

Practice Quiz Pack 09

Personality & Paraphilic (Ch 17-18)

Printable practice set. Questions first, full answer key at the end of each chapter.

Chapter 17 — Personality Disorders

Practice Questions

General criteria, clusters, and the alternative model

1. A personality disorder is best described as:
 - A. An enduring, pervasive, inflexible pattern of experience and behavior deviating from cultural expectations
 - B. A brief reaction to a stressor
 - C. An acute psychotic episode
 - D. A substance effect
2. A personality disorder pattern must be evident in at least two of which four areas?
 - A. Sleep, appetite, energy, and concentration
 - B. Cognition, affectivity, interpersonal functioning, and impulse control
 - C. Vision, hearing, touch, and smell
 - D. Reading, writing, math, and language
3. The onset of a personality disorder can be traced to:
 - A. Old age
 - B. After a head injury
 - C. Adolescence or early adulthood
 - D. Only after age 40
4. How many personality disorders and how many clusters does DSM-5-TR describe in the main text?
 - A. Five disorders in two clusters
 - B. Twelve disorders in four clusters
 - C. Three disorders in one cluster
 - D. Ten disorders in three clusters
5. Cluster A is described as:
 - A. Odd or eccentric
 - B. Dramatic, emotional, or erratic
 - C. Anxious or fearful
 - D. Rigid and perfectionistic
6. Cluster B is described as:
 - A. Odd or eccentric
 - B. Dramatic, emotional, or erratic
 - C. Anxious or fearful
 - D. Detached and cold
7. Cluster C is described as:
 - A. Odd or eccentric
 - B. Dramatic, emotional, or erratic
 - C. Anxious or fearful
 - D. Psychotic
8. The Alternative Model for Personality Disorders, added in DSM-5, is:
 - A. The only model in DSM-5-TR
 - B. A list of new disorders
 - C. A treatment protocol
 - D. A dimensional model in Section III, for further study
9. The ten categorical personality disorders were substantially rewritten in DSM-5. True / False
10. A personality disorder pattern is inflexible and _____ across a broad range of situations.

Cluster A: paranoid, schizoid, schizotypal

11. Paranoid personality disorder is defined by:
 - A. Pervasive distrust and suspiciousness, interpreting others' motives as malevolent
 - B. Grandiosity and need for admiration
 - C. Attention-seeking
 - D. Perfectionism
12. Schizoid personality disorder is characterized by:
 - A. Detachment from relationships and a restricted emotional range, with no desire for closeness
 - B. Fear of rejection with a longing for closeness
 - C. Odd beliefs and magical thinking

- D. Distrust of others
- 13.** Schizotypal personality disorder is distinguished by:
- Grandiosity
 - Cognitive and perceptual distortions (ideas of reference, magical thinking) and eccentric behavior, with discomfort in close relationships
 - Submissiveness and clinging
 - Perfectionism
- 14.** A 45-year-old has, since early adulthood and across settings, a pervasive distrust and suspiciousness: he suspects without basis that coworkers are plotting against him, reads hidden demeaning meanings into remarks, bears grudges, and doubts others' loyalty. The suspicions are not fixed delusions, there are no hallucinations or sustained psychotic syndrome, and he functions otherwise. Best diagnosis?
- Schizophrenia
 - Delusional disorder
 - Paranoid personality disorder
 - Schizoid personality disorder
- 15.** A man prefers to be alone, has no close friends, little interest in relationships or sex, and seems indifferent to praise or criticism. Best diagnosis?
- Avoidant personality disorder
 - Schizotypal personality disorder
 - Social anxiety disorder
 - Schizoid personality disorder
- 16.** Which best separates schizoid from avoidant personality disorder?
- The schizoid person does not desire relationships; the avoidant person wants them but fears rejection
 - The schizoid person fears rejection
 - The avoidant person has odd beliefs
 - They are identical
- 17.** Which best separates schizotypal personality disorder from schizophrenia?
- Schizotypal always includes hallucinations
 - Schizotypal has odd beliefs and perceptual distortions but not sustained frank psychosis
 - Schizophrenia has no psychosis
 - They are the same
- 18.** Schizotypal personality disorder is cross-listed in the schizophrenia spectrum chapter. True / False
- 19.** Ideas of reference and magical thinking in an eccentric, socially anxious adult without frank psychosis suggest:
- Schizoid personality disorder
 - Narcissistic personality disorder
 - Schizotypal personality disorder
 - Dependent personality disorder
- 20.** The schizoid person is distressed by loneliness and longs for close relationships. True / False
- 21.** Match each Cluster A disorder (left) to its signature (right).
- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. Paranoid | A. Detachment, no desire for closeness |
| 2. Schizoid | B. Distrust and suspiciousness |
| 3. Schizotypal | C. Odd beliefs and perceptual distortions |
- 22.** The Cluster A disorder defined by pervasive distrust and suspiciousness is _____ personality disorder.

