1. What are important differences between case studies and single-subject experiments? Be sure to mention advantages and disadvantages of each.

2. Case studies can be used to help more than just the one being studied. Briefly describe three ways one could use information gathered from a case study besides helping the one being studied.

3. Describe three hypothetical correlations: positive correlations, negative correlations, and unrelated correlations, and give an example for each.

4. A major shortcoming of a correlational study is that even when a correlation between two variables is statistically significant, one cannot infer causation. For example, a significant correlation exists between life stress and depression, yet one cannot say for sure that life stress causes depression. Given this major shortcoming, what are some specific reasons one might still wish to conduct a correlational study, as opposed to an experimental study (from which one might infer a cause-and-effect relationship)?

5. Suppose a researcher found a strong positive correlation between college GPA and self-esteem. Describe three possible and distinctly different causal explanations for this relationship.

6. Assume that a researcher wishes to do research designed to pinpoint early-childhood events related to later development of eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa. What type of investigation might the researcher use? What would be potential strengths and weaknesses of that type of investigation? Finally, are there any ethical concerns the researcher ought to address?

7. A researcher is designing a study to compare school achievement in children whose mothers did and children whose mothers did not drink alcohol during pregnancy. Briefly describe two ways the researcher could ensure that the study has good internal validity and two ways the researcher could ensure that it has good external validity.

8. Design an experiment to test the hypothesis that older women who take estrogen are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease. Be sure to identify the control group, experimental group, independent variable, and dependent variable.

9. A researcher wishes to use experimentation to study the effect of stress on the development of abnormal behaviors. Describe how the researcher might conduct that study, using either natural or analogue experiments.

10. Briefly describe the ethical issues involved in each of the following types of studies typically involving antipsychotic drug treatments for patients with psychoses:

11. The text discusses how clinical scientists conducting research in abnormal psychology might encounter challenges particular to this field. Briefly describe three of these challenges.

Answer Key

1. A case study follows an individual, describing that person's life and problems as well as history, symptoms, and treatment. In a case study, a clinician can follow the course of a treatment and offer new ideas or treatments to future clinicians. The benefits of case studies are that they can often show the value of new therapeutic techniques and give unusual problems focused attention that can be used to help others who show similar problems.

   The limitations of case studies are that often the observers can be biased because they may have an interest in seeing the patient succeed or having their methods work. Case studies rely solely on subjective evidence and so they also lack internal validity. Case studies also are limitedly generalizable, and because we often find that case studies have difficulty being applicable beyond the actual person of study, they rate low on external validity.

   Single-subject experiments negate many of the weaknesses of case studies because single-subject experiments use experimental design, giving them additional power. In single-subject experiments, a lone participant is observed both before and after the manipulation of an independent variable. While the benefit of this type of experiment is clearly control and the ability to establish a baseline, the limitations are many that follow other non-ideal experimental designs. Having only one subject does not allow for comparison of results against others, so there is no control group, random assignment, or ability to test for a placebo effect.
2. One could use information gathered from a case study in three ways:

   First, case studies can be a source of new ideas about behavior, opening the way for future discoveries. An example of this would be that Freud used his case studies in developing psychoanalysis. Second, case studies can show the value of new therapeutic techniques and demonstrate new ways of applying existing techniques for outcomes. Finally, case studies give clinicians opportunities to study rare or unusual problems in ways that offer the opportunity to help others—both clinicians who treat and clients who struggle—with these disorders in the future.
3. There are three possible results of a correlational study: positive correlations, negative correlations, or unrelated correlations between variables.

   A positive correlation occurs between variables that increase or decrease together, such as study time and test grades. In a study of these variables, the researcher may find that as one variable (studying) goes up, the other (test grades) goes up. The principle also works in reverse—for example, as study time goes down, test grades go down.

   A negative correlation occurs between variables that are inversely related; that is to say, as one variable goes up, the other variable goes down. One example would be a study of shyness and friendships. In that study, the researcher might find that as one variable (shyness) increases, the second variable (number of friendships) decreases. Also, as the number of friendships increases, the amount of shyness decreases.

The third type of relationship is between variables that are unrelated. An example of this would be the relationship between, say, hairstyle and phases of the moon. There is no known weak or strong existing relationship between hairstyle and any phase of the moon.

4. Although correlations do not determine causation, they can still be of great use, particularly to clinicians. Correlational studies tend to have good external validity, meaning that they often can be generalized to the general population, and, even though they do not explain the relationship, often just noting that a strong relationship exists between variables can be significant. An example from the text examining correlational research between suicide attempts and depression noted that even if the "cause" of the suicide attempt is not fully understood, just knowing the relationship to depression helps clinicians significantly (and, ultimately, clients) when they know what signs to watch for in individuals.

   In a discussion of protecting human participants, the text notes a major reason for conducting correlational research over an experimental study—ethics and ability. For example, if scientists are interested in the effects of alcohol use on fetal development, they cannot create an experimental study that gives pregnant women daily alcohol just to see the effects.
5. A researcher could come up with three possible and distinctly different causal explanations for the positive correlational relationship between college GPA and self-esteem. One explanation for this relationship would be that those students who have highly educated parents have higher GPAs, and thus the higher GPA creates higher self-esteem, or positive view of the self. A second explanation might be that school involvement creates higher investment in academics as well as increased socialization, which increases self-worth and is actually the impetus of both variables. A third explanation might be that having higher self-esteem leads individuals to study harder to create internal consistency and that a higher GPA is a result.
6. If a researcher wanted to design a study to pinpoint early-childhood events related to later development of eating disorders, that researcher would likely use a combined approach. Epidemiological studies, a special form of correlational research that measures the incidence (number of new cases) and prevalence (total number of cases of a disorder) would show the trends of the disorder generally over a period of time. It is likely that trends discovered would lead the researcher to isolate unique variables within certain groups that help to cause certain disorders, such as eating disorders. As noted in the text, such studies have been used to examine eating disorders and their prevalence in Western countries over non-Western countries.

   Combining epidemiological studies with longitudinal studies (sometimes called developmental studies or high-risk studies), a researcher would examine the same individuals over a period of time to further pinpoint specific childhood events.

   Despite the strengths and amount of information, longitudinal studies do not pinpoint causation. The ethical concern of this approach is the question of harm in simply observing individuals as they develop a disorder without intervention. The researcher

should address this issue in the design of the study before proceeding.

7. The first way to ensure that a study has both good internal validity (accuracy in pinpointing the cause of the phenomena) and solid external validity (generalizability), the researcher could use the experimental method over a case study or correlational method.

   The second way to ensure that a study has both solid external and internal validity is to eliminate confounds from the study. Confounds are variables other than the independent variable that may also affect the dependent variable. In this case, because the researcher would not want anything other than the mothers' alcohol use to be the reason for any discrepancy in findings in academic achievement, he or she would use a control group, random assignment, and blind design, which have all been shown to significantly reduce the impact of confounds in a study.
8. Hypothesis: Older women who take estrogen are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease.

   First, because a researcher cannot follow all older women, the researcher must define the age range and then get a representative sample of them. The sample should represent women at large in economics, demographic variables (race, etc.), and so on, so that any results can be generalized to the larger population.

   After acquiring a sample, the researcher should randomly assign the women to two groups: the experimental group and the control group. The experimental group would be exposed to the independent variable (estrogen) and the control group would not. The researcher would then follow the women, and, in an established time frame, give them cognitive tests that measure symptoms of Alzheimer's disease (the dependent variable).

   After measurement of the dependent variable, comparing both experimental and control groups would offer the outcome. If women who took estrogen were less likely to get Alzheimer's disease, the hypothesis would be confirmed, and, if not, the hypothesis would be disproven.
9. In natural experiments, nature itself manipulates the independent variable. One method for studying the effect of stress on the development of abnormal behaviors would be to examine individuals after a natural disaster (which would inherently place stress on an individual). For example, if a natural disaster like a tsunami flooded and destroyed a coastal city, a researcher could study the survivors (who function as an experimental group) and then gather data on individuals well outside the affected region (who function as a control group). The researcher could then compare them on behavioral measures of abnormality (dependent variable) and acquire results.

   In analogue experiments, aresearchers can induce participants in a laboratory to behave in ways that resemble real-life abnormal behavior and then conduct experiments on them to shed light on real-life abnormality. A researcher looking to study individuals in this way may have difficulty ethically, even if using animal models, because it naturally places both animals and humans in a distressed state.

To conduct an analogue experiment examining the effects of stress in the development of abnormal behaviors, an experimenter could elicit stress in the subject by placing him or her in a situation that would be inherently stressful and then measuring the abnormal behaviors (dependent variable) to determine relationship.

10. a. New drug studies: When patients are administered drugs in new drug studies, they can be helped, but they can also remain unaffected or damaged by the drugs.
    b. Placebo studies: When a new drug is being tested, control participants (often people with severe disorders) may only receive a placebo drug and thus remain untreated.
    c. Symptom-exacerbation studies: These are studies in which individuals are given drugs designed to intensify symptoms. Although researchers may learn more about the biology of the disorder, the participant can be in significant distress and may not return to baseline unscathed.
    d. Medication-withdrawal studies: These are studies in which researchers looking to study what happens when patients are taken off medications prematurely halt medications for patients who have been symptom-free for a while. Obviously, this may cause recurrence of a previously controlled disorder or symptoms that are distressing and quite uncomfortable.
11. Clinical scientists can encounter a number of challenges in the field:

- The rights of both human and animal subjects must be respected. Taking into consideration ethical considerations can limit the kinds of investigations that can be conducted.

- Human functioning is complex. Human behavior often involves a variety of factors, and specific causes are often difficult to pinpoint.

- Human beings change. Variability within individuals (such as in mood, behavior, and thoughts) make them difficult subjects because so much can fluctuate, limiting the kind of conclusions that can be drawn.

- Human self-awareness may influence the results of clinical investigations.

- Investigators may feel special connections to their participants, and those feelings can bias the investigator's attempts to understand abnormality.

1. The systematic search for facts through observation and investigation is _____.

2. Sound research in abnormal psychology uses the _____ method.

3. Clinical researchers form general, or _____, knowledge about the nature, causes, and treatments of abnormal behavior.

4. Clinical practitioners seek a(n) _____ understanding of human behavior.

5. A tentative explanation or hunch that provides a basis for study is a(n) _____.

6. Jason met with a researcher several times. He was interviewed, he took tests, and he was physically evaluated. In addition, the researcher studied his school and employment records and interviewed key people in his life. This type of study is called a(n) _____.

7. Freud's report on Little Hans is an example of a(n) _____.

8. A study has _____ when it controls for all variables except the ones being investigated.

9. An investigation is said to have _____ when findings of the investigation can be generalized beyond the immediate study.

10. Tall people tend to have larger feet than do short people. This statement indicates a(n) _____ correlation between foot size and height.

11. The more television one watches, the lower that person's grades in school are likely to be. This statement indicates a(n) _____ correlation between hours watching TV and grades.

12. The strength or magnitude of a correlation can vary from _____ to _____.

13. If a result is statistically significant, it is unlikely to be the result of _____.

14. Any result that is unlikely to be a chance occurrence because calculations indicate that it will occur less than 1 time in 20 by chance is _____.

15. Correlations cannot be used to conclude that a _____ relationship exists between two variables.

16. Studies that determine the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a given population are called _____ studies.

17. The number of new cases of a disorder that appear during a set period of time is the _____ of that disorder.

18. If one knew that there were 500,000 total cases of schizophrenia in the United States as of now, that person would know the _____ of schizophrenia in the United States.

19. Sammi agreed to be in the study of memory, but she had not anticipated how she would feel about returning to the lab every other year for 10 years. She is involved in a(n) _____ study.

20. A study of the same individuals on many occasions over a period of time is a(n) _____ study.

21. The type of study that allows a direct determination of a causal relationship between two variables is a(n) _____.

22. Jack was doing a study on anxiety. Members of one group were asked to estimate how many years each had to live. Members of the other group were asked to estimate how many months until their next vacation. Jack then gave each of his participants a test that measured anxiety and scored them. The score on this test is an example of a(n) _____.

23. Ian made the participants in one of his groups anxious by making loud noises but kept the participants in the other group in quiet surroundings. The presence of noise in this case is an example of a(n) _____.

24. Dr. Smith deprived the participants in one group of water and gave water to the participants in the other group. She tested the thirsty group at 9:00 A.M. and the water-satiated group at 4:00 P.M. Now she cannot interpret her results clearly because water deprivation and time of day were _____.

25. Dr. Han did his experimental manipulation and then tested his experimental group at 9 A.M. and his control group at 9 P.M. His study contains a(n) _____.

26. The nontreated or comparison group that is NOT exposed to the independent variable in an experiment is called the _____.

27. If a participant does NOT know in which condition she is being tested, she is participating in a(n) _____ design.

28. Dr. Pliny did NOT tell her subjects which group (what level of the independent variable) they were in. She didn't tell them this to guard against _____.

29. In addition to subject bias, the double-blind design guards against _____.

30. Any study that compares the responses of men and women (the "independent variable") is BEST described as a(n) _____ design.

31. Genie was isolated from human contact and language by her (badly disturbed) parents for most of the first 13 years of her life. The effects of early language deprivation could easily be seen and studied. This is an example of a(n) _____ experiment.

32. If a researcher did a study of anxiety and used cats for subjects instead of people, she would likely be doing a(n) _____ study.

33. The phase in a single-subject design that is comparable to a control group is the _____.

34. The _____ serves as the control in a single-subject design.

Answer Key

1. research
2. scientific
3. nomothetic
4. idiographic
5. hypothesis
6. case study
7. case study
8. internal validity
9. external validity
10. positive
11. negative
12. -l, +1
13. chance
14. statistically significant
15. causal
16. epidemiological
17. incidence
18. prevalence
19. longitudinal or developmental or high-risk
20. longitudinal
21. experiment
22. dependent variable
23. independent variable
24. confounded
25. confound
26. control group
27. blind
28. subject bias, or participant bias
29. experimenter bias
30. quasi-experimental
31. natural
32. analogue
33. baseline
34. self or same subject

1. Which statement does NOT describe a challenge faced by clinical researchers?
   A) Measuring abnormal concepts such as mood change is difficult.
   B) There are very few graduate students trained in clinical research.
   C) Rights of research participants must be carefully guarded.
   D) There are many variables to consider, such as gender, race, and culture.

2. A general understanding of the underlying nature, causes, and treatments of abnormal behavior is called:
   A) theoretical.
   B) nomothetic.
   C) idiographic.
   D) correlational.

3. A study of a single person that is used to explain the underlying causes or nature of abnormal behavior in that person is consistent with the _____ approach.
   A) theoretical
   B) nomothetic
   C) idiographic
   D) correlational

4. Clinical researchers are usually concerned with a(n) _____ understanding of abnormality, while practitioners focus on a(n) _____ understanding.
   A) nomothetic, idiographic
   B) nomothetic, nomothetic
   C) idiographic, idiographic
   D) idiographic, nomothetic

5. As opposed to clinical practitioners, who search for individualistic understanding of human behavior, clinical researchers search for general truths about abnormality. The approach of clinical researchers is:
   A) idiosyncratic.
   B) nomosynthetic.
   C) idiographic.
   D) nomothetic.

6. The clinical practitioner would be more likely than the clinical researcher to rely on which method of investigation?
   A) case study with a single participant
   B) experimental method with many participants
   C) correlational method with one participant
   D) cross-cultural method with many participants

7. Which is the BEST example of the idiographic approach?
   A) a detailed study of one case
   B) a study of the most effective treatment for phobias
   C) a study of the relative frequency of horse and rat phobias among adults
   D) a review of all of a clinician's phobic patient cases

8. A case study of a patient includes a history, tests, and interviews with associates. A clear picture is constructed of this individual so her behavior is understood. This approach is:
   A) nomothetic.
   B) idiographic.
   C) experimental.
   D) correlational.

9. If you were using the scientific method to conduct research in abnormal psychology, you would be seeking:
   A) an idiographic understanding.
   B) to advance conventional wisdom.
   C) a nomothetic understanding.
   D) to change current graduate training.

10. Which is NOT considered a research method?
    A) the case study
    B) a correlation
    C) an experiment
    D) a treatment plan for an individual

11. Experiments are consistent with the _____ approach.
    A) theoretical
    B) nomothetic
    C) idiographic
    D) correlational

12. The idea that children from single-parent families show more depression than those from two-parent families is a(n):
    A) variable.
    B) experiment.
    C) correlation.
    D) hypothesis.

13. A person says, “I think the Red Sox win more games on Tuesdays than on any other day.” Although this statement is not very scientific, it is a(n):
    A) research finding.
    B) hypothesis.
    C) example of a case study.
    D) research conclusion.

14. The controversy regarding research with animals centers on:
    A) the rights of animals versus their usefulness in understanding human problems.
    B) the financial cost of using animals versus the cost of research with humans.
    C) the fact that animal research really doesn't contribute to human well-being.
    D) the lack of standards for using animals in research.

15. Freud's study of Little Hans is an example of:
    A) a case study.
    B) an experiment.
    C) a phantasy.
    D) a correlational study.

16. A psychologist does a study of an individual involving a history, tests, and interviews of associates. A clear picture is constructed of this individual so her behavior is better understood. This study is a(n):
    A) hypothesis.
    B) case study.
    C) experimental study.
    D) correlation.

17. Which is an example of a case study?
    A) a study involving use of a control group
    B) a long-term study of a clinical client
    C) a study of all the cases of a disorder in a community
    D) the creation of a disorder in a group of lab rats

18. Case studies are useful for:
    A) forming general laws of behavior.
    B) studying unusual problems.
    C) conducting scientific experiments.
    D) eliminating observer bias.

19. The case study MOST likely to be helpful in the study of abnormality would be one that included a well-tested, research-supported form of therapy used to treat a(n):
    A) common disorder.
    B) depression.
    C) substance abuse.
    D) uncommon disorder.

20. Which is NOT a way that case studies are useful?
    A) studying unusual problems
    B) learning a great deal about a particular patient
    C) suggesting new areas for further study
    D) determining general laws of behavior

21. Which statement describes a limitation of the case study?
    A) It does not result in high external validity.
    B) It does not lead to an individualized approach.
    C) It does not enable the therapist to understand the whole patient.
    D) It does not allow the therapist to propose a course of treatment for a patient.

22. Internal validity reflects how well a study:
    A) rules out the effects of all variables except those being studied.
    B) can be generalized to others that are not studied directly.
    C) appears to be measuring what it is designed to measure.
    D) predicts some future behavior.

23. If a particular study of alcoholism failed to control for cultural patterns in drinking among participants, the study would have low:
    A) external validity.
    B) internal validity.
    C) face validity.
    D) natural validity.

24. The ability to generalize results from a study of certain individuals to other individuals not studied is called:
    A) construct validity.
    B) context validity.
    C) internal validity.
    D) external validity.

25. The term “external validity” refers to the extent to which the results of a study:
    A) rule out alternative explanations.
    B) reflect the manipulation of a single variable.
    C) apply to subjects and situations other than the ones studied.
    D) support the theory being tested.

26. A psychologist studies memory techniques in adult volunteers and learns how to facilitate memory and then applies the results to a new class of students in a psychology course. This demonstrates faith in:
    A) the internal validity of the study.
    B) the external validity of the study.
    C) the content validity of the technique.
    D) the conceptual validity of memory.

27. One of the problems with animal research is the question of whether the results can apply to human beings. This is a question of:
    A) face validity.
    B) internal validity.
    C) external validity.
    D) content validity.

28. If a study's findings generalize beyond the immediate study to other persons and situations, then the study has:
    A) external observer bias.
    B) internal observer bias.
    C) external validity.
    D) internal validity.

29. The major ethical concern with research on Facebook users is:
    A) there are not enough Facebook users to make the research worthwhile.
    B) Facebook users don't always know they are being studied.
    C) research projects have not been approved by universities where they are conducted.
    D) it is unethical to observe public behavior.

30. A researcher is considering whether to gather online data from Facebook users without informing the users that their data are being used. In terms of research ethics, which question is the MOST relevant?
    A) Are Facebook postings considered "public behavior"?
    B) Are Facebook users a random sample of whatever population is being studied?
    C) Will Facebook users be able to sue if they think their rights are being violated?
    D) Will the potential benefits of the research outweigh the potential risks to Facebook users?

31. A researcher finds that individuals who report large numbers of "hassles" in their lives usually also report higher levels of stress. Those who report fewer "hassles" generally report lower levels of stress. The correlation between number of "hassles" and stress level is:
    A) positive.
    B) negative.
    C) curvilinear.
    D) nonexistent.

32. "The heavier you are, the more food you are likely to eat." If true, this statement expresses:
    A) no correlation at all.
    B) a causal relationship.
    C) a positive correlation.
    D) a negative correlation.

33. In a graph of a correlational study, the line of best fit:
    A) inevitably runs from the lower left to the upper right.
    B) is as close as possible to all points in the graph.
    C) allows one to determine causality.
    D) has no meaning unless it is positive.

