**Chapter 01**

**Overview to Understanding Abnormal Behavior**

1. Which of the following is one of the criteria stated by the mental health community for a diagnosis of psychological disorder?

**A.** The individual's behavior must reflect dysfunction in psychological, biological, or developmental processes.

B. The individual's behavior must be a socially expectable response to a particular event such as the death of a close friend or relative.

C. The individual's family must have a traceable history of mental illness.

D. The individual must be an introvert.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

2. Calvin works at a paper manufacturing company. The bleaching agents used by the company are toxic in nature and as a result of being exposed to these substances, Calvin has been experiencing intense depressive episodes due to changes in his brain functioning. From the available information, it would be most accurate to conclude that \_\_\_\_\_causes are responsible for Calvin's depression.

A. supernatural

**B.** biological

C. mystical

D. sociocultural

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

3. People with psychological disorders may inherit a predisposition to developing behavioral disturbances. This provides evidence that \_\_\_\_\_ factors contribute to many of the prevalent abnormalities.

**A.** biological

B. social

C. cultural

D. environmental

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*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biological Perspective*

4. Maria was involved in a serious car accident in which she sustained a head injury. At present, her injury has become worse and as a result she is behaving in bizarre and highly disturbing ways. Maria's change in behavior is most likely due to a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.

A. cultural

B. social

**C.** biological

D. genetic

*Page: 8Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biological Perspective*

5. While determining the cause of an abnormal behavior, which of the following can be categorized as a psychological contribution?

A. disturbance in motor functions due to injuries

B. abnormal structure of certain chromosomes

C. hormonal imbalance in the body

**D.** disturbances in thoughts and feelings

*Page: 8-9Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

6. Angelina's family was killed in a tornado that ripped through her hometown. Although Angelina was not in town when this happened, she has been experiencing episodes of intense depression and anxiety because of the mental trauma she suffered. Angelina's condition is most likely to be the result of a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.

A. genetic

B. neurological

C. sociocultural

**D.** psychological

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

7. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the various circles of influence on the individual ranging from close friends and family to the institutions and policies of a country or the world as a whole.

A. biological

B. psychological

**C.** sociocultural

D. psychodynamic

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Perspective*

8. Martin Salambo was the only African student in his class. All others were white Americans. Martin was always looked down upon by his classmates and he was also bullied by them. This has had a profound impact on Martin's life. At present, he suffers from an inferiority complex, which causes him to feel depressed most of the time. Martin's condition is most likely to be the result of a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.

A. biological

B. genetic

**C.** sociocultural

D. supernatural

*Page: 9Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Sociocultural Perspective*

9. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a label that causes us to regard certain people as different, defective, and set apart from mainstream members of society.

A. independent variable

B. prejudice

C. stereotype

**D.** stigma

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Stigma*

10. Social scientists use the term \_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the interaction in which biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors play a role in the development of an individual's symptoms.

A. humanitarian

B. sociocultural

**C.** biopsychosocial

D. supernatural

*Page: 8Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biopsychosocial Perspective*

11. The biopsychosocial perspective incorporates a developmental viewpoint. This means that

A. individual abnormalities are solely the result of biological factors and that the environment has no role in the development of an individual.

**B.** we must understand how different factors influence change over the course of a person's life.

C. risk factors related to abnormality remain constant and does not vary according to an individual's position in the life span.

D. mental abnormalities are not curable.

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*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biopsychosocial Perspective*

12. According to the biopsychosocial model, it is most likely that an individual's vulnerability to develop abnormal behavioral tendencies will be low when he/she

**A.** receives adequate health care.

B. engages in risky behaviors.

C. is involved in dysfunctional relationships.

D. uses drugs to divert his/her mind from stressful situations.

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biopsychosocial Perspective*

13. According to the biopsychosocial model, when Bella engages in risky behavior, her vulnerability to developing

A. mood related disorders is reduced.

B. AIDS is reduced.

**C.** abnormal behavioral tendencies is heightened.

D. genetic disorders is heightened.

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biopsychosocial Perspective*

14. \_\_\_\_\_ explanations regard abnormal behavior as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits.

**A.** Spiritual

B. Scientific

C. Humanitarian

D. Psychological

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

15. \_\_\_\_\_ explanations view psychological disorders as the result of cruelty, stress, or poor living conditions.

**A.** Humanitarian

B. Spiritual

C. Psychological

D. Scientific

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

16. \_\_\_\_\_ explanations primarily regard psychological disorders as the result of causes that we can objectively measure, such as biological alterations, faulty learning processes, or emotional stressors.

A. Spiritual

B. Mystical

**C.** Scientific

D. Religious

*Page: 11Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

17. Ramona is a member of a tribe residing in the rain forests of South America. She has been exhibiting certain symptoms of psychological disorder like severe depression and memory loss. The tribe's shaman pronounced that the spirit of a demon tiger has possessed Ramona and is the main cause of her distress. The approach used by the shaman in this instance is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

A. humanitarian

**B.** spiritual

C. psychological

D. scientific

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

18. Father Moore had conducted a number of exorcisms during his tenure as pastor in a suburban church in New England. The members of his congregation suggest that Father Moore was successful in driving away evil spirits that caused individuals to behave abnormally, a feat that earned him substantial fame in the town. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach in addressing abnormality in individuals.

A. scientific

B. psychological

C. medical

**D.** spiritual

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

19. In prehistoric times, skulls of the living had holes cut out of them, a process called \_\_\_\_\_, apparently in an effort to release the evil spirits from the person's head.

**A.** trephining

B. agnosia

C. akinesia

D. lobotomy

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

20. The ritual of driving away evil spirits which involves a physically and mentally painful form of treatment carried out by a shaman, priest, or medicine man is referred to as

A. cognitive restructuring.

**B.** an exorcism.

C. trephining.

D. electroconvulsive therapy.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

21. The idea of "moral treatment" holds the notion that

A. abnormalities in behavior were mainly the result of possessions by evil spirits.

B. immoral people were cursed and they suffered from incurable mental disorders.

C. people with psychological disorders can be treated through exorcism.

**D.** people could develop self-control over their behaviors if they had a quiet and restful environment.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

22. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Massachusetts reformer who sought to improve the treatment of people with psychological disorders in the mid-1800s.

A. Benjamin Rush

B. Martin Luther

C. William Tuke

**D.** Dorothea Dix

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

23. Which of the following was one of the most significant reasons for the declining conditions in mental institutions during the 1800s?

**A.** Overcrowding

B. Lack of faith in religion

C. Nonavailability of patients

D. The increasing popularity of science

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

24. Which of the following promoted the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites?

**A.** Deinstitutionalization movement

B. Dual-process theory

C. Five factor model

D. Behaviorist movement

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

25. In late 2010, the U.S. government's Healthy People project released goals for the coming decade. These goals include

A. decrease the proportion of homeless adults with mental health problems who receive mental health services.

B. decrease depression screening by primary care providers.

**C.** increase the proportion of adults with mental disorders who receive treatment.

D. increase the proportion of persons with serious mental illness (SMI) who are unemployed.

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

26. Who is considered the founder of modern medicine?

A. Aristotle

B. Benjamin Rush

C. Socrates

**D.** Hippocrates

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

27. Which Greek physician developed the theory that psychological disorders are caused by imbalances in bodily fluids?

**A.** Hippocrates

B. Heraclitus

C. Galen

D. Aristotle

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

28. Hippocrates believed that the treatment of psychological disorder would require

A. getting rid of evil spirits responsible for abnormalities in human behaviors.

**B.** ridding the body of the excess fluid that influenced physical and mental health.

C. drilling holes into the skull of the affected individuals to release negative energy.

D. stabilizing the emotional state of the affected individuals through catharsis.

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

29. Which of the following is a physician who developed a system of medical knowledge based on anatomical studies?

A. Horace

B. Socrates

**C.** Galen

D. Aristotle

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

30. Who is known as the founder of American psychiatry?

A. Dorothea Dix

**B.** Benjamin Rush

C. William Tuke

D. Clifford Beers

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

31. In the context of treating psychological disorders, the "tranquilizer" chair was used to

A. purify the body of evil spirits.

B. induce the emotion of fear in patients.

C. make individuals aware of their repressed desires.

**D.** reduce blood flow to the brain.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

32. The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane later became the

A. American Medical Association.

B. American Psychological Association.

**C.** American Psychiatric Association.

D. Psychonomic Society.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

33. The German psychiatrist Wilhelm Greisinger proposed that \_\_\_\_\_ were the cause of psychological disorders.

A. single nucleotide polymorphisms

B. automatic thoughts

**C.** neuropathologies

D. exorcisms

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

34. Emil Kraepelin, promoted a classification system much like that applied to medical diagnoses. He proposed that

A. mental disorders primarily resulted from social causes.

B. disorders could best be understood by probing into an individual's unconscious mind.

**C.** disorders could be identified by their patterns of symptoms.

D. mental disorders were mainly caused by evil spirits.

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

35. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychological disorders gained momentum as psychiatrists and psychologists proposed behavior models that included explanations of abnormality in the nineteenth century.

A. spiritual

**B.** scientific

C. mystical

D. social

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

36. Who among the following developed psychoanalysis in the early 1900s?

A. Anton Mesmer

B. Josef Breuer

**C.** Sigmund Freud

D. Emil Kraepelin

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

37. Dr. Andrew's system of practice for treating individuals with abnormalities relies heavily on the concepts of the unconscious mind, early development, and inhibited sexual impulses. Dr. Andrew is most likely to be a proponent of the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

A. spiritual

B. social conflict

C. cognitive

**D.** psychoanalytic

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

38. The physiologist who discovered the principles of classical conditioning was

A. Edward Thorndike.

B. Albert Bandura.

**C.** Ivan Pavlov.

D. Albert Ellis.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

39. The work of Ivan Pavlov became the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_ movement begun in the United States by John B. Watson.

A. deinstitutionalization

**B.** behaviorist

C. operant conditioning

D. socialist

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

40. Which of the following is true with regard to John B. Watson?

**A.** He initiated the behaviorist movement in the United States.

B. He developed psychoanalysis in the early 1900s.

C. He is known for his discovery of classical conditioning.

D. He formulated a systematic approach to operant conditioning, specifying the types and nature of reinforcement as a way to modify behavior.

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

41. Who started the behaviorist movement in the United States?

A. Albert Bandura

B. Ivan Pavlov

C. Sigmund Freud

**D.** John B. Watson

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

42. Who among the following formulated a systematic approach to operant conditioning, specifying the types and nature of reinforcement as a way to modify behavior?

**A.** B. F. Skinner

B. Sigmund Freud

C. Emil Kraepelin

D. Wilhelm Greisinger

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

43. Which of the following is primarily associated with Albert Bandura?

A. the discovery of classical conditioning

B. genome-wide association study

C. five factor model

**D.** social learning theory

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

44. Which of the following is primarily associated with Albert Ellis?

A. acceptance and commitment therapy

**B.** rational-emotive therapy

C. hypnotic therapy

D. transpersonal theory

*Page: 15Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

45. In the \_\_\_\_\_, scientists experimenting with pharmacological treatments invented medications that for the first time in history could successfully control the symptoms of psychological disorders.

A. 1920s

**B.** 1950s

C. 1870s

D. 1890s

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

46. In 1963, the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Center Construction Act proposed patient treatment in clinics and treatment centers outside of mental hospitals. This legislation paved the way for the \_\_\_\_\_ movement.

A. behaviorist

B. civil rights

C. spiritual

**D.** deinstitutionalization

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*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

47. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement views psychological disorders as difficulties that inhibit the individual's ability to achieve highly subjective well-being and feelings of fulfilment.

**A.** positive psychology

B. transcendental

C. behaviorist

D. cognitive

*Page: 15Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

48. Which of the following is the essence of the scientific method in the understanding and treatment of abnormal behavior?

A. Subjectivity

**B.** Objectivity

C. Deniability

D. Experimentation

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*APA LO: 2.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe the scientific method.*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

49. The process of testing ideas about the nature of psychological phenomena without bias before accepting these ideas as adequate explanations is the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

A. historical

B. socio-cultural

**C.** scientific

D. humanitarian

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*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe the scientific method.*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

50. An experimenter gives one group of depressed subjects a certain amount of the medication Prozac and another group of depressed subjects a comparatively higher dose. Then she measures the number of violent or suicidal thoughts members of both groups have. In this situation, the independent variable is

**A.** the measure of medication administered.

B. the initial level of depression of the subjects.

C. the number of violent thoughts the subjects report.

D. the number of suicidal thoughts the subjects report.

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*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Variables*

51. When using the experimental design, the variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

A. relational

B. dependent

**C.** independent

D. secondary

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*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Variables*

52. A dependent variable is best defined as

**A.** the variable whose value is the outcome of the experimenter's manipulation of the independent variable.

B. the variable whose value is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter.

C. the variable over which the investigator has the maximum control.

D. the variable whose value is representative of the input that causes the outcome of a study.

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*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Variables*

53. Studies that investigate differences among groups not determined by random assignment are known as

A. double-blind trials.

B. triple-blind trials.

C. observational studies.

**D.** quasi-experimental.

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*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

54. Clients with schizophrenia are informed that they would be part of an experiment. Then they are separated on the basis of their sex and the intensity of the symptoms they exhibit is studied. This is an example of

A. double-blind design.

**B.** quasi-experimental design.

C. triple-blind design.

D. gene mapping.

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*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

55. Which of the following is true of the placebo condition?

A. Studies evaluating therapy effectiveness rarely have a placebo condition.

**B.** If the study is evaluating effectiveness of medication, the placebo has inert ingredients.

C. In a placebo condition, participants receive a treatment that is substantially different from the experimental treatment.

D. Ideally, the researchers would want the placebo participants to receive treatments of a different frequency and duration than the experimental group participants who are receiving psychotherapy.

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*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

56. In \_\_\_\_\_ participants receive a treatment similar to the experimental treatment, but lacking the key feature of the treatment of interest.

A. family therapies

**B.** a placebo condition

C. classical conditioning

D. operant conditioning

*Page: 17Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

57. Hanna is participating as a member of the control group in an experimental study and she is trying to figure out what the study is about so that she can be a "good" subject. This behavior of Hanna has the potential of compromising the conclusions of the experiment and is an example of

**A.** demand characteristics.

B. deinstitutionalization.

C. double-blind.

D. negative psychology.

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

58. Participants' expectations of what is going to happen to them in an experiment are referred to as

A. independent variables.

B. double-blind variables.

**C.** demand characteristics.

D. dependent variables.

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

59. The best way to eliminate demand characteristics is to use

**A.** a double-blind method.

B. a multiple baseline method.

C. placebo control groups.

D. statistical analyses.

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

60. Gracie, a researcher, is interested in analyzing the relationship between smoking and life span. The results of her correlational study indicate that as the number of cigarettes smoked per day increases, life span decreases. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of correlation.

A. positive

**B.** negative

C. direct

D. transverse

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

61. In the context of correlational design, \_\_\_\_\_ correlations indicate that, as scores on one variable increase, scores on the second variable decrease.

A. positive

**B.** negative

C. indirect

D. primary

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

62. In the context of correlational design, \_\_\_\_\_ correlations indicate that, as scores on one variable increase, scores on the second variable also increase.

**A.** positive

B. negative

C. indirect

D. inverse

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

63. The findings of a study conducted by a group of researchers prove that with the increase in the consumption of marijuana, the vulnerability of developing mental disorders increases. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of correlation.

**A.** positive

B. negative

C. inverse

D. transverse

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

64. The results of a study indicate that there is a strong positive correlation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Which of the following can be concluded from this study?

A. Smoking does not cause lung cancer.

B. The incidence of lung cancer in people who do not smoke is no lesser than that in those who do.

**C.** The more people smoke, the greater the risk of developing lung cancer.

D. People who do not smoke will never develop lung cancer.

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

65. A study evaluating the effect of stress on the overall quality of life indicated that increased stress was instrumental in substantially lowering the overall quality of life. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of correlation.

**A.** negative

B. primary

C. positive

D. transverse

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

66. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a research tool used to gather information from a sample of people considered representative of a particular population, in which participants are asked to answer questions about the topic of concern

A. A search engine

**B.** A survey

C. A blog

D. A probabilistic design

*Page: 20Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

67. In a \_\_\_\_\_, the same person serves as the subject in both the experimental and control conditions.

A. cross-cultural study

B. survey

C. comparative study

**D.** single case experimental design

*Page: 24Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

68. The frequency of new cases of a disorder within a given time period is referred to as

A. prevalence.

**B.** incidence.

C. base-rate.

D. probability.

*Page: 21Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

69. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a disorder refers to the number of people who have ever had the disorder over a specified period of time.

**A.** prevalence

B. incidence

C. probability

D. validity

*Page: 21Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

70. A group of researchers studying the effects of alcohol on the overall health of urban adults asked respondents whether they drank alcohol during the past month. In this instance, the researchers were collecting \_\_\_\_\_ data.

A. tangential

B. incidence

**C.** prevalence

D. secondary

*Page: 21Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

71. The findings of a research states that in July 2003, 18 cases of suicides due to severe depression occurred in the city of San Francisco. This reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of suicides due to severe depression in San Francisco during July 2003.

A. concordance rate

B. probability

C. prevalence

**D.** incidence

*Page: 21Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

72. A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to an intensive study of a single person described in detail.

**A.** case study

B. multiple baseline experiment

C. survey

D. comparative study

*Page: 21Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

73. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a method of analyzing data that provides researchers with methods of analyzing complex relationships that do not easily lend themselves to conventional statistical methods.

A. Masking

B. Sampling

**C.** Qualitative research

D. Statistical surveying

*Page: 23Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

74. The agreement ratio between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_ rate.

**A.** concordance

B. correlation

C. incidence

D. prevalence

*Page: 24Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

75. The profession also refers to single case experimental designs as \_\_\_\_\_ designs.

A. ABCD

B. AABB

C. ABBA

**D.** ABAB

*Page: 23Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

76. Which of the following is true with regard to case studies?

A. Classic studies in early abnormal psychology rarely used the case study as a reliable research method.

**B.** The case study method is ideal for researchers who intend to conduct an intensive investigation of an individual or a small group of individuals.

C. An in-depth case study involves high experimental control and is likely to make a useful addition to the literature.

D. Investigators using case studies must adopt a subjective approach in order to obtain the best results.

*Page: 23Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

77. The attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of a gene and the characteristics it controls is referred to as

A. gene pooling.

B. cognitive mapping.

**C.** gene mapping.

D. sensory gating.

*Page: 24Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

78. The study of how genes translate hereditary information is referred to as

A. gene pooling.

B. cognitive mapping.

**C.** molecular genetics.

D. sensory gating.

*Page: 24Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.2*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

79. In an experimental study involving psychological disorders, a researcher observed that 7 out of a sample of 10 participants have the same diagnosed condition. This would mean that, among this sample, there is a concordance rate of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 7.00

**B.** 0.70

C. 0.170

D. 1.70

*Page: 24Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Apply*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

80. The most significant threat to the usefulness of twin studies is the fact that the majority of monozygotic twins

**A.** do not share the same amniotic sac during prenatal development.

B. do not develop from the same zygote.

C. develop from two separate eggs that are fertilized by two separate sperms.

D. always share 100 percent of the same DNA.

*Page: 25Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

81. To decide on whether a given individual fits the criteria for abnormality, the mental health community maintains that the behavior need not be linked to some underlying disturbance within the individual, whether psychological or biological.

**FALSE**

*Page: 4Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

82. People with psychological disorders may inherit a predisposition to developing behavioral disturbances.

**TRUE**

*Page: 8Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Biological Perspective*

83. Dysfunctional relationships have the potential of lowering an individual's vulnerability to psychological disorders.

**FALSE**

*Page: 8-9Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

84. The technique of trephining is a recently developed treatment procedure for treating psychological disorders.

**FALSE**

*Page: 11Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

85. During the Middle Ages, the predominant model for explaining the causes of abnormality was the scientific model.

**FALSE**

*Page: 11Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

86. The humanitarian approach developed throughout history, in part as a reaction against the scientific approach.

**FALSE**

*Page: 12Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

87. Many of the promises and programs hailed as alternatives to institutionalization ultimately failed to come through because of inadequate planning and insufficient funds.

**TRUE**

*Page: 13Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

88. Psychoanalysis is a treatment that relies heavily on the concept of the conscious mind.

**FALSE**

*Page: 13Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

89. The positive psychology movement emphasizes the potential for growth and change throughout life.

**TRUE**

*Page: 14Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

90. The essence of the scientific method is objectivity.

**TRUE**

*Page: 16Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe the scientific method.*

*Topic: Scientific Method*

91. It is a rather uncommon practice in studies evaluating therapy effectiveness to have a placebo condition.

**FALSE**

*Page: 17Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

92. The best way to eliminate demand characteristics is to use a multiple baseline method.

**FALSE**

*Page: 18Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

93. Surveys are primarily used in studies involving a correlational design when investigators seek to find out whether potentially related variables actually do relate to each other as hypothesized.

**TRUE**

*Page: 20Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

94. One of the disadvantages of an in-depth case study is that it does not involve enough experimental control to make a useful addition to the literature.

**TRUE**

*Page: 23Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

95. The incidence rate is the agreement ratio between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives.

**FALSE**

*Page: 21Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation*

*APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

96. Match the term with the appropriate definition or description.

1. Psychoanalysis promoted the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites **8**

2. Gene mapping a theory and system of practice developed by Sigmund Freud in the early 1900s that relied heavily on the concepts of the unconscious mind, inhibited sexual impulses, and early development **1**

3. Moral treatment the variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter **4**

4. Independent variable the group that receives no treatment or a different treatment **7**

5. Prevalence the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of each gene and the characteristics it controls **2**

6. Double-blind method the number of people who have ever had a disorder at a given time or over a specified period **5**

7. Control group the notion that people could develop self-control over their behaviors if they had a quiet and restful environment **3**

8. Deinstitutionalization movement an experimental procedure in which neither the person giving the treatment nor the person receiving the treatment has knowledge of whether the participant is in the experimental or the control group **6***APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: Experimental and Control Groups*

*Topic: Genetics*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

*Topic: Variables, Research Designs and Methods*

97. Match the term with the appropriate definition or description.

1. Single-subject agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a particular disorder and their relatives **6**

2. Demand characteristics design in which the same person serves as the subject in both the experimental and control conditions **3**

3. Single case experimental design also known as the "A-B-A-B" method **1**

4. Biopsychosocial design studies that investigate differences among groups not determined by random assignment **5**

5. Quasi-experimental expectations that participants in a study have about what is going to happen and how they should respond **2**

6. Concordance rate social scientists use this term to refer to the interaction in which biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors play a role in the development of an individual's symptoms **4***APA LO: 1.1*

*APA LO: 2.4*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

*Topic: Research Designs and Methods*

98. The prehistoric practice of cutting a hole in the skull of individuals to release the evil spirits from their body is referred to as **trephining**.*Page: 11APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

99. The idea of **moral treatment** refers to the notion that people could develop self-control over their behaviors if they had a quiet and restful environment.*Page: 12APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

100. The **psychoanalytic** theory proposed by Sigmund Freud relies heavily on the concepts of the unconscious mind, inhibited sexual impulses, and early development.*Page: 15APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

101. The **dependent** variable is the variable that researchers observe in an experiment.*Page: 16-17APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Variables*

102. In a(n) **placebo** condition, participants receive a treatment similar to the experimental treatment, but lacking the key feature of the treatment of interest.*Page: 17APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Easy*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

103. Positive numbers represent positive correlations meaning that, as scores on one variable increase, scores on the second variable **increase**.*Page: 18APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Correlational Research*

104. A **single case experimental design** refers to a design in which the same person serves as the subject in both the experimental and control conditions.*Page: 23APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Experimental Research*

105. Agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a particular disorder and their relatives is referred to as the **concordance rate**.*Page: 24APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

106. In **cross-fostering** studies, researchers examine the frequency of a particular disorder in children whose biological parents had no disorder, but whose adoptive parents do.*Page: 25APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: automatic*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

107. Briefly discuss the criteria set by the mental health community for the diagnosis of psychological disorders.

The mental health community currently uses diagnostic procedures to decide on whether a given individual fits the criteria for abnormality. There are currently five criteria for a psychological disorder. The first is that of "clinical significance," meaning that the behavior involves a measurable degree of impairment. Second, the behavior reflects a dysfunction in psychological, biological, or developmental processes. Third, the behavior usually is associated with significant distress or disability in important realms of life. Fourth, the individual's behavior cannot be socially "deviant" as defined in terms of religion, politics, or sexuality. Fifth, conflicts between the individual and society are not counted as psychological disorders unless they reflect a dysfunction within the individual.*Page: 7APA LO: 1.3*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: manual*

*Learning Objective: Distinguish between normal but unusual behavior and between unusual but abnormal behavior.*

*Topic: Assessment of Abnormal Behavior*

108. Three prominent themes in explaining psychological disorders recur throughout history. Write a short note on each.

The earliest approach to understanding abnormal behavior is spiritual. Spiritual explanations regard psychological disorders as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits.

The humanitarian approach developed throughout history, in part as a reaction against the spiritual approach and its associated punishment of people with psychological disorders. Humanitarian explanations regard psychological disorders as the result of cruelty, stress, or poor living conditions.

Early Greek philosophers were the first to attempt a scientific approach to understanding psychological disorders. Scientific explanations regard psychological disorders as the result of causes that we can objectively measure, such as biological alterations, faulty learning processes, or emotional stressors.*Page: 11APA LO: 1.1*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: manual*

*Learning Objective: Understand how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.*

*Topic: History of Abnormal Psychology*

109. What is concordance rate? What is its importance in the context of behavioral genetics?

Behavioral geneticists typically begin an investigation into a disorder's genetic inheritance after observing that the disorder shows a distinct pattern of family inheritance. This process requires obtaining complete family histories from people whom they can identify as having symptoms of the disorder. The investigators then calculate the concordance rate, or agreement ratios, between people diagnosed as having the disorder and their relatives. We would expect an inherited disorder to have the highest concordance between monozygotic or identical twins (whose genes are the same), with somewhat lower rates between siblings and dizygotic or fraternal twins (who are no more alike genetically than siblings of different ages), and even lower rates among more distant relatives.*Page: 24APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Understand*

*Difficulty: Medium*

*Gradable: manual*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

110. What are some of the drawbacks associated with the various approaches in behavioral genetics?

These kinds of studies are imprecise and have several potential serious flaws. Adoption studies can be suggestive, but are hardly definitive. There may be unmeasured characteristics of the adoptive parents that influence the development of the disorder in the children. The most significant threat to the usefulness of twin studies is the fact that the majority of monozygotic twins do not share the same amniotic sac during prenatal development. Furthermore, they may not even share 100 percent of the same DNA.*Page: 25APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: manual*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

111. What is gene mapping?

Gene mapping refers to the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of a gene and the characteristics it controls. In gene mapping, researchers examine and connect variations in chromosomes to performance on psychological tests or diagnosis of specific disorders.*Page: 25APA LO: 2.4*

*Bloom's: Remember*

*Difficulty: Difficult*

*Gradable: manual*

*Learning Objective: Describe types of research studies.*

*Topic: Genetics*

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