

1. Skepticism exists regarding research in abnormal child psychology because _____.
a. experts on childhood disorders frequently disagree
b. research findings in abnormal child psychology have no clear results
c. many conclusions from research with children produce the same findings
d. research findings are primarily extrapolated from adult studies

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: A Scientific Approach

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

2. The _____ of research findings are what advance the field of psychology.
a. reliability
b. standardization
c. accumulation
d. validity

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: A Scientific Approach

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

3. Research presented in the media is typically _____.
a. clearly presented and discussed by medical doctors
b. oversimplified
c. overly detailed and confusing
d. adequately reported

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: A Scientific Approach

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

4. In research terms, research questions about behavior that follow from a theory are called _____.
a. speculations
b. hypotheses
c. assumptions
d. proposals

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

5. Because there is no one correct approach to research, most problems in abnormal child psychology are best studied by using _____.
a. utilizing rigorous experiments
b. using case studies
c. only one strategy
d. multiple methods and strategies

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

6. Evaluating the mental health of children can be particularly difficult due to the ____.

- a. cultural variations of what constitutes abnormal behavior
- b. difference in psychological theories
- c. limited amount of assessment tools available for children
- d. vague information often given by children

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

7. Factors such as SES, child's age, and cultural background affect the ____ of symptoms and disorders.

- a. rate and expression
- b. pervasiveness
- c. outcome
- d. termination

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

8. Questions about the nature and distribution of childhood disorders are frequently addressed through ____.

- a. epidemiological research
- b. regression analysis
- c. correlation studies
- d. efficacy studies

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

9. Isabella appears sad and is having difficulty academically and with her peer group. Isabella has a close relationship with her mother. This relationship with her mother can be considered a ____.

- a. mediating variable
- b. protective factor
- c. moderator variable
- d. risk factor

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

10. _____ rates refer to the extent to which new cases of a disorder appear over a specified time period.

- a. Comorbidity
- b. Comortality
- c. Incidence
- d. Prevalence

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

11. _____ rates refer to all cases of a disorder, whether new or previously existing, that are observed during a specified time period.

- a. Comorbidity
- b. Comortality
- c. Incidence
- d. Prevalence

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

12. Variables that are associated at a particular point in time with no clear proof that one precedes the other are said to be _____.

- a. predictive
- b. moderating
- c. correlated
- d. comorbid

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

13. A variable that precedes an outcome of interest and increases the chances that the negative outcome will occur is a(n) _____.

- a. risk factor
- b. protective factor
- c. predictive factor
- d. epidemiological factor

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

14. A variable that precedes an outcome of interest and decreases the chances that the negative outcome will occur is a(n) _____.

- a. predictive factor
- b. risk factor

- c. epidemiological factor
- d. protective factor

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

15. Research into risk and protective factors requires large samples of children be studied and multiple areas of functioning be assessed over long periods of time because ____.

- a. the areas of child functioning that will be affected are known in advance
- b. a high percentage of children who are at risk will develop the disorder
- c. the ages at which a disorder may occur or reoccur is not known in advance
- d. the risk and protective factor processes take years to develop

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

16. ____ evaluate treatment outcomes for children who are unsystematically assigned to treatment and control conditions.

- a. Efficacy studies
- b. Case studies
- c. Randomized controlled trials
- d. Correlational studies

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

17. Factors that influence the direction or strength of a relationship of variables of interest are called ____.

- a. correlated variables
- b. mediator variables
- c. risk variables
- d. moderator variables

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

18. If a study of the effect of divorce found a more negative impact for girls than for boys, sex will be a ____.

- a. protective factor
- b. risk factor
- c. mediating variable
- d. moderating variable

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

19. The process, mechanism, or means through which a variable produces a particular outcome is known as a(n) ____ variable.

- a. comorbid
- b. correlated
- c. mediating
- d. moderating

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

20. Children who receive treatment are ____.

- a. at the same level of functioning as those who are not treated
- b. less likely to discuss problems with their parents
- c. less likely to progress than children who are not in treatment
- d. better off than children who do not receive treatment

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

21. A researcher investigating the relationship between maternal distress and child conduct problems found that maternal distress was related to disciplinary strategies towards the child, which in turn were related to child conduct problems. In this study, disciplinary strategies are a ____.

- a. comorbid variable
- b. correlated variable
- c. mediator variable
- d. moderator variable

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

22. Treatment ____ refers to whether or not a treatment can produce changes under well-controlled conditions.

- a. efficacy
- b. effectiveness
- c. reliability
- d. validity

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

23. To know if a treatment would truly be useful in community settings, researchers should focus on treatment ____.

- a. efficacy
- b. effectiveness
- c. reliability
- d. validity

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

24. Ideally, a measure of psychopathology should be ____.

- a. changeable
- b. valid
- c. moderated
- d. randomized

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

25. A ____ assessment measure allows for the scores of one child to be compared to the scores of other similar children.

- a. reliable
- b. valid
- c. standardized
- d. distributed

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

26. Emily's mother was asked to complete a behavior checklist on two separate occasions several weeks apart. The results yielded from both occasions were very similar. The behavior checklist can be said to be:

- a. reliable
- b. valid
- c. standardized
- d. effective

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

27. An assessment tool that actually measures the construct it is intended to measure can be considered ____.

- a. reliable
- b. valid
- c. standardized
- d. effective

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

28. ____ validity refers to whether scores on a measure behave as predicted by theory or past research.

- a. