

Chapter 15 Teacher

1. Clinicians have tended to organise childhood psychological problems into two broad domains based on the general behavioural characteristics of the child. One domain covers externalising disorders which are based on outward-directed behaviour problems such as which of the following?
 - a. Aggressiveness
 - b. Hyperactivity
 - c. Non-compliance
 - d. All of the above (A)

2. Clinicians have tended to organise childhood psychological problems into two broad domains based on the general behavioural characteristics of the child. The first domain covers second domain covers internalising disorders, which are represented by inward-looking and withdrawn behaviours. Which of the following is NOT considered to be one of these?
 - a. Anxiety
 - b. Active attempts to socially withdraw
 - c. Depression
 - d. ADHD (A)

3. Externalising disorders are now more commonly known as disruptive behaviour disorders, and include DSM-IV-TR diagnosable disorders. Which two of the following are examples of these?
 - a. Conduct disorder
 - b. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). (A&B)
 - c. Anxiety
 - d. Sociopathy

4. Even during an upbringing that is relatively trauma-free, children will frequently experience childhood as a threatening and frightening time. They will develop anxieties as they experience new people and new situations (Crijnen, Achenbach &

Velhulst 1999), will worry about many of their everyday activities such as attending school (Vasey, 1993; Ollendick, King & Muris, 2002), and develop behavioural problems. Which of the following is NOT considered to be one of these?

- a. Temper tantrums
- b. Eating irregularities
- c. Phobias
- d. Obsessive compulsive disorder (A)

5. In childhood disorders there are different types of problems such as Symptom-Based Disorders. One such disorder is known as enuresis. Which if the following is the correct definition of enuresis?

- a. Bedwetting (A)
- b. Sleepwalking
- c. Lack of bowel control
- d. Stammering

6. In childhood disorders there are different types of problems such as Symptom-Based Disorders. One such disorder is known as encopresis. Which if the following is the correct definition of encopresis?

- a. Bedwetting
- b. Stammering
- c. Lack of bowel control (A)
- d. Sleepwalking

7. In childhood disorders there are different types of problems such as Symptom-Based Disorders. One such disorder is known as somnambulism. Which if the following is the correct definition of somnambulism?

- a. Sleepwalking (A)
- b. Stammering
- c. Bedwetting

- d. Lack of bowel control
-
- 8. An area of psychology that is concerned with mapping how early childhood experiences may act as risk factors for later diagnosable psychological disorders, and attempts to describe the pathways by which early experiences may generate adult psychological problems is known as:
 - a. Developmental psychopathology (A)
 - b. Clinical psychopathology
 - c. Applied psychopathology
 - d. Cognitive psychopathology
-
- 9. Studies of the prevalence of diagnosable childhood psychological disorders estimate that between what percentage of children and adolescents have a diagnosable psychological disorder (e.g. Phares, 2003; McDermott & Weiss, 1995)?
 - a. 10-20% (A)
 - b. 20-30%
 - c. 15-25%
 - d. 5-10%
-
- 10. In childhood disorders prevalence rates suggest that boys are more likely to have a disorder than girls, but that the prevalent disorder in boys is conduct disorders and in girls anxiety disorders. Around what percentage of 3-year-olds can be expected to show moderate to severe behavioural problems?
 - a. 7%(A)
 - b. 10%
 - c. 12%
 - d. 15%
-
- 11. In childhood disorders prevalence rates suggest that boys are more likely to have a disorder than girls, but that the prevalent disorder in boys is conduct disorders and in

girls anxiety disorders. Around 7% of 3-year-olds can be expected to show moderate to severe behavioural problems. What percentage exhibit more mild difficulties (Richman, Stevenson & Graham, 1982)?

- a. 15% (A)
- b. 18%
- c. 20%
- d. 22%

12. Special educational needs (SEN) are found in a significantly higher percentage of children with psychopathology than those without. In terms of literacy ability, what percentage of children without a diagnosed psychiatric disorder were classified as showing specific literacy difficulties?

