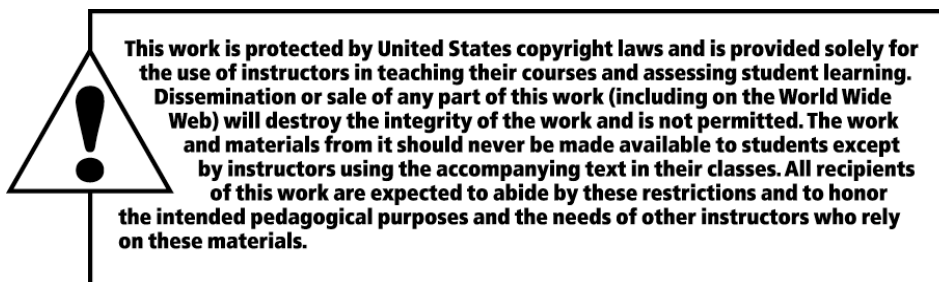


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Test Item File

for

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Abnormal Psychology: Core Concepts

Second Edition

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MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which of the following is an example of family aggregation? 1) _____
- A) Kim's suicide was apparently a reaction to her mother's abuse.
 - B) Jim and John, 21-year-old twins, are both schizophrenic.
 - C) Karen, her mother, and her grandmother all have been diagnosed with generalized anxiety disorder.
 - D) Both Jane and her husband are alcoholic.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 2

Topic: Abnormal Psychology/An Overview

Skill: Applied

- 2) What do the cases of Monique and Donald best illustrate? 2) _____
- A) Mental illness can have a significant impact on one's life.
 - B) Women are more likely to commit suicide than men.
 - C) Most individuals who experience a mental breakdown are clearly unwell long before treatment is sought.
 - D) Most individuals with mental disorders are violent.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 2

Topic: Abnormal Psychology/An Overview

Skill: Conceptual

- 3) What do the cases of Monique and Donald best illustrate? 3) _____
- A) Abnormal behavior usually produces more distress in others than the person who engages in the abnormal behavior.
 - B) Abnormal behavior covers a wide range of behavioral disturbances.
 - C) When people suffer from mental disorders they are unable to work or live independently.
 - D) Most people who suffer from abnormal behavior are quickly identified as deviant by other people.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 2

Topic: Abnormal Psychology/An Overview

Skill: Conceptual

- 4) What makes defining abnormality difficult? 4) _____
- A) Criteria for abnormality have yet to be developed.
 - B) There is not a clear dividing line that serves to distinguish different behavior from that which is abnormal.
 - C) There are so many types of abnormal behavior that they can't be accurately described.
 - D) Most of us are abnormal much of the time.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?

Skill: Factual

- 5) Which of the following is a sufficient element to determine abnormality? 5) _____
- A) there is no sufficient element
 - B) suffering
 - C) deviancy
 - D) maladaptiveness

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 3

Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?

Skill: Factual

- 6) The fact that body piercings are commonplace today while they would once have been viewed as abnormal illustrates that 6) _____
- A) what is acceptable for men and women is no longer different.
 - B) modern society is always open to change.
 - C) American culture values independence.
 - D) the values of a society may change over time.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?

Skill: Conceptual

- 7) What is a reason for classifying mental disorders? 7) _____
- A) A classification system allows information to be organized.
 - B) Then professionals can make assumptions about people based on their diagnosis.
 - C) The diagnosis then often has an effect on peoples' behaviors.
 - D) Then professionals won't need to look at as much information about a person.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?

Skill: Factual

- 8) _____ is a necessary first step toward introducing order to any discussion of the cause or treatment of abnormal behavior. 8) _____
- A) Classification B) Brain research C) Labeling D) Epidemiology

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Topic: Classifying Abnormal Behavior

Skill: Conceptual

- 9) Which of the following is a disadvantage of having a classification system for mental disorders? 9) _____
- A) A classification system allows for research to advance.
 - B) Identifying the disorder that an individual has guides treatment.
 - C) When a label is used to describe an individual's behavior information is lost.
 - D) A classification system establishes the types of problems that mental professionals can treat.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?

Skill: Conceptual

- 10) Which of the following statements is true concerning classification systems for mental disorders? 10) _____
- A) It is far more important that they be reliable than it is for them to be valid.
 - B) Although they assist scientists who are researching disorders, they inhibit our ability to communicate about abnormal behavior in a precise way.
 - C) Classification systems make it more difficult to gather statistics on the incidence and prevalence of disorders.
 - D) Classification systems meet the needs of medical insurance companies who need diagnoses in order to authorize payment of claims.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Topic: Classifying Abnormal Behavior

Skill: Conceptual

- 11) Stereotyping is an example of the stigma of mental illness. It means 11) _____
- A) people feel very sad and upset when they find out they have a mental illness.
 - B) people are reluctant to discuss their psychological problems because they are afraid others won't like them.
 - C) the problem of removing the diagnosis, even if people make a full recovery from mental illness.
 - D) the automatic and often incorrect beliefs people have about people with mental illness.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 5

Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?

Skill: Factual

- 12) The DSM-IV-TR does not refer to the etiology of mental disorders. This is because 12) ____
A) no one knows the cause(s) of mental disorders.
B) the DSM tries to be atheoretical.
C) etiology is not considered important enough to put in the DSM.
D) the DSM does not use the medical model.
Answer: B
Diff:1 Type:MC Page Ref: 5
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual
- 13) All of the following are disadvantages of classifying and diagnosing mental disorders EXCEPT 13) ____
A) providing structure.
B) labeling.
C) stereotyping.
D) the potential stigma.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 5-6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual
- 14) What is wrong with describing someone as being "schizophrenic"? 14) ____
A) The behavior of the schizophrenic changes so rapidly that this is only true a small percentage of the time.
B) Such a definitive diagnosis is rare.
C) Nothing.
D) Labels should be applied to disorders, not to people.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Conceptual
- 15) What does DSM stand for? 15) ____
A) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
B) Diagnostic Science of Mental Disorders
C) Descriptors for the Science of Mental Illness
D) Disorders, Science, and Mental Illness
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual
- 16) Which of the following is included in the DSM? 16) ____
A) a discussion of the various causes of mental disorders
B) a means of identifying different mental disorders
C) a description of all of the possible treatments for each disorder
D) a description of the necessary and sufficient conditions for mental illness
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Applied
- 17) In the United States, the standard for defining types of mental disorders is contained in the 17) ____
A) American Psychological Association's bylaws.
B) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
C) American Psychiatric Association's bylaws.
D) World Health Organization's classification code.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual

- 18) According to the DSM-IV's definition of mental disorder, impairment in one or more areas of functioning (disability) 18) _____
- A) must be present in order to make a diagnosis.
 - B) must be present for at least six months to be considered a true disability.
 - C) may be present but is not a necessary condition for making a diagnosis.
 - D) is one of the less important features of a mental disorder.
- Answer: C
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Conceptual
- 19) The Solarists are a cult whose members believe that they control the movements of the sun with special hand gestures. What would the DSM-IV say about this group? 19) _____
- A) The group suffers from Shared Delusion Psychosis.
 - B) The group is diagnosable because they are a cult.
 - C) While some of this group's individual members may meet criteria for a DSM-IV diagnosis, the DSM-IV does not diagnose groups.
 - D) Because a group of persons share a belief, however strange, the group must be considered emotionally healthy.
- Answer: C
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Applied
- 20) Brett persistently injects himself with pain killers. This has greatly increased his chance of overdosing and dying. His behavior harms no one else. According to the DSM, is Brett's behavior consistent with the definition of a mental disorder? 20) _____
- A) No, because his behavior must also harm the well-being of others in the community.
 - B) Yes, because very few people in society engage in this behavior.
 - C) Yes, because he is persistently acting in a way that harms him.
 - D) No, because there is no evidence that his actions are out of his own control.
- Answer: C
Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: Abnormal Behavior Mental Disorder as Maladaptive Behavior
Skill: Applied
- 21) Jerome Wakefield's definition of "mental disorder" has three components. They are 21) _____
- A) distress or disability, unexpected response to events, and mental dysfunction.
 - B) biological deficit or dysfunction, social condemnation, and statistical rarity.
 - C) statistical rarity, distress to others in society, and unexpected behavior.
 - D) distress, dangerousness, and mental dysfunction.
- Answer: A
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual
- 22) According to the DSM, when is deviant behavior viewed as indicative of a mental disorder? 22) _____
- A) only when the behavior is inconsistent with cultural norms
 - B) when it is a symptom of a dysfunction in the individual
 - C) always
 - D) never
- Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual

- 23) Which of the following best describes the DSM? 23) _____
A) an objective guide to diagnosing mental disorders
B) a fundamentally flawed collection of unfounded assumptions about mental disorders
C) a complete guide to the origin, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders
D) a work in progress that classifies mental disorders based on what is currently known
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 6
Topic: Classifying Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Conceptual
- 24) What do the textbook authors identify as the most problematic element of Wakefield's definition of mental disorder? 24) _____
A) Most mental disorders do not cause distress.
B) We have yet to discover the dysfunction that underlies most mental disorders.
C) He describes mental disorders as mental conditions.
D) The role of biology is not recognized.
Answer: B
Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 7
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Conceptual
- 25) The DSM-TR-IV 25) _____
A) does not consider the differences that exist across cultures when defining a disorder.
B) only includes information about cultures in the United States.
C) explicitly acknowledges that differences across cultures must be considered when defining disorders.
D) endorses the belief that disorders are the same across cultures.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 7
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual
- 26) What does the case of JGH, a Native American elder, illustrate? 26) _____
A) Culture influences the presentation of psychological disorders.
B) Depression is universal.
C) Alcoholism has long lasting effects on mood and behavior, even when drinking has ceased.
D) The symptoms of some illnesses are not apparent until after lengthy psychological evaluation.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 7
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Applied
- 27) What is a culture-specific disorder? 27) _____
A) a disorder that is a product of cultural stressors
B) a disorder seen in all cultures
C) a disorder seen only in certain cultures
D) a disorder that is seen universally, but presents itself differently depending on cultural factors
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 8
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Factual
- 28) Practically speaking, "abnormal" behavior means 28) _____
A) any behavior that causes the person distress.
B) any behavior that causes us to consider our values.
C) any behavior that is "away from the normal" and causes distress.
D) unusual behaviors that are not consistent with the norms of the society in which they are displayed.
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 8
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Conceptual

