

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.

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

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.