- a. 4% (A)
- b. 8%
- c. 12%
- d. 16%

13. Special educational needs (SEN) are found in a significantly higher percentage of children with psychopathology than those without. In terms of literacy ability, what percentage of children with emotional problems were classified as showing specific literacy difficulties?

- a. 11% (A)
- b. 15%
- c. 20%
- d. 25%

14. Special educational needs (SEN) are found in a significantly higher percentage of children with psychopathology than those without. In terms of literacy ability, what percentage of children with hyperkinetic disorders were classified as showing specific literacy difficulties?

- a. 17% (A)
- b. 27%
- c. 7%
- d. 37%

15. Childhood disorders such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are known as:

- a. Hyperkinetic disorders (A)
- b. Hypokinetic disorders
- c. Hyperactivity disorders
- d. Hyperstasis disorders

16. Studies of risk factors suggest that what percent of children of lone parents are twice as likely to have a mental health problem as those living with married or cohabiting couples?

- a. (16% compared to 8%) (A)
- b. (14% compared to 7%)
- c. (18% compared to 9%)
- d. (20% compared to 10%)

17. Known risk factors for childhood psychiatric disorders include which of the following?

- a. Parental psychopathology
- b. Repeated early separation from parents
- c. Harsh or inadequate parents
- d. All of the above (A)

18. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder ADHD can manifest itself behaviourally in many ways. Which of the following is not considered as one of these?

- a. Lack of attention in academic, occupational or social situations
- b. Making careless mistakes in school work or other tasks

- c. Difficulty maintain attention until task completion
- d. Sleepwalking (A)

19. In ADHD hyperactivity may manifest itself in which of the following ways?

- a. Excessive fidgetiness (A)
- b. Excessive eating
- c. Excessive shouting
- d. Excessive thirst

20. . In ADHD impulsivity may manifest itself in which of the following ways?

- a. Impatience
- b. Difficulty in appropriately delaying responses
- c. Constantly interrupting others before they have finished what they have to say
- d. All of the above (A)

21. In ADHD impulsivity may result in the child taking part in which of the following activities?

- a. Riding a bike fast over rough terrain (A)
- b. Shop lifting
- c. Happy slapping
- d. All of the above

22. Most individuals with ADHD present with symptoms of both inattention and hyperactivity, but in some one or the other pattern may be dominant. This has given rise to diagnostic sub-types such as Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Inattentive Type and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive Type. Each sub-type should be used if how many (or more) of the dominant symptoms are present?

- a. 6 (A)
- b. 8
- c. 4

d. 2

23. Most individuals with ADHD present with symptoms of both inattention and hyperactivity, but in some one or the other pattern may be dominant. This has given rise to diagnostic sub-types such as Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Inattentive Type and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive Type. Each sub-type should be used if 6 (or more) of the dominant symptoms are present with fewer than how many of the less dominant symptoms present?

a. 6 (A)

b. 8

c. 4

d. 2

24. Children with ADHD can be distinguished from those with Oppositional Defiant Disorder/Conduct Disorder by the fact that the latter are likely to?

a. Be more aggressive

b. Live in families with a lower socio-economic status,

c. Have parents who also exhibit antisocial behaviour

d. All of the above (A)

25. DSM-IV-TR estimates that around what percentage of school age children worldwide are diagnosed with ADHD?

a. 3%-7% (A)

b. 7-11%

c. 10-14%

d. 13-16%

26. According to Kessler, Adler, Barkley, Biederman et al., (2006) about half those diagnosed with ADHD in childhood will carry that diagnosis into adulthood, where prevalence rates are around:

- a. 4% (A)
- b. 6%
- c. 8%
- d. 10%

27. There is now considerable evidence pointing to the involvement of an inherited susceptibility to ADHD. Numerous twin studies have indicated heritability rates ranging between:

- a. 60-90% (A)
- b. 50-60%
- c. 70-80%
- d. 30-40%

28. According to Biederman, Faraone, Mick, Spencer et al., (1995), when a parent has ADHD, there is what percentage of chance that their offspring will also have ADHD?

- a. 50% (A)
- b. 40%
- c. 20%
- d. 60%

28. According to Faraone, (2006), exactly what is inherited in ADHD is not easy to determine. How many genes have been implicated in the disorder?

- a. At least 7 or 8 (A)
- b. At least 5 or 6
- c. At least 9 or 10
- d. At least 14 or 15

29. According to Waldman & Gizer, (2006) abnormalities in certain neurotransmitters are implicated in ADHD. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- a. Dopamine
- b. Norepinephrine
- c. Serotonin
- d. Glutamate (A)

29. Research suggests that the genes involved in ADHD are which of the following?

- a. Dopamine transporter gene
- b. The dopamine D4 and D5 receptors
- c. SNAP-25
- d. All of the above (A)

30. While susceptibility to ADHD appears to have a significant genetic component, additional studies strongly indicate a genes-environment interaction. That is, what is inherited is a vulnerability to ADHD, but ADHD becomes manifest only when certain environmental influences are found. For example, Kahn, Khoury, Nichols & Lanphear (2003) found that children with 2 copies of the 10-repeat allele of a DAT1 gene (a gene related to dopamine regulation in the brain) had significantly higher levels of hyperactivity, impulsiveness and oppositional behaviours when exposed to a certain environmental factor than a control group of children who possessed these genes but whose mothers did NOT expose children to the same environmental factor during pregnancy. The mediating environmental factor was:

- a. Maternal prenatal smoking (A)
- b. Maternal prenatal recreational drug taking
- c. Maternal prenatal consumption of unpasteurised dairy products
- d. Maternal prenatal sex

31. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies of the brains of individuals with ADHD have revealed a number of significant differences between ADHD sufferers and nonsufferers (e.g. Krain & Castellanos, 2006; Seidman, Valera & Makris, 2005). There is consistent evidence that the brains of children with ADHD are smaller than those of healthy comparison children. Overall brain volume has been shown to be smaller by an average of?
- 3.2% (A)
 - 4.2%
 - 5.2%
 - 6.2%
32. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies of the brains of individuals with ADHD have revealed a number of significant differences between ADHD sufferers and nonsufferers (e.g. Krain & Castellanos, 2006; Seidman, Valera & Makris, 2005). The main areas affected being the:
- Frontal lobes
 - Parietal lobes
 - Temporal lobes
 - All of the above (A)
33. According to Krain & Castellanos, (2006), other brain areas exhibiting decreased volume in ADHD include:
- The frontal cortex
 - Basal ganglia
 - Cerebellum
 - All of the above (A)
34. Children with ADHD are known to have deficits in:
- Executive functioning (A)
 - Perception
 - Motor functioning
 - Memory

35. Children with ADHD are known to have certain cerebral deficits and specifically have difficulty:
- Inhibiting responses (A)
 - Inhibiting motor reflexes
 - Exhibiting emotion
 - With numerical activities
36. Children with ADHD are known to have deficits in executive functioning, and specifically have difficulty inhibiting responses, and these functions are normally controlled by:
- The frontal lobes (A)
 - The thalamus
 - The amygdala
 - The parietal lobes
37. According to Casey, Castellanos, Giedd, Marsh et al., (1997); Hill, Yeo, Campbell, Hart et al., (2003), studies found that decreased volume in part of the brain predicts poor performance on tests of attention and on tasks that require behaviour to be inhibited, suggesting that abnormalities in these brain regions may be responsible for some of the symptoms of ADHD. Which of the following brain area is being referred to?
- The frontal lobes (A)
 - The thalamus
 - The corpus callosum
 - The parietal lobes
38. Another area of the brain that regularly exhibits abnormalities in association with ADHD symptoms is the:
- Cerebellum (A)
 - Meninges
 - Corpus callosum
 - Limbic system

