## Vocabulary Activity 16-2



#### **Anxiety Disorders**

Directions: Read each statement below, and then write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided. \_\_\_ 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 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 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 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 16-2 Activity



#### **Anxiety Disorders**

For use with textbook pages 455-459

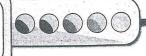
Directions: Filling in the Blanks Use your textbook to fill in the blanks using the words in the box.

compulsion	generalized	obsession			
diversions	guilt	real			
doom	imagined	reexperiences			
flashbacks	inherited	social			
Generalized Anxiety Disorder					
Unlike fear, anxiety is a reaction to	1 dangers. Son	me people experience			
continuous, 2	anxiety.				
Phobic Disorder					
When severe anxiety is focused on	a particular thing or situation that se	eems out of proportion to the			
3 danger, it is	s called a phobia. Fear of speaking ir	n public is a form of			
4 phobia.		,			
Panic Disorder		•			
During a panic attack, a victim exp	eriences intense anxiety, leading to a	a feeling of inevitable			
5 Panic diso	rders may be 6	_, in part.			
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder					
An uncontrollable pattern of thoug	hts is called a(an) 7	Repeatedly performing			
irrational actions is called a(an) 8 _	People may de	evelop obsessions and compul-			
sions because they serve as 9	and thus reduce ar	nxiety.			
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	* *				
Typical symptoms of post-traumat	ic stress disorder include 10	in which the			
person 11 the ordeal, often followed by feelings of 12					

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# 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 <i>la belle indifférence</i> .
9.	When coming out of, the individual will have no memory of what he or she has done during this state of consciousness.
Dir	ections: Answer the following question in the space provided.
10.	Compare and contrast dissociative amnesia and dissociative fugue.

### Guided Reading Activity



#### Somatoform and **Dissociative Disorders**

For use with textbook pages 460–463

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			write each answer.
. 1.	So	ma	toform and Dissociative Disorders
	A.	Int	roduction
		1.	In the section-opening excerpt, did the prince fake his symptoms to avoid work pressures?
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	B.	So	matoform Disorders
3		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.	Di	ssociative Disorders
		1.	How does amnesia affect memory?
$\hat{k}$		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?
(80)		5.	What psychological function does dissociative identity disorder serve?