O
I	P	H	I	C	D	N	X	C	Z	J	H	O	A	X	T	T	B	A	T	L	Q	U	E	Z
R	L	M	V	E	S	X	W	W	U	L	F	O	X	X	N	O	Y	Z	J	R	H	P	R	G
I	A	U	E	P	D	K	E	R	K	L	G	H	R	H	V	N	Z	G	X	F	Z	R	M	E
U	Q	C	J	H	Z	J	P	Z	K	B	A	I	S	T	L	'	Z	M	Q	H	I	E	V	R
M	U	Y	U	A	G	O	F	L	J	D	M	R	H	L	-	S	J	K	J	W	Y	R	V	O
W	E	K	Q	L	L	O	A	L	I	N	Y	S	G	B	S	T	M	B	C	L	H	E	S	P
K	S	L	G	O	U	D	Y	A	T	X	H	Y	J	E	U	V	E	Q	T	B	F	F	S	S
B	S	Y	P	N	J	A	L	Z	H	E	I	M	E	R	'	S	C	R	J	R	T	T	B	Y
D	S	S	L	X	R	E	N	W	J	D	T	D	C	N	W	M	Q	G	M	K	N	M	N	C
M	G	O	X	X	M	N	Y	W	E	Y	Y	Y	G	J	N	V	I	R	X	Z	X	U	L	H
R	P	Z	R	J	A	R	N	R	S	W	W	Q	Q	P	W	K	X	Y	H	B	Y	S	P	O
A	P	A	R	K	I	N	S	O	N	'	S	F	E	R	Z	I	D	H	B	Q	W	U	F	L
U	A	W	V	Q	Z	R	S	B	J	Q	D	Y	S	S	O	M	N	I	A	S	U	L	U	O
O	E	J	L	V	V	P	R	E	S	C	R	I	P	T	I	O	N	L	R	S	L	H	N	G
F	M	V	M	E	T	A	B	O	L	I	S	M	J	M	Z	S	J	O	A	B	U	J	S	Y

Chapter 18 CLUES

1. _____ A brain area (consisting of the mammillary bodies, thalamus, and hypothalamus) that plays a key role in transforming short-term to long-term memory, among other functions.
2. _____ The memory system that contains all the information that we have stored over the years. [two words; hyphenated]
3. _____ The most common disease of dementia, usually occurring after the age of 65.
4. _____ The field of psychology concerned with the mental health of elderly people.
5. _____ DSM-IV-TR classification for disorders that involve disturbances in the amount, quality, or timing of sleep.
6. _____ Type of dementia caused by a cerebrovascular accident, or stroke, which restricts blood flow to certain areas of the brain. Also known as *multi-infarct dementia*.
7. _____ A syndrome marked by severe problems in memory and in at least one other cognitive function.
8. _____ Sphere-shaped deposits of beta-amyloid protein that form in the spaces between certain brain cells and in certain blood vessels as people age. People with Alzheimer's disease have an excessive number of such plaques. [two words]
9. _____ An inherited disease characterized by progressive problems in cognition, emotion, and movement, which results in dementia.
10. _____ Regions of the brain that play a key role in short-term memory, among other functions. [two words]
11. _____ A disease of dementia caused by a slow-acting virus that may live in the body for years before the disease appears. [two words; hyphenated]
12. _____ It sometimes is difficult to use antidepressant drugs effectively and safely with the elderly because the body's _____ works differently in later life.
13. _____ A rapidly developing clouding of consciousness; the person has great difficulty concentrating, focusing attention, and following an orderly sequence of thought.
14. _____ A neurological disease that affects the frontal and temporal lobes, causing dementia.
15. _____ The memory system that collects new information. Also known as *working memory*. [two words; hyphenated]
16. _____ A leading kind of substance abuse in the elderly is the misuse of _____ drugs.
17. _____ A slowly progressive neurological disease, marked by tremors and rigidity, which may also cause dementia.
18. _____ The process of remembering information stored in long-term memory.
19. _____ Twisted protein fibers that form within certain brain cells as people age. People with Alzheimer's disease have an excessive number of such tangles. [two words]
20. _____ This type of memory consists of names, dates, and other learned facts; it is usually affected in cases of dementia.