39. In ADHD, abnormalities are usually found in the cerebellum's influence on the cortico-striatal-thalamo-cortical circuits, and these circuits are involved in:
- Choosing
 - Initiating
 - Carrying out complex motor responses
 - All of the above (A)
40. A study by Milberger, Biederman, Faraone & Chen (1997) found that what percentage of mothers of children with ADHD reported smoking a pack of cigarettes a day?
- 22% (A)
 - 12%
 - 32%
 - 42%
41. According to Milberger, Biederman, Faraone & Chen (1997) prenatal exposure to nicotine causes abnormalities in which brain system which results in difficulties inhibiting behaviour?
- Dopaminergic neurotransmitter system (A)
 - Cortico-striatal-thalamo-cortical circuits
 - Serotonin reuptake inhibitors
 - Synapses
42. Some early accounts of ADHD did allude to the possibility that hyperactivity resulted from various biochemical imbalances caused by which of the following factors?
- Food additives
 - Refined sugar cane
 - Lead poisoning
 - All of the above (A)

43. Bettelheim (1973) proposed that hyperactivity resulted when a predisposition to ADHD is accompanied by:

- a. Authoritarian parenting methods (A)
- b. Authoritative parenting methods
- c. Avoidant attachment
- d. Emotional deprivation.

44. Learning theorists have suggested that parents may exacerbate ADHD symptoms in a rather different way to the psychodynamic theorist's view. Individuals with ADHD exhibit impulsive and disruptive behaviour which in many cases will require the need for control by the parent. In such circumstances the attention from the parent that these behaviours demand may be:

- a. Reinforcing the behaviour (A)
- b. Conditioning the behaviour
- c. Causing drive-reduction
- d. All of the above

45. Theory of mind is the ability to:

- a. Understand one's own and other people's mental states (A)
- b. Have telepathic abilities
- c. Lack of meta-cognition
- d. All of the above

46. Executive functioning is that range of skills that require:

- a. Goal-directed behaviour
- b. Planning, attentional control
- c. Inhibition of inappropriate responses
- d. All of the above (A)

47. A diagnosis of conduct disorder may be appropriate when which of the following characteristic are present?

- a. Violent or aggressive behaviour
- b. Deliberate cruelty towards people or animals
- c. Vandalism or damage to property
- d. All of the above (A)

48. Which of the following are considered to be the categories of conduct disorder?

- a. Aggressive behaviour that harms or threatens to harm others
- b. Behaviour that causes vandalism, property loss or damage
- c. Deceitfulness, lying or theft
- d. All of the above (A)

49. For a diagnosis of conduct disorder, characteristic behaviours must have been present for at least:

- a. 3 months
- b. 12 months (A)
- c. 8 months
- d. 18 months

50. There are two main subtypes of conduct disorder based on the age of onset.

Childhood-onset type is defined by the onset of at least one criterion characteristic of conduct disorder prior to what age?

- a. 5 yrs
- b. 10yrs (A)
- c. 15 yrs
- d. 18yrs

51. Adolescent-onset type is defined by the appearance of conduct disorder symptoms only after what age?

- 18 yrs
- 12 yrs
- 10yrs (A)
- 15 yrs

52. A related category of disruptive behaviour disorders in DSM-IV-TR is known as Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD). ODD is a diagnosis usually reserved for those children who do not meet the full criteria for conduct disorder, but who have:
- Regular temper tantrums
 - Refuse to comply with requests or instructions
 - Appear to deliberately indulge in behaviours that annoy others
 - All of the above (A)
53. According to Loeber, Burke, Lahey, Winters et al. (2000), epidemiological studies indicate that conduct disorder may be relatively common, with prevalence rates ranging from what percentage in boys?
- 4-16% (A)
 - 10-15%
 - 1-2%
 - 15-20%
54. According to Loeber, Burke, Lahey, Winters et al. (2000), epidemiological studies indicate that conduct disorder may be relatively common, with prevalence rates ranging from what percentage in girls?
- 1.2-9% (A)
 - 10-23%
 - 5.5-10%
 - 15-20%
55. According to Nock, Kazdin, Hiripi & Kessler (2006), a recent US study estimated the lifetime prevalence rate of conduct disorder at:
- 9.5% (A)
 - 3.2%
 - 15.5%
 - 20.3%

