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