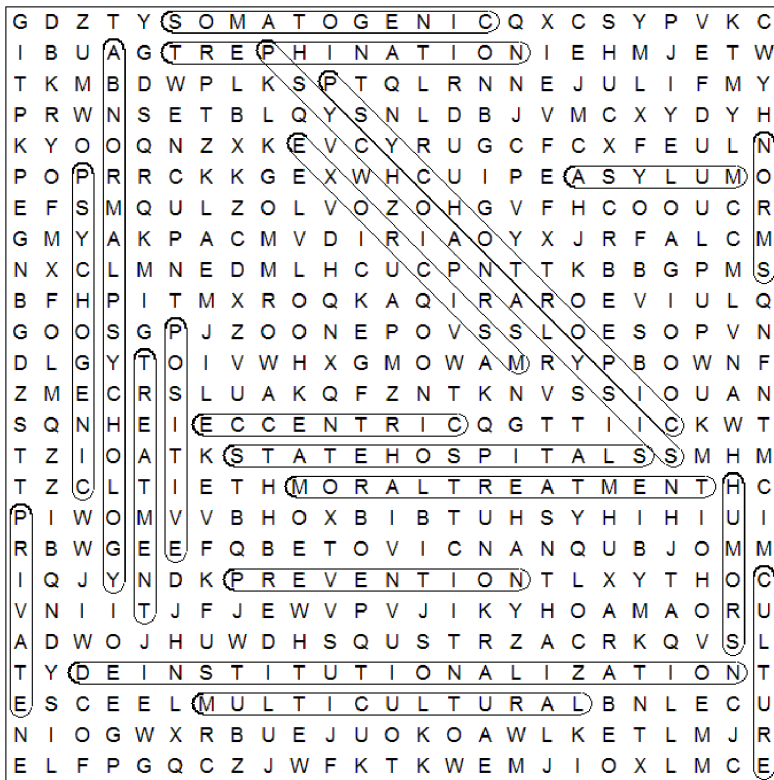
CHAPTER 19 WORD SEARCH

Q	G	C	R	I	M	I	N	A	L	C	O	M	M	I	T	M	E	N	T	B	D	S	A	E
R	U	O	C	O	N	F	I	D	E	N	T	I	A	L	I	T	Y	Y	F	R	U	X	A	U
I	I	D	L	F	L	I	W	B	X	I	R	Q	U	O	M	K	A	A	K	P	T	B	D	C
G	L	R	I	G	H	T	T	O	T	R	E	A	T	M	E	N	T	P	P	H	Y	O	S	D
H	T	G	Q	M	Z	W	P	Q	H	D	A	J	I	V	M	U	R	L	J	I	T	M	M	X
T	Y	H	C	N	W	T	B	J	W	E	E	X	N	M	P	B	C	H	N	R	O	F	J	M
T	B	G	X	C	X	A	I	J	T	Z	G	Z	C	A	L	C	G	T	M	C	P	R	K	'
O	U	Z	E	S	E	T	R	S	H	F	X	D	O	N	O	P	H	I	Z	I	R	S	T	N
R	T	X	C	I	W	H	R	T	R	F	Q	F	M	A	Y	G	R	R	M	V	O	J	D	A
E	M	Q	U	F	E	A	E	C	E	A	W	O	P	G	E	Q	N	D	P	I	T	O	Z	U
F	E	Z	L	W	G	P	S	O	E	W	Y	R	E	E	E	Q	S	S	G	L	E	U	V	G
U	N	W	X	A	S	B	I	D	D	W	C	E	T	D	A	E	C	F	A	C	C	E	C	H
S	T	N	O	M	C	C	S	E	A	I	K	N	E	C	S	K	O	B	Y	O	T	I	W	T
E	A	T	S	J	E	A	T	O	Y	A	G	S	N	A	S	O	Z	R	Y	M	N	R	T	E
T	L	U	J	S	Z	L	I	F	S	V	L	I	C	R	I	H	N	P	S	M	M	G	G	N
R	L	T	P	P	R	F	B	E	M	E	I	C	E	E	S	T	L	E	H	I	S	U	R	C
E	Y	B	E	K	N	A	L	T	G	G	U	H	U	E	T	E	J	O	O	T	J	U	F	I
A	I	M	E	Y	O	M	E	H	U	P	X	O	D	I	A	X	T	B	G	M	Y	A	X	B
T	L	M	R	D	B	I	I	I	J	Q	C	A	I	N	K	X	X	Z	E	J	F	S	G	
M	L	U	R	U	J	E	M	C	J	T	H	W	H	P	C	M	X	L	P	N	C	L	A	Z
E	I	S	E	T	N	P	P	S	D	C	E	M	O	A	E	F	T	X	Y	T	B	X	T	B
N	E	U	V	D	N	H	U	V	I	D	O	A	U	M	M	A	M	P	M	Z	E	E	I	O
T	W	V	I	O	X	O	L	K	B	D	U	R	H	A	M	P	P	R	R	V	Y	I	T	D
G	N	O	E	V	T	M	S	M	K	O	J	B	M	A	L	P	R	A	C	T	I	C	E	S
H	X	D	W	Q	Z	B	E	R	E	S	P	O	N	S	I	B	I	L	I	T	Y	E	R	W

Chapter 19 CLUES

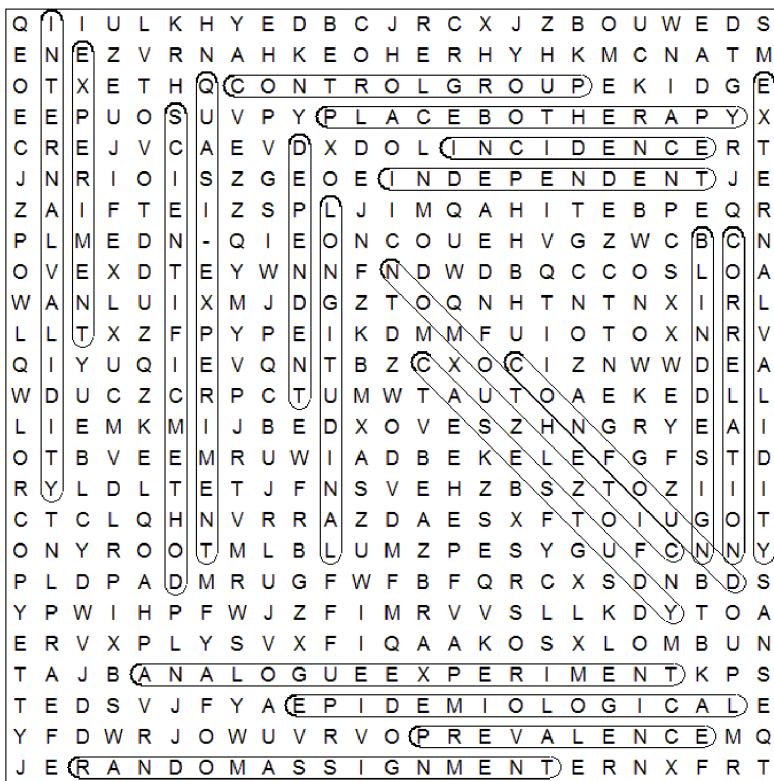
1. _____ The principle that therapists must break confidentiality in order to protect a person who may be the intended victim of a client. [three words]
2. _____ The legal process by which an individual can be forced to undergo mental health treatment. [two words]
3. _____ The legal right of patients, particularly those who are involuntarily committed, to receive adequate treatment. [three words]
4. _____ The legal process by which people accused of a crime are instead judged mentally unstable and sent to a mental health facility for treatment. [two words]
5. _____ A mental health program offered by a business to its employees. [two words]
6. _____ A type of insurance program in which the insurance company decides the cost, method, provider, and length of treatment. [two words]
7. _____ The legal test for insanity that holds people to be insane at the time they committed a crime if they were driven to do so by an uncontrollable "fit of passion." [two words]
8. _____ The legal right of patients to refuse certain forms of treatment. [four words]
9. _____ A state of mental instability that leaves defendants unable to understand the legal charges and proceedings they are facing and unable to prepare an adequate defense with their attorney.
10. _____ The legal test for insanity that holds people to be insane at the time they committed a crime if their act was the result of a mental disorder or defect.
11. _____ A verdict stating that defendants are guilty of committing a crime but are also suffering from a mental illness that should be treated during their imprisonment. [four words]
12. _____ A system by which clinicians paid by an insurance company may periodically review a patient's progress and recommend the continuation or termination of insurance benefits. [two words]
13. _____ To arrive at just and appropriate punishments, the courts need to assess a defendant's _____ for committing a crime and his or her capacity to contribute toward a defense.
14. _____ The length of stay granted for emergency commitment is often limited to _____. [two words]
15. _____ The branch of psychology concerned with intersections between psychological practice and research and the judicial system.
16. _____ The four-letter abbreviation for a verdict stating that defendants are not guilty of committing a crime because they were insane at the time of the crime.
17. _____ The widely used legal test for insanity that holds people to be insane at the time they committed a crime if, because of a mental disorder, they did not know the nature of the act or did not know right from wrong.
18. _____ The principle that certain professionals will not divulge the information they obtain from a client.
19. _____ A body of principles and rules for ethical behavior, designed to guide decisions and actions by members of a profession. [three words]
20. _____ A type of lawsuit charging a therapist with improper conduct in the course of treatment.