56. According to Nock, Kazdin, Hiripi & Kessler (2006), a recent US study estimated the lifetime prevalence rate of conduct disorder in males at:
- 12% (A)
 - 5%
 - 25%
 - 10%
57. According to Nock, Kazdin, Hiripi & Kessler (2006), a recent US study estimated the lifetime prevalence rate of conduct disorder in females at:
- 20%
 - 7.1% (A)
 - 5.2%
 - 3%
58. According to Lahey, Loeber, Burke & Applegate (2005), studies suggest that childhood conduct disorder (but not childhood ADHD) predicts antisocial personality disorder in adulthood, but only in:
- Lower socioeconomic status families (A)
 - Northern hemisphere families
 - Same sex parent families
 - Only child families
59. According to Lahey, Loeber, Hart, Frick et al. (1995), children with conduct disorder are also more likely to develop into adulthood with antisocial personality disorder if they have a parent with antisocial personality disorder or have:
- Low verbal IQ (A)
 - Poor motor skills
 - Prenatal malnutrition
 - Poor executive functioning
60. Some recent studies have even identified a specific gene, which is associated with childhood conduct disorder. This is known as:
- GABRA2 (A)
 - SNAP25

- c. GABA16
- d. DEPRA3

61. GABRA2 is a gene associated with childhood conduct disorder and according to Dick, Bierut, Hinrichs, Fox et al. (2006), is also related to:

- a. Adult alcohol dependence (A)
- b. Adult crime rate
- c. Adult sex addiction
- d. Tourette's syndrome

62. According to Lynam & Henry (2001) as with ADHD, conduct disorder is associated with neuropsychological deficits in cognitive functioning, including deficits in:

- a. Executive functioning
- b. Verbal IQ
- c. Memory
- d. All of the above (A)

63. According to Liu & Raine (2006), recent studies also suggest that externalising behaviours are associated with prenatal malnutrition, especially deficits in:

- a. Proteins
- b. Iron
- c. Zinc
- d. All of the above (A)

64. According to Schonfeld, Mattson & Riley (2005) delinquent behaviour and poor moral judgement in conduct disorder has been found to be higher in children prenatally exposed to:

- a. Alcohol (A)
- b. Nicotine
- c. Lead
- d. All of the above

65. Conduct disorder is associated with the development of deviant:

- a. Moral awareness (A)

- b. Sexual practice
- c. Personality disorder
- d. Social behaviour

66. Dodge (1991, 1993) has proposed a social-information processing model of antisocial and aggressive behaviour in which a history of which of the following is involved?

- a. Trauma
- b. Deprivation
- c. Insecure attachment
- d. All of the above (A)

67. Aggressive children also exhibit what is called a "hostile attributional bias" (Naseby, Hayden & DePaulo, 1979), in which they will interpret not only ambiguous cues as signalling hostility, but also many cues which are generated by benign intentions. Once a hostile attribution is made, studies also suggest that there is what percentage of probability of an aggressive response?

- a. 70% (A)
- b. 25%
- c. 50%
- d. 10%

68. An instructive study by Costello, Compton, Keeler & Angold (2003) suggests that poverty per se does have a direct causal effect on the level of conduct disorder in a local population. They studied conduct disorder in American Indian children before and after what opened on their reservation?

- a. A Casino (A)
- b. A supermarket
- c. A bar
- d. A factory

69. When children are exposed to uncertainty and stress early in their lives they may experience a range of emotions, including rejection, fear, confusion, anger, hatred,

and misery which could lead the individual to become withdrawn and inward-looking. This is known as:

- a. Internalising disorder (A)
- b. Externalising disorder
- c. Dissocialise disorder
- d. Attachment disorder

70. Separation anxiety is often a normal feature of early development, but it can be triggered and exaggerated by specific life stressors such as:

- a. Death of a relative
- b. An illness
- c. A change of schools
- d. All of the above (A)

71. According to Silove & Manicavasgar (2001), the estimated prevalence rate of diagnosable separation anxiety is between what percentage of all children and adolescents?

