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 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 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
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 definitons
- 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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