34. If you were to graph the relationship between the numbers of negative life events experienced in the last month and people's perceptions of stress, you would probably find a(n):
    A) vertical line.
    B) horizontal line.
    C) upward-sloping line (to the right).
    D) downward-sloping line (to the right).

35. If stress levels and physical health are negatively correlated, the researcher can conclude that:
    A) stress causes people to have poor health.
    B) as stress increases, health decreases.
    C) poor health causes people to experience stress.
    D) mental illness causes both stress and poor health.

36. In correlational research, external validity is established when:
    A) all participants behave similarly.
    B) the correlation is positive.
    C) the sample is representative of the larger population.
    D) the correlation is smaller than 1.

37. Correlation coefficients indicate:
    A) the magnitude and direction of the relationship between variables.
    B) the cause-and-effect relationship between variables.
    C) the internal and external validity between variables.
    D) the significance and variability between variables.

38. Which correlation coefficient is of the highest magnitude?
    A) +.05
    B) -.81
    C) +.60
    D) -.01

39. Which correlation coefficient represents the weakest relationship?
    A) -.95
    B) -.06
    C) +.30
    D) +.54

40. If the correlation between severity of depression and age is **-.**05, it means that:
    A) older people have more severe depression.
    B) older people have less severe depression.
    C) younger people have almost no depression.
    D) there is no consistent relationship between age and severity of depression.

41. Which statement is true of the correlation coefficient?
    A) It ranges from 0.00 to +1.00 and indicates the strength of the relationship between two variables.
    B) It ranges from -1.00 to +1.00 and indicates the strength and the direction of the relationship between two variables.
    C) It ranges from 0.00 to +1.00 and indicates the strength and the direction of the relationship between two variables.
    D) It ranges from -1.00 to +1.00 and indicates the strength of the relationship between two variables and the total variability of those measurements.

42. A student says, "Quick! I have to take a test in two minutes. I need help remembering what kind of correlation coefficient shows a weak relationship between two variables." Which will help the student?
    A) a correlation coefficient that is statistically significant
    B) a correlation coefficient close to minus one (-1)
    C) a correlation coefficient close to zero (0)
    D) a correlation coefficient that doesn't prove a causal relationship between the variables

43. Assume variables *X* and *Y* are correlated. A researcher would be able to make the MOST accurate predictions of scores on variable *Y* if the correlation between *X* and *Y* is:
    A) close to zero.
    B) +.45.
    C) -.53.
    D) -.88.

44. Which correlation is MOST likely to be statistically significant?
    A) +.85, based on a sample of 10 people
    B) -.08, based on a sample of 100 people
    C) +.35, based on a sample of 10 people
    D) -.80, based on a sample of 100 people

45. The major advantage of a correlational study over a case study is that it:
    A) allows us to determine causation.
    B) is more individualized.
    C) has better external validity.
    D) requires fewer participants.

46. A researcher finds a strong positive correlation between ratings of life stress and symptoms of depression. Therefore, the researcher may be confident that:
    A) life stress causes symptoms of depression.
    B) symptoms of depression cause life stress.
    C) something else causes stress and depression.
    D) life stress and depression are related.

47. Which is NOT a merit of the correlational method?
    A) It can be replicated.
    B) It can be analyzed statistically.
    C) Its results can be generalized.
    D) It provides individual information.

48. A correlational study of college employees shows a strong positive correlation between self-reported stress levels and days of work missed for illness, allowing the researcher to conclude that:
    A) stress causes illness.
    B) illness causes stress.
    C) some other variable causes both increases in stress levels and illness.
    D) the researcher can make a fairly accurate prediction of days a person will miss for illness if the person's stress level is known.

49. Which statement is NOT a reason that correlational studies and experiments are preferred over case studies?
    A) They offer rich details that make the results extremely interesting.
    B) They typically observe many individuals.
    C) They are more easily replicable.
    D) They use statistical tests to analyze results.

50. The correlational method and the experimental method are similar in that:
    A) both have external validity.
    B) both have internal validity.
    C) both have external validity and internal validity.
    D) neither has external validity or internal validity.

51. Unlike the correlational method and the experimental method, the case study provides:
    A) good replicability.
    B) external validity.
    C) individual information.
    D) internal validity.

52. Which results are MOST likely from an epidemiological study?
    A) The rate of suicide is higher in Ireland than in the United States.
    B) Autism is caused by influenza vaccinations.
    C) Child abuse is often found in the backgrounds of those with multiple personalities.
    D) Alcoholism runs in families.

53. The form of correlational research that seeks to find how many new cases of a disorder occur in a group in a given time period is termed:
    A) longitudinal (incidence).
    B) longitudinal (prevalence).
    C) epidemiological (incidence).
    D) epidemiological (prevalence).

54. The incidence of HIV+ results on campus tells you:
    A) one's risk for becoming HIV+.
    B) the number of new HIV+ cases measured in a time period.
    C) the total number of HIV+ cases at a given point.
    D) the HIV+ rate compared to the national average.

55. The prevalence of sexual dysfunction in older men seen at a clinic tells you the:
    A) total number of older men with sexual dysfunction at the clinic.
    B) risk of a man developing sexual dysfunction.
    C) number of new cases of sexual dysfunction over a period of time.
    D) rate of sexual dysfunction in the community.

56. Studies that determine the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a particular population are called:
    A) longitudinal studies.
    B) experimental studies.
    C) developmental studies.
    D) epidemiological studies.

57. The number of new cases of a disorder in a population that emerge in a particular time interval is called the:
    A) incidence.
    B) prevalence.
    C) correlation.
    D) epidemiology.

58. There were 10 new cases of schizophrenia in a small town in the Midwest this week. This observation refers to the _____ of schizophrenia in this small population.
    A) risk
    B) incidence
    C) prevalence
    D) epidemiology

59. The total number of cases of a disorder in the population is called the:
    A) risk.
    B) incidence.
    C) prevalence.
    D) rate of occurrence.

60. The prevalence rate for a disorder will _____ the incidence rate.
    A) always be the same as
    B) always be higher than
    C) always be the same or higher than
    D) always be lower than

61. Describing the number of cases of intellectual disability in the children of older mothers in 2005 would be a legitimate goal for a(n) _____ study.
    A) case
    B) experimental
    C) epidemiological
    D) longitudinal

62. The finding that in the United States women have higher rates of anxiety and depression than men is MOST likely due to _____ research.
    A) case study
    B) longitudinal
    C) analogue
    D) epidemiological

63. If an epidemiological study shows that eating disorders are more common in Western countries than in Eastern countries, a researcher could conclude:
    A) that there are special pressures in Western countries that contribute to eating disorders.
    B) that Eastern countries have a less stressful approach to life.
    C) that adolescence is a more troubling time for children in Western countries than for children in Eastern countries.
    D) nothing about the cause of such a finding.

64. Imagine that a longitudinal study found that children raised by people with schizophrenia are more likely to commit crimes later. This result tells that
    A) children of people with schizophrenia are at higher risk for criminal behavior.
    B) children of people with schizophrenia inherit a "criminal" gene.
    C) criminal children cause their parents to become schizophrenic.
    D) people with schizophrenia teach their children to become criminals.

65. If researchers studied Vietnam veterans for 30 years after the veterans' return from Vietnam, the study would be:
    A) epidemiological.
    B) longitudinal.
    C) incidental.
    D) experimental.