- 29) Maria believes that her dead grandmother occasionally speaks to her. In deciding if Maria has a mental illness or not, which of the following is important? 29) _____
- A) Do people in general consider Maria's belief abnormal?
 - B) Does her belief match any of the symptoms in the disorders in the DSM?
 - C) Is Maria's belief consistent with the beliefs of her culture?
 - D) How old Maria is?
- Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 8
Topic: What Do We Mean by Abnormal Behavior?
Skill: Conceptual
- 30) Why is it important to know how many people have diagnosable mental illnesses? 30) _____
- A) If the incidence of mental illness is rising there needs to be a corresponding increase in the level of funding for medical research.
 - B) Pharmaceutical companies need such information to ensure the appropriate level of drug production.
 - C) Such information is needed to plan for the provision of adequate services.
 - D) The number of people with mental illness and the level of crime are highly correlated.
- Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 8
Topic: The Extent of Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual
- 31) What is epidemiology? 31) _____
- A) a form of psychotherapy
 - B) the study of the role of genes in mental illness
 - C) the study of the distribution of a disorder in a population
 - D) the exploration of what forms of treatment are most effective
- Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 8
Topic: The Extent of Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual
- 32) Mental health epidemiology is 32) _____
- A) the study of epidemics in mental disorders among the general population.
 - B) a sociological study of psychological disorders.
 - C) the study of the distribution of mental disorders in a given population.
 - D) the study of organic brain diseases among different ethnic populations of a defined geographic region.
- Answer: C
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 8
Topic: The Extent of Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual
- 33) What does it mean if a disorder is said to be highly prevalent? 33) _____
- A) It is not curable.
 - B) It is treatable.
 - C) It is common.
 - D) It is contagious.
- Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 8-9
Topic: Abnormal Psychology/An Overview
Skill: Factual
- 34) What type of prevalence estimate tends to be lowest? 34) _____
- A) lifetime prevalence
 - B) virtual prevalence
 - C) one-year prevalence
 - D) point prevalence
- Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: Prevalence and Incidence
Skill: Factual
- 35) _____ rates may be reported in terms of the lifetime risk of contracting a particular disorder. 35) _____
- A) Point prevalence
 - B) Point incidence
 - C) Incidence
 - D) Prevalence
- Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: The Extent of Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Factual

- 36) Which of the following is an example of point prevalence? 36) _____
- A) Forty people had a panic attack in the last year.
 - B) 15% of women will suffer from an anxiety disorder before the age of thirty.
 - C) 1% of the population is currently experiencing depressive symptoms.
 - D) Seventy people in her graduating class had been diagnosed with anorexia at some time during the past four years.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: Prevalence and Incidence
Skill: Applied

- 37) What type of prevalence data only counts active cases of a disorder? 37) _____
- A) one-year prevalence
 - B) lifetime prevalence
 - C) point prevalence
 - D) All prevalence data count both those who have the disorder and those who have recovered.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: Prevalence and Incidence
Skill: Applied

- 38) The mayor of a city wants to know the number of new cases of a disorder over the past year. The mayor should ask an epidemiologist for the _____ of the disorder. 38) _____
- A) point prevalence
 - B) incidence rate
 - C) prevalence rate
 - D) acute occurrence

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: The Extent of Abnormal Behavior
Skill: Applied

- 39) What type of prevalence estimate tends to be highest? 39) _____
- A) virtual prevalence
 - B) lifetime prevalence
 - C) point prevalence
 - D) one-year prevalence

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: Prevalence and Incidence
Skill: Factual

- 40) What term refers to the number of new cases of a disorder that occur over a given time period? 40) _____
- A) incidence
 - B) point prevalence
 - C) valence
 - D) one-year prevalence

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 9
Topic: Prevalence and Incidence
Skill: Factual

- 41) Why is it believed that the surveys used to estimate the prevalence of mental illness underestimate that prevalence? 41) _____
- A) Few people report symptoms of mental illness when completing surveys.
 - B) The incidence of comorbidity is too high.
 - C) Most problems are acute.
 - D) Measures of several types of disorders were not included.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 9

Topic: Prevalence and Incidence

Skill: Factual

- 42) What is the most prevalent kind of psychological disorder? 42) _____
- A) anxiety disorders B) dissociative disorders
C) substance abuse disorders D) depressive disorders

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 9

Topic: Prevalence and Incidence

Skill: Factual

- 43) What is important to remember about the apparent high lifetime rate of mental disorders? 43) _____
- A) Many people were probably misdiagnosed.
B) A large majority of people with disorders seek treatment, so the problem is not as bad as it seems.
C) Many people with disorders are not seriously affected by them or may have them for only a short time.
D) So many people have disorders and have them seriously that this has become a major health issue.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 9

Topic: Prevalence and Incidence

Skill: Conceptual

- 44) What can be said about individuals who have a history of at least one psychological disorder? 44) _____
- A) Over 50% have at least two or more other disorders.
B) Individuals who have sought treatment for one illness are unlikely to ever experience another.
C) Most are effectively treated and never experience mental illness again.
D) Few have a comorbid disorder.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 10

Topic: Prevalence and Incidence

Skill: Factual

- 45) Comorbidity means 45) _____
- A) that a person has a more severe form of a disorder.
B) that a person has two or more disorders.
C) that a person is unlikely to recover from the disorder.
D) that a disorder is often fatal.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 10

Topic: Prevalence and Incidence

Skill: Factual

- 46) A major finding from the National Comorbidity Survey (NCS) was that 46) _____
- A) people who have one mental disorder are unlikely to have a second comorbid disorder.
B) over half of the people with a history of one disorder had two or more comorbid disorders.
C) those people who have three or more comorbid disorders have one or more mild and transitory disorders.
D) as people grow older they are more likely to have multiple severe disorders.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 10

Topic: The Extent of Abnormal Behavior

Skill: Factual

- 47) In ancient societies, if a person's abnormal conduct consisted of speech that appeared to have a religious or mystical significance, then the person was 47) _____
- A) assumed to have something physically wrong with the heart.
B) assumed to have willingly entered into a pact with the devil.
C) thought to be possessed by a good spirit or god.
D) thought to be a witch.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 10
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior/Demonology
Skill: Factual

- 48) Prayer, incantations, and noise-making were all techniques for _____
A) altering a person's brain functioning.
B) improving a person's dreams.
C) exorcising demons.
D) helping a person become possessed by good spirits.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior/Demonology
Skill: Factual

- 49) Each of the following is one of the "four humors" EXCEPT _____
A) phrenitis. B) phlegm. C) bile. D) blood.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Factual

- 50) The belief in the four humors as a means of explaining temperament _____
A) has yet to be disproven.
B) is inconsistent with a biological explanation for mental illness.
C) proposed that mental disorders were the result of an imbalance.
D) provides that first indication that ancient people recognized the significance of the brain in determining behavior.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Conceptual

- 51) The doctrine of the four humors _____
A) was an explanation for personality traits.
B) was an attempt to support moral management.
C) was the first psychological explanation of mental disorders.
D) was an early suggested treatment for melancholy.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Factual

- 52) According to early beliefs, what would characterize an individual with an excess of blood? _____
A) happiness B) irritability C) depression D) schizophrenia

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Applied

- 53) Hippocrates suggested marriage as a cure for _____
A) hysteria in women. B) melancholia.
C) impotence. D) phrenitis (brain fever) in men.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Factual

- 54) Cicero was feeling depressed. He sought help from Hippocrates. Hippocrates would probably have _____
A) prescribed the roots of certain plants and unusual elixirs.
B) prescribed exercise, tranquility, and celibacy.
C) utilized a talking cure.
D) performed an exorcism.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 11
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Applied
- 55) The physicians of Alexandria, Egypt in the era after Alexander the Great were most likely to treat mental patients by _____
A) providing activities, massage, and education.
B) using brutal forms of exorcism.
C) putting them in prisons.
D) having them make sacrifices to gods.
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 11-12
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Factual
- 56) What is Galen credited with _____
A) performing the first human autopsies.
B) recognizing that psychological disorders could have both biological and psychological causes.
C) demonstrating that the doctrine of the four humors was flawed.
D) providing the first biological explanation for mental disorders.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Later Greek and Roman Thought
Skill: Conceptual
- 57) Which of the following would be characteristic of the treatment provided by the 1st mental hospitals in the Middle East? _____
A) the use of trephining and other biological approaches
B) warm baths and massages
C) exorcisms
D) psychodynamic therapy
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Applied
- 58) Which statement about treatment of abnormal behavior in the Middle Ages is accurate? _____
A) The Chinese emphasized prayer, the Europeans emphasized exercise, and the Islamic peoples emphasized balancing the four bodily humors.
B) Although the Hippocratic tradition was continued in most of Europe, Islamic countries emphasized demonology.
C) Scientific reasoning and humane treatments were valued in both European and Islamic societies.
D) Islamic forms of treatment were more humane than European approaches.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Conceptual
- 59) The approaches to treatment of the mentally ill during the Middle Ages in Europe are best characterized as _____
A) superstitious. B) scientific. C) humane. D) medical.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Factual

- 60) What is lycanthropy? 60) _____
A) a form of mass hysteria now known to have been drug-induced
B) a form of mass hysteria characterized by wild dance-like movements
C) a form of mass madness seen only in men
D) a condition in which people believe themselves to be possessed by wolves
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Factual
- 61) A common treatment for mental illness during the Middle Ages in Europe was 61) _____
A) fresh air and supportive surroundings.
B) an early form of psychoanalytic dream interpretation.
C) banishment.
D) exorcism.
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Factual
- 62) During the middle ages in Europe, which of the following was most likely to treat mental illness? 62) _____
A) a scientist B) a surgeon C) a priest D) a physician
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 12
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Applied
- 63) Recent historical reviews of the literature indicate that the typical accused witch in the Middle Ages in Europe was 63) _____
A) a priest who was a rival of a more powerful priest.
B) a person we would now consider to have a mental illness.
C) a person we would now consider to have mental retardation.
D) an ill-tempered, impoverished woman.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 13
Topic: Historical Views of Abnormal Behavior/Demonology
Skill: Factual
- 64) People in the Middle Ages 64) _____
A) believed that witches were mentally ill.
B) believed that mentally ill people were witches.
C) believed that mentally ill witches should be treated differently than other types of witches.
D) believed that most witches and mentally ill people were possessed by demons, but in different ways.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 13
Topic: Abnormality During the Middle Ages
Skill: Factual
- 65) What was the purpose of the early asylums? 65) _____
A) to offer biological approaches to the treatment of mental disorders
B) to remove those who could not care for themselves from society
C) to offer humanitarian treatment to those afflicted with mental illnesses
D) to provide exorcisms
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 13
Topic: Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines
Skill: Conceptual