Cluster B: antisocial, borderline, histrionic, narcissistic

- 23.** Antisocial personality disorder is defined by:
- A longing for closeness with fear of rejection
 - Perfectionism and rigidity
 - Distrust and suspiciousness
 - A pervasive disregard for and violation of the rights of others
- 24.** Two requirements for diagnosing antisocial personality disorder are:
- Age 18 or older and evidence of conduct disorder before age 15
 - Age 12 and a manic episode
 - Odd beliefs and social anxiety
 - Perfectionism and hoarding
- 25.** Borderline personality disorder is characterized by instability in:
- Only sleep and appetite
 - Relationships, self-image, and affect, with marked impulsivity
 - Motor coordination

- D. Memory and attention
- 26.** Which is a core feature of borderline personality disorder?
 - A. Grandiosity and entitlement
 - B. Perfectionism
 - C. Frantic efforts to avoid abandonment and recurrent self-harm
 - D. Detachment from relationships
- 27.** How many of the nine criteria are required for borderline personality disorder?
 - A. Three
 - B. Four
 - C. Seven
 - D. Five
- 28.** Histrionic personality disorder is characterized by:
 - A. Excessive emotionality and attention-seeking
 - B. Grandiosity and lack of empathy
 - C. Distrust
 - D. Perfectionism
- 29.** Narcissistic personality disorder is defined by the triad of:
 - A. Distrust, detachment, and odd beliefs
 - B. Grandiosity, need for admiration, and lack of empathy
 - C. Inhibition, dependence, and rigidity
 - D. Impulsivity, self-harm, and emptiness
- 30.** A 25-year-old has stormy, unstable relationships, swings in mood within hours, a shaky sense of identity, recurrent self-cutting, chronic emptiness, and terror of abandonment. Best diagnosis?
 - A. Bipolar disorder
 - B. Histrionic personality disorder
 - C. Borderline personality disorder
 - D. Narcissistic personality disorder
- 31.** Which best separates borderline personality disorder from bipolar disorder?
 - A. Bipolar has no mood change
 - B. Borderline requires psychosis
 - C. They are identical
 - D. Borderline mood shifts are rapid, reactive, and interpersonally triggered; bipolar episodes are sustained for days to weeks
- 32.** A charming, remorseless 30-year-old has a long history of deceit, impulsive law-breaking, and exploitation, with a documented childhood conduct disorder. Best diagnosis?
 - A. Antisocial personality disorder
 - B. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - C. Borderline personality disorder
 - D. Histrionic personality disorder
- 33.** A patient constantly needs to be the center of attention, is dramatic and seductive, and shows rapidly shifting, shallow emotions. Best diagnosis?
 - A. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - B. Histrionic personality disorder
 - C. Dependent personality disorder
 - D. Avoidant personality disorder
- 34.** A patient believes he is uniquely special, craves constant admiration, feels entitled, exploits others, and shows little empathy. Best diagnosis?
 - A. Antisocial personality disorder
 - B. Histrionic personality disorder
 - C. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - D. Borderline personality disorder
- 35.** Antisocial personality disorder can be diagnosed at age 15. True / False
- 36.** Which feature most distinguishes narcissistic from antisocial personality disorder?
 - A. Both require self-harm
 - B. Antisocial requires odd beliefs
 - C. They are the same
 - D. Narcissistic centers on need for admiration and grandiosity; antisocial centers on rule-breaking and exploitation without concern for rights
- 37.** Transient, stress-related paranoid ideation or dissociation can occur in borderline personality disorder. True / False
- 38.** Recurrent suicidal behavior or self-mutilation is most characteristic of which Cluster B disorder?

