**Abnormal Behavior (7–9%)**

In this portion of the course, students examine the nature of common challenges to adaptive functioning. This section emphasizes formal conventions that guide psychologists’ judgments about diagnosis and problem severity.

AP students in psychology should be able to do the following:

1. Describe contemporary and historical conceptions of what constitutes psychological disorders.

2. Define and explain the role of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM) published by the American Psychiatric Association.

3. Discuss the major diagnostic categories and their corresponding symptoms (include the explanation of the major disorders for each category).

a. anxiety disorders,

b. somatoform disorders,

c. mood disorders,

d. schizophrenia,

e. organic disturbance,

f. personality disorders,

g. dissociative disorders.

4. Explain the strengths and limitations of various approaches to explaining psychological disorders:

a. medical model,

b. psychoanalytic,

c. humanistic,

d. cognitive,

e. biological, and

f. sociocultural.

5. Identify the positive and negative consequences of diagnostic labels (e.g., the Rosenhan study).

6. Discuss the intersection betwen psychology and the legal system (e.g., confidentiality, insanity defense, etc.).

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Criteria for abnormal behavior |  |
| DSM-V |  |
| Anxiety Disorders |  |
| GAD |  |
| Panic Disorder |  |
| Phobias |  |
| OCD |  |
| PTSD |  |
| Major Depressive Disorder |  |
| Bipolar Disorder |  |
| Somatic Symptoms and Disorders |  |
| Schizophrenia |  |
| Personality Disorders |  |
| Narcissistic Personality Disorder |  |
| Antisocial Personality Disorder |  |
| Dissociative Disorders |  |
| Rosenhan Study |  |
| Theories of Abnormal Behavior |  |