

8. CL.1 · Diagnostic systems and disorder classification

Starter Quiz ·

GRE Subject Test · GRE Psychology

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. In schizophrenia symptom terminology, which option describes a positive symptom?
 - ☐ hallucinations
 - ☐ reduced speech
 - ☐ flat affect
 - ☐ avolition
2. Minimum duration, in weeks, for a major depressive episode in DSM-5-TR?

3. A vignette lists two symptoms after a recent event, with nothing else. The justified conclusion is
 - ☐ a specific diagnosis
 - ☐ that the event caused a disorder
 - ☐ that information on duration, impairment and exclusions is missing
 - ☐ that no condition could be present
4. A strong family history guarantees that a person will develop the disorder.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
5. The model in which vulnerability and environmental stress combine is the diathesis-_____ model.

6. A duration rule quoted from DSM-5-TR can be assumed to be identical in ICD-11.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
7. PTSD requires a previous diagnosis of acute stress disorder.
 - ☐ True ☐ False
8. Which statement correctly separates two DSM-5-TR schizophrenia time requirements?
 - ☐ Continuous signs last at least six months, including an active symptom pattern for at least one month, or less if successfully treated.
 - ☐ Every symptom must stay equally severe for six months.
 - ☐ One hallucination on any day completes the time criteria.

- ☐ Only the overall duration matters.
9. Which description most directly concerns cognition rather than an added perceptual experience or reduced emotional expression?
- ☐ Hearing speech without an external sound
- ☐ A fixed belief contrary to evidence and not culturally shared
- ☐ Limited facial expression
- ☐ Difficulty holding several instructions in mind
10. A major depressive episode, by itself, establishes major depressive disorder regardless of any past mania.
- ☐ True ☐ False

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Answers ·

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1. hallucinations

Hallucinations are added perceptual experiences. Positive does not mean beneficial; the term alone does not identify a disorder.

2. 2

Two weeks is the minimum period for a major depressive episode under DSM-5-TR. The required symptom pattern, distress/impairment and exclusions still matter; an episode is not the same as a disorder diagnosis.

3. that information on duration, impairment and exclusions is missing

Duration, functioning, the complete pattern and alternative explanations remain unknown. Missing information supports neither a specific diagnosis nor the claim that no condition is present.

4. False

Family history is relevant to risk but neither determines an individual outcome nor identifies a single causal pathway.

5. stress

Diathesis–stress links vulnerability and stress in an account of risk; it does not diagnose a person from either factor alone.

6. False

Use the named framework. The systems are not interchangeable even when they describe similar conditions.

7. False

The patterns overlap, but acute stress disorder is not a required earlier stage. Duration is only one part of each pattern.

8. Continuous signs last at least six months, including an active symptom pattern for at least one month, or less if successfully treated.

The overall course can include earlier or residual signs. Active-phase requirements, functional decline and exclusions must also be considered.

9. Difficulty holding several instructions in mind

Holding instructions in mind involves working memory. A cognitive difficulty alone does not identify its cause or a diagnosis.

10. False

An episode describes a pattern over time. Mood history, including mania or hypomania, changes the disorder classification question.