- A. Borderline personality disorder
- B. Narcissistic personality disorder
- C. Histrionic personality disorder
- D. Antisocial personality disorder

39. Which Cluster B disorder is most associated with a childhood history of conduct disorder?

- A. Histrionic personality disorder
- B. Antisocial personality disorder
- C. Narcissistic personality disorder
- D. Borderline personality disorder

40. Histrionic personality disorder is marked by a lack of emotional expression. True / False

41. Match each Cluster B disorder (left) to its signature (right).

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Antisocial | A. Instability and self-harm, abandonment fear |
| 2. Borderline | B. Grandiosity and need for admiration |
| 3. Histrionic | C. Violation of others' rights, no remorse |
| 4. Narcissistic | D. Excessive emotionality and attention-seeking |

42. The Cluster B disorder defined by instability of relationships, self-image, and affect is _____ personality disorder.

Cluster C: avoidant, dependent, obsessive-compulsive

43. Avoidant personality disorder is characterized by:

- A. Grandiosity
- B. Distrust
- C. Social inhibition, feelings of inadequacy, and hypersensitivity to negative evaluation
- D. Perfectionism

44. Dependent personality disorder is characterized by:

- A. Grandiosity
- B. Odd beliefs
- C. Rule-breaking
- D. An excessive need to be taken care of, with submissive, clinging behavior and fear of separation

45. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) is characterized by:

- A. Preoccupation with orderliness, perfectionism, and control, at the cost of flexibility
- B. Recurrent intrusive obsessions and compulsions the person resists
- C. Attention-seeking
- D. Distrust

46. The clearest distinction between OCPD and OCD is that OCPD traits are:

- A. Ego-dystonic with intrusive obsessions
- B. Typically experienced as appropriate and expressed as a pervasive perfectionism-and-control style, whereas OCD requires obsessions and/or compulsions
- C. Always accompanied by hallucinations
- D. Acute and brief

47. A 28-year-old longs for friendships but avoids social and work situations for fear of being criticized or rejected, and feels inadequate. Best diagnosis?

- A. Schizoid personality disorder
- B. Narcissistic personality disorder
- C. Avoidant personality disorder
- D. OCPD

48. A 35-year-old cannot make everyday decisions without excessive advice, needs others to take responsibility for major areas of life, and feels helpless when alone. Best diagnosis?

- A. Avoidant personality disorder
- B. Borderline personality disorder
- C. Histrionic personality disorder
- D. Dependent personality disorder

49. A perfectionist is so preoccupied with rules, lists, and order that projects are never finished; he is rigid, stubborn, overly devoted to work, and reluctant to delegate, and he sees this as entirely appropriate. Best diagnosis?

- A. OCPD
- B. OCD
- C. Avoidant personality disorder
- D. Narcissistic personality disorder

50. In OCPD, perfectionism often interferes with completing tasks. True / False

51. Which best separates avoidant personality disorder from social anxiety disorder?
- Avoidant PD requires psychosis
 - They overlap heavily and may lie on a spectrum; avoidant PD reflects a pervasive, enduring personality pattern of inadequacy and avoidance
 - Social anxiety has no fear of evaluation
 - They are unrelated
52. OCPD is diagnosed only when the person has intrusive, unwanted obsessions. True / False
53. A key fear underlying dependent personality disorder is:
- Contamination
 - Being admired
 - Separation and being left to care for oneself
 - Losing control over order
54. Which Cluster C disorder is marked by miserliness and inability to discard worn-out objects?
- Avoidant personality disorder
 - Dependent personality disorder
 - Schizoid personality disorder
 - Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
55. Match each Cluster C disorder (left) to its signature (right).
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Avoidant | A. Excessive need to be cared for, clinging |
| 2. Dependent | B. Social inhibition and fear of rejection |
| 3. Obsessive-compulsive (OCPD) | C. Perfectionism, orderliness, and control |
56. OCPD traits are experienced as acceptable and appropriate, that is, ego-_____.