Chapter 1 ANSWERS

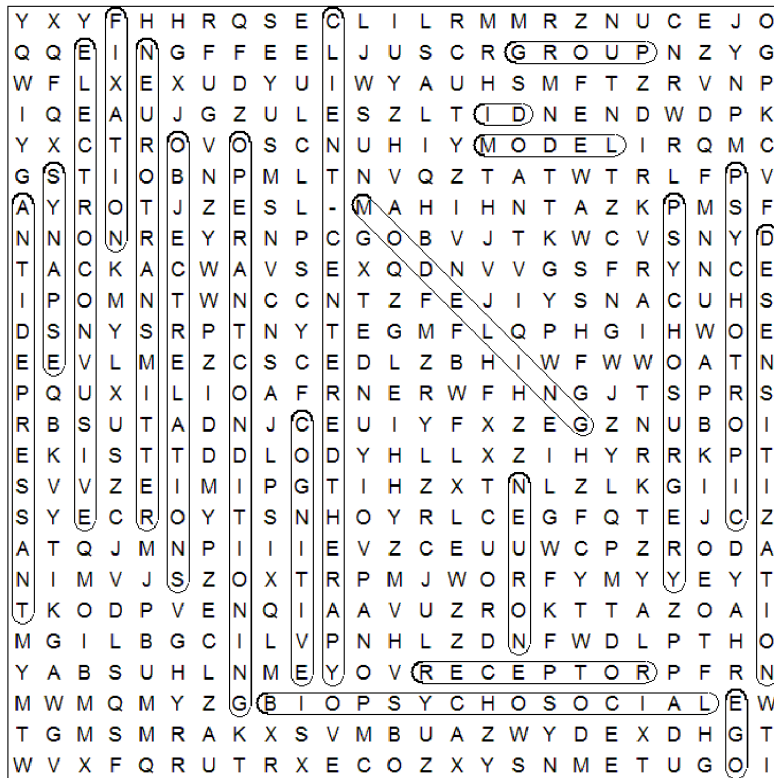


1. treatment
2. norms
3. psychotropic
4. deinstitutionalization
5. private
6. positive
7. somatogenic
8. humors
9. moral treatment
10. abnormal psychology
11. asylum
12. eccentric
13. psychogenic
14. prevention
15. trephination
16. psychoanalysis
17. exorcism
18. multicultural
19. state hospitals
20. culture

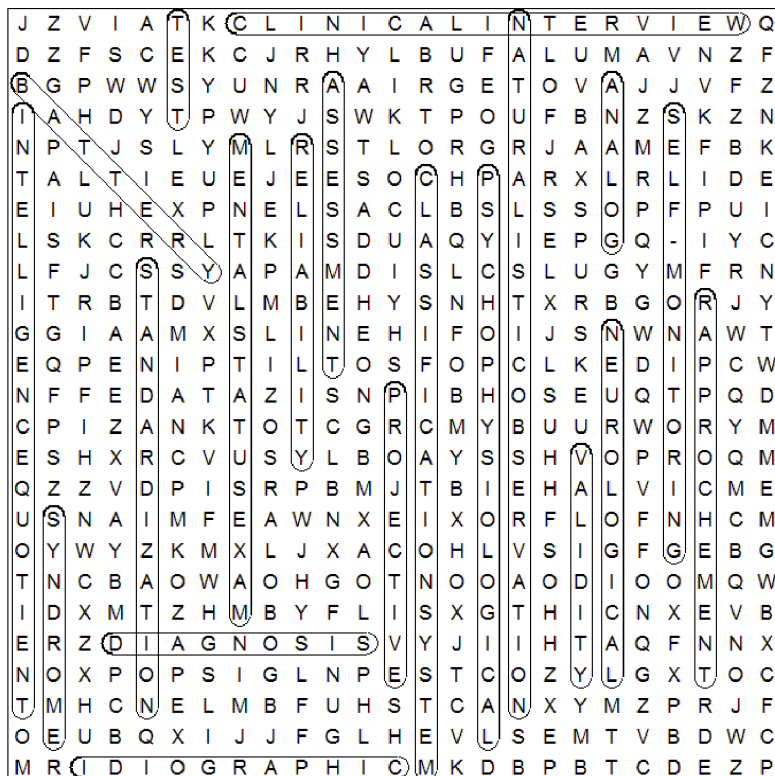
Chapter 2 ANSWERS



1. experiment
2. longitudinal
3. dependent
4. internal validity
5. control group
6. case study
7. incidence
8. quasi-experiment
9. analogue experiment
10. nomothetic
11. epidemiological
12. blind design
13. scientific method
14. correlation
15. placebo therapy
16. independent
17. external validity
18. random assignment
19. confound
20. prevalence

