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Quiz 2

Below you will find 15 quiz questions.

Ten (10) of these questions are drawn randomly from a pool of questions on this current topic.

The remaining five (5) questions are drawn randomly from a pool of questions on the previous topic.

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

What is comorbidity?

- ☐ When there is more than one individual diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder in one family.
- ☐ A person has more than one thought about death each day.
- ☐ A person experiencing a mental illness of a morbid nature.
- ☒ A person meeting the criteria for more than one mental illness diagnosis. ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Jana has been diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder. Today, she received feedback on a complex report she has been working on from her managers. The comments were positive and approving. Which of the following thoughts is Jana most likely to have about the feedback on her project?

- ☐ It's about time I got some positive feedback.
- ☐ My managers must really like my work. Maybe I'll get a promotion.
- ☐ I earned this positive feedback.
- ☒ I got lucky. My managers must have been in a good mood today. ✓

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Without any specific warning sign, Louise experiences intense fear of losing control and a variety of physiological reactions including a pounding heart, chest pains, nausea, feeling dizzy, and fear of going crazy. Louise is most likely experiencing a

- ☐ delusion
- ☒ panic attack ✓
- ☐ hallucination
- ☐ somatoform disorder

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Ron has experienced rapid weight loss, trouble focusing at school, and fatigue. He has also reported not having the energy to get out of bed in the morning. Before making a formal diagnosis, what should

a clinician do?

- ☐ Schedule pleasant activities
- ☐ Treat the symptoms with cognitive restructuring
- ☐ Practice relaxation techniques with the client
- ☒ Rule out substance use or a particular medical condition as the cause for the symptoms ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Checkboxes

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following would help a clinician distinguish between normal day-to-day anxiety and anxiety that may be classified as a mental illness? Select all that apply.

- ☒ How much distress the anxiety causes the client
- ☐ The subject of the anxiety
- ☒ Whether the anxiety interferes with or impairs the client's functioning
- ☐ Whether other people in the client's life have noticed the anxiety



Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

What is the main difference between Major Depressive Disorder and Persistent Depressive Disorder?

- ☒ Persistent Depressive Disorder is a more chronic but less intense version of Major Depressive Disorder ✓
- ☐ Persistent Depressive Disorder is a more chronic and more intense version of Major Depressive Disorder
- ☐ Persistent Depressive Disorder is a less chronic and less intense version of Major Depressive Disorder
- ☐ Persistent Depressive Disorder is a less chronic but a more intense version of Major Depressive Disorder

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Leo worries all of the time. He worries about his money, his children, and his dog. His muscles are always tense and sore; he has trouble sleeping, and is constantly physically tense. Leo's has been experiencing these symptoms for eight months. Which disorder is Leo most likely to be living with?

- ☐ Dissociative Disorder
- ☐ Conversion Disorder
- ☐ Panic Disorder
- ☒ Generalised Anxiety Disorder ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Checkboxes

0/1 point (graded)

In comparison to non-depressed individuals, those with depression tend to (tick all that apply)

in comparison to non-depressed individuals, those with depression tend to (tick all that apply)

- ☒ have more negative self-schemas.
- ☐ hold more negative views about others.
- ☐ have more positive evaluations about events.
- ☐ have better memory for failures and other unpleasant events.



Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Michael has been diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder. One day at work, he forgets to reply to an important group email about a team project. Later that night, when he remembers his mistake, what thought is Michael most likely to have about his behaviour?

- ☐ I don't usually forget about this sort of thing. I can forgive myself for one mistake.
- ☒ I am a terrible employee. I can never get anything right. ✓
- ☐ Work was really busy day today. I'm sure everything will be fine.
- ☐ I'm sure one of the other people included in the email will take care of it.

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Checkboxes

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following is true of Persistent Depressive Disorder? (tick all that apply)

- ☐ Persistent Depressive Disorder is a more acute form of Major Depressive Disorder.

- ☒ In Persistent Depressive Disorder the symptoms tend to be considered to be less intense (specifically in terms of the number of symptoms typically demonstrated) compared to Major Depressive Disorder
- ☒ Persistent Depressive Disorder is a more chronic form of Major Depressive Disorder.
- ☒ It is possible for Persistent Depressive Disorder to have just as significant an impact on an individual as Major Depressive Disorder.



Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Which of the following is an example of positive reinforcement?

- ☐ A teenager is given extra homework to complete after misbehaving in class.
- ☐ A teenager is excused from doing their daily chores because of their good behaviour.
- ☐ A teenager's video game privileges are removed after misbehaviour.
- ☒ A teenager is given extra pocket money after good behaviour. ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

In Watson and Rayner's classical conditioning experiment, Little Albert repeatedly experienced a white rat paired with a loud gonging noise. After a short time, Albert began to show signs of fear and distress when he saw the white rat. Later, Watson and Rayner found that Albert also showed a fear response to a rabbit, a dog, and a fur coat. This is called ____

- ☐ Stimulus conditioning

☒ Stimulus generalisation ✓

☐ Stimulus regularisation

☐ Stimulus focus

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Bernadette is being treated for a recurrent Major Depressive Episode. A cognitive behavioural therapist would argue that Bernadette's psychological problems occur due to:

☐ Unresolved stage conflict in her childhood

☒ Distorted interpretation of events ✓

☐ Reinforcement of inappropriate behaviours

☐ Relationship difficulties

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

A cognitive view of depression suggests that depression is caused by:

☐ a lack of positive reinforcement for one's behaviour

☐ poor interpersonal skills.

☐ biological or genetic influences.

☒ negative beliefs and expectations. ✓

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

Multiple Choice

1/1 point (graded)

Rats in the Skinner box learned to press a lever when a light came on in order to stop the electric current in the floor being activated. This is called ____ learning.

☒ avoidance ✓

☐ active

☐ rapid

☐ punishment

Submit

You have used 1 of 1 attempt

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