HANDOUT 7.6 Practice Assignment after Session 6 of CPT+A

Your practice assignment is to consider your Stuck Points, as well as some examples of your everyday thinking, and to find ones that fit into each relevant thinking pattern on the Patterns of Problematic Thinking Worksheet (Handout 7.5). Each day, list a Stuck Point or example of everyday thinking under each pattern, and think about ways in which your reactions to the traumatic event may be affected by these habitual patterns. A completed example of this worksheet is provided as Handout 7.5a.

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).

Date:

Client:

- 1. Jumping to conclusions or predicting the future.
- 2. **Exaggerating or minimizing** a situation (blowing things way out of proportion or shrinking their importance inappropriately).
- 3. **Ignoring important parts** of a situation.
- 4. **Oversimplifying** things as "good-bad" or "right-wrong."
- 5. **Overgeneralizing** from a single incident (e.g., a negative event is seen as a never-ending pattern).
- 6. **Mind reading** (assuming that people are thinking negatively of you when there is no definite evidence for this).
- 7. **Emotional reasoning** (using your emotions as proof—e.g., "I feel fear, so I must be in danger").

From *Cognitive Processing Therapy for PTSD: A Comprehensive Manual* by Patricia A. Resick, Candice M. Monson, and Kathleen M. Chard. Copyright © 2017 The Guilford Press. Permission to photocopy this handout is granted to purchasers of this book for personal use or for use with individual clients (see copyright page for details).