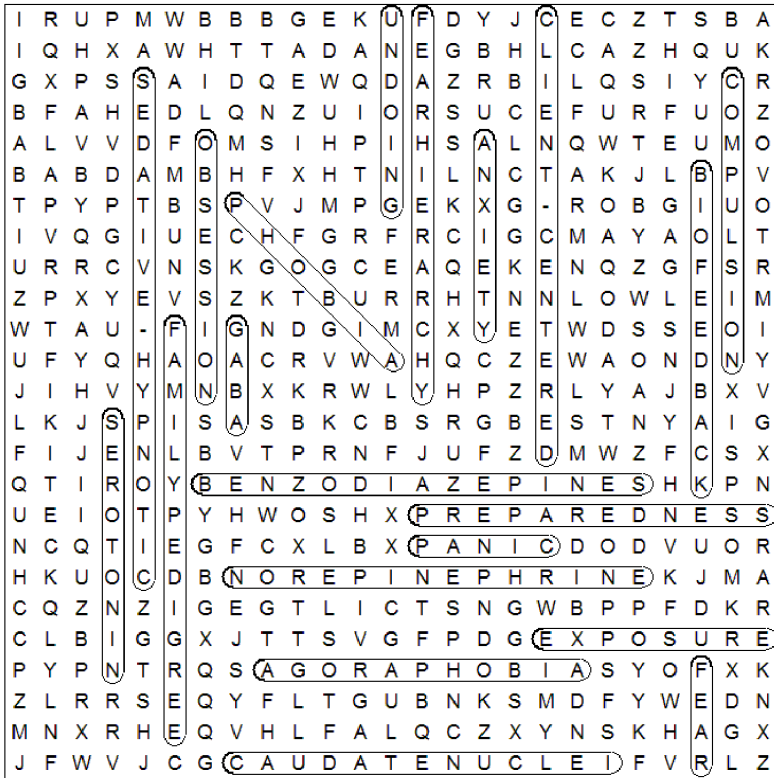
Chapter 3 ANSWERS

1. antidepressant
2. model
3. ego
4. neuron
5. neurotransmitter
6. cognitive
7. fixation
8. operant conditioning
9. psychotropic
10. client-centered therapy
11. electroconvulsive
12. synapse
13. group
14. desensitization
15. receptor
16. psychosurgery
17. modeling
18. id
19. biopsychosocial
20. object relations

Chapter 4 ANSWERS

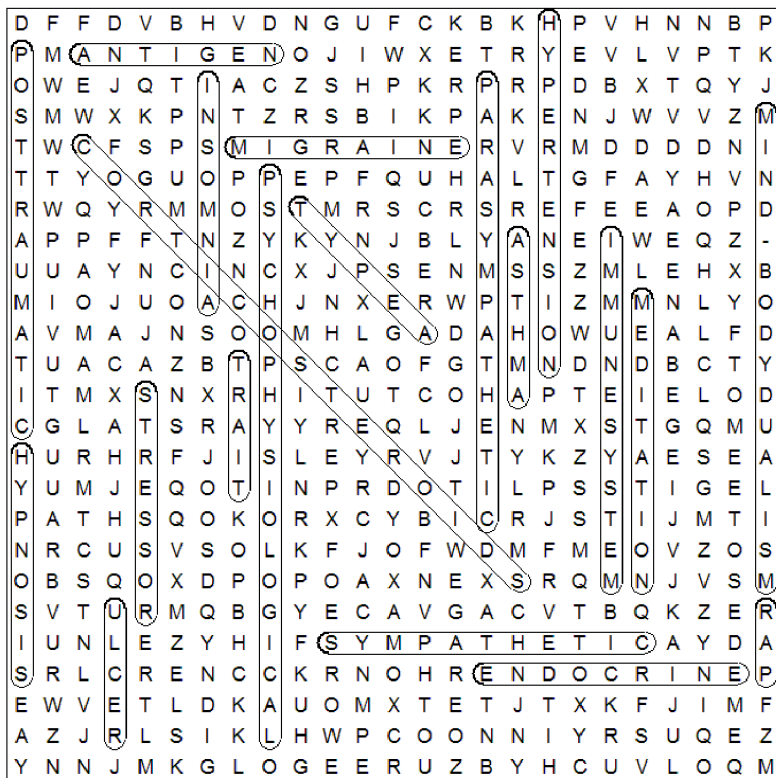
1. self-monitoring
2. assessment
3. syndrome
4. mental status exam
5. projective
6. standardization
7. analog
8. reliability
9. diagnosis
10. test
11. psychophysiological
12. validity
13. battery
14. idiographic
15. intelligence quotient
16. classification system
17. rapprochement
18. neurological
19. clinical interview
20. naturalistic observation

Chapter 5 ANSWERS



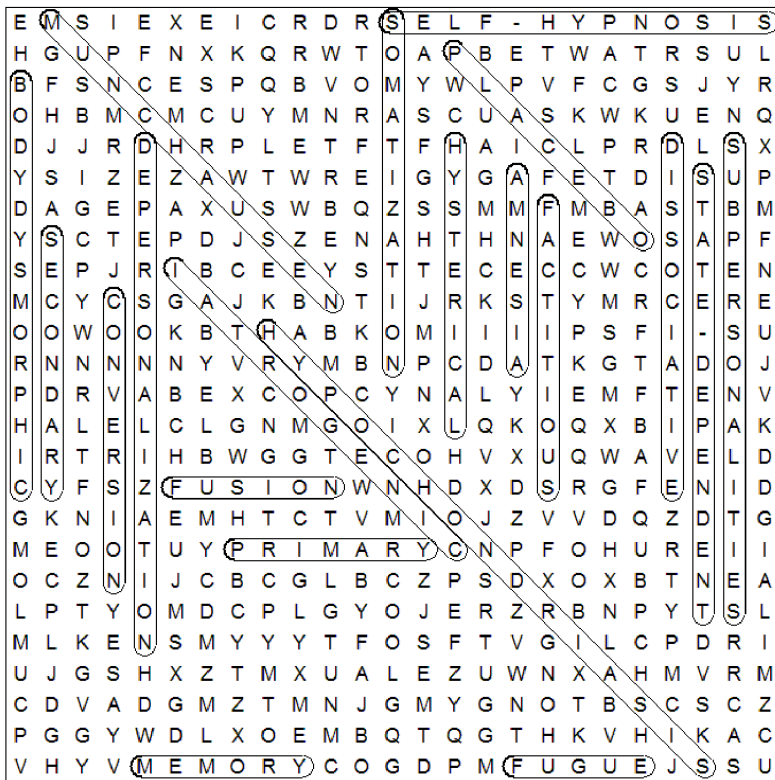
1. phobia
2. norepinephrine
3. anxiety
4. agoraphobia
5. client-centered
6. sedative-hypnotic
7. panic
8. GABA
9. fear hierarchy
10. compulsion
11. serotonin
12. biofeedback
13. undoing
14. benzodiazepines
15. caudate nuclei
16. fear
17. exposure
18. obsession
19. family pedigree
20. preparedness

