Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**AP Psychology – Guided Reading
Unit 12 – Abnormal Psychology**

**SECTION 1 – PERSPECTIVES ON PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERS**

 **Defining Psychological Disorders**

1. Define psychological disorders –
2. Standards for deviant behavior vary by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and

with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. To be considered disordered, deviant behavior usually causes the person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 **Understanding Psychological Disorders**

1. What is a medical model**?**

 **Classifying Psychological Disorders**

1. What is the aim of a diagnostic classification?
2. What is the DSM-5-TR?
3. Why is it financially necessary?
4. What does it define and describe?
5. What are some criticisms of the DSM-IV-TR?

**SECTION 2 – ANXIETY DISORDERS**

1. Define anxiety disorders.

Describe the following anxiety disorders:

1. generalized anxiety disorder –
2. panic disorder –
3. phobias –
4. obsessive-compulsive disorder –
5. post-traumatic stress disorder –

 **Understanding Anxiety Disorders**

1. Describe the two specific processes that can contribute to anxiety.
2. How can observational learning contribute to fears?
3. Describe how the following biological perspectives can influence anxiety.
4. natural selection -
5. genes -
6. the brain –

**SECTION 3 – SOMATOFORM DISORDERS**

1. What are somatoform disorders?
2. What is a conversion disorder?
3. What is hypochondriasis?

**SECTION 4 – DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS**

1. What are dissociative disorders?
2. What is a dissociative identity disorder?
3. What some criticisms that skeptics bring up about DID?

**SECTION 5 – MOOD DISORDERS**

1. What are mood disorders?
2. What is the number one reason people seek mental health services?
3. What is major depressive disorder?
4. What is mania?
5. What is a bipolar disorder?
6. It’s been long known that mood disorders:
7. Summarize some of the findings about “the depressed brain”.
8. Describe how *norepiephrine* and  *serotonin* play a role in mood disorders.
9. Describe how *learned helplessness* can lead to depression from the social-cognitive perspective.

**SECTION 6 – SCHIZOPHRENIA**

1. What is schizophrenia?
2. Describe the various tendencies associated with schizophrenia.
**KNOW THE SUBTYPES AS LISTED IN TABLE 12.3 ON PAGE 591.**
	1. delusions –
	2. paranoid tendencies –
	3. hallucinations –
	4. flat effect –
	5. catatonia –
3. Approximately what age does schizophrenia occur?
4. Give 1 example of each of the following:
	1. *Positive symptoms* of schizophrenia
	2. *Negative symptoms* of schizophrenia
5. What are some possible causes of schizophrenia?
6. Summarize the possible genetic factors of schizophrenia.
7. What are some psychological factors that could possibly predict schizophrenia?

**SECTION 7 – PERSONALITY DISORDERS**

1. What is a personality disorder?
	1. avoidant personality disorder –
	2. schizoid personality disorder –
	3. histrionic personality disorder –

* 1. narcissistic personality disorder –
	2. antisocial personality disorder –