Key differentials, epidemiology, and integration

57. A patient avoids people. If she genuinely does not want relationships and is indifferent, the diagnosis leans toward ____; if she wants them but fears rejection, it leans toward ____.
- Schizoid; avoidant
 - Avoidant; schizoid
 - Paranoid; dependent
 - Narcissistic; histrionic
58. A patient has rapid, reactive mood swings tied to relationship events, within hours. This favors:
- Bipolar disorder over borderline
 - Borderline personality disorder over bipolar disorder
 - Schizophrenia
 - OCPD
59. Which personality disorder is most associated with completed and attempted suicide and self-harm?
- Schizoid personality disorder
 - Narcissistic personality disorder
 - Borderline personality disorder
 - Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
60. Antisocial personality disorder is more commonly diagnosed in:
- Females
 - Equal by sex
 - Only older adults
 - Males
61. A diagnosis of a personality disorder requires that the pattern be stable over time and traceable to adolescence or early adulthood. True / False
62. Which is the better reason to diagnose a personality disorder rather than attribute behavior to a single episode?
- The pattern is enduring, pervasive across situations, and inflexible, not limited to one episode or state
 - The person is young
 - There is one stressful event
 - The person requests it
63. Social anxiety disorder and which personality disorder overlap so much they may share a spectrum?
- Antisocial personality disorder
 - Avoidant personality disorder
 - Schizoid personality disorder
 - Narcissistic personality disorder
64. Which pairing of disorder and cluster is correct?
- Borderline - Cluster C
 - Avoidant - Cluster B

- C. Schizotypal - Cluster A
 - D. Narcissistic - Cluster A
- 65.** Which disorder requires evidence of conduct disorder before age 15?
- A. Borderline personality disorder
 - B. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - C. Paranoid personality disorder
 - D. Antisocial personality disorder
- 66.** OCPD and OCD frequently cause confusion because of their similar names, but they are distinct disorders in different chapters. True / False
- 67.** A patient with odd speech, ideas of reference, and magical thinking who is extremely uncomfortable in relationships is best diagnosed as:
- A. Schizotypal personality disorder
 - B. Schizoid personality disorder
 - C. Avoidant personality disorder
 - D. Dependent personality disorder
- 68.** A patient avoids making any decision alone and urgently seeks a new relationship whenever one ends, fearing being unable to cope. Best diagnosis?
- A. Borderline personality disorder
 - B. Dependent personality disorder
 - C. Histrionic personality disorder
 - D. Avoidant personality disorder
- 69.** Personality disorders are, by definition, time-limited states that resolve within six months. True / False
- 70.** Which two Cluster B disorders can both appear exploitative, requiring careful differentiation?
- A. Borderline and histrionic
 - B. Avoidant and dependent
 - C. Narcissistic and antisocial
 - D. Paranoid and schizoid
- 71.** Which change belongs to DSM-5 (2013) rather than the 2022 Text Revision?
- A. Adding suicidal behavior codes
 - B. Refreshing prevalence text
 - C. Clarifying wording
 - D. Adding the Alternative Model for Personality Disorders in Section III
- 72.** The Alternative Model for Personality Disorders is based on:
- A. The level of personality functioning and pathological personality traits (a dimensional approach)
 - B. Only the categorical clusters
 - C. Neuroimaging alone
 - D. Genetic testing alone

Integration

- 73.** Match each disorder (left) to its cluster (right). A cluster may be used more than once.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Schizoid | A. Cluster B |
| 2. Narcissistic | B. Cluster C |
| 3. Dependent | C. Cluster A |
| 4. Paranoid | |
- 74.** Which disorder is defined by a longing for closeness that is blocked by fear of rejection and feelings of inadequacy?
- A. Schizoid personality disorder
 - B. Avoidant personality disorder
 - C. Paranoid personality disorder
 - D. OCPD
- 75.** Which disorder is most defined by grandiosity and a need for admiration?
- A. Borderline personality disorder
 - B. Dependent personality disorder
 - C. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - D. Schizotypal personality disorder
- 76.** Which personality disorder is primarily defined by pervasive distrust and suspiciousness, with other people's motives interpreted as hostile or malicious, rather than by the broader cognitive-perceptual and eccentric pattern of schizotypal personality disorder?
- A. Schizotypal personality disorder
 - B. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - C. Avoidant personality disorder

D. Paranoid personality disorder

77. Match each contrast (left) to a commonly useful clinical clue (right).

1. OCPD vs OCD
2. Avoidant vs schizoid
3. Borderline vs bipolar

- A. Desire for relationships (present vs absent)
- B. Rule-breaking/remorselessness vs admiration-seeking
- C. Pervasive perfectionism-and-control style versus obsessions and/or compulsions
- D. Reactive hourly swings vs sustained episodes

78. The three personality disorder clusters are the odd/eccentric (A), the dramatic/erratic (B), and the anxious/_____ (C).