Chapter 6 ANSWERS



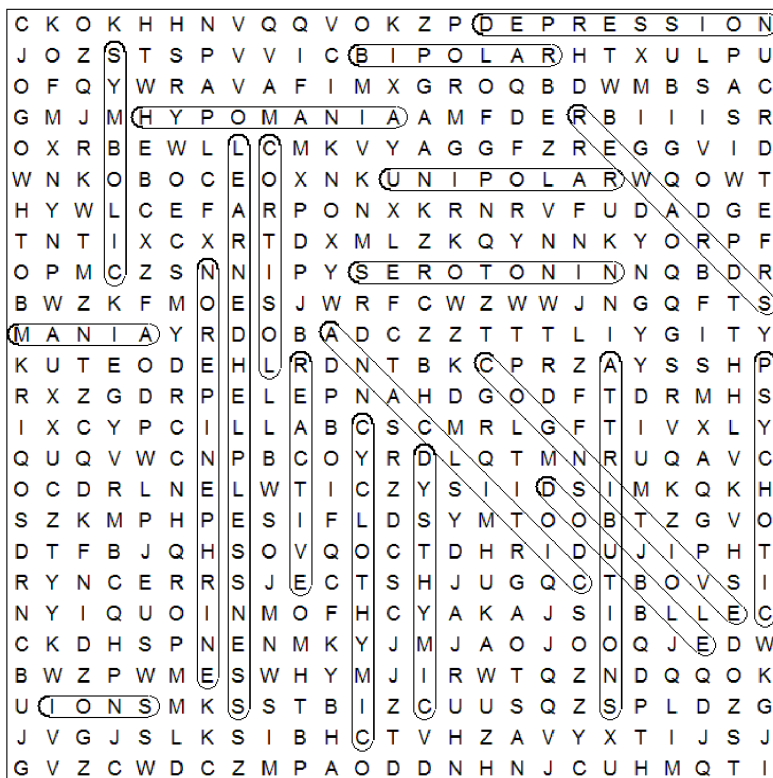
1. corticosteroids
2. stressor
3. asthma
4. hypnosis
5. sympathetic
6. immune system
7. mind-body dualism
8. endocrine
9. meditation
10. trait
11. antigen
12. parasympathetic
13. insomnia
14. migraine
15. psychophysiological
16. Type A
17. posttraumatic
18. hypertension
19. ulcer
20. rap

Chapter 7 ANSWERS



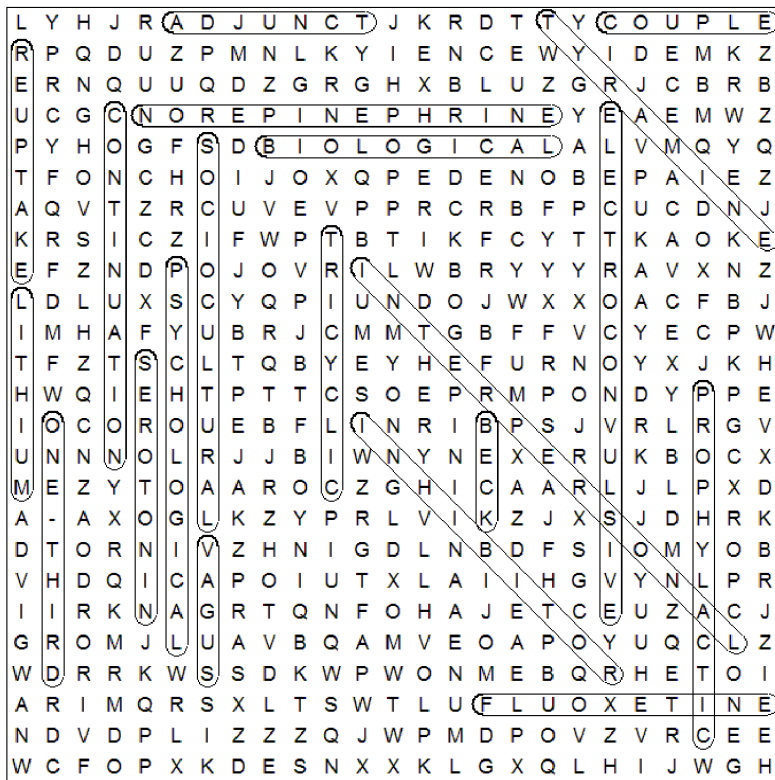
1. somatization
2. munchausen
3. placebo
4. factitious
5. fusion
6. memory
7. amnesia
8. fugue
9. state-dependent
10. subpersonalities
11. depersonalization
12. dissociative
13. secondary
14. body dysmorphic
15. hypochondriasis
16. self-hypnosis
17. primary
18. iatrogenic
19. hysterical
20. conversion

Chapter 8 ANSWERS



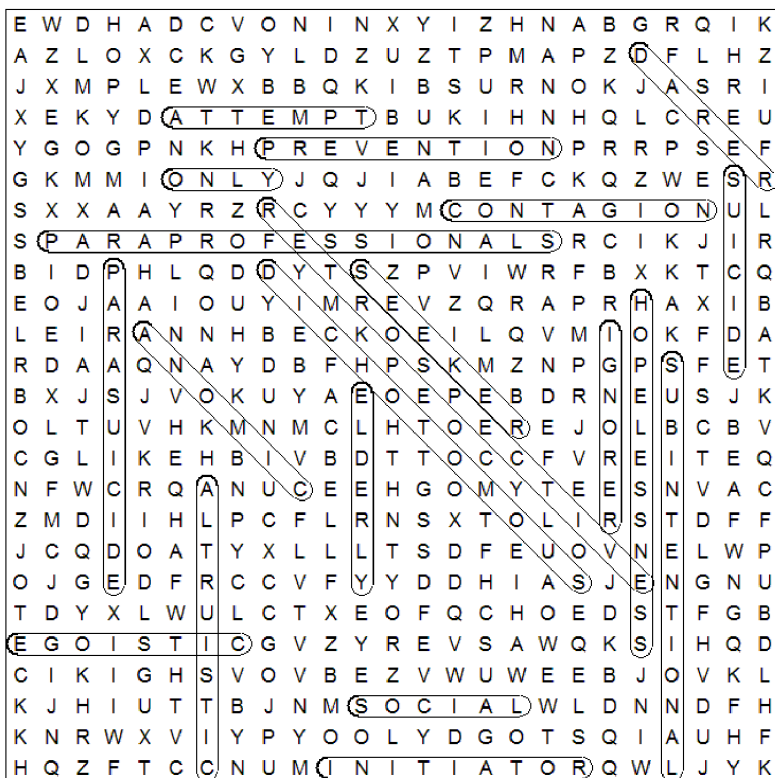
1. anaclitic
2. bipolar
3. symbolic
4. depression
5. cyclothymic
6. norepinephrine
7. learned helplessness
8. serotonin
9. mania
10. psychotic
11. dysthymic
12. double
13. attributions
14. ions
15. hypomania
16. cortisol
17. rewards
18. reactive
19. unipolar
20. cognitive

Chapter 9 ANSWERS

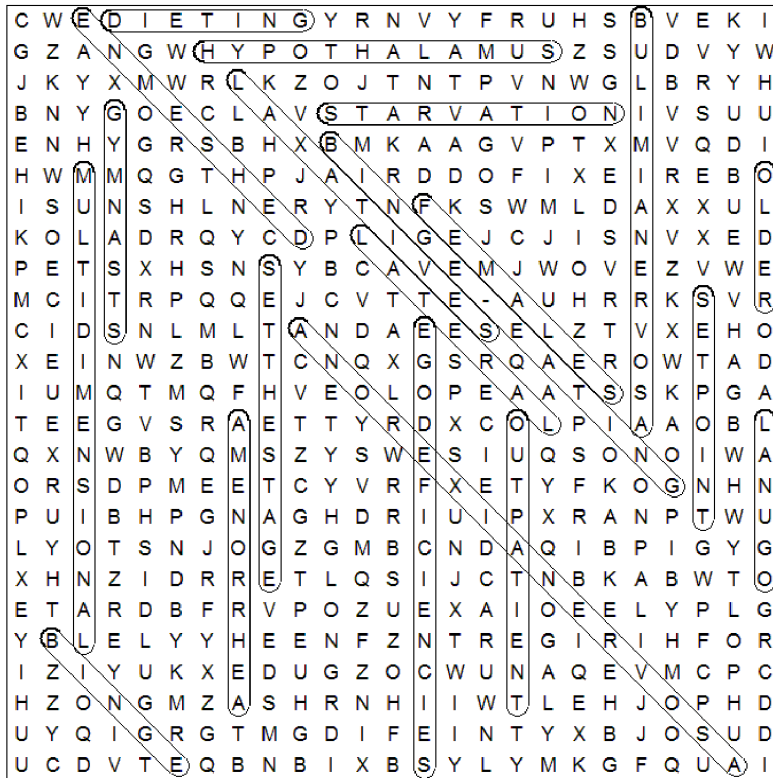


1. lithium
2. electroconvulsive
3. one-third
4. psychological
5. norepinephrine
6. couple
7. continuation
8. sociocultural
9. reuptake
10. tricyclic
11. tyramine
12. fluoxetine
13. prophylactic
14. inhibitor
15. adjunct
16. biological
17. interpersonal
18. Beck
19. serotonin
20. vagus

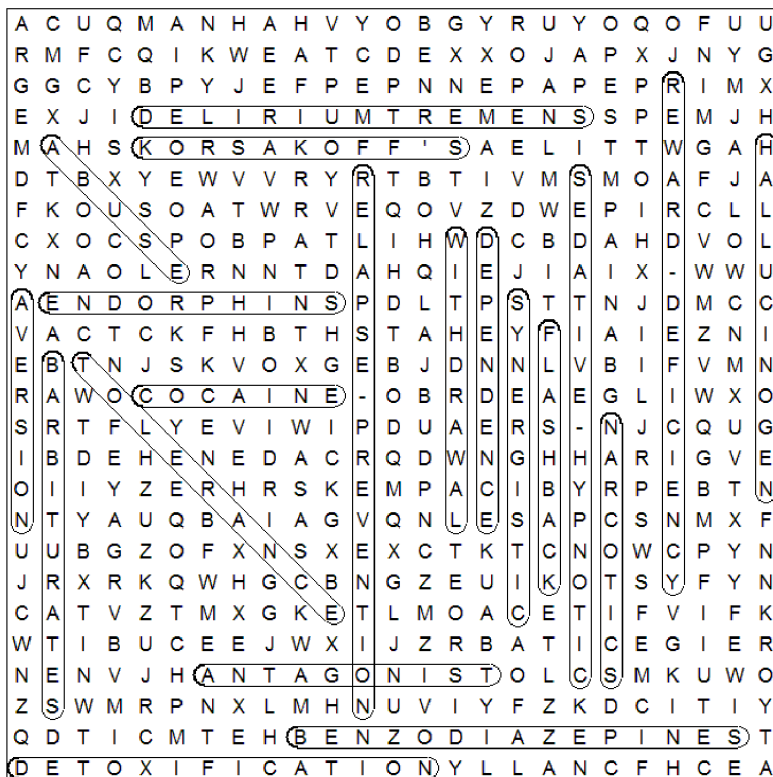
Chapter 10 ANSWERS



1. hopelessness
2. seeker
3. dichotomous
4. retrospective
5. parasuicide
6. altruistic
7. darer
8. suicide
9. prevention
10. subintentional
11. anomic
12. egoistic
13. social
14. ignorer
15. attempt
16. contagion
17. only
18. initiator
19. elderly
20. paraprofessionals

Chapter 11 ANSWERS

1. binge
2. hypothalamus
3. females
4. amenorrhea
5. starvation
6. enmeshed
7. lanugo
8. binge-eating
9. lateral
10. older
11. set point
12. laxatives
13. bulimia nervosa
14. dieting
15. multidimensional
16. gymnasts
17. anorexia nervosa
18. ego deficiencies
19. set the stage
20. outpatient

Chapter 12 ANSWERS

1. narcotics
2. tolerance
3. benzodiazepines
4. abuse
5. cocaine
6. detoxification
7. endorphins
8. delirium tremens
9. dependence
10. flashback
11. withdrawal
12. aversion
13. reward-deficiency
14. sedative-hypnotic
15. relapse-prevention
16. barbiturates
17. synergistic
18. Korsakoff's
19. hallucinogen
20. antagonist

