

## **EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES**

### **Topic 3: Dimensions of Psychopathology: Behavior**

#### **Key Terms You Should Be Able to Define and Apply:**

(in order they appear in the text)

#### **Part IIB**

Behaviorism  
Bio-programming  
Motivation  
Construct  
Addiction/addictive  
Compulsion/compulsive  
Personality  
Dispositionism  
Temperament  
Comorbidity  
Surplus and deficit behaviors

#### **Unit 8**

Psychoactive  
Abuse  
Dependence  
Tolerance  
Withdrawal  
Substance-induced disorder  
Mania (in behavioral sense)  
Paraphilic

#### **Unit 9**

Binge  
Purge  
Compensatory behavior

#### **Unit 10**

Axis/multi-axial  
Personality  
Factor analysis  
"Big Five"  
Cluster  
Psychopath/psychopathic  
Borderline

## Key Concepts You Should Be Able to Understand:

(in order they appear in the text)

### Part IIB

- Define what it means to describe behavior as adaptive and appropriate
- Explain why motivation is referred to as a construct
- Describe the role of dispositionism in personality psychology
- Distinguish between the obsessive or compulsive qualities often seen in behavioral psychopathology from how these qualities are applied in obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

### Unit 8

- Explain how “bad” behavior and “sick” behavior are overlapping concepts
- Explain why DSM-5 has eliminated the distinction between abuse and dependence
- Identify the major characteristics of substance use disorders in DSM-5
- Describe how DSM-5 deals diagnostically with substance use disorders that involve alcohol compared with other drugs
- Identify the major characteristics of substance-induced disorders in DSM-5
- Identify the other disorder(s) currently included in DSM-5 as behavioral addictions
- Identify the characteristics that enable us to differentiate between oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder
- Explain the meaning of “mania” in pyromania and kleptomania
- Explain the relationship between paraphilia and paraphilic disorders in DSM-5

### Unit 9

- Identify the major characteristics that characterize and distinguish anorexia and bulimia
- Distinguish the bingeing seen in bulimia from the bingeing of binge-eating disorder
- Describe the types of feeding disorders that are sometimes observed in young children

### Unit 10

- Explain the diagnostic difficulties associated with personality disorders in DSM
- Identify the major elements that distinguish the Cluster A, B and C personality disorders
- Identify the major characteristics of antisocial and borderline personality disorders
- Identify the quality that most sharply distinguishes obsessive-compulsive personality disorder from OCD in DSM-5