Answer Key

- **1: A.** Enduring, pervasive, inflexible pattern.
- **2: B.** Cognition, affectivity, interpersonal, impulse control.
- **3: C.** Adolescence or early adulthood.
- **4: D.** Ten disorders, three clusters.
- **5: A.** Odd or eccentric.
- **6: B.** Dramatic, emotional, or erratic.
- **7: C.** Anxious or fearful.
- **8: D.** Dimensional model in Section III.
- **9: False.** Categorical disorders carried over unchanged.
- **10: pervasive.**
- **11: A.** Distrust and suspiciousness.
- **12: A.** Detachment, no desire for closeness.
- **13: B.** Cognitive-perceptual distortions, eccentricity.
- **14: C.** Paranoid personality disorder.
- **15: D.** Schizoid personality disorder.
- **16: A.** Desire for relationships (absent vs present).
- **17: B.** Odd beliefs without sustained psychosis.
- **18: True.** Cross-listed in schizophrenia spectrum.
- **19: C.** Schizotypal personality disorder.
- **20: False.** The schizoid person is indifferent.
- **21: 1-B, 2-A, 3-C.**
- **22: paranoid.**
- **23: D.** Disregard for and violation of rights.
- **24: A.** Age 18+ and conduct disorder before 15.
- **25: B.** Instability of relationships, self-image, affect.
- **26: C.** Abandonment fears and self-harm.
- **27: D.** Five of nine.
- **28: A.** Excessive emotionality and attention-seeking.
- **29: B.** Grandiosity, admiration, lack of empathy.
- **30: C.** Borderline personality disorder.
- **31: D.** Reactive hourly swings vs sustained episodes.
- **32: A.** Antisocial personality disorder.
- **33: B.** Histrionic personality disorder.
- **34: C.** Narcissistic personality disorder.
- **35: False.** Must be at least 18.
- **36: D.** Admiration/grandiosity vs rule-breaking.
- **37: True.** Transient stress paranoia/dissociation.
- **38: A.** Borderline personality disorder.
- **39: B.** Antisocial personality disorder.
- **40: False.** It features excessive emotionality.
- **41: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B.**
- **42: borderline.**
- **43: C.** Social inhibition, inadequacy, hypersensitivity.
- **44: D.** Excessive need to be cared for.
- **45: A.** Orderliness, perfectionism, control.
- **46: B.** Ego-syntonic, no true obsessions/compulsions.
- **47: C.** Avoidant personality disorder.
- **48: D.** Dependent personality disorder.
- **49: A.** OCPD.
- **50: True.** Perfectionism interferes with completion.
- **51: B.** Heavy overlap; PD is the pervasive pattern.

- **52: False.** OCPD needs no obsessions.
- **53: C.** Fear of separation and self-care.
- **54: D.** OCPD (miserliness, hoarding worn objects).
- **55: 1-B, 2-A, 3-C.**
- **56: syntonic.**
- **57: A.** Schizoid; avoidant.
- **58: B.** Borderline over bipolar.
- **59: C.** Borderline personality disorder.
- **60: D.** Males.
- **61: True.** Stable and early-onset.
- **62: A.** Enduring, pervasive, inflexible.
- **63: B.** Avoidant personality disorder.
- **64: C.** Schizotypal - Cluster A.
- **65: D.** Antisocial personality disorder.
- **66: True.** Distinct disorders, different chapters.
- **67: A.** Schizotypal personality disorder.
- **68: B.** Dependent personality disorder.
- **69: False.** Enduring, not time-limited.
- **70: C.** Narcissistic and antisocial.
- **71: D.** Alternative model added in DSM-5.
- **72: A.** Dimensional: functioning plus traits.
- **73: 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-C.** Schizoid and paranoid are Cluster A; narcissistic is Cluster B; dependent is Cluster C.
- **74: B.** Avoidant personality disorder.
- **75: C.** Narcissistic personality disorder.
- **76: D.** Paranoid personality disorder.
- **77: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B.**
- **78: fearful.**