- 66) Who was one of the first physicians to reject the idea that mental illness was due to demon possession (although he did believe the moon influenced the brain)? 66) _____
A) Pinel B) Galen C) Hippocrates D) Paracelsus
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 13
Topic: Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines
Skill: Factual
- 67) If you visited an asylum in the 16th Century in Europe you would likely find 67) _____
A) a place where people were given good food, work, and rest so they could recover.
B) mentally ill people living in conditions of filth and cruelty.
C) exorcisms being done by priests.
D) a place which mixed together the mentally ill, the poor, criminals, and the physically ill.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 13
Topic: Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines
Skill: Applied
- 68) The early asylums 68) _____
A) were designed to treat the mentally ill with physiological treatments, such as bloodletting.
B) were similar to the places the early Greeks used for people with mental illness.
C) were primarily warehouses for the mentally ill.
D) were designed to be places of refuge for the mentally ill.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines
Skill: Factual
- 69) Shackling a patient to a wall with little food or heat would be most typical of 69) _____
A) the treatment advocated by Hippocrates. B) the early asylums in Europe.
C) the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel. D) the sanatoriums of Alexandria, Egypt.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Establishment of Early Asylums and Shrines
Skill: Factual
- 70) Humanitarian treatment would be most typical of 70) _____
A) the hospitals run by Philippe Pinel. B) the early asylums in Europe.
C) Bedlam. D) the early asylums in the United States.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 71) Phillipe Pinel 71) _____
A) believed that mental illness was purely a physiological phenomena, and could only be treated by physical means such as bloodletting.
B) believed that mental illness was due to possession by demons and exorcism was the only useful treatment.
C) believed that mental patients were ill and needed to be treated as such—with kindness and caring.
D) believed that mental patients needed to choose rationality over insanity, so treatment was aimed at making their lives as patients uncomfortable.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 72) A contemporary of Pinel's in England who started a Quaker religious retreat for the mentally ill was 72) _____
A) Dorothea Dix. B) John Wesley. C) William Tuke. D) Benjamin Rush.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual

- 73) Which of the following is credited with continuing the work of Pinel in the United States? 73) _____
A) Benjamin Rush B) Samuel Hitch C) John Connolly D) John Wesley
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 74) Benjamin Rush is credited with all of the following EXCEPT 74) _____
A) signing the declaration of independence.
B) encouraging more humane treatment of the mentally ill.
C) being the first American to organize a course in psychiatry.
D) taking a scientific approach to the study and treatment of mental disorders.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Conceptual
- 75) Benjamin Rush, who encouraged more humane treatment of the mentally in the U.S., used as his principal remedies 75) _____
A) bloodletting and the tranquilizer chair. B) the tranquilizer chair and relaxation.
C) rest and talk. D) exorcism and purging.
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 76) Who is considered the founder of American psychiatry? 76) _____
A) William Tuke B) Clifford Beers C) Benjamin Rush D) Dorothea Dix
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 14
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 77) The moral management treatment 77) _____
A) focused on the physiological problems that mental patient's supposedly had rather than their mental state.
B) focused on the moral and spiritual development of mental patient's rather than their disorder.
C) focused on warehousing and punishing mental patients, so that they would choose to become well.
D) focused on the symptoms that mental patients had rather than on their moral character.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 78) All of the following were likely to be part of moral treatment in the 1800's EXCEPT 78) _____
A) character development. B) manual labor.
C) spiritual discussions. D) antipsychotic medication.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 79) The level of success achieved with the use of moral management is surprising because: 79) _____
A) the drugs used were usually inappropriate.
B) most mental illnesses are not treatable.
C) the majority of those hospitalized for mental illness were schizophrenic.
D) many patients suffered from a disease that was, at the time, incurable.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Conceptual

- 80) Which of the following was a form of treatment that addressed a patient's social, individual, and occupational needs? 80) _____
- A) Anton Mesmer's approach to treating the mentally ill
 - B) the treatments provided at the Geel Shrine
 - C) the treatment started by the Nancy School
 - D) moral management
- Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 81) Which of the following contributed to the virtual absence of moral management by the 19th Century? 81) _____
- A) society's displeasure with the idea that mentally ill people were morally inferior
 - B) the shrinking of the size of most mental hospitals
 - C) the fact that it was rarely effective in treating the mentally ill
 - D) advances in biomedical science
- Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 82) Which of the following approaches to treatment focuses almost exclusively on physical well-being? 82) _____
- A) humanitarian
 - B) mental hygiene
 - C) deinstitutionalization
 - D) moral management
- Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 83) Which of the following was a consequence of the rise of the mental hygiene movement and the occurrence of biomedical advances? 83) _____
- A) Physical comfort was neglected.
 - B) The social and psychological environments of mental patients were ignored.
 - C) Biological causes for most mental disorders were identified.
 - D) Most humanitarian gains were lost.
- Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Conceptual
- 84) The demise of moral management occurred for all of the following reasons EXCEPT 84) _____
- A) hospital facilities got so large that it was difficult to maintain the staff-patient relationships necessary for moral management.
 - B) the rise of the moral hygiene movement put a focus on patient well-being.
 - C) the rise of biological explanations diminished the importance of the social environment.
 - D) research showed that it had never been effective.
- Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual
- 85) Dorothea Dix 85) _____
- A) urged that religious conversion was a primary means of treatment for the mentally disturbed.
 - B) is credited with establishing numerous humane mental hospitals in many countries.
 - C) was a leading force in the emphasis on finding biological cures for mental disorders.
 - D) was a major impediment to the mental hygiene movement in this country.
- Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Factual

- 86) Which one of the following increased the availability of treatment for the mentally ill in the United States? 86) _____
A) Phillipe Pinel. B) Emil Kraepelin. C) Benjamin Rush. D) Dorothea Dix.
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 15
Topic: Humanitarian Reform
Skill: Applied
- 87) At the start of the twentieth century in America, public attitudes toward the mentally ill 87) _____
A) were characterized by fear, horror, and ignorance.
B) had become enlightened and humane.
C) had become a conviction that the mentally ill were incurable and should be executed or jailed for the rest of their lives.
D) associated mental disorder with "tainted genes" and divine retribution.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Changing Attitudes Toward Mental Health Early 20th Century
Skill: Conceptual
- 88) During the early 20th Century, 88) _____
A) hospital stays tended to be brief.
B) more asylums and mental hospitals were established.
C) most of the institutionalized mentally ill received moral therapy.
D) housed very few people.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Factual
- 89) During the first half of the 20th Century, mental hospital care would best be characterized as 89) _____
A) moral. B) punitive. C) effective. D) humane.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Factual
- 90) The Hill-Burton Act 90) _____
A) ended the moral hygiene movement.
B) provided funding for mental health treatment in the community.
C) legislated the creation of 50% more inpatient facilities for the mentally ill.
D) contributed to the practice of warehousing the mentally ill.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Applied
- 91) Which of the following occurred in the late twentieth century? 91) _____
A) the inpatient mentally ill population doubled
B) dramatic increases in the cost of caring for the mentally ill
C) a movement of the mentally ill from institutions to the community
D) the establishment of large inpatient facilities for the mentally ill
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Factual

- 92) The rationale behind deinstitutionalization was 92) _____
- A) a concern that prolonged hospitalization could keep patients from being able to adjust to and function in the outside world.
 - B) a belief that most mental patients were faking and would cease to do so if they weren't "rewarded" by allowing them to stay in the hospital.
 - C) a belief that physicians could better medicate and give physical treatment to patients in their own homes.
 - D) a concern that mental hospitals were such unpleasant places that for mental patients, living on their own could only be better.
- Answer: A
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Conceptual
- 93) All of the following are reasons for the growth of the deinstitutionalization movement EXCEPT 93) _____
- A) it was thought to be more humane.
 - B) it was thought to be more cost effective.
 - C) the belief that new medications might allow patients to successfully return to their former lives.
 - D) a desire to involve the family in the care of the mentally ill.
- Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 16
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Applied
- 94) All of the following were effects of the deinstitutionalization movement EXCEPT that 94) _____
- A) most of the services once offered on an inpatient basis were available at community health centers.
 - B) a large number of psychiatric hospitals were closed.
 - C) some of those released would have been better off remaining hospitalized.
 - D) mental hospital populations declined.
- Answer: A
Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 16-17
Topic: Mental Hospital Care in the 20th Century
Skill: Applied
- 95) The insanity associated with general paresis 95) _____
- A) has no known physical cause.
 - B) results from an infection of the brain.
 - C) is seen only in the aging who have compromised health.
 - D) is caused by excessive alcohol consumption.
- Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 17
Topic: Perspectives on Mental Disorders/Biological Discoveries
Skill: Applied
- 96) Which of the following is recognized as a major biomedical breakthrough in psychopathology because it established the link between mental and physical illnesses? 96) _____
- A) the development of electroshock therapy for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)
 - B) the discovery of penicillin as a cure for syphilis
 - C) the discovery that brain injuries could be associated with mental disorders
 - D) the discovery of the cause and later a cure for general paresis (syphilitic insanity)
- Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 17
Topic: Perspectives on Mental Disorders/Biological Discoveries
Skill: Factual