66. Which is an aspect of the experimental approach?
    A) the use of confounding variables
    B) observation of people over a period of time
    C) a detailed interpretive description of a subject
    D) the manipulation of a variable by the researcher

67. A research procedure in which a variable is manipulated and the manipulation's effect on another variable is observed is called a(n):
    A) case study.
    B) correlation.
    C) experiment.
    D) independent variable.

68. In a scientific experiment, the variable manipulated or controlled by the experimenter is called the:
    A) confounding variable.
    B) alternative variable.
    C) dependent variable.
    D) independent variable.

Use the following to answer questions 69-71:

A researcher randomly divides young women suffering from anorexia into two groups. Participants in Group A receive psychotherapy and drug treatments; participants in Group B receive attention (but no therapy) and a "sugar pill." The researcher then compares participants in the two groups on relief of anorexia symptoms.

69. This is an example of what research design?
    A) experiment
    B) natural experiment
    C) correlational study
    D) case study

70. One important criticism of the preceding research is that it is a:
    A) medication-withdrawal study.
    B) symptom-exacerbation study.
    C) multiple-baseline study.
    D) placebo study.

71. The ethical concern about placebo drug studies such as the preceding study is that:
    A) the experimental group gets an untried medication.
    B) the placebo group gets no treatment at all.
    C) the placebo group gets another medication that may not be as effective.
    D) the experimental group is given medications to which the general population does not have access.

72. A study included 60 people suffering from an ordinary headache. Twenty received aspirin, 20 received a sugar pill that looked like aspirin, and 20 got nothing at all. In 65 percent of the aspirin group, the headache disappeared. In the other two groups the "cure" rates were 35 and 5 percent, respectively. Other than the drug condition, the participants were treated identically. This study:
    A) demonstrates a double-blind design.
    B) is an experimental study.
    C) contains an important confound.
    D) has three dependent variables.

73. The statement or prediction made about a potential causal relationship in a proposed study is called the:
    A) theory.
    B) hypothesis.
    C) conclusion.
    D) explanation.

74. A researcher ed an experiment to study the causes of aggression in children. Half the children ate a sugared cereal; the remaining half ate cornflakes. The researcher then recorded the number of aggressive acts displayed by the children in a one-hour play period after breakfast. In this experiment:
    A) sugared cereal is the dependent variable and cornflakes is the independent variable.
    B) breakfast is the independent variable, and the group of children is the dependent variable.
    C) the type of cereal is the dependent variable, and the number of aggressive responses is the independent variable.
    D) the type of cereal is the independent variable, and the number of aggressive responses is the dependent variable.

75. A psychologist was interested in the effect of hunger on psychological disturbances. The psychologist deprived half of a group of healthy volunteers of food for one day and fed the other half normally, then administered the MMPI-2 to all the participants. What was the independent variable?
    A) level of food deprivation
    B) the MMPI-2
    C) the results on the MMPI-2
    D) There is no independent variable because this is a correlational study.

76. Dr. Tim required half of a group of healthy volunteers to study a reading passage for 1 hour. The other half of the participants studied for 15 minutes. Dr. Tim then administered a test of participants' memory of details from the passage. What was the dependent variable?
    A) the study time
    B) the memory test
    C) the reading passage
    D) the results of the memory test

77. In a study designed to test a new antidepressant, a large number of outpatient psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One of the groups was given the drug as a pill. The other group was given identical-looking inert pills. All participants were tested in the morning. The level of depression of each subject was measured by three psychologists independently, using the Beck Depression Inventory. Which was the independent variable in this study?
    A) the drug
    B) the level of agitation
    C) the Beck Depression Inventory
    D) the assignment of the participants to groups

78. Students were given a sensation-seeking test and then divided into two groups, depending on their scores. A researcher observed how many times students in each group got out of their seats in 2 hours. The dependent variable is:
    A) number of times getting out of one's seat.
    B) scores on the sensation-seeking test.
    C) the group of students.
    D) There is no dependent variable.

79. Factors other than the independent variable may also act on the dependent variable. If these factors vary systematically with the independent variable, they are called _____ variables.
    A) irrelevant
    B) confounding
    C) blind
    D) controlled

80. A research study on a group of children with autism will compare treatment delivered by parents at home to treatment delivered by teachers at school. If the study finds that the treatment delivered at school is more effective, which item is the BEST example of a confounding variable?
    A) the treatment
    B) the children
    C) the diagnosis
    D) differences between the parents and teachers

81. One group of patients is treated with medication in a hospital. Another group is treated with the same medication on an outpatient basis. The diagnoses of the two groups of patients are equally serious. The BEST example of a confound in this study is the:
    A) characteristics of the hospital.
    B) type of medication given.
    C) seriousness of the diagnoses.
    D) level of improvement.

82. One hundred psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group received a new drug in pill form. The other group was given identical-looking placebo pills. A panel of psychiatrists, who did not know which pill each participant received, evaluated all participants for level of agitation. What could be a potential confound in this study?
    A) having some seriously ill and some moderately ill patients in both groups
    B) having all patients come from the same clinic
    C) having the drug group be inpatients and the placebo group be outpatients
    D) not previously testing the drug on primates

83. The group of participants that is NOT exposed to the independent variable under investigation (in an experiment) is called the:
    A) control group.
    B) confound group.
    C) dependent group.
    D) experimental group.

Use the following to answer questions 84-85:

A researcher wished to study the effect of a new drug on symptoms of depression. Research participants were randomly assigned to two groups. Participants in Group A received the drug whenever they reported depressive symptoms to the experimenter; participants in Group B received nothing when they reported depressive symptoms to the experimenter. After a month of this procedure, participants in Group A reported significantly fewer symptoms of depression.

84. In this study, Group A was the:
    A) experimental group.
    B) control group.
    C) correlational group.
    D) cross-sectional group.

85. A serious flaw of this study was that it:
    A) involved placebo therapy.
    B) was really a case study.
    C) was not a natural experiment.
    D) was not a double-blind design.

86. As a general rule, if the sample is large, the difference between the groups is large, and the range of scores within a group is small, then:
    A) the results are likely to be socially meaningful.
    B) the results are likely to be statistically significant.
    C) the results are likely due to chance.
    D) this is a triple-blind study.

87. Imagine that there is a statistically significant result found in a well-designed experimental research project without any confounding variables. The MOST appropriate conclusion would be that:
    A) the probability that the results were due to chance is more than 5 percent.
    B) differences in the dependent variable are likely due to the independent variable.
    C) causation by the independent variable cannot be assumed.
    D) the sample size was too small.

88. One hundred psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group received a new drug in pill form. The other group was given identical-looking placebo pills. A panel of psychiatrists, who did not know which pill each participant received, evaluated all participants for level of agitation. What is the control group?
    A) the new drug
    B) the level of agitation
    C) the ones who got the placebo
    D) the psychiatric evaluation

89. A person with an anxiety disorder receives treatment. Because of the treatment, the person's anxiety level is lower, but he still finds it almost impossible to live a normal life. For this person, the improvement in the anxiety disorder is:
    A) clinically significant.
    B) statistically significant.
    C) both clinically significant and statistically significant.
    D) neither clinically significant nor statistically significant.