Chapter 13 ANSWERS



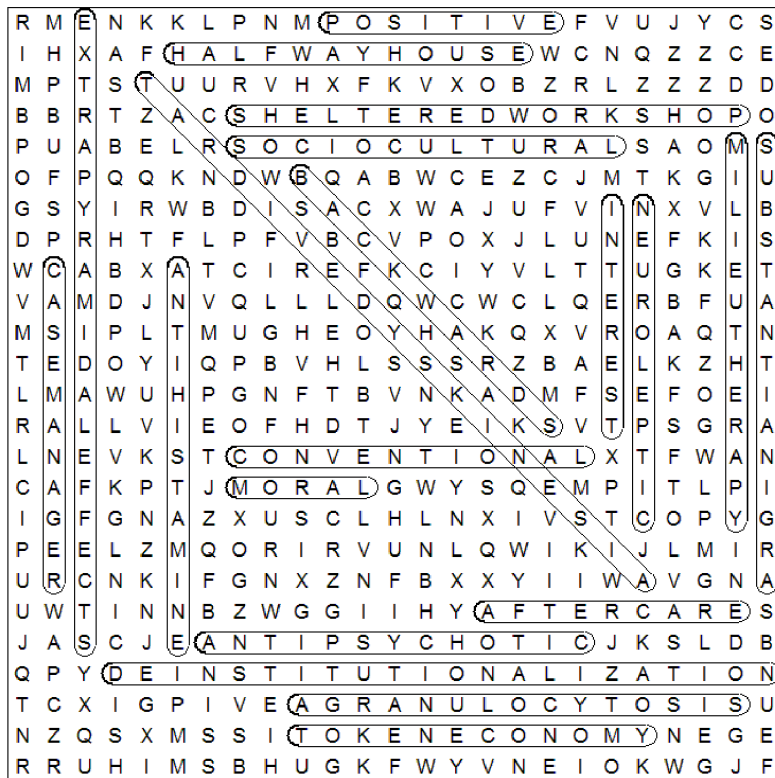
1. fetishism
2. hypoactive
3. dyspareunia
4. premature ejaculation
5. spectator role
6. frotteurism
7. desire
8. pedophilia
9. exhibitionism
10. masochism
11. aversion
12. performance anxiety
13. orgasm
14. sex-change
15. vaginismus
16. paraphilias
17. sadism
18. excitement
19. voyeurism
20. gender identity

Chapter 14 ANSWERS



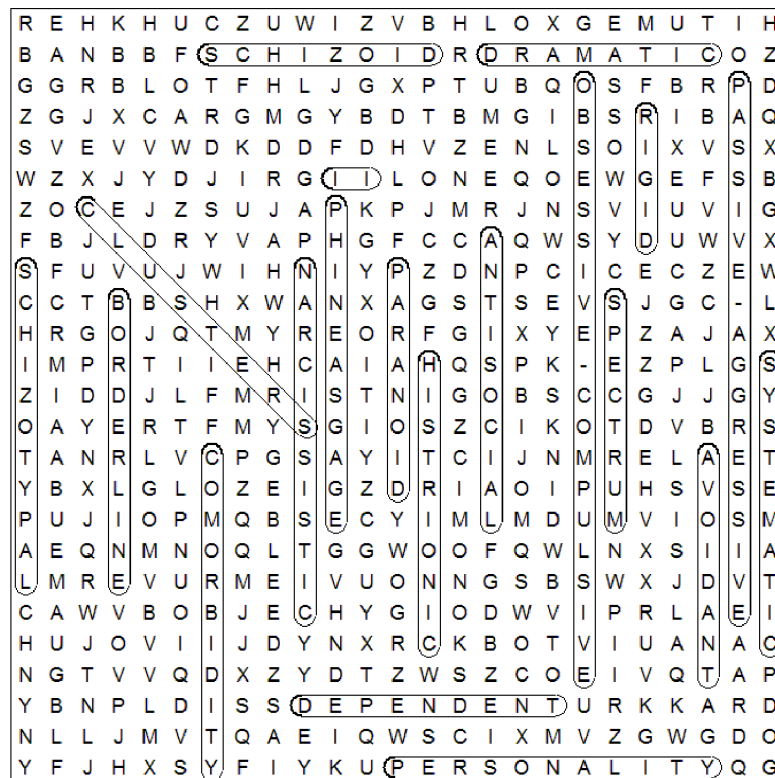
1. avolition
2. psychosis
3. phenothiazines
4. positive
5. atypical
6. inappropriate affect
7. delusion
8. schizophrenogenic
9. hallucination
10. loose associations
11. negative
12. double-bind
13. antipsychotic
14. schizophrenia
15. expressed emotion
16. flat affect
17. neologism
18. catatonia
19. undifferentiated

Chapter 15 ANSWERS



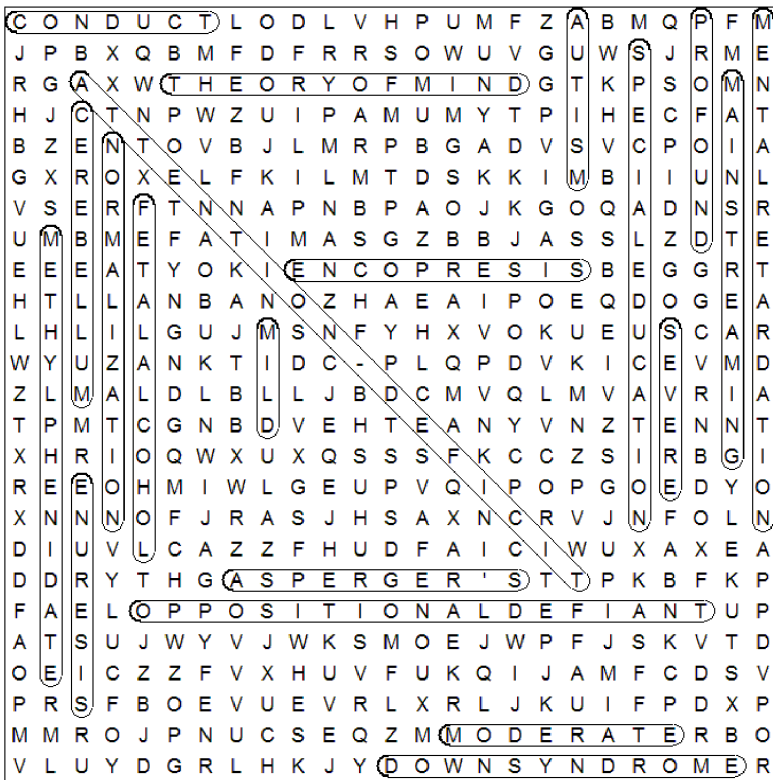
1. moral
2. neuroleptic
3. tardive dyskinesia
4. back wards
5. token economy
6. antihistamine
7. aftercare
8. extrapyramidal effects
9. positive
10. agranulocytosis
11. sheltered workshop
12. sociocultural
13. case manager
14. interest
15. milieu therapy
16. conventional
17. antipsychotic
18. halfway house
19. deinstitutionalization
20. substantia nigra

