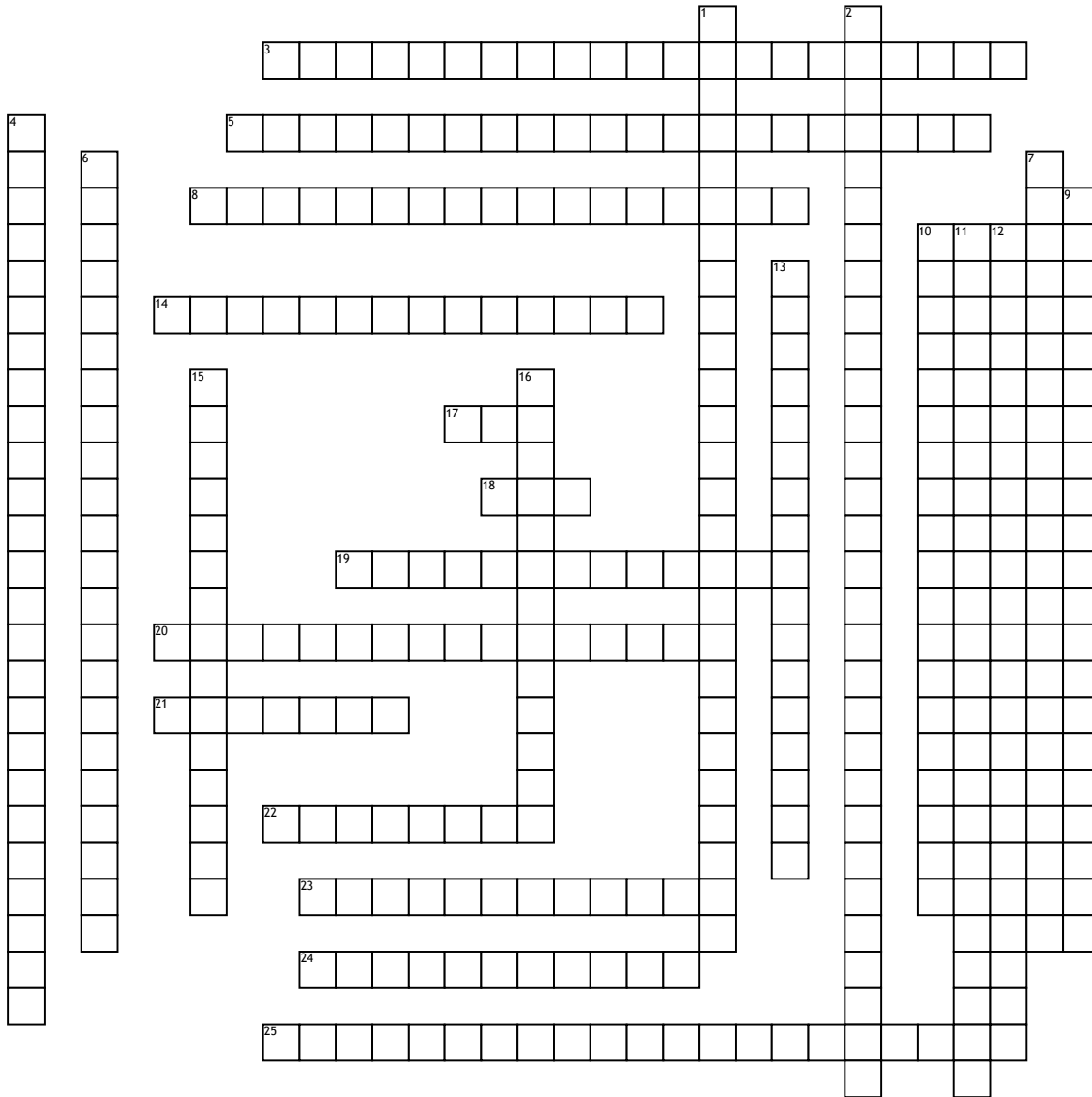


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Abnormal Psychology



## Across

3. The therapist uses unconditional positive regard, genuineness, and empathy to help the person to gain insight into his or her true self-concept
5. The therapist works to develop a warm relationship with the person and has the person carefully consider the evidence for his or her beliefs in order to see the errors in his or her thinking
8. The use of biological interventions, such as drugs, to treat mental disorders
14. the therapist helps the person gain insight into the unconscious sources of his or her problems
17. A neurostimulation therapy in which the left frontal lobe is stimulated with magnetic pulses via an electromagnetic coil placed on the patient's scalp. It is only cleared for use in cases of severe depression for which traditional treatment has not helped
18. A biomedical treatment for severe depression that involves electrically inducing a brief brain seizure
19. A biomedical treatment in which specific areas of the brain are destroyed
20. A style of psychotherapy in which the therapist attempts to change the person's thinking from maladaptive to adaptive
21. used to treat bipolar disorder
22. A type of psychosurgery in which the neuronal connections of the frontal lobes to lower brain areas are severed

23. A person undergoing therapy acts toward the therapist as he or she did or does toward important figures in his or her life

24. An anxiety disorder indicated by a marked and persistent fear of being in places or situations from which escape may be difficult or embarrassing

25. An anxiety disorder indicated by a marked and persistent fear of one or more social performance situations in which embarrassment may occur and in which there is exposure to unfamiliar people or scrutiny by others

## Down

1. a person has excessive, global anxiety and worries that he cannot control, occurring more days than not for at least a period of six months
2. the growth of new neurons in the hippocampus stops during depression, and when it resumes, the depression lifts
4. A counterconditioning exposure therapy in which a fear response to an object or situation is replaced with a relaxation response in a series of progressively increasing fear-arousing steps
6. An episode characterized symptoms such as feelings of intense hopelessness, low self-esteem and worthlessness, extreme fatigue, dramatic changes in eating and sleeping behavior, inability to concentrate, and greatly diminished interest in family, friends, and activities for a period of two weeks or more

7. the therapist directly confronts and challenges the person's unrealistic thoughts and beliefs to show that they are irrational

9. An anxiety disorder indicated by a marked and persistent fear of one or more social performance situations in which embarrassment may occur and in which there is exposure to unfamiliar people or scrutiny by others

10. A type of behavioral therapy in which a maladaptive response is replaced by an incompatible adaptive response

11. A biopsychosocial explanation of schizophrenia that proposes that genetic, prenatal, and postnatal biological factors render a person vulnerable to schizophrenia, but environmental stress determines whether it develops or not

12. A depressive disorder in which the person has experienced one or more major depressive episodes

13. A side effect of long-term use of traditional antipsychotic drugs causing the person to have uncontrollable facial tics, grimaces, and other involuntary movements of the lips, jaw, and tongue

15. A person spontaneously describes, without editing, all thoughts, feelings, or images that come to mind

16. The use of psychological interventions to treat mental disorders