- 97) The use of malarial fever to treat paresis 97) _____
A) was the first time scientists used knowledge of brain chemistry to develop specific drugs for treating mental disorder.
B) proved to be so ineffectual, many professionals abandoned the biological explanation of mental disorders.
C) is an example of the barbaric treatment that mental patients received at the beginning of the Twentieth Century.
D) represented the first clear-cut defeat of a mental disorder by medicine.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 17
Topic: Perspectives on Mental Disorders/Biological Discoveries
Skill: Conceptual
- 98) Which one of the following is credited with developing a classification system for mental disorders? 98) _____
A) Alzheimer B) Pinel C) Dix D) Kraepelin
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 18
Topic: Brain Pathology as a Causal Factor
Skill: Factual
- 99) Kraepelin is credited with 99) _____
A) discovering that penicillin was an effective treatment for malaria.
B) determining the cause of senile dementia.
C) writing the first edition of the DSM.
D) identifying different types of mental disorders.
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 18
Topic: Brain Pathology as a Causal Factor
Skill: Factual
- 100) The first classification of mental disorders involved 100) _____
A) recognizing symptoms that occurred together often enough to be regarded as a type of mental disorder.
B) understanding the theoretical descriptions of different disorders.
C) identifying the biological causes of the disorders, so a person could be tested for them.
D) identifying the types of thoughts that people with different mental illnesses tended to have.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 18
Topic: Developing a Classification System
Skill: Factual
- 101) The ancestral roots of what we now know as psychoanalysis can be traced back to 101) _____
A) Dorothea Dix.
B) the discovery of the cause of general paresis.
C) the study of hypnosis.
D) early beliefs in demonology and possession.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 18
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Factual
- 102) Mesmer was a proponent of 102) _____
A) the mental hygiene movement. B) the power of animal magnetism.
C) community mental health clinics. D) humanitarianism.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 18-19
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Factual

- 103) "All people have a certain amount of magnetic fluid. When the fluid is poorly distributed in the body it causes illness. The planets and the magnetic forces in other people can redistribute magnetism and produce cures." Who was most likely to say something like this? 103) _____
- A) a young Sigmund Freud
B) Franz Mesmer
C) Jean Charcot
D) Emil Kraepelin
- Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Applied
- 104) Who is credited with making the first major steps towards understanding the psychological factors involved in mental illness? 104) _____
- A) Wilhelm Griesinger
B) Alois Alzheimer
C) Clifford Beers
D) Sigmund Freud
- Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Factual
- 105) The study of hypnosis and its relationship to hysteria was the starting point for 105) _____
- A) psychoanalysis.
B) the mental hygiene movement.
C) the biological classification of mental disorders.
D) the medical model.
- Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Factual
- 106) The Nancy School 106) _____
- A) furthered our understanding of the role of biological factors in the development of mental illness.
B) advanced the recognition that psychological factors were involved in the development of mental disorders.
C) failed to recognize that most forms of psychopathology are incurable.
D) fell out of favor when the evidence supporting the views of Charcot accumulated.
- Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Factual
- 107) The Nancy School/Charcot debate is best described as one that focuses on 107) _____
- A) psychology vs. biology.
B) learning vs. nurture.
C) biology vs. genes.
D) drugs vs. surgery.
- Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19
Topic: Establishing the Psychological Basis of Mental Disorder
Skill: Applied
- 108) Freud is the first to describe the _____: that the mind could contain information of which it is unaware, but by which it is still affected. 108) _____
- A) hysteria
B) unconscious
C) operant conditioning
D) catharsis
- Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19
Topic: Beginnings of Psychoanalysis
Skill: Factual
- 109) A catharsis is 109) _____
- A) a type of hypnosis.
B) a type of hysteria.
C) the part of the brain where the unconscious exists.
D) an emotional release.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 19

Topic: Beginnings of Psychoanalysis

Skill: Factual

- 110) Free association and dream analysis 110) _____
- A) are techniques typically used in hypnotized subjects.
 - B) provide insight into the workings of the unconscious.
 - C) have been used extensively in behavioral therapy.
 - D) were developed in the early 1800's.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Beginnings of Psychoanalysis

Skill: Applied

- 111) Who established the first experimental psychology laboratory? 111) _____
- A) Kraepelin
 - B) Wundt
 - C) Freud
 - D) Watson

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition

Skill: Factual

- 112) Witmer is credited with 112) _____
- A) establishing psychology as a field in the United States.
 - B) bringing psychoanalysis to the United States.
 - C) being the founder of clinical psychology.
 - D) writing the first psychology text.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 20

Topic: The Beginnings of Psychoanalysis

Skill: Factual

- 113) Behaviorism was 113) _____
- A) an attempt to focus on the thinking styles of people with mental illness.
 - B) a reaction to what the behaviorists perceived as a lack of scientific rigor in psychoanalysis.
 - C) a reaction to the lack of moral and spiritual factors in most theories at the time.
 - D) a spin-off theory that elaborated on the psychoanalytic viewpoint.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 21

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective

Skill: Applied

- 114) A behavioral psychologist would be most likely to use 114) _____
- A) hypnotism.
 - B) free association.
 - C) observational techniques.
 - D) dream analysis.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 21

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective

Skill: Applied

- 115) A psychologist who takes a behavioral perspective would focus on 115) _____
- A) unconscious conflicts.
 - B) learning.
 - C) the role of behavioral factors.
 - D) early experiences.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 21

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective

Skill: Applied

- 116) Who is considered to be the "father" of behaviorism? 116) _____
- A) Watson
 - B) Wundt
 - C) Pavlov
 - D) Freud

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 21

Topic: The Behavioral Perspective

Skill: Factual

- 117) The central principle of classical conditioning is that 117) ____
A) we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
B) the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.
C) the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
D) after repeated pairings with a stimulus that naturally causes a response, a neutral stimulus will cause a similar response.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 21
Topic: Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition
Skill: Conceptual
- 118) The role of learning is the central theme in 118) ____
A) the behavioral perspective.
B) Wundt's approach to psychological research.
C) the psychoanalytic approach.
D) Breuer's approach to treating people with mental disorders.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 21
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective
Skill: Conceptual
- 119) Both _____ and _____ studied the effects of consequences on the occurrence of behaviors. 119) ____
A) Pavlov; Freud
B) Skinner; Pavlov
C) Thorndike; Skinner
D) Pavlov; Thorndike
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 22
Topic: The Behavioral Perspective
Skill: Factual
- 120) The central principle of operant conditioning is that 120) ____
A) certain reflexes cause us to engage in habitual behavior.
B) we repeat those actions that we see others engage in.
C) the interaction of genetics and social factors best explains human behavior.
D) the consequences of behavior influence its likelihood of being repeated.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 22
Topic: Evolution of the Psychological Research Tradition
Skill: Conceptual
- 121) Which of the following is NOT a problem of the case study method? 121) ____
A) Low generalizability.
B) Writer bias.
C) Subject dropout.
D) Narrow and possibly mistaken conclusions.
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 22
Topic: Research Approaches in Abnormal Psychology
Skill: Conceptual
- 122) Which of the following is NOT something that can be learned from a case study? 122) ____
A) The cause of a disorder.
B) That a particular theory has limited support.
C) Evidence that challenges a prevailing theory or belief.
D) New ideas for research.
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 22
Topic: Research Approaches in Abnormal Psychology
Skill: Conceptual

- 123) Why is it dangerous to make conclusions based on case studies? 123) _____
A) Case studies can provide little information about a disorder.
B) Conclusions based on so little data are likely to be flawed.
C) Few patients are willing to be used as case studies.
D) It is unethical.
Answer: B
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 23
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Clinical Case Studies
Skill: Conceptual
- 124) Which of the following typically involves the use of trained observers? 124) _____
A) psychophysiological data collection B) direct observation
C) self report data collection D) case study method
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 23
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Observation of Behavior
Skill: Factual
- 125) A psychologist reports a single case of a disorder, detailing the person's feelings and responses. This research strategy is 125) _____
A) weak because it rarely provides information we can generalize to others with the disorder.
B) weak because it confuses correlational data with experimental data.
C) very strong and widely used in abnormal psychology.
D) rarely used in abnormal psychology because few people are willing to examine their own lives closely.
Answer: A
Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 23
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization
Skill: Applied
- 126) Carl is asked to provide information about his drinking. Despite the fact that he has had several arrests for driving while intoxicated, Carl reports that he has no problems with drinking. This is an example of 126) _____
A) the problems of forming hypotheses. B) the problems of diagnosis.
C) the problems with case studies. D) the problems with self-report data.
Answer: D
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 23
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sources of Information
Skill: Applied
- 127) One strength of case studies is 127) _____
A) they are usually highly accurate.
B) they can generate hypotheses.
C) they do not involve bias.
D) they can help prove causal relationships between variables.
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 23
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Forming Hypotheses
Skill: Factual
- 128) _____ are more or less plausible ideas used to explain something (e.g., a behavior) and can be tested using research methods. 128) _____
A) Observations B) Correlations C) Hypotheses D) Variables
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 24
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Observation of Behavior
Skill: Factual
- 129) An important FIRST step in studying a particular disorder is 129) _____
A) deciding upon the appropriate statistical analyses to use on the data to be collected.
B) selecting the appropriate subjects for study.
C) selecting the best case study for analysis.
D) determining the criteria for identifying people who have the disorder.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Conceptual

- 130) Upon deciding to study individuals with a given disorder, what is the next step that should be taken? 130) _____
- A) Determine what treatment approach will be tested.
 - B) Select criteria for identifying individuals with the disorder.
 - C) Gather survey data to determine where your subjects are most likely to reside.
 - D) Establish which subjects will be the control group and which will be in the experimental group.