Chapter 18 — Paraphilic Disorders

Practice Questions

Paraphilia versus paraphilic disorder

1. A paraphilia becomes a paraphilic disorder when it:
 - A. Causes distress or impairment to the person, or harm or risk of harm to others
 - B. Is present at all
 - C. Lasts one week
 - D. Involves a consenting adult partner with no distress
2. A paraphilia, by itself, is a mental disorder in DSM-5-TR. True / False
3. A paraphilia is defined as an intense, persistent sexual interest other than interest in:
 - A. Any sexual activity
 - B. Genital stimulation or preparatory fondling with consenting, physically mature human partners
 - C. Marriage
 - D. Romantic attachment
4. What duration is required for Criterion A in the eight named paraphilic disorders?
 - A. 1 month
 - B. 2 weeks
 - C. 6 months
 - D. 2 years
5. Why did DSM-5 formalize the paraphilia-versus-disorder distinction?
 - A. To add more disorders
 - B. To remove consent from the criteria
 - C. To require surgery
 - D. To avoid pathologizing consensual, non-distressing atypical interests while identifying those that cause distress or harm
6. Acting on a paraphilic interest with a nonconsenting person satisfies the harm criterion for a paraphilic disorder. True / False
7. The two common specifiers for paraphilic disorders are:
 - A. In a controlled environment, and in full remission
 - B. Lifelong and acquired
 - C. Mild and severe
 - D. Childhood-onset and adolescent-onset
8. A person has an atypical sexual interest that is consensual and causes no distress, no clinically significant impairment, and no harm or risk to others. The correct conclusion is:
 - A. A paraphilic disorder is automatically present
 - B. No paraphilic disorder is diagnosed
 - C. The person is dangerous
 - D. A medical workup is required
9. Once the specific paraphilic pattern criteria are met, clinically significant distress or impairment to the individual can, on its own, make it a paraphilic disorder, without harm to another person. True / False
10. A paraphilia becomes a paraphilic disorder when it causes distress or impairment, or _____ to others.

Disorders involving nonconsenting others

11. Voyeuristic disorder involves arousal from:
 - A. Exposing one's genitals
 - B. Touching a nonconsenting person
 - C. Observing an unsuspecting person who is nude or engaged in sexual activity
 - D. Cross-dressing
12. Exhibitionistic disorder involves arousal from:
 - A. Observing others
 - B. Nonliving objects
 - C. Being humiliated
 - D. Exposing one's genitals to an unsuspecting person
13. Frotteuristic disorder involves arousal from:
 - A. Touching or rubbing against a nonconsenting person

- B. Watching others
 - C. Exposing oneself
 - D. Objects
- 14.** Pedophilic disorder requires that the individual be at least:
- A. 18 and any age gap
 - B. 16 years old and at least five years older than the prepubescent child
 - C. 21 and ten years older
 - D. 14 and two years older
- 15.** Pedophilic disorder concerns sexual attraction to:
- A. Adults
 - B. Nonliving objects
 - C. Prepubescent children (generally 13 or younger)
 - D. Oneself
- 16.** A person with voyeuristic, exhibitionistic, or frotteuristic urges who acts on them with nonconsenting people meets the harm criterion for the disorder. True / False
- 17.** Pedophilic disorder can be diagnosed when the individual has either acted on the urges OR:
- A. Has never had the urges
 - B. Is under 16
 - C. Is attracted to adults
 - D. Experiences marked distress or interpersonal difficulty because of them
- 18.** Which group of paraphilic disorders inherently involves nonconsenting victims when acted upon?
- A. Voyeuristic, exhibitionistic, frotteuristic, and pedophilic
 - B. Fetishistic and transvestic
 - C. Sexual masochism only
 - D. None
- 19.** A 30-year-old repeatedly becomes aroused by and acts on exposing his genitals to unsuspecting strangers, causing them alarm. Best diagnosis?
- A. Voyeuristic disorder
 - B. Exhibitionistic disorder
 - C. Fetishistic disorder
 - D. No disorder
- 20.** A man is aroused by secretly watching unsuspecting neighbors undress and has done so repeatedly for over a year. Best diagnosis?
- A. Exhibitionistic disorder
 - B. Frotteuristic disorder
 - C. Voyeuristic disorder
 - D. Transvestic disorder
- 21.** Voyeuristic disorder requires the observing individual to be at least 18 years old. True / False
- 22.** Arousal from touching or rubbing against a nonconsenting person is _____ disorder.