Chapter 16 ANSWERS



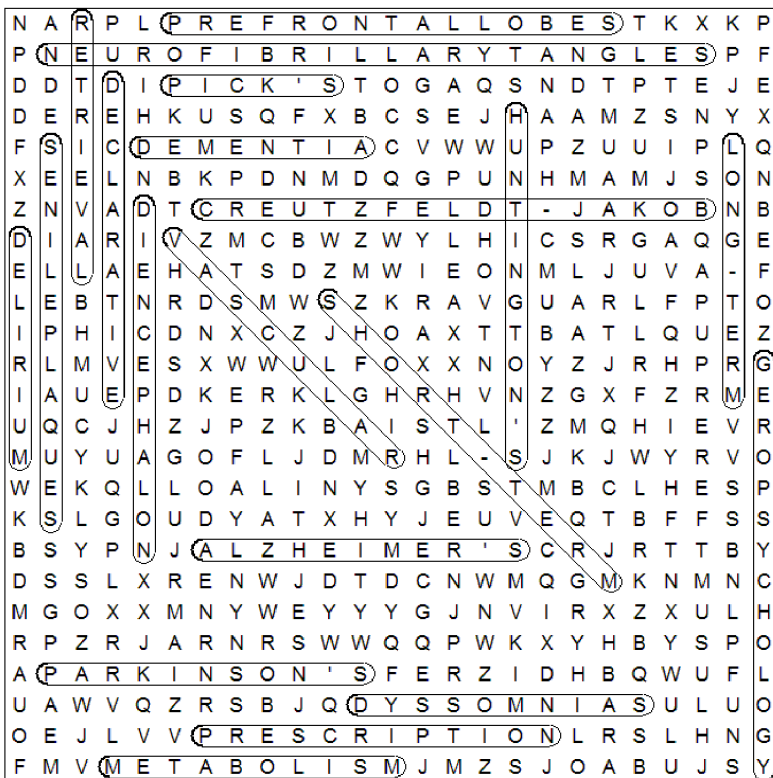
1. obsessive-compulsive
2. schizoid
3. clusters
4. antisocial
5. personality
6. II
7. comorbidity
8. borderline
9. spectrum
10. rigid
11. systematic
12. histrionic
13. avoidant
14. dependent
15. narcissistic
16. passive-aggressive
17. paranoid
18. dramatic
19. Phineas Gage
20. schizotypal

Chapter 17 ANSWERS



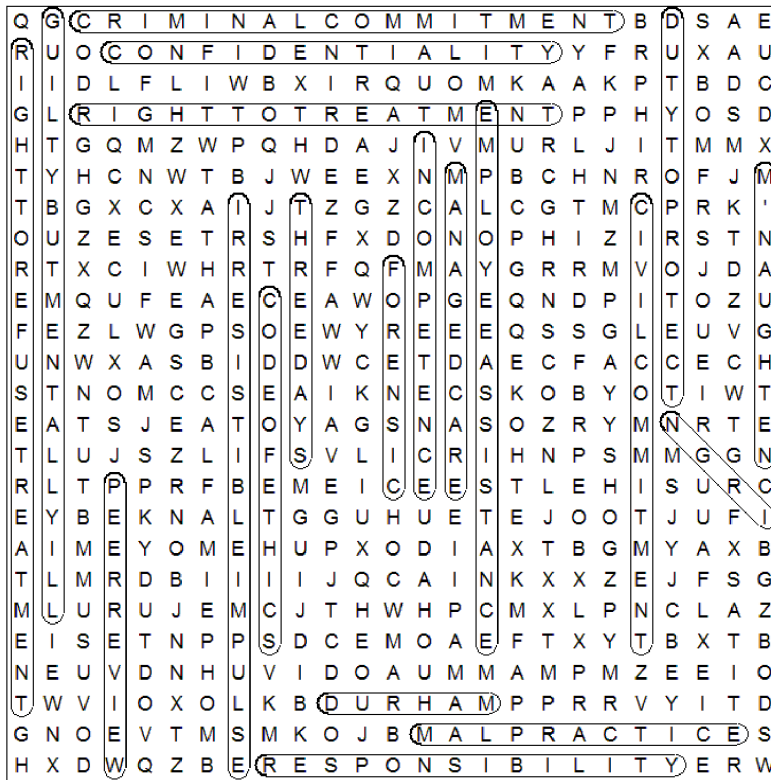
1. mental retardation
2. methylphenidate
3. theory of mind
4. conduct
5. asperger's
6. mild
7. enuresis
8. attention-deficit
9. autism
10. cerebellum
11. encopresis
12. moderate
13. profound
14. special education
15. normalization
16. oppositional defiant
17. mainstreaming
18. fetal alcohol
19. down syndrome
20. severe

Chapter 18 ANSWERS



1. diencephalon
2. long-term
3. alzheimer's
4. geropsychology
5. dyssomnias
6. vascular
7. dementia
8. senile plaques
9. huntington's
10. prefrontal lobes
11. creutzfeldt-jakob
12. metabolism
13. delirium
14. pick's
15. short-term
16. prescription
17. parkinson's
18. retrieval
19. neurofibrillary tangles
20. declarative

Chapter 19 ANSWERS



1. duty to protect
2. civil commitment
3. right to treatment
4. criminal commitment
5. employee assistance
6. managed care
7. irresistible impulse
8. right to refuse treatment
9. incompetence
10. durham
11. guilty but mentally ill
12. peer review
13. responsibility
14. three days
15. forensic
16. NGRI
17. m'naghten
18. confidentiality
19. code of ethics
20. malpractice