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Factual

- 131) Ideally, a sample is described as what? 131) _____
- A) representative
 - B) random
 - C) demographically pure
 - D) generalizable

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 24

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Factual

- 132) Why is a representative sample desirable? 132) _____
- A) The more representative a sample is, the more generalizable the data.
 - B) Such samples are random.
 - C) Only representative samples yield meaningful results.
 - D) Hypotheses can only be tested on representative samples.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 24-25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Factual

- 133) Dr. Katz is researching the causes of phobias. He puts an ad in a newspaper asking for people who have an intense, distressing fear of snakes to come and participate in his study. The major problem with this is 133) _____
- A) he doesn't know if people are telling the truth about their fears or not.
 - B) his sample will be too small.
 - C) he is not getting a representative sample.
 - D) the people who come may not have a phobia.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 24-25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Applied

- 134) Why would a researcher want to insure that every person in the larger group of study has an equal chance of being included in the sample? 134) _____
- A) It provides important epidemiological information such as the prevalence and incidence of the disorder.
 - B) This helps eliminate a correlational relationship.
 - C) It increases the chances of finding a causal relationship.
 - D) It increases the researcher's ability to generalize findings to the larger group.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 24-25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Conceptual

- 135) A researcher interested in the health problems of people with schizophrenia interviews only those people diagnosed with the disorder who are in an inpatient facility. The most glaring weakness in this study is 135) _____
- A) the absence of correlational statistics.
 - B) nonrepresentative sampling.
 - C) the failure to use DSM-IV criteria for health problems.
 - D) having an inappropriate control group.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 24-25
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization
Skill: Applied

- 136) Dr. Z does a study on the connection between physical abuse in childhood and depression in adulthood. 136) _____
Her study has good external validity. This means
A) it clearly shows that being physically abused as a child causes a person to become depressed as an adult.
B) it was free of error and we can be confident in the results.
C) it had a control group and an experimental group.
D) its findings can be generalized to people outside the study sample.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 24
Topic: Internal and External Validity
Skill: Conceptual

- 137) If a study has internal validity, this means 137) _____
A) its' findings can be generalized to populations beyond the study sample.
B) its' findings are definitely true.
C) its' findings can be used to draw valid conclusions.
D) its' findings are only applicable to the study sample, not to any other group.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 24
Topic: Internal and External Validity
Skill: Conceptual

- 138) In Dr. Lu's study of eating disorders, she looked at the academic histories of girls with an eating disorder 138) _____
and girls who did not have such problem. In this example, the girls with eating disorders are the _____
group.
A) control B) criterion C) comparison D) treatment

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 25
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Criterion and Control Group
Skill: Applied

- 139) In Dr. Lu's study of eating disorders, she looked at the academic histories of girls with an eating disorder 139) _____
and girls who did not have such problem. In this example, the girls without eating disorders are the
_____ group.
A) conforming B) treatment C) criterion D) control

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 25
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Criterion and Control Group
Skill: Applied

- 140) In what significant way do observational (correlational) research designs differ from experimental research 140) _____
designs?
A) There is no comparison group in observational research.
B) Observational research does not generate hypotheses.
C) There is no manipulation of variables in observational research.
D) Observational research does not require the selection of a sample to study.

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 25
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies
Skill: Factual

- 141) To determine whether certain characteristics are true of people in general, and not just of people with 141) _____
mental disorders, it is important to use
A) a representative sample of individuals with the disorder.
B) an experimental design.
C) a criterion group.
D) a control group.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Conceptual

- 142) What is a good control group for a research study on people with eating disorders? 142) _____
- A) A group that is drawn from the sample of people with eating disorders.
 - B) People who used to have eating disorders but no longer say they do.
 - C) People who have an eating disorder and a wide range of educational backgrounds.
 - D) A group that is comparable to those with eating disorders except they eat normally.

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Applied

- 143) Why are correlational (observational) research designs often used in abnormal psychology? 143) _____
- A) They give in-depth descriptions of the disorder being studied.
 - B) It is often unethical or impossible to directly manipulate the variables involved in abnormal psychology.
 - C) They are best at determining cause and effect.
 - D) They are the most useful for comparing groups.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Observational Research Designs

Skill: Conceptual

- 144) What is the most important limitation of correlational studies? 144) _____
- A) They cannot determine cause and effect.
 - B) They rarely have representative samples.
 - C) They are very subject to bias.
 - D) They are very difficult to do.

Answer: A

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Observational Research Designs

Skill: Factual

- 145) Researchers have observed that women who wear bras for more than 16 hours a day are more likely to develop breast cancer than those who spend less time in a bra. In other words, there is a correlation between wearing a bra and breast cancer. Based on this finding, which of the following statements is true? 145) _____
- A) Wearing a bra causes cancer.
 - B) Some additional variable may serve to explain the relationship observed between wearing a bra and developing cancer.
 - C) All women should avoid wearing a bra for more than 16 hours a day.
 - D) There is no relationship between wearing a bra and breast cancer; these data are clearly flawed.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Correlation and Causation

Skill: Conceptual

- 146) What research approach require subjects to recall the past? 146) _____
- A) reconstructive
 - B) retroactive
 - C) retrospective
 - D) repressed

Answer: C

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research/Abnormal Psychology Retrospective/Prospective

Skill: Factual

- 147) A researcher says, "These studies make it too easy for investigators to find the background factors they expect to find. However, they are more valid if we find documents like school reports that show the background factor before the disorder emerges." What kind of research strategy is the researcher referring to? 147) _____
- A) analogue studies
 - B) retrospective strategies
 - C) prospective strategies
 - D) N=1 strategies

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research/Abnormal Psychology Retrospective/Prospective

Skill: Conceptual

- 148) Which of the following may be safely inferred when a significant negative correlation is found between variables x and y? 148) _____

A) y causes x

B) x causes y

C) as x increases, y decreases

D) as x increases, y increases

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Correlation and Causation

Skill: Conceptual

- 149) Dr. Gordon finds that heroin-addicted adults almost always smoked cigarettes and drank alcohol when they were young adolescents. Knowing this strong association we can conclude that 149) _____

A) there is an association among the variables, but no causal inferences should be drawn.

B) cigarette smoking causes drinking which causes heroin addiction.

C) heroin addiction is caused by the same factors that cause early smoking and drinking.

D) if cigarette smoking and drinking could be stopped in adolescence, heroin addiction would be stopped too.

Answer: A

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Sampling and Generalization

Skill: Applied

- 150) Individuals who have alcohol problems tend to come from families with other individuals who have alcohol problems. This would suggest that 150) _____

A) genetic factors cause an individual to have alcohol problems.

B) both genetic and environmental factors cause an individual to have problems.

C) although there is an association, no cause-effect relationship can be concluded.

D) environmental factors cause an individual to have alcohol problems.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Type: MC

Page Ref: 25

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Correlation and Causation

Skill: Conceptual

- 151) What type of research design begins with the identification of individuals who are likely to develop a particular disorder? 151) _____

A) correlational

B) experimental

C) retrospective

D) prospective

Answer: D

Diff: 1 Type: MC

Page Ref: 26

Topic: Research/Abnormal Psychology Retrospective/Prospective

Skill: Applied

- 152) Dr. Luigi has discovered that the more spaghetti people eat, the less likely they are to be diagnosed with depression. Based on this finding, what statement can be made about the relationship between spaghetti and depression? 152) _____

A) Italians are happy.

B) Spaghetti prevents depression.

C) There is a positive correlation between spaghetti and depression.

D) There is a negative correlation between spaghetti and depression.

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 26

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Correlation and Causation

Skill: Applied

- 153) It has been demonstrated that those who were prenatally exposed to the influenza virus are more likely to develop schizophrenia. In other words, prenatal exposure to the influenza virus is _____ correlated with developing schizophrenia. 153) _____

A) randomly

B) not

C) negatively

D) positively

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Correlation and Causation
Skill: Factual

- 154) A significant positive correlation is found between variables x and y. Which of the following may be safely inferred? 154) _____
- A) y causes x B) x causes y
C) as x increases, y decreases D) as x increases, y increases

Answer: D

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Correlation and Causation
Skill: Conceptual

- 155) When Derek did his doctoral dissertation, he found a correlation coefficient between his variables of $-.92$. This means 155) _____
- A) there is no connection between his two variables.
B) there is a strong connection between his variables – higher scores on one are associated with higher scores on the other.
C) there is a strong connection between his variables – higher scores on one are associated with lower scores on the other.
D) there is a connection between his variables but it is a very small one.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research Designs/Measuring Correlation
Skill: Conceptual

- 156) Dr. Abromowitz has done a study looking at the correlation between depression in children and amount of television they watched. He finds what seems to be a strong, positive correlation between the two. He decides that watching too much T.V. causes children to become depressed. However, he has a third variable problem. Which of the following is an example of a third variable problem?
- A) Parental depression is strongly correlated with both children's depression and the amount of T.V. a child watches.
B) Being depressed causes a child to watch too much T.V.
C) Making any conclusions about connections between only two variables.
D) Thinking there is a connection between variables when there is none.

Answer: A

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research Designs/Correlations and Causality
Skill: Applied

- 157) A researcher who provides a certain treatment for one group and withholds treatment from a completely comparable group is using the _____ research method. 157) _____
- A) correlational B) experimental
C) epidemiological D) case study

Answer: B

Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies
Skill: Conceptual

- 158) A researcher who studies children who are home-schooled and compares them to children who attend school is using the _____ research method. 158) _____
- A) epidemiological B) correlational
C) case study D) experimental

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies
Skill: Applied

- 159) In most prospective studies, 159) _____
A) analogue research is used because of the ethical problems with other experimental research.
B) a representative sample of a general population of adults is used.
C) children who share a risk factor for a disorder are studied before signs of the disorder show up.
D) large samples of individuals are interviewed to see if there are any risk factors that differentiate those with the disorder of interest.
Answer: C
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research/Abnormal Psychology Retrospective/Prospective
Skill: Factual
- 160) Dr. Logan does a study on the impact of daycare experiences on adult relationships. She collects data on the children when they are ages 4, 8 and 12 and then again once they reach age 21. This type of study is 160) _____
A) retrospective research.
B) a case study.
C) an example of a third variable problem.
D) a longitudinal design.
Answer: D
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research Designs/Retrospective/Prospective
Skill: Conceptual
- 161) Several studies have found that there is a correlation in children between amount of television watched and weight. What is one of the problems with using this finding to report that watching lots of television makes children obese? 161) _____
A) It is just as possible that being obese causes children to watch more television.
B) There wasn't a control group that watched no television.
C) The sample was probably not representative.
D) The data might be inaccurate.
Answer: A
Diff: 2 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Retrospective vs. Prospective Strategies
Skill: Applied
- 162) Which variable is manipulated in an experiment? 162) _____
A) comparison B) independent C) dependent D) criterion
Answer: B
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies
Skill: Factual
- 163) In a study of the effects of ice cream on mood, the ice cream can be described as what? 163) _____
A) a correlational variable B) the dependent variable
C) the independent variable D) a confounding variable
Answer: C
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies
Skill: Applied
- 164) In a study of the effects of ice cream on mood, the mood after ice cream exposure can be described as what? 164) _____
A) the dependent variable B) a correlational variable
C) the independent variable D) a confounding variable
Answer: A
Diff: 1 Type: MC Page Ref: 26
Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies
Skill: Applied
- 165) Which of the following would most likely be explored with an experiment? 165) _____
A) the possible causes of schizophrenia
B) the effectiveness of a new treatment for depression
C) the relationships between early childhood trauma and substance abuse
D) the effect of the home environment on relapse to drug use

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 26

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies

Skill: Conceptual

166) Which of the following is an example of an ABAB design?

166) _____

- A) All subjects received one of two treatments.
- B) Half of the subjects receive one treatment and the other half are not treated.
- C) A subject is observed both before and after two exposures to the treatment.
- D) A subject is observed and treated.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies

Skill: Conceptual

167) Fred refuses to speak at school, although he speaks normally at home. His therapist plans out a treatment where Fred is given a gold star every time he answers his teacher, and can then trade in his stars for prizes. Fred begins speaking in class. The therapist then tells the teacher to stop the program for a couple of weeks. Fred stopped talking during that time. The teacher then starting giving Fred stars again, and Fred again began to talk. This is an example of

167) _____

- A) a case study.
- B) a self-report study.
- C) an ABAB experimental design study.
- D) a correlational study.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies

Skill: Applied

168) What is the value of using an ABAB design?

168) _____

- A) Generalizability is ensured.
- B) Subjects can be selected randomly.
- C) The effects of a single form of treatment are studied twice in the same subject.
- D) It permits the study of the effects of multiple forms of treatment on a single subject.

Answer: C

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 28

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies

Skill: Conceptual

169) What did Seligman find by studying dogs exposed to uncontrollable shock?

169) _____

- A) Seligman found that the exposure to the shock altered the level of brain chemicals known to be involved in depression.
- B) Seligman found that uncontrollable shock led the dogs to behave much like depressed humans.
- C) Seligman demonstrated that dogs can get depressed.
- D) Seligman found that the dogs became aggressive.

Answer: B

Diff: 2 Type: MC

Page Ref: 28-29

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology/Experimental Strategies

Skill: Applied

170) Random assignment means

170) _____

- A) a study has a control group and an experimental group.
- B) a study is correlational.
- C) every research subject has an equal chance of being in the control or experimental group.
- D) every research subject spent time on a waiting list before being included.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Ref: 29

Topic: Manipulating Variables

Skill: Conceptual

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 171) There is one agreed upon and universally accepted definition of "abnormality." 171) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 3
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 172) A classification system for mental disorders is needed so that those treating mental disorders can be paid. 172) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 5
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 173) Classification systems can lead to a loss of information about a person. 173) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 5
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 174) An individual who has been diagnosed with schizophrenia should always be referred to as a "schizophrenic." 174) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 6
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 175) The DSM is rarely used by clinicians today. 175) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 6
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 176) According to the DSM, deviant behavior is indicative of a mental disorder. 176) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 6
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 177) The DSM provides information as to the cause and treatment of all recognized mental disorders. 177) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 6
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 178) The clinical presentation of depression may vary with culture. 178) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 7
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 179) Epidemiology is the study of the cause of mental disorders. 179) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 8
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 180) The number of people diagnosed with schizophrenia in a given year would be an example of point prevalence. 180) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 9
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 181) The incidence of a disorder in a particular group of people may provide information about the cause of the disorder. 181) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 9
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 182) Mental disorders are very common. 182) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 9
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 183) It is rare for an individual with one mental disorder to also suffer from a second. 183) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 10
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 184) Early peoples believed that "possession" by both good and evil spirits was possible. 184) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 10
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 185) Hippocrates recognized that genetics played a role in the development of mental disorders. 185) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 11
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 186) An individual with a sanguine temperament is one who is anxious and fearful. 186) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 11
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 187) During the Middle Ages, treatment of the mentally ill in Islamic countries was harsh and inhumane. 187) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 12
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 188) During the Middle Ages in Europe, the treatment of the mentally ill reflected the scientific gains of the Greeks and Romans. 188) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 12
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 189) Lycanthropy, a mental illness seen in the Middle Ages, was typically treated with dancing. 189) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 12
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 190) It has been well-documented that most of those accused of being witches during the Middle Ages were mentally ill. 190) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 13
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 191) Treatment of and attitudes toward the mentally ill began to change in the 1500's, as various people began to argue that problems like possession were actually diseases. 191) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 13
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 192) The first asylums were established to remove those with offensive physical ailments from the rest of society. 192) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 13
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 193) The typical early asylums were, essentially, prisons. 193) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 194) While the early asylums of Europe provided little or no treatment for the mentally disturbed, the treatment of mental patients in the United States was characterized by aggressive treatments intended to restore "balance." 194) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 195) Pinel advocated the use of restraint, bloodletting, and purgatives. 195) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 196) Both Pinel and Tuke are credited with initiating movements that led to the humanitarian treatment of the mentally ill. 196) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 197) Moral management focused almost exclusively on the physical well-being of hospitalized mental patients. 197) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 15
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 198) Moral management was surprisingly effective in its time. 198) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 15
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 199) Dorothea Dix is credited with improving the treatment and living conditions of the mentally ill. 199) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 15
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 200) Emil Kraepelin is known as the father of the mental hygiene movement. 200) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 15
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
Objective:
- 201) Deinstitutionalization of the mentally ill is only occurring in the United States. 201) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 16
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 202) The problems caused by deinstitutionalization appear to be due to the failure of society to effectively provide for the mentally ill in a community setting. 202) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 17
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 203) Currently, deinstitutionalization is criticized because many former patients have not adjusted well outside of the institution. 203) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 17
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 204) The debate between the Nancy School and Charcot led to the first modern day recognition that a mental disorder could be psychologically caused. 204) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 19
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 205) Freud thought that catharsis occurs when patients talked freely about their problems and felt significant emotional release. 205) _____
Answer: ☒ True False
Diff: 2 Type: TF Page Ref: 19
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 206) Psychoanalysis emerged as a reaction to the unwillingness of the behaviorists to consider internal, psychological factors that could not be easily observed. 206) _____
Answer: True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 19
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 207) Wilhelm Wundt was the first to establish an experimental psychology laboratory. 207) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 20
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 208) The case study method is a research method that is no longer used today. 208) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 22-23
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 209) Information obtained in an interview with a research subject would be an example of self report data. 209) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 23
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 210) A hypothesis is a question that researchers study. 210) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 24
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 211) If a study has excellent internal validity, we can generalize its findings to populations beyond the study sample. 211) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 24
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 212) An ideal research sample would be one that accurately reflects the population of interest. 212) _____
Answer: ☒ True ☐ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 24
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 213) Correlational studies give clear evidence of causation. 213) _____
Answer: ☐ True ☒ False
Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 25
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

214) A negative correlation means that there is no connection between the variables being studied. 214) _____

Answer: True ☒ False

Diff: 1 Type: TF PageRef: 25

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

215) Both a control group and a comparison group are needed in any study. 215) _____

Answer: True ☒ False

Diff: 3 Type: TF Page Ref: 25

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

216) A prospective research design attempts to collect information about the early lives of people with a disorder. 216) _____

Answer: True ☒ False

Diff: 1 Type: TF Page Ref: 26

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

217) Why is it difficult to agree on a definition of abnormal behavior? 217) _____

Answer: There are no sufficient or necessary conditions. Also, what is abnormal at one point in time may no longer be considered abnormal at another time.

Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 3-5

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

218) What are the benefits of classifying mental disorders? 218) _____

Answer: Allows information to be organized, needed for research, most sciences do it, establishes the range of problems mental health professionals can address.

Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 5-6

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

219) Discuss one disadvantage of developing a classification system for mental disorders. 219) _____

Answer: Multiple possible answers:

1. There is a loss of information when a classification scheme is applied to behavior, as will happen when any single word is used to convey something as complex as a mental disorder.
2. In addition, there may be some stigma attached to receiving a psychiatric diagnosis.
3. Stereotyping may occur, leading to incorrect assumptions about and expectations of an individual who has received a psychiatric diagnosis.

Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 5-6

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

- 220) Explain what a culture-specific syndrome is and provide an example of one. 220) _____
Answer: A culture-specific syndrome is a disorder that occurs most commonly in or exclusively in a specific culture. While many disorders may present themselves differently in different cultures, these are disorders that are unique to a particular culture. Koro, a disorder seen most commonly in young Asian males, is one example. This anxiety disorder is characterized by an extreme fear that a body part is shrinking.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 8
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 221) What is epidemiology? 221) _____
Answer: Epidemiology is the study of the distribution of a health-related problem within a population. An important element of mental health epidemiology is the frequency of mental disorders.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 8
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 222) Discuss the difference between prevalence and incidence. 222) _____
Answer: Prevalence is the number of active cases of a disorder in a given population during a given period of time. Incidence is the number of new cases that occur over a given period of time.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 8-9
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 223) What is comorbidity? 223) _____
Answer: The presence of two or more disorders in the same person. This is common in serious mental disorders, rarer for mild disorders.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 10
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 224) What was the most common explanation for abnormal behavior among many ancient peoples including the Chinese, Egyptians, Hebrews, and Greeks? 224) _____
Answer: The most common explanation was possession by a demon or a god.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 10
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 225) What is tarantism? 225) _____
Answer: Tarantism is a form of "mass madness" characterized by wild dancing. The behavior seen was similar to early orgiastic rites, but came to be viewed as a consequence of having been bitten by a tarantula.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 12
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 226) How did people in the Middle Ages think that possession and mental illness were related? 226) _____
Answer: People who experienced physical possession were mentally ill, those who experienced spiritual possession were witches.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 12
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 227) What was Bedlam? 227) _____
Answer: Bedlam was an asylum in London that became well known for its deplorable conditions and practices. It was typical of many asylums of the sixteenth century that served primarily as storage facilities for the mentally ill.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 228) Who was Benjamin Rush? 228) _____
Answer: Benjamin Rush is credited with encouraging the use of more humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States. He was the first American to organize a course in Psychiatry, and, although some of his practices may have been less than humane, he is recognized as a transitional figure between the poor treatment of the old era and the humane approaches of the new.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 229) What was moral management? 229) _____
Answer: Moral management was an approach to the care of the mentally ill that emerged in the early part of the period of humanitarian reform. It focused on addressing the patient's social, individual, and occupational needs.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 15
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 230) What contributions did Dorothea Dix make to the treatment of the mentally ill? 230) _____
Answer: Between 1841 and 1881 Dorothea Dix brought to light the inhuman treatment the mentally ill usually received and persuaded legislatures to fund the building of many mental hospitals. She is credited with improving conditions in American hospitals, establishing 32 mental hospitals, and fostering the growth of the mental hygiene movement in America.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 15-16
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 231) What is the current attitude about hospitalization of the mentally ill? 231) _____
Answer: It is preferable to treat people in the community and treatment should be deinstitutionalized, although it is not the perfect solution it was once thought to be.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 16
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 232) Why was the discovery of the malarial treatment for general paresis important? 232) _____
Answer: It was the first scientifically demonstrated connection between a mental illness and brain pathology.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 17
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 233) Who was Emil Kraepelin? 233) _____
Answer: The first to recognized that certain symptoms occurred regularly together and to begin the classification of mental disorders.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 18
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 234) What contribution to our thinking about abnormal behavior did Freud and Breuer make? 234) _____
Answer: They made the discovery of the unconscious and argued that processes outside the person's awareness could help determine behavior. They showed that emotional tensions that patients were not aware of could cause hysteria.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 19
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 235) Who was Wilhelm Wundt? 235) _____
Answer: The man who established the first experimental psychology laboratory.
Diff: 1 Type: SA Page Ref: 20
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 236) What is the central theme of the behavioral perspective? 236) _____
Answer: The role of learning in human behavior.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 21
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 237) Briefly discuss why research in abnormal psychology is important. 237) _____
Answer: Through the use of research, the characteristics of disorders can be studied and our understanding of the etiology of disorders is furthered. In addition, research must be used to determine the effectiveness of treatment.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 22
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:
- 238) What is a case study and what are its benefits and drawbacks? 238) _____
Answer: An in-depth, detailed account of a single case. They are good sources of research ideas and hypotheses. However, information from then does not generalize. They are uncontrolled and often impressionistic, so any conclusions drawn may be incorrect.
Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 22-23
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