90. The BEST way to select a random sample of 10 students from a class would be to:
    A) choose the first 10 who enter the classroom.
    B) choose the last 10 who leave the classroom.
    C) write each student's name on a piece of paper, put the papers in a pile, close eyes, and pick 10 papers.
    D) ask students their ethnicity, grade point average, and academic major, and then be sure the sample reflects all of these student characteristics.

91. Not all participants are the same. Researchers use _____ to reduce the possibility that preexisting differences between groups are responsible for observed differences after experimental manipulation.
    A) a control group
    B) random selection
    C) random assignment
    D) an experimental group

92. To accomplish random assignment, one could assign participants to groups by:
    A) placing all the participants sharing an important characteristic in the same group.
    B) making sure there is only one participant in each group.
    C) flipping a coin to determine group assignment.
    D) asking participants to choose the group they prefer.

93. One hundred psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group received a new drug in pill form. The other group was given identical-looking placebo pills. A panel of psychiatrists, who did not know which pill each participant received, evaluated all participants for level of agitation. In this study, how was experimenter bias reduced?
    A) by having experienced psychiatrists evaluate agitation
    B) by having researchers who don't know who got which pill
    C) by adding another placebo condition
    D) by adding a therapy group

94. Russ wants to be a good participant. He knows that his professor is an environmentalist, so his answers on the survey reflect a pro-environment position. This is an example of:
    A) subject bias.
    B) a placebo effect.
    C) random variation.
    D) experimenter bias.

95. A “fake” pill used as the control condition in a drug study is a:
    A) placebo.
    B) confound.
    C) random variable.
    D) dependent variable.

96. A researcher's expectations about a study can affect its outcome. The type of research design used specifically to address this problem is a(n):
    A) experiment.
    B) random-assignment design.
    C) matched control group design.
    D) blind design.

97. A researcher trying to eliminate the Rosenthal effect would be sure to:
    A) use a blind design.
    B) use a quasi-experimental design.
    C) randomly assign participants to two groups.
    D) randomly assign participants to three or more groups.

98. The Rosenthal effect:
    A) is identical to the “placebo effect.”
    B) should be avoided by using a blind design.
    C) is found primarily in natural experiments.
    D) is found only in correlational designs.

99. In preparation for a study of the effectiveness of an antipsychotic drug, an assistant puts all drugs into capsules of the same color and codes them. The assistant will have no part in administering the drug. Neither the subjects nor the experimenter will know who receives which drug. This is an example of a:
    A) single-blind design.
    B) double-blind design.
    C) triple-blind design.
    D) quasi-experimental design.

100. A therapist believes so strongly in her approach that she finds improvement even when none exists. Which design would prevent this problem?
    A) longitudinal
    B) double-blind
    C) epidemiological
    D) experimental

101. In an experiment on the effects of two new drugs on mood, patients, researchers, and those who are evaluating the mood of patients are all unaware of which drug the patients are getting. The study is _____-blind.
    A) single
    B) double
    C) triple
    D) quadruple

102. The function of the double-blind design is to guard against:
    A) participant and experimenter expectancies.
    B) imitation therapies.
    C) subject bias.
    D) the Rosenthal effect.

103. Which statement distinguishes a quasi-experimental study from a true experiment?
    A) The quasi-experiment does not use a control group.
    B) The quasi-experiment uses multiple groups for comparison.
    C) The quasi-experiment does not use any experimental control.
    D) The quasi-experiment does not allow for manipulation of the independent variable.

104. To study some gender differences, a researcher selected a group of 10 men and 10 women and treated all participants exactly the same. Each participant was given a test of psychological function. This study is an example of a(n):
    A) experiment.
    B) analogue study.
    C) correlational study.
    D) quasi-experimental study.

105. Studies that are structured like experiments but use groups that already exist instead of randomly assigning participants to control and experimental groups are called:
    A) quasi-experiments.
    B) analogue experiments.
    C) correlational experiments.
    D) developmental experiments.

106. Which would MOST appropriately be studied using a quasi-experimental design?
    A) the effects of running and weight lifting on mood
    B) the effects of parents with schizophrenia on children's adjustment
    C) the effects of a parental training program on children's achievement
    D) the effects of a support group in helping people lose weight

107. If one were studying the hypothesis that people with high levels of stress are more likely to get cancer and wanted to include a matched control group, that group would:
    A) have low levels of stress.
    B) have high levels of stress.
    C) have cancer.
    D) not have cancer.

108. If researchers using matched control subjects find that abused children are sadder than nonabused children, those researchers know that:
    A) both groups of children showed equal levels of sadness before the study.
    B) the nonabused group differed from the abused group in many important ways.
    C) there were more girls than boys in the abused group because girls are more likely to be sad.
    D) abuse is probably what is causing the difference in sadness between these groups.

109. The form of experiment used MOST often to study the psychological effects of unusual or unpredictable events is:
    A) natural.
    B) matched-control.
    C) analogue.
    D) single-subject.

110. Which would be LEAST appropriately studied using a natural experiment?
    A) the effects of premarital abstinence on later sexual functioning
    B) the effects of war on children in Kosovo
    C) the effects of a plant closing on community cohesiveness
    D) the effects of a particularly harsh blizzard on depression

111. Which would be the BEST design to study the effects of disasters on survivors?
    A) an experiment
    B) a quasi-experiment
    C) a natural experiment
    D) a double-blind strategy

112. "Why do we do natural experiments?" asks a student. "After all, each disaster that causes a natural experiment is unique." A good answer would be, "Using natural experiments, researchers have learned quite a lot about:
    A) stress disorders."
    B) different kinds of schizophrenia."
    C) autism."
    D) bipolar disorder."

113. Which might be an example of an analogue experiment?
    A) following laboratory rats in natural settings to see if they develop signs of "depression"
    B) having human participants live for a week in a simulated mental hospital to see how they respond
    C) exposing lab rats to high levels of stress and having human participants live in a simulated mental hospital would both be examples of analogue experiments
    D) following individuals within their natural environments and noting behavioral responses

114. Which item is an analogue study?
    A) studying children in their classrooms
    B) studying the effects of stress in nonhumans
    C) studying the effects of metaphors on memory
    D) studying the elderly in nursing homes

115. A researcher is interested in the effects of a new drug for treating anxiety and decides to study it in rats by conditioning in them the fear of a high-pitched noise and then testing the rats' reactions with and without the drug. This is an example of a(n):
    A) natural experiment.
    B) analogue experiment.
    C) quasi-experimental study.
    D) correlation.

116. To justify analogue experiments with animals, researchers must:
    A) make the case that animals and humans are the same.
    B) balance the suffering of the animals with the knowledge to be gained.
    C) make sure that no discomfort comes to the animals used in the experiment.
    D) guarantee rights to the animals that are equivalent to rights granted humans.

117. Experimenters are generally willing to:
    A) subject humans to more pain than animals.
    B) subject animals to excessive pain.
    C) subject animals to more discomfort than humans.
    D) do analogue studies with humans but not animals.

