

Vocabulary Activity 16-2

Anxiety Disorders

Directions: Read each statement below, and then write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- _____ 1. _____ is characterized by sudden and unexplainable attacks of intense anxiety, leading to the individual feeling a sense of inevitable doom or death.
 - A. Anxiety
 - B. Phobia
 - C. Panic disorder
 - D. Post-traumatic stress disorder

- _____ 2. Continuous, generalized _____ may result in the inability to make decisions or enjoy life.
 - A. anxiety
 - B. phobia
 - C. panic disorder
 - D. post-traumatic stress disorder

- _____ 3. A(n) _____ is anxiety focused on a particular object, animal, activity, or situation that seems out of proportion to any real danger involved.
 - A. anxiety
 - B. phobia
 - C. panic disorder
 - D. post-traumatic stress disorder

- _____ 4. People who suffer a specific _____ often develop elaborate plans to avoid the situations they fear.
 - A. anxiety
 - B. phobia
 - C. panic disorder
 - D. post-traumatic stress disorder

- _____ 5. Symptoms of _____ may include a sense of smothering, choking, or breathing difficulty; faintness or dizziness; nausea; and chest pains.
 - A. anxiety
 - B. phobia
 - C. panic disorder
 - D. post-traumatic stress disorder

Directions: Answer the following question in the space provided.

6. What is post-traumatic stress disorder, and who is likely to develop this disorder?

Guided Reading
Activity**16-2****Anxiety Disorders***For use with textbook pages 455-459***Directions: Filling in the Blanks** Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

compulsion

generalized

obsession

diversions

guilt

real

doom

imagined

reexperiences

flashbacks

inherited

social

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Unlike fear, anxiety is a reaction to 1 _____ dangers. Some people experience continuous; 2 _____ anxiety.

Phobic Disorder

When severe anxiety is focused on a particular thing or situation that seems out of proportion to the 3 _____ danger, it is called a phobia. Fear of speaking in public is a form of 4 _____ phobia.

Panic Disorder

During a panic attack, a victim experiences intense anxiety, leading to a feeling of inevitable 5 _____. Panic disorders may be 6 _____, in part.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

An uncontrollable pattern of thoughts is called a(an) 7 _____. Repeatedly performing irrational actions is called a(an) 8 _____. People may develop obsessions and compulsions because they serve as 9 _____ and thus reduce anxiety.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Typical symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder include 10 _____ in which the person 11 _____ the ordeal, often followed by feelings of 12 _____.

Vocabulary Activity 16-3**Somatoform and Dissociative Disorders**

Directions: Complete each sentence by writing the term that best completes the sentence. Terms may be used more than once.

conversion disorder

dissociative amnesia

dissociative disorder

dissociative fugue

dissociative identity disorder

somatoform disorder

1. A person who has _____ is unable to recall important personal events or information.
2. People exhibit two or more personality states when they have _____.
3. When a person manifests physical symptoms that have no apparent cause, he or she is said to have _____.
4. What had been called multiple personality disorder is now called _____.
5. A _____ changes emotional difficulties into a loss of a specific voluntary body function.
6. The memory loss associated with _____ is usually associated with stressful events.
7. In _____, a person experiences alterations in memory, identity, or consciousness.
8. A person suffering from _____ might accept the loss of physical function with a calmness referred to as *la belle indifférence*.
9. When coming out of _____, the individual will have no memory of what he or she has done during this state of consciousness.

Directions: Answer the following question in the space provided.

10. Compare and contrast dissociative amnesia and dissociative fugue.

Guided Reading
Activity**16-3****Somatoform and
Dissociative Disorders***For use with textbook pages 460-463*

Directions: Outlining Locate the heading in your textbook. Then use the information under the heading to help you write each answer.

I. Somatoform and Dissociative Disorders**A. Introduction**

1. In the section-opening excerpt, did the prince fake his symptoms to avoid work pressures?

B. Somatoform Disorders

1. What creates the symptoms of somatoform disorders? _____

2. What do people with a conversion disorder "convert"? _____

3. What is a sign that someone is suffering from a psychological rather than a physical problem? _____

4. What is the psychoanalytic explanation for hypochondriasis? _____

C. Dissociative Disorders

1. How does amnesia affect memory? _____

2. What psychological function does a dissociative fugue probably serve? _____

3. In dissociative identity disorder, how do the different identities relate to one another? _____

4. What childhood experiences are common among people with dissociative identity disorder? _____

5. What psychological function does dissociative identity disorder serve? _____