239) Discuss the limitations of self-report data.

239) _____

Answer: Can be misleading—sometimes deliberately lie, misinterpret questions or try to present themselves more favorably or less favorably than is true.

Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 23

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

240) What is sampling and why is it important?

240) _____

Answer: Sampling is the procedure used to select subjects to study. As it is not possible to study all of the population of interest, a subset of the population is selected. The sample studied needs to resemble the larger population on all relevant variables so that findings made when studying the sample can be generalized to the population. In other words, results obtained with a sample should provide accurate information about the larger population.

Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 24

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

241) Discuss internal and external validity.

Answer: Internal – how confident we can be in the results of a study – how free from error it is, is it methodologically sound and able to be used to draw valid conclusions.

External –the extent to which we can generalize our findings beyond the study itself.

Diff: 2 Type: SA Page Ref: 24

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

242) Discuss some of the difficulties involved in attempting to define abnormal behavior.

Answer: "Abnormal" presupposes some norm from which behavior deviates, but there is no definition of "normal" about which people can all agree. Abnormal is also related to behavior that is deemed undesirable by society. Value issues therefore always complicate the objective definition of disorders. What, exactly, comprises distress, disability, or dysfunction is also difficult to define. In addition, definitions of abnormality vary not only with culture, but over time.

GRADING RUBRIC: 6 point s total, 2 points for each difficulty discussed.

Diff: 1 Type: ES Page Ref: 3-5

Topic:

Skill:

Objective:

243) What is the DSM and how does it define "mental disorder"?

Answer: The DSM is the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The DSM is published by the American Psychiatric Association and provides information to be used in identifying mental disorders. The DSM does not provide information as to the cause of mental disorders. A mental disorder, according to the DSM, is a psychological problem that is not the result of some culturally accepted response to a live event but that causes one or more of the following: present distress (a painful symptom); disability (impairment in one or more areas of functioning); increased risk of suffering death, pain, or disability; and an important loss of freedom. A mental disorder is not simply deviant or unacceptable behavior and is believed to be the product of some sort of dysfunction within the individual.

GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points total, 2 points for what DSM stands for, 2 points for explaining what it is, 4 points for correct definition of "mental disorder."

Diff: 1 Type: ES Page Ref: 6

- 244) Abnormal behavior often has been attributed to the influence of supernatural forces. Describe how these forces were used to explain abnormal behavior during various time periods, and the treatments that resulted.

Answer: Early writings of the Egyptians, Chinese, Hebrews, and Greeks show they attributed such behavior to possession by a demon or god. This was treated by exorcism. In the Middle Ages, the clergy were largely responsible for treatment because possession was considered causal. In fifteenth and sixteenth century Europe, witchcraft became another related explanation for which torture, burning, and other such methods were used. Recent historical analyses, however, suggest that the mentally ill may not have been taken to be witches, as was often once thought. Even in contemporary culture, one can find those who believe that supernatural forces cause psychological problems. Exorcisms are still occasionally practiced.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 5 points each for a discussion of the use of supernatural explanations during 2 different time periods.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 10-14
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 245) What was moral management? What caused its near abandonment in the second part of the nineteenth century?

Answer: Moral management was a broad treatment that included a patient's social, individual and occupational needs. The moral and spiritual development of patients was a focus. More emphasis was placed on a patient's character than on their disorder. Typical treatments were spiritual discussion and manual labor. It was surprisingly effective. It was abandoned because of changing attitudes toward the mentally ill and the increasing size of hospitals. The mental hygiene movement and advances in biomedical science also contributed to its decrease in popularity. The focus on physical and biological explanations and care meant that other factors in a patient's life were considered irrelevant.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 5 for each part of the question.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 15
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 246) Explain how the link between the brain and mental disorders was first established.

Answer: While Hippocrates and others had long proposed that mental disorders had some physical cause, it was not until the 1800's that a clear link between a physical disease process and mental illness was established. This finding then paved the way for further exploration of how brain malfunctions could result in mental illness. General paresis was an illness that produced paralysis, insanity, and, typically, death within two to five years. This mental illness was recognized as a specific type of mental disorder in 1825. Thus, it was recognized as a unique disorder and attempts could then be made to treat it. It was eventually recognized that this illness was caused by syphilis. This is the first documented link between an identifiable brain infection and mental illness. With this finding, and the rising influence of modern experimental science, the investigation of brain pathology as the cause of mental illness began in earnest.

GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points total, 4 for the historical events leading up to the categorization of general paresis as a type of mental disorder, 4 for a discussion of syphilis as a cause of the disease and a brain infection producing a mental illness.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 17-18
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 247) What was the dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School? Why is this significant?

Answer: The Nancy School, named for the town of Nancy in France, refers to a group of physicians who believed that hysteria was a form of self-hypnosis. In other words, they believed that hysteria had a psychological cause. They came to this conclusion as it was observed that the symptoms of hysteria could be both produced and removed by means of hypnosis. Charcot, a neurologist, had not been able to replicate the findings of the Nancy School and argued that degenerative brain changes led to hysteria. The dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School was a debate about what the nature of the cause of hysteria was, biological or psychological. In the end, the view of the Nancy School was accepted. This is said to represent the first recognition of a psychologically caused mental disorder.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 4 points for stating the dispute, 2 points for explaining why it developed, 4 points for explaining its significance.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 19
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 248) Describe the retrospective and prospective research designs. What are the benefits and problems of these designs?

Answer: Retrospective - study people with a disorder by collecting information about their lives before they became sick. Problem is faulty and selective memory, bias on the part of the person and the researcher. Prospective - find people with high risk of developing a disorder before they have it, measure variables ahead of time and track the person to see who develops the disorder. Problem - can't know how many will develop the disorder - small sample size.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points, 5 points each.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 25-26
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 249) What is an observational research design and how can such an approach further our understanding of abnormal behavior. What limitations are there of such designs and how can these be overcome?

Answer: When an observational research design is employed, no manipulation is made and data is merely gathered on the subject or subjects of interest. A group who is at risk for some disorder or one that has a particular disorder may be studied in order to gather information as to the factors that might influence the development of the disorder or the progression of the disorder. Just as a control group is used in an experiment, a control group must be used when conducting observational research. It is important, however, to recognize that no conclusions can be made about cause and effect. Correlational data—observing that two factors are related—does not permit such conclusions to be made as other factors may be the true cause for the observed relationship. For example, if a researcher observes a correlation between obesity and depression, it can't be concluded that depression causes obesity or that obesity causes depression. While either may be true, it cannot be determined that from such data. In addition to these obvious causal connections, there could be additional factors that are causing both problems. Thus, while observational research designs provide information as to how things are related, no conclusions can be made as to cause and effect.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 2 points for explaining observational research design, 2 points for how it can be used, 3 points for limitations, 3 points for how limitations can be overcome.

Diff: 2 Type: ES Page Ref: 25-26
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

- 250) Describe the ABAB research design and give an example.

Answer: A type of single case research design. A way of using case study to develop and test therapy techniques within a scientific framework. The same subject is studied over time. Phase A - collect information about the subject but don't intervene. Phase B - intervention. Repeating the phases tells whether it is what was done in the B phase that produced any changes. Many possible examples.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points - 5 for description, 5 for example.

