

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- persistent, excessive fear or worry that is out of proportion to the actual threat and impairs functioning

2.2

- bipolar disorder additionally involves periods of markedly elevated, expansive or irritable mood with increased activity

2.3

(a)

- grief after bereavement is an expected reaction, not by itself a disorder

(b)

- any one of: persistence well beyond the expected period; severe impairment of functioning; symptoms disproportionate to the loss

2.4

- A dissociation from, or disruption of, a person's identity, memory or consciousness; one example: dissociative identity disorder or dissociative amnesia

2.5

- A positive symptom is something added to normal experience, for example a hallucination or a delusion; a negative symptom is something taken away from normal experience, for example flat affect or avolition

2.6

- It must cause significant distress or impairment in daily functioning, rather than being a proportionate response to circumstances

3.1 C

- disturbances of thought and perception define schizophrenia

3.2 B

- it is a widespread misunderstanding of the condition

3.3

(a)

- disproportion to the actual threat; impairment, since it changes course choices

(b)

- a diagnosis requires a full clinical assessment, including duration and other explanations

3.4

(a)

- A: a depressive disorder. B: schizophrenia. C: obsessive-compulsive disorder. D: a bipolar disorder

(b)

- Auditory hallucinations and a delusion; both are positive symptoms

(c)

- The low mood has persisted for a month and is accompanied by anhedonia; it causes impairment in daily functioning, since she has stopped attending work; ordinary sadness is proportionate to an event and does not persist or impair functioning in this way

(d)

- Obsessions — intrusive, unwanted thoughts about the door being unlocked; and compulsions — the repeated checking; the compulsion is performed to reduce the anxiety the obsession causes, which is why preventing it increases distress

(e)

- They suggest good and bad, which is not what they mean; positive means a symptom ADDED to normal experience and negative means one taken AWAY from it