118. Seligman's study in which he created learned helplessness in the lab is an example of a(n) _____ study.
    A) analogue
    B) case
    C) epidemiological
    D) quasi-experimental

119. Which is the BEST example of baseline data in a single-subject design?
    A) how well the treated behavior generalizes to a non-treatment setting
    B) the level of the treated behavior just as treatment is ending
    C) how long the treatment is maintained
    D) the level of behavior before treatment begins

120. In single-subject experimental designs, the participant is observed and measured before the manipulation of an independent variable. This initial observation period is called the:
    A) reversal period.
    B) baseline period.
    C) normalization period.
    D) standardization period.

121. In an ABAB reversal design study, a researcher is measuring level of depression with and without the addition of an exercise program. What is the first "A" in the study?
    A) healthy eating habits
    B) exercise
    C) no exercise
    D) depression

122. In an ABAB reversal design study, a researcher is measuring level of depression with and without the addition of an exercise program. What is the second “B” in the study?
    A) healthy eating habits
    B) exercise
    C) no exercise
    D) depression

123. If a participant's self-stimulation is observed, punished, observed again without punishment, and punished again, the design is a(n):
    A) multiple baseline.
    B) analogue.
    C) correlation.
    D) ABAB reversal.

124. A student says, “The problem with single-subject experiments is that there is no control group, so you don't know if the treatment is effective.” The BEST reply is:
    A) “You're absolutely right.”
    B) “If you use a reversal design, then participants serve as their own controls.”
    C) “Researchers routinely include control participants along with the actual participants.”
    D) “You don't need controls; single-subject experiments are always double-blind.”

125. A clinician using an ABAB design to reduce the frequency of suicidal thoughts in a client finds that in suicidal thoughts, the second “A” condition, remain as low as they had been at the end of the first “B” condition. The clinician can be reasonably sure that:
    A) suicidal thoughts have been permanently reduced.
    B) the independent variable is controlling the suicidal thoughts.
    C) the client is ready for additional forms of treatment.
    D) the independent variable is not controlling the suicidal thoughts.

126. Which statement is true about case studies and single-subject designs?
    A) Single-subject designs have more internal validity.
    B) Single-subject designs have more external validity.
    C) Case studies have more external validity.
    D) Case studies have more internal validity.

127. “Isn't the ABAB design pretty much a case study?” asks a student. The BEST answer would be:
    A) “Yes.”
    B) “They're similar, but the ABAB design has greater internal validity.”
    C) “They're similar, but the ABAB design has greater external validity.”
    D) “They're not very similar, and the ABAB design has greater internal validity and greater external validity.”

128. The MOST accurate summary of what has happened in the United States in the last 50 years to protect the rights of human research participants would be that:
    A) there has been important progress, but concerns remain.
    B) recent changes in legal and ethical regulation of human research have virtually eliminated potential problems.
    C) the current situation is as bad as it has ever been.
    D) colleges and universities, but not governmental agencies, have made important progress in protecting human rights.

129. For people to decide about participating in psychological research, they must be given full knowledge of the nature of the study and their rights. This principle is called:
    A) risk disclosure.
    B) benefit analysis.
    C) informed consent.
    D) privacy.

130. Which statement is the MOST appropriate conclusion about new drug studies, placebo studies, symptom-exacerbation studies, and medication-withdrawal studies?
    A) The studies provide very little useful information about the biology of disorders.
    B) The studies do not use scientific methods.
    C) The studies are often conducted on children.
    D) The studies have led to calls for greater safeguards for patients.

131. The principle of informed consent assumes that:
    A) there is compensation.
    B) the benefits outweigh the risks.
    C) the participant can understand the explanation.
    D) there are no risks in the study under consideration.

132. A recent study of informed consent forms showed that:
    A) most research participants don't receive them.
    B) most research participants are insulted by them.
    C) many research participants don't understand them.
    D) research participants generally already know their rights.

133. Many obstacles hinder psychologists' attempts to understand and treat disorders. Which is considered an obstacle?
    A) respecting the rights of human participants and nonhuman subjects in research
    B) participants' and researchers' awareness of and expectations about research
    C) the relatively rigid, unchangeable behavior and thought patterns of humans
    D) human self-awareness may influence the results of clinical investigations

134. Which statement is FALSE regarding the obstacles that clinical scientists face in studying psychological disorders?
    A) The level of self-awareness that humans possess may influence the results.
    B) Humans have unusually stable (unchanging) moods and behavior.
    C) The causes of human functioning are complex.
    D) Ethical considerations limit the kinds of studies that can be done.

135. Which is NOT an obstacle that interferes with the study of abnormal psychology?
    A) Most clinicians oppose the scientific study of their discipline.
    B) Human beings are complex.
    C) Self-awareness may influence the results of the study.
    D) Clinicians have a special relationship with their research subjects.

136. When more than one research method produces similar results, researchers:
    A) are suspicious of the results.
    B) can have more confidence in the results.
    C) suspect that experimenter bias has occurred.
    D) conclude that the results are due to confounds.

137. Which method is the BEST way for clinicians to come to an understanding of abnormal behavior?
    A) rely solely on experimental research studies
    B) rely on findings that have been supported by multiple research methods
    C) ignore studies that show conflicting results
    D) rely on conventional wisdom of past ages

138. Once a study in abnormal psychology finds significant results, researchers:
    A) can conclude that the study is valid.
    B) must ask a number of questions about the details of the study.
    C) can apply the results to clinical practice.
    D) have good information about how to prevent the disorder from occurring.

139. Which is NOT a component of the correlational method of research?
    A) epidemiological studies
    B) longitudinal studies
    C) testing the correlation coefficient for statistical significance
    D) ABAB (reversal) studies

Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. C
4. A
5. D
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. A
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. B
24. D
25. C
26. B
27. C
28. C
29. B
30. A
31. A
32. C
33. B
34. C
35. B
36. C
37. A
38. B
39. B
40. D
41. B
42. C
43. D
44. D

45. C
46. D
47. D
48. D
49. A
50. A
51. C
52. A
53. C
54. B
55. A
56. D
57. A
58. B
59. C
60. C
61. C
62. D
63. D
64. A
65. B
66. D
67. C
68. D
69. A
70. D
71. B
72. B
73. B
74. D
75. A
76. D
77. A
78. A
79. B
80. D
81. A
82. C
83. A
84. A
85. D
86. B
87. B
88. C
89. B
90. C

91. C
92. C
93. B
94. A
95. A
96. D
97. A
98. B
99. B
100. B
101. C
102. A
103. D
104. D
105. A
106. B
107. A
108. D
109. A
110. A
111. C
112. A
113. C
114. B
115. B
116. B
117. C
118. A
119. D
120. B
121. D
122. B
123. D
124. B
125. D
126. A
127. B
128. A
129. C
130. D
131. C
132. C
133. C
134. B
135. A
136. B

137. B
138. B
139. D

1. A procedure in which a pointed instrument was inserted into the frontal lobe of the brain to destroy brain tissue was known as:
   A) a lobotomy.
   B) trephining.
   C) tarantism.
   D) lycanthropy.

2. Clinical practitioners seek a(n) _____ understanding of abnormal behavior.
   A) nomothetic
   B) idiographic
   C) medical
   D) deterministic

3. Clinical researchers look for _____ truths about the causes and treatments of abnormality.
   A) nomothetic
   B) deistic
   C) universal
   D) idiographic

4. Sigmund Freud utilized the _____ to study the very unique situation involving Little Hans, a young boy who developed a fear of horses.
   A) experimental method
   B) correlational method
   C) quasi-experimental method
   D) case study

5. When the findings of research can be generalized to people beyond the immediate study, the investigation is said to have:
   A) internal validity.
   B) interrater reliability.
   C) test–retest reliability.
   D) external validity.

6. *The Three Faces of Eve* chronicles a _____ study of a woman who displayed three different personalities.
   A) scientific
   B) nomothetic
   C) meta-analytical
   D) case

7. If a research study concludes that the less coffee you drink, the less anxiety you experience, the researchers MOST likely used:
   A) the experimental method.
   B) case studies.
   C) a focus group.
   D) the correlational method.

8. If a research study concludes that the more activities a person participates in, the less likely that person is to be depressed, the conclusion would be expressed as:
   A) a positive correlation.
   B) a fantasy.
   C) a negative correlation.
   D) a causal relationship.

9. Which statistic represents the greatest magnitude of correlation?
   A) +80
   B) -.95
   C) +2.0
   D) +90

10. If there is less than a 5 percent probability that a study's findings are due to chance, the findings are said to be:
   A) statistically accurate.
   B) statistically significant.
   C) statistically insignificant.
   D) statistically questionable.

11. Which statement describes the biggest limitation of correlational research?
   A) It does not allow conclusions about cause-and-effect relationships.
   B) Its results can only be applied to one subject at a time.
   C) No relationship between variables is ever consistent, so findings cannot be applied to the real world.
   D) The manipulation of a correlational variable requires an ABAB design, which is not always practical.

12. Studies that reveal the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a particular population are known as:
    A) longitudinal studies.
    B) high-risk studies.
    C) epidemiological studies.
    D) case studies.

13. A research procedure in which a variable is manipulated and the manipulation's effect on another variable is observed is known as a(n):
    A) experiment.
    B) epidemiological study.
    C) factorial study.
    D) incidence study.

14. The _____ effect is the term that describes a researcher unintentionally transmitting his or her expectations about the outcome of the research to a research subject.
    A) Rosenthal
    B) Stockholm
    C) double-blind
    D) research

15. In a _____ study, both the participants and the experimenter are prevented from knowing who is in which experimental (or control) group.
    A) dually unaware
    B) negative bidirectional
    C) double-blind
    D) reciprocally shielded

16. To learn more about human beings, a(n) _____ experiment is MOST likely to use animals as subjects.
    A) digital
    B) analogue
    C) scientific
    D) zoological

17. Researchers investigating a rare disorder that affects only a few subjects would most likely use a(n) _____ design.
    A) natural experimental
    B) experimental
    C) quasi-experimental
    D) single-subject experimental

18. To compare a subject with himself or herself under different conditions rather than compare that subject to control subjects, one might choose a(n) _____ design.
    A) analogue
    B) case study
    C) correlational
    D) ABAB

19. To ensure that subjects know what they are getting into when they sign up for a study, researchers must obtain:
    A) institutional agreement.
    B) informed consent.
    C) human rights assent.
    D) quasi-permission.

20. If a research subject is given drugs designed to intensify her symptoms, she is participating in a _____ study.
    A) symptom exacerbation
    B) placebo
    C) new drug
    D) quasi-correlational

Answer Key

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. B
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. A
15. C
16. B
17. D
18. D
19. B
20. A

1. For the first half of the twentieth century, the cause of schizophrenia was thought to be:
   A) brain chemicals.
   B) poverty.
   C) inappropriate parenting.
   D) genetic inheritance.

2. Animal rights surveys suggest that people tend to approve of experiments that use:
   A) cats.
   B) rats and mice.
   C) dogs.
   D) monkeys.

3. If a study found that there was a perfect correlation between two variables, which correlation coefficient would describe that relationship?
   A) -100.00
   B) 1.00
   C) 0.00
   D) +0.50

4. What percentage of respondents polled said that they can "accept" animal research as long as it is conducted for medical purposes?
   A) 25 percent
   B) 33 percent
   C) 50 percent
   D) 64 percent

5. The "Genain" sisters all developed _____ in their twenties and became one of the most celebrated case studies in abnormal psychology.
   A) depression
   B) bipolar disorder
   C) posttraumatic stress disorder
   D) schizophrenia

6. When an unusual problem does not occur often enough to permit a large number of observations, it might be studied using a(n):
   A) ABAB study.
   B) experimental study.
   C) case study.
   D) correlational study.

7. A correlation coefficient is symbolized by the letter:
   A) *p*.
   B) *r*.
   C) *q*.
   D) *s*.

8. A disorder's _____ is the total number of existing and new cases, while a disorder's _____ is the number of new cases that emerge during a period of time.
   A) incidence; prevalence
   B) prevalence; incidence
   C) epidemiology; longitude
   D) longitude; epidemiology

9. In a(n) _____ study, researchers observe the same subjects on many occasions over a long period of time.
   A) case
   B) epidemiological
   C) experimental
   D) longitudinal

10. Correlational studies of many pairs of twins have suggested a link between _____ factors and certain psychological disorders.
    A) social
    B) economic
    C) educational
    D) genetic

11. The _____ variable is manipulated in an experiment to determine if it has an effect on another variable.
    A) dependent
    B) confound
    C) random
    D) independent

12. Experimenters can determine _____ significance, but only individuals and their clinicians can evaluate _____ significance.
    A) clinical; statistical
    B) real; unreal
    C) experimental; clinical
    D) statistical; clinical

13. An imitation treatment that looks or tastes like the real therapy but has none of its key ingredients is:
    A) confounding variable.
    B) considered to be experimental fraud.
    C) known as a placebo.
    D) controlled by the FDA.

14. In a _____ design, research subjects are unaware as to whether they are assigned to the experimental group or the control group.
    A) double-blind
    B) biased
    C) blind
    D) triple-blind

15. Researchers would most likely use a(n) _____ research design to compare children who have a history of child abuse with those who do not.
    A) experimental
    B) epidemiological
    C) quasi-experimental
    D) longitudinal

16. Which facet of experimental research is missing in a quasi-experimental design?
    A) double-blind design
    B) reliability
    C) predictive validity
    D) random assignment

17. In Project MK-ULTRA, a research study that would be considered unethical by today's standards, human participants were given repeated doses of:
    A) cocaine.
    B) heroin.
    C) caffeine.
    D) LSD.

18. Most informed consent forms for clinical research are written at a(n) _____ level.
    A) advanced college
    B) high-school
    C) elementary school
    D) graduate school

19. In _____ studies, patients are given an experimental drug to see if it reduces their symptoms.
    A) symptom-exacerbation
    B) new drug
    C) placebo
    D) medication-withdrawal

20. A medication-_____ study may be used to determine how and when patients can be taken off particular medications.
    A) cessation
    B) discontinuation
    C) withdrawal
    D) stoppage

Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. B
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. D
12. D
13. C
14. C
15. C
16. D
17. D
18. A
19. B
20. C