Sadism, masochism, fetishism, and transvestism

- 23.** Sexual sadism disorder involves arousal from:
- A. Being made to suffer
 - B. Nonliving objects
 - C. Cross-dressing
 - D. The physical or psychological suffering of another person
- 24.** Sexual masochism disorder involves arousal from:
- A. Being humiliated, beaten, bound, or made to suffer
 - B. Another's suffering
 - C. Observing others
 - D. Exposing oneself
- 25.** The specifier 'with asphyxiophilia' applies to:
- A. Voyeuristic disorder
 - B. Sexual masochism disorder
 - C. Pedophilic disorder
 - D. Fetishistic disorder
- 26.** Fetishistic disorder involves arousal from:
- A. Another's suffering
 - B. Exposing oneself
 - C. Nonliving objects or a highly specific nongenital body part

D. Children

27. Transvestic disorder involves arousal from:

- A. Observing others
- B. Touching nonconsenting people
- C. Children
- D. Cross-dressing

28. Cross-dressing that is not sexually arousing and causes no distress constitutes transvestic disorder. True / False

29. Which disorders are most often diagnosed through distress or impairment rather than harm to a nonconsenting other?

- A. Sexual masochism, fetishistic, and transvestic disorders
- B. Pedophilic and frotteuristic disorders
- C. Voyeuristic and exhibitionistic disorders
- D. Sexual sadism when acted on nonconsenting others

30. A person is distressed by a longstanding, intense arousal to a nonliving object that interferes with sexual relationships. Best diagnosis?

- A. Transvestic disorder
- B. Fetishistic disorder
- C. Voyeuristic disorder
- D. No disorder

31. In a person who meets the recurrent, intense, at-least-6-month Criterion A for sexual sadism, acting on the urges with a nonconsenting person satisfies Criterion B. True / False

32. Arousal from the suffering of another person is sexual _____ disorder.

Differentials and integration

33. Which consideration is central to distinguishing a paraphilic interest from a paraphilic disorder?

- A. Is it unusual?
- B. How old is the person?
- C. Does it cause clinically significant distress or impairment, or harm or risk of harm to others?
- D. Is it common?

34. Match each disorder (left) to its defining target or behavior (right).

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Voyeuristic | A. Exposing one's genitals to an unsuspecting person |
| 2. Exhibitionistic | B. Nonliving objects or a highly specific focus on nongenital body parts |
| 3. Frotteuristic | C. Observing an unsuspecting person |
| 4. Fetishistic | D. Touching or rubbing against a nonconsenting person |

35. Which change belongs to DSM-5 (2013) rather than the 2022 Text Revision?

- A. Adding suicidal behavior codes
- B. Refreshing prevalence text
- C. Clarifying wording
- D. Formalizing the paraphilia-versus-paraphilic-disorder distinction

36. A 40-year-old and his partner engage in consensual masochistic activity that both enjoy, with no distress or impairment. The correct conclusion is:

- A. No paraphilic disorder is diagnosed
- B. Sexual masochism disorder is present
- C. Sexual sadism disorder is present
- D. A medical workup is required

37. Which best distinguishes sexual sadism disorder from sexual masochism disorder?

- A. They are the same
- B. Sadism is arousal from inflicting suffering; masochism is arousal from receiving it
- C. Sadism requires cross-dressing
- D. Masochism targets children

38. Pedophilic disorder can be diagnosed in a 14-year-old who is attracted to a child two years younger. True / False

39. A 35-year-old reports persistent, distressing sexual urges toward prepubescent children, which he has not acted on but which cause him marked distress and interpersonal difficulty. Best diagnosis?

