Print Test

1. Antisocial lying is:
   - lies to protect someone else or to help others.
   - intended to avoid consequences such as shame, disapproval
   - lying with the intention of purposefully hurting another person.
   - lying for self-protection

2. When a child lies intentionally is __________________.
   - to hide a fear or emotion.
   - to protect others.
   - to avoid doing something.
   - to misdirect

3. There are ______ signs that a child is lying.
   - definite
   - vague
   - lack of
   - none

4. What is not a symptom of lying?
   - Refuses to accept responsibility
   - History of lies
   - History of exaggerations
   - confronts consequences

5. Lying that remains constant may be a sign of ________________
   - desire to lie.
   - a learning disability.
   - mental retardation.
   - increase abilities.
6. Lying is not accompanied with ________________.

- sleeping problems
- antisocial behaviors
- hyperactivity
- remorse

7. Which is not a clue that a child is lying?

- clear statements
- spontaneity
- facial expression
- sadness

8. _______________ is when a parents look for inconsistencies in what their children tell them.

- Facial expression
- Clearness of statements
- Spontaneity
- Rehearsed

9. It is a good idea for parents to provide ______ punishments for misbehavior and lying.

- harsh
- specific
- same
- enforced

10. Parents should not to be too severe or too frequent in their punishment, or their children may continue to lie to _________________.

- rebel against punishment
- hide their feelings
- get away with misbehavior
- protect themselves

11. children lie to boost their _____________.

- reputation
- energy
- self esteem
- not here

12. Low self esteem and lies to increase self-esteem is a?

- long term goal
short term goal
problem definition
behavioral definition

13. Long term goals must be stated _________________.

in condensed terms
in precise terms
in clear terms
in measurable terms

14. A good therapist ____________ the input of the patient to which objectives are most appropriate for the target problems.

includes
does not includes
avoids
resists

15. Explore with minor all incidents of lying, deception, or manipulation behaviors he can recall, is a?

long term goal
short term goal
behavioral definitions
problem definition

16. In case, short term goals are not met, _____________ should be implemented with new strategies or interventions.

new strategies
new long term goals
new short term goals
new behavioral definitions

17. Allowing a minor to express feelings of rejection or deprivation, allowing time to express these needs for love and affection to parents or others, is?

intervention
strategy
long term goal
a short term goal

18. Which is not a specification of severity when diagnosing?

Severe
Mild
19. V611.20 is?

High Expressed Emotion Level Within Family
Disruption of Family by Separation or Divorce
Child Affected by Parental Relationship Distress
Parent-Child Relational Problem

20. Occasional lying is considered __________ among school-age children.

rare
common
never happens
not here

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