Diff: 3 Type: ES Page Ref: 26-28
Topic:
Skill:
Objective:

Answers

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) B
- 4) B
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) C
- 10) D
- 11) D
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) D
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) B
- 18) C
- 19) C
- 20) C
- 21) A
- 22) B
- 23) D
- 24) B
- 25) C
- 26) A
- 27) C
- 28) D
- 29) C

- 30) C
- 31) C
- 32) C
- 33) C
- 34) D
- 35) D
- 36) C
- 37) C
- 38) B
- 39) B
- 40) A
- 41) D
- 42) A
- 43) C
- 44) A
- 45) B
- 46) B
- 47) C
- 48) C
- 49) A
- 50) C
- 51) A
- 52) A
- 53) A
- 54) B
- 55) A
- 56) B
- 57) B
- 58) D
- 59) A

- 60) D
- 61) D
- 62) B
- 63) D
- 64) D
- 65) B
- 66) D
- 67) B
- 68) C
- 69) B
- 70) A
- 71) C
- 72) C
- 73) A
- 74) D
- 75) A
- 76) C
- 77) B
- 78) D
- 79) D
- 80) D
- 81) D
- 82) B
- 83) B
- 84) D
- 85) B
- 86) D
- 87) A
- 88) B
- 89) B

- 90) B
- 91) C
- 92) A
- 93) D
- 94) A
- 95) B
- 96) D
- 97) D
- 98) D
- 99) D
- 100) A
- 101) C
- 102) B
- 103) B
- 104) D
- 105) A
- 106) B
- 107) A
- 108) B
- 109) D
- 110) B
- 111) B
- 112) C
- 113) B
- 114) C
- 115) B
- 116) A
- 117) D
- 118) A
- 119) C

120) D

121) C

122) A
B

123)

124) B

125) A

126) D

127) B

128) C

129) D

130) B

131) A

132) A

133) C

134) D

135) B

136) D

137) C

138) B

139) D

140) C

141) D

142) D

143) B

144) A

145) B

146) C

147) B

148) C

- 149) A
- 150) C
- 151) D
- 152) D
- 153) D
- 154) D
- 155) C
- 156) A
- 157) B
- 158) B
- 159) C
- 160) D
- 161) A
- 162) B
- 163) C
- 164) A
- 165) B
- 166) C
- 167) C
- 168) C
- 169) B
- 170) C
- 171) FALSE
- 172) TRUE
- 173) TRUE
- 174) FALSE
- 175) FALSE
- 176) FALSE
- 177) FALSE
- 178) TRUE

179) FALSE
180) FALSE
181) TRUE
182) TRUE
183) FALSE
184) TRUE
185) TRUE
186) FALSE
187) FALSE
188) FALSE
189) FALSE
190) FALSE
191) TRUE
192) FALSE
193) TRUE
194) TRUE
195) FALSE
196) TRUE
197) FALSE
198) TRUE
199) TRUE
200) FALSE
201) FALSE
202) TRUE
203) TRUE
204) TRUE
205) TRUE
206) FALSE
207) TRUE
208) FALSE

- 209) TRUE
- 210) FALSE
- 211) FALSE
- 212) TRUE
- 213) FALSE
- 214) FALSE
- 215) FALSE
- 216) FALSE
- 217) There are no sufficient or necessary conditions. Also, what is abnormal at one point in time may no longer be considered abnormal at another time.
- 218) Allows information to be organized, needed for research, most sciences do it, establishes the range of problems mental health professionals can address.
- 219) Multiple possible answers:
1. There is a loss of information when a classification scheme is applied to behavior, as will happen when any single word is used to convey something as complex as a mental disorder.
 2. In addition, there may be some stigma attached to receiving a psychiatric diagnosis.
 3. Stereotyping may occur, leading to incorrect assumptions about and expectations of an individual who has received a psychiatric diagnosis.
- 220) A culture-specific syndrome is a disorder that occurs most commonly in or exclusively in a specific culture. While many disorders may present themselves differently in different cultures, these are disorders that are unique to a particular culture. Koro, a disorder seen most commonly in young Asian males, is one example. This anxiety disorder is characterized by an extreme fear that a body part is shrinking.
- 221) Epidemiology is the study of the distribution of a health-related problem within a population. An important element of mental health epidemiology is the frequency of mental disorders.
- 222) Prevalence is the number of active cases of a disorder in a given population during a given period of time. Incidence is the number of new cases that occur over a given period of time.
- 223) The presence of two or more disorders in the same person. This is common in serious mental disorders, rarer for mild disorders.
- 224) The most common explanation was possession by a demon or a god.
- 225) Tarantism is a form of "mass madness" characterized by wild dancing. The behavior seen was similar to early orgiastic rites, but came to be viewed as a consequence of having been bitten by a tarantula.
- 226) People who experienced physical possession were mentally ill, those who experienced spiritual possession were witches.
- 227) Bedlam was an asylum in London that became well known for its deplorable conditions and practices. It was typical of many asylums of the sixteenth century that served primarily as storage facilities for the mentally ill.
- 228) Benjamin Rush is credited with encouraging the use of more humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States. He was the first American to organize a course in Psychiatry, and, although some of his practices may have been less than humane, he is recognized as a transitional figure between the poor treatment of the old era and the humane approaches of the new.
- 229) Moral management was an approach to the care of the mentally ill that emerged in the early part of the period of humanitarian reform. It focused on addressing the patient's social, individual, and occupational needs.

- 230) Between 1841 and 1881 Dorothea Dix brought to light the inhuman treatment the mentally ill usually received and persuaded legislatures to fund the building of many mental hospitals. She is credited with improving conditions in American hospitals, establishing 32 mental hospitals, and fostering the growth of the mental hygiene movement in America.
- 231) It is preferable to treat people in the community and treatment should be deinstitutionalized, although it is not the perfect solution it was once thought to be.
- 232) It was the first scientifically demonstrated connection between a mental illness and brain pathology.
- 233) The first to recognized that certain symptoms occurred regularly together and to begin the classification of mental disorders.
- 234) They made the discovery of the unconscious and argued that processes outside the person's awareness could help determine behavior. They showed that emotional tensions that patients were not aware of could cause hysteria.
- 235) The man who established the first experimental psychology laboratory.
- 236) The role of learning in human behavior.
- 237) Through the use of research, the characteristics of disorders can be studied and our understanding of the etiology of disorders is furthered. In addition, research must be used to determine the effectiveness of treatment.
- 238) An in-depth, detailed account of a single case. They are good sources of research ideas and hypotheses. However, information from them does not generalize. They are uncontrolled and often impressionistic, so any conclusions drawn may be incorrect.
- 239) Can be misleading - sometimes deliberately lie, misinterpret questions or try to present themselves more favorably or less favorably than is true.
- 240) Sampling is the procedure used to select subjects to study. As it is not possible to study all of the population of interest, a subset of the population is selected. The sample studied needs to resemble the larger population on all relevant variables so that findings made when studying the sample can be generalized to the population. In other words, results obtained with a sample should provide accurate information about the larger population.
- 241) Internal – how confident we can be in the results of a study – how free from error it is, is it methodologically sound and able to be used to draw valid conclusions. External –the extent to which we can generalize our findings beyond the study itself.
- "Abnormal" presupposes some norm from which behavior deviates, but there is no definition of "normal" about which people can all agree. Abnormal is also related to behavior that is deemed undesirable by society. Value issues therefore always complicate the objective definition of disorders. What, exactly, comprises distress, disability, or dysfunction is also difficult to define. In addition, definitions of abnormality vary not only with culture, but over time.
- 242) GRADING RUBRIC: 6 points total, 2 points for each difficulty discussed.
- 243) The DSM is the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The DSM is published by the American Psychiatric Association and provides information to be used in identifying mental disorders. The DSM does not provide information as to the cause of mental disorders. A mental disorder, according to the DSM, is a psychological problem that is not the result of some culturally accepted response to a life event but that causes one or more of the following: present distress (a painful symptom); disability (impairment in one or more areas of functioning); increased risk of suffering death, pain, or disability; and an important loss of freedom. A mental disorder is not simply deviant or unacceptable behavior and is believed to be the product of some sort of dysfunction within the individual.
GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points total, 2 points for what DSM stands for, 2 points for explaining what it is, 4 points for correct definition of "mental disorder".
- 244) Early writings of the Egyptians, Chinese, Hebrews, and Greeks show they attributed such behavior to possession by a demon or god. This was treated by exorcism. In the Middle Ages, the clergy were largely responsible for treatment because possession was considered causal. In fifteenth and sixteenth century Europe, witchcraft became another related explanation for which torture, burning, and other such methods were used. Recent historical analyses, however, suggest that the mentally ill may not have been taken to be witches, as was often once thought. Even in contemporary culture, one can find those who believe that supernatural forces cause psychological problems. Exorcisms are still occasionally practiced.
GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 5 points each for a discussion of the use of supernatural explanations during 2 different time periods.

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GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 5 for each part of the question.

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GRADING RUBRIC: 8 points total, 4 for the historical events leading up to the categorization of general paresis as a type of mental disorder, 4 for a discussion of syphilis as a cause of the disease and a brain infection producing a mental illness.

- 247) The Nancy School, named for the town of Nancy in France, refers to a group of physicians who believed that hysteria was a form of self-hypnosis. In other words, they believed that hysteria had a psychological cause. They came to this conclusion as it was observed that the symptoms of hysteria could be both produced and removed by means of hypnosis. Charcot, a neurologist, had not been able to replicate the findings of the Nancy School and argued that degenerative brain changes led to hysteria. The dispute between Charcot and the Nancy School was a debate about what the nature of the cause of hysteria was, biological or psychological. In the end, the view of the Nancy School was accepted. This is said to represent the first recognition of a psychologically caused mental disorder.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 4 points for stating the dispute, 2 points for explaining why it developed, 4 points for explaining its significance.

- 248) Retrospective - study people with a disorder by collecting information about their lives before they became sick. Problem is faulty and selective memory, bias on the part of the person and the researcher. Prospective - find people with high risk of developing a disorder before they have it, measure variables ahead of time and track the person to see who develops the disorder. Problem - can't know how many will develop the disorder - small sample size.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points, 5 points each.

- 249) When an observational research design is employed, no manipulation is made and data is merely gathered on the subject or subjects of interest. A group who is at risk for some disorder or one that has a particular disorder may be studied in order to gather information as to the factors that might influence the development of the disorder or the progression of the disorder. Just as a control group is used in an experiment, a control group must be used when conducting observational research. It is important, however, to recognize that no conclusions can be made about cause and effect. Correlational data, observing that two factors are related, does not permit such conclusions to be made as other factors may be the true cause for the observed relationship. For example, if a researcher observes a correlation between obesity and depression, it can't be concluded that depression causes obesity or that obesity causes depression. While either may be true, it can not be determined that from such data. In addition to these obvious causal connections, there could be additional factors that are causing both problems. Thus, while observational research designs provide information as to how things are related, no conclusions can be made as to cause and effect.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points total, 2 points for explaining observational research design, 2 points for how it can be used, 3 points for limitations, 3 points for how limitations can be overcome.

- 250) A type of single case research design. A way of using case study to develop and test therapy techniques within a scientific framework. The same subject is studied over time. Phase A - collect information about the subject but don't intervene. Phase B - intervention. Repeating the phases tells whether it is what was done in the B phase that produced any changes. Many possible examples.

GRADING RUBRIC: 10 points - 5 for description, 5 for example.