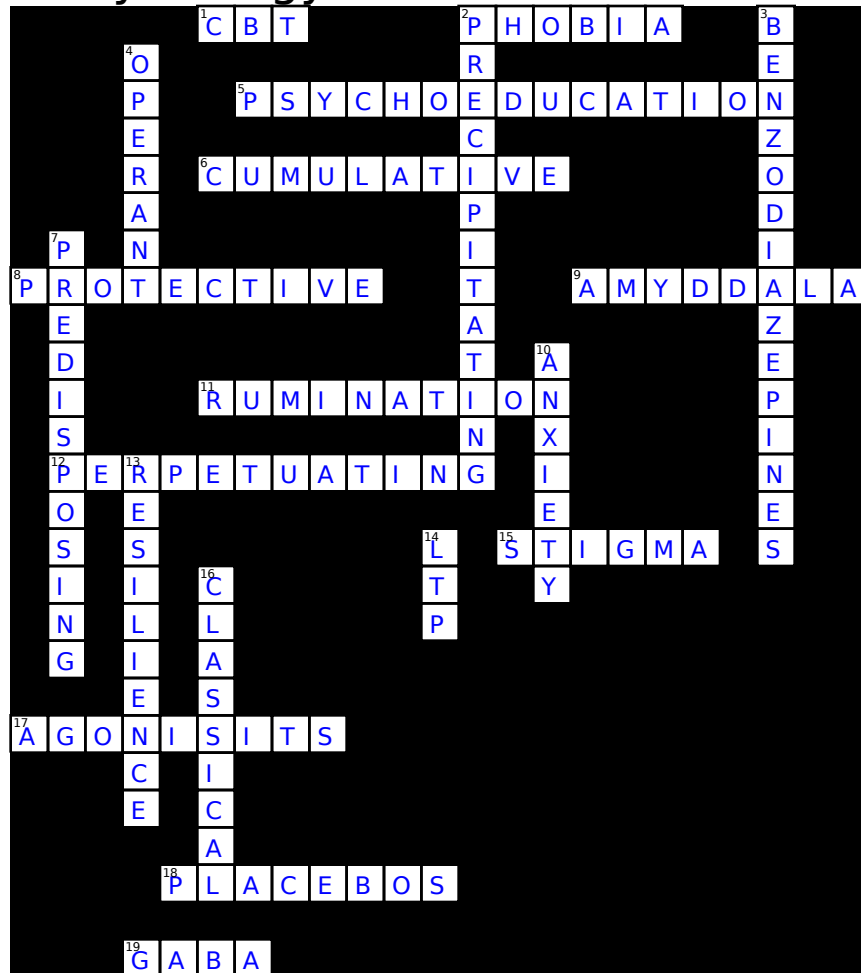


Mental Health

www.epsychvce.com

U4 AOS 2 VCE Psychology 2017-2021



Across

- 1 uses a combination of therapies to identify and change the thoughts and behaviour that perpetuate a mental condition.
- 2 a persistent, intense and irrational fear of an object/situation.
- 5 involves educating the victim as well as the families and supporters of an individual suffering from a phobia to develop a better understanding of the phobic disorder and treatment options.
- 6 _____ risk factors, describes the accumulation of biological, psychological and social factors that can contribute to or exacerbate a mental condition.
- 8 factors that prevent the occurrence or recurrence of a mental condition.
- 9 the fear centre of the brain.
- 11 the tendency to repeatedly think about situations that are upsetting, without acting to change them.
- 12 risk factors that inhibit the recovery from a mental condition.
- 15 it can act as a barrier for individuals seeking treatment.
- 17 Benzodiazepines act as GABA _____ at the receptor sites of postsynaptic neurons.
- 18 fake treatments given to the control groups in mental illness research.
- 19 a lack of this major inhibitory neurotransmitter can be a predisposing factor to the development of a mental condition

Down

- 2 risk factors that both increase susceptibility and can contribute to the development of a mental disorder.
- 3 a type of depressant used to treat phobias.
- 4 according to the behavioural model of psychology, many phobias are perpetuated via _____ conditioning
- 7 risk factors that increase the susceptibility to the development of a mental disorder e.g. genetics.
- 10 a state of physiological arousal that involves a persistent feeling of fear, unease or worry.
- 13 the ability to adapt to stress and adversity.
- 14 refers to the consolidation of fear pathways in the brain via the regular revisitation of a traumatic memory.
- 16 according to the behavioural model of psychology, many phobias are precipitated via _____ conditioning.