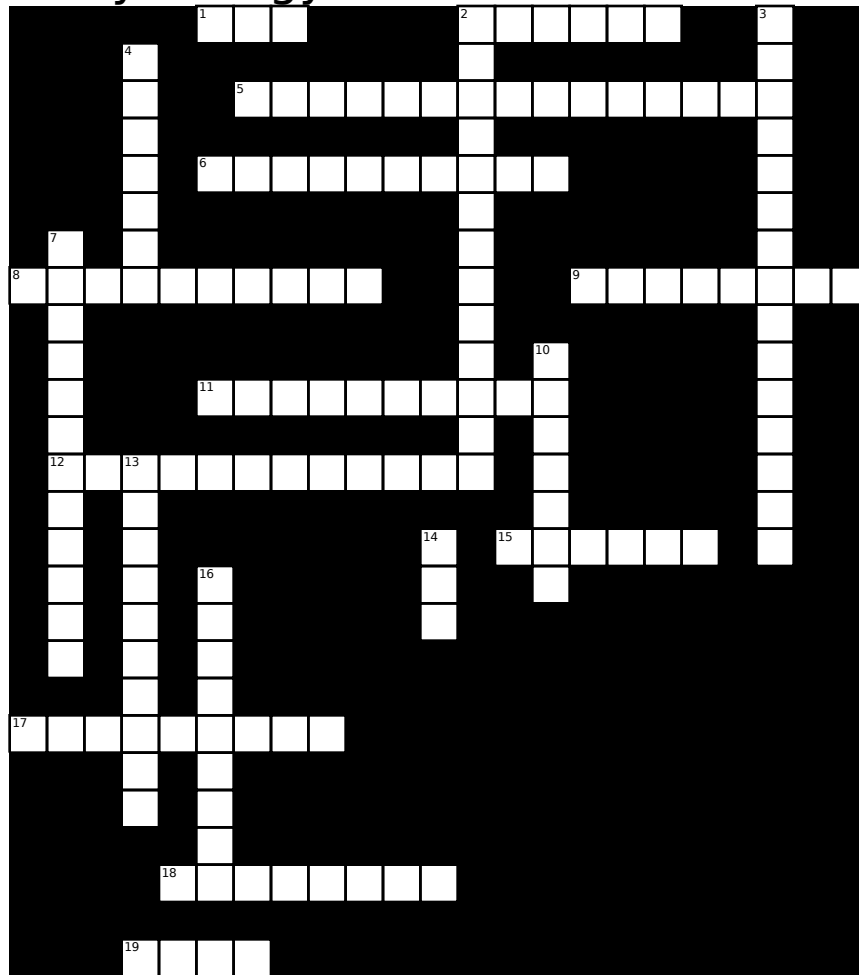


U4 AOS 2 VCE Psychology 2017-2021



Across

- uses a combination of therapies to identify and change the thoughts and behaviour that perpetuate a mental condition.
- a persistent, intense and irrational fear of an object/situation.
- 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.
- _____ risk factors, describes the accumulation of biological, psychological and social factors that can contribute to or exacerbate a mental condition.
- factors that prevent the occurrence or recurrence of a mental condition.
- the fear centre of the brain.
- the tendency to repeatedly think about situations that are upsetting, without acting to change them.
- risk factors that inhibit the recovery from a mental condition.
- it can act as a barrier for individuals seeking treatment.
- Benzodiazepines act as GABA _____ at the receptor sites of postsynaptic neurons.
- fake treatments given to the control groups in mental illness research.
- a lack of this major inhibitory neurotransmitter can be a predisposing factor to the development of a mental condition

Down

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