PSY342  
Fall 2004  
Exam 1  

Time allowed: 90 minutes  

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<th>Question</th>
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Please note:  
- Not all questions have the same total point value. Please allot your efforts accordingly.  
- Point form answers are acceptable.  
- Answers will be marked on how well they exhibit an understanding of the material. Answers that contain all the relevant items but are not presented in a clear manner will not receive full marks.
1. (18 points total) In the history of nosology (how disorders are classified), an important distinction can be made between nomothetic approaches and idiographic orientations.

   a. (8 points) Describe this distinction.

   b. (10 points) Even within traditional diagnostic categories, like depression and anxiety, idiographic issues can arise in empirical research. Briefly describe an empirical cognitive study involving one of these disorders that demonstrates the influence of idiographic concerns. Be sure it is clear how this study relates to idiographic concerns.
2. (12 points total) Bentall claims that happiness can be seen as a psychiatric disorder. Describe 3 criteria he uses to claim this, and provide one piece of evidence for each criteria

3. (18 points total) In at least one situation we discussed in class, cognitive approaches to a particular disorder help shed light on important issues of diagnostic classification.

a. (9 points) Name the disorder, and briefly discuss the categorization question. Generally describe the non-cognitive issues/evidence that raised this categorization question.

b. (9 points) Briefly describe one empirical study that touches on this nosological issue. How do the results impact on this question?
4. (22 points total) Some researchers have attempted to examine the schematic nature of depressive cognition with the Self-Referent Encoding Task (SRET).

   a. (8 points) What is the Self Referent Encoding Task? What are typical findings from this task?

   b. (6 points) Why is it problematic to infer schematic processing from the findings of the SRET?

   c. (8 points) Briefly describe, in general, a methodological approach more suited to looking at schematic processing. Why is this methodology better?
5. (20 points total) Higgins developed the Self-Discrepancy Theory of anxiety.

a. (12 points) Briefly describe the theory.

b. (8 points) Compare Barlow’s Anxious Apprehension Model of anxiety to Self-Discrepancy Theory. In what ways are these theories similar? How do they differ?
6. (14 points total) Describe a study that looks at how cognition is affected by recovery from an anxiety disorder. Discuss the methods, results, and conclusions that can be made.

7. (20 points total) Teasdale and Dent (1987) examined the issue of cognitive vulnerability to depression (as well as looking at personality factors).

   a. (7 points) What key methodological technique did they use to explore cognitive vulnerability? For what theoretical reason did they use it?

   b. (7 points) What did they find with regard to cognitive vulnerability?

   c. (6 points) What was one critical weakness of their study that prevented fully addressing the question of cognitive vulnerability?
8. (20 points total) Provide an overview of the effects of depression on implicit memory. Touch on any relevant empirical findings and theoretical issues.