- A. No disorder, because he has not acted on the urges
- B. Exhibitionistic disorder
- C. Pedophilic disorder
- D. Fetishistic disorder

40. Match each diagnosis (left) to its core (right).

1. Pedophilic disorder
 2. Sexual sadism disorder
 3. Sexual masochism disorder
 4. Transvestic disorder
 - A. Arousal from being made to suffer
 - B. Attraction to prepubescent children
 - C. Arousal from cross-dressing
 - D. Arousal from another's suffering
41. The 'in a controlled environment' specifier is relevant because:
- A. It means the disorder is cured
 - B. It applies only to children
 - C. It requires medication
 - D. A person's opportunity to act on urges may be restricted (for example, in an institution)
42. An atypical sexual interest causing no clinically significant distress or impairment, and no harm or risk of harm to others, may be a paraphilia but is not a paraphilic _____.
43. Which is accurate about the relationship between paraphilias and paraphilic disorders?
- A. Every paraphilic disorder involves a paraphilia, but not every paraphilia is a disorder
 - B. They are identical
 - C. Paraphilic disorders require no paraphilia
 - D. All paraphilias are disorders
44. A person has a recurrent and intense masochistic arousal pattern present for at least 6 months. Which additional requirement is needed for sexual masochism disorder?
- A. Any masochistic activity
 - B. Clinically significant distress or impairment
 - C. Having a partner
 - D. Being an adult
45. Harm or risk of harm to others is one of the two routes by which a paraphilia becomes a disorder. True / False
46. A man is aroused by, and repeatedly rubs against, strangers on crowded trains without their consent. Best diagnosis?
- A. Voyeuristic disorder
 - B. Fetishistic disorder
 - C. Frotteuristic disorder
 - D. No disorder
47. Which statement reflects accurate clinical framing of this chapter?
- A. All unusual interests are disorders
 - B. Consent is irrelevant
 - C. Distress is irrelevant
 - D. The focus is on distress, impairment, and the protection of others from harm, not on labeling atypical but consensual interests as disorders
48. Pedophilic disorder requires the individual to be at least _____ years old.

Answer Key

- **1: A.** Distress/impairment, or harm/risk to others.
- **2: False.** A paraphilia alone is not a disorder.
- **3: B.** Interest other than in consenting, mature partners.
- **4: C.** 6 months.
- **5: D.** To avoid pathologizing consensual, non-distressing interests.
- **6: True.** Nonconsent meets the harm criterion.
- **7: A.** In a controlled environment; in full remission.
- **8: B.** No disorder.
- **9: True.** Distress/impairment suffices.
- **10: harm.**
- **11: C.** Observing an unsuspecting person.
- **12: D.** Exposing genitals to an unsuspecting person.
- **13: A.** Touching/rubbing a nonconsenting person.
- **14: B.** 16+ and 5+ years older.
- **15: C.** Prepubescent children.
- **16: True.** Acting on nonconsenting others meets harm.
- **17: D.** Marked distress or interpersonal difficulty.
- **18: A.** Voyeuristic, exhibitionistic, frotteuristic, pedophilic.
- **19: B.** Exhibitionistic disorder.
- **20: C.** Voyeuristic disorder.
- **21: True.** At least 18.
- **22: frotteuristic.**
- **23: D.** Another's suffering.

- **24: A.** Being made to suffer.
- **25: B.** Sexual masochism disorder.
- **26: C.** Nonliving objects or a specific body part.
- **27: D.** Cross-dressing.
- **28: False.** Requires arousal plus distress/impairment.
- **29: A.** Masochism, fetishistic, transvestic.
- **30: B.** Fetishistic disorder.
- **31: True.** Acting on nonconsenting others.
- **32: sadism.**
- **33: C.** Distress, impairment, or harm.
- **34: 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B.**
- **35: D.** The distinction was a DSM-5 change.
- **36: A.** No disorder (consensual, no distress).
- **37: B.** Inflicting versus receiving suffering.
- **38: False.** Must be 16+ and 5+ years older.
- **39: C.** Pedophilic disorder (distress route).
- **40: 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C.**
- **41: D.** Restricted opportunity to act.
- **42: disorder.**
- **43: A.** Every disorder has a paraphilia; not every paraphilia is a disorder.
- **44: B.** Clinically significant distress or impairment.
- **45: True.** Harm/risk to others is one route.
- **46: C.** Frotteuristic disorder.
- **47: D.** Distress, impairment, and protection from harm.
- **48: 16.**