- a. 2-5% (A)
- b. 10-15%
- c. 30-40%
- d. 5-8%

72. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is now recognised as a relatively common anxiety disorder found in childhood, and its phenomenology is very similar to adult OCD, with the main features of the disorder in children manifesting as intrusive, repetitive thoughts, obsessions and compulsions. The most common obsession themes in children are:

- a. Contamination
- b. Aggression
- c. Symmetry and exactness
- d. All of the above (A)

73. According to Swedo, Rapoport, Leonard, Lenane et al. (1989), the mean age of onset of childhood Obsessive Compulsive Disorder is likely to be around?
- 15 yrs
 - 10yrs (A)
 - 5 yrs
 - 2 yrs
74. According to Geller, Biederman, Griffin, Jones et al. (1996) Childhood Obsessive Compulsive Disorder is regularly found to be comorbid with which of the following?
- Tic disorders
 - Tourette's Syndrome
 - Eating disorders
 - All of the above (A)
75. According to Leonard, Lenane, Swedo, Rettew et al. (1992), what percentage of children seeking treatment for OCD symptoms also have a lifetime history of tics or Tourette's syndrome?
- 60% (A)
 - 20%
 - 30%
 - 80%
76. According to Leckman (1993) what percentage of children with Tourette's syndrome subsequently develop OCD?
- 50% (A)
 - 20%
 - 10%
 - 70%
77. According to Tracey, Chorpita, Douban & Barlow (1997), even in childhood, Generalised Anxiety Disorder is differentiated from other forms of childhood anxiety by being associated with significantly increased levels of:
- Pathological worrying (A)
 - Disordered thinking

- c. Intrusive thoughts
- d. Pathological checking

78. Epidemiological studies have differed in their estimates of GAD in childhood populations with a UK study estimating GAD in less than what percentage of 5-10 yr olds?

- a. 1% (A)
- b. 5%
- c. 15%
- d. 23%

79. Epidemiological studies have differed in their estimates of GAD in childhood populations with an American study reporting what percentage of 6-11 year-olds meeting the criteria for 'overanxious disorder'?

- a. 11% (A)
- b. 25%
- c. 3%
- d. 34%

80. According to Lichtenstein & Annas (2000), the prevalence for specific phobias in 8-9 year-olds is estimated to be around what percentage for boys?

- a. 7% (A)
- b. 10%
- c. 2%
- d. 15%

81. According to Lichtenstein & Annas (2000), the prevalence for specific phobias in 8-9 year-olds is estimated to be around what percentage for girls?

- e. 10% (A)
- f. 7%
- g. 5%
- h. 2%

81. In a familial study of childhood OCD, Pauls, Alsobrook, Goodman, Rasmussen et al. (1995) found that rates of OCD were significantly greater in:
- First-degree relatives of children with OCD (A)
 - Second-degree relatives of children with OCD
 - Adopted relatives
 - Third-degree relatives of children with OCD
82. In early childhood, depression will manifest as clingy behaviour, school refusal and exaggerated fears, and is also associated with an increased frequency of somatic complaints, such as stomach aches and headaches. What percentage of adolescents up to 19 years of age will have experienced a diagnosable episode of depression?
- 28% (A)
 - 12%
 - 55%
 - 45%
83. Research on cognitive factors in childhood depression has tended to focus mainly on the role of:
- Pessimistic inferential styles (A)
 - Internalisation
 - Negative automatic thoughts
 - Over controlling parents
84. DSM-IV-TR defines enuresis as the repeated voiding of urine during the day or at night into either bed or clothes. Usually this will be involuntary, and to qualify for a diagnosis, the voiding of urine must occur at least twice a week for at least 3 months, and the child must be at least 5-years of age. Enuresis can be divided into primary and secondary. Primary enuresis is?
- When the child has never experienced a lengthy spell of bladder control (A)
 - When bladder control is still problematic, but the child has been dry for a period of up to 6 months
 - When the child loses bladder control at school
 - When the child experiences loss of bladder control at night

85. DSM-IV-TR defines enuresis as the repeated voiding of urine during the day or at night into either bed or clothes. Usually this will be involuntary, and to qualify for a diagnosis, the voiding of urine must occur at least twice a week for at least 3 months, and the child must be at least 5-years of age. Enuresis can be divided into primary and secondary. Secondary enuresis is?

- a. When the child experiences lose of bladder control at night
- b. When the child has never experienced a lengthy spell of bladder control
- c. When bladder control is still problematic, but the child has been dry for a period of up to 6 months (A)
- d. When the child looses bladder control at school

86. According to Jarvelin, Vikevainen-Tervonen, Moilanen & Huttunen (1988), Primary nocturnal enuresis is more likely to be associated with which of the following two?

- a. Maturational delay (A)
- b. Low birth weight (A)
- c. Pre-natal malnutrition
- d. Separation anxiety

87. According to von Gontard, Hollman, Eiberg, Benden et al. (1997), secondary nocturnal enuresis is frequently associated with higher incidence of psychosocial factors, such as:

- a. Parental separation (A)
- b. Pre-natal malnutrition
- c. Gender
- d. Diet

88. Somnambulism is a disorder otherwise known as:

- a. Bedwetting
- b. Sleep walking (A)
- c. Recurrent nightmares
- d. Insomnia

89. According to DSM-IV-TR what percentage of children have had at least one sleep walking episode?
- 10-30% (A)
 - 5-10%
 - 40-50%
 - 60-70%
90. According to Robison, Sclar, Skaer & Galin (2004) stimulant medication is the most adopted form of treatment for children diagnosed with ADHD with what percentage of children being treated this way?
- 42% (A)
 - 10%
 - 68%
 - 50%
91. In ADHD the most common form of stimulant medication is known as:
- Ritalin (A)
 - Vitalin
 - Benzodiazepine
 - Amylnitrate
92. According to Mikkelsen (2001), a widely-used classical conditioning method for treating nocturnal enuresis is known as the:
- Bell-and-battery technique (A)
 - Bell-and-whistle technique
 - Alarm system technique
 - Bell book and candle technique
93. According to King, Muris, Ollendick & Gullone (2005), which type of behaviour techniques have been successfully adapted to treat anxiety-based problems in children?
- Systemic family therapy

- b. Cognitive behavioural therapy
- c. Systematic desensitization (A)
- d. Electro-convulsive therapy

94. According to Fabiano, Pelham, Manos, Gnagy et al. (2004), what has been found to be an effective means of reducing disruptive behaviours including aggressiveness, destruction of property, and non-compliance in the classroom?

- a. Time-out (TO) of the classroom
- b. Corporal punishment
- c. Detention
- d. Time-out (TO) from positive reinforcement (A)

95. According to Kazdin & Weisz (2003), teaching parents to identify and reward positive behaviour also helps to prevent parents from focussing on the negative and disruptive behaviours exhibited by children with both ADHD and conduct disorder. This is known as:

- a. Behaviour management techniques (A)
- b. Time-out (TO) from positive reinforcement
- c. Systemic family therapy
- d. Parent training programs

96. The view that childhood problems result from inappropriate family structure and organisation is integrated in which of the following?

- a. Parent training programmes
- b. Systemic family therapy (A)
- c. Functional family therapy (FFT)
- d. All of the above

97. Teaching parents a range of techniques for controlling and managing their children's symptoms, especially with children diagnosed with conduct disorder, is known as:

- a. Parent training programmes (A)
- b. Systemic family therapy
- c. Functional family therapy (FFT)
- d. All of the above

98. One view is that childhood problems serve a function within the family, and they may represent maladaptive ways of regulating distance or intimacy between other family members. This type of therapy that attempts to change maladaptive interactional patterns and improve communication is known as:

- a. Functional family therapy (FFT) (A)
- b. Parent training programmes
- c. Systemic family therapy
- d. All of the above

99. A set of techniques that can be used with younger children who are less able to communicate and express their feelings verbally is known as:

- a. Cognitive behaviour therapy
- b. Systemic family therapy
- c. Psychodynamic therapy
- d. Play therapy (A)

100. According to Rohde, Feeny & Robins (2005), other important components of CBT for adolescent depression that help the efficacy of such treatments include which of the following?

- a. Increasing and improving social interactions
- b. Improving problem solving skills
- c. Improving goal-setting and attainment skills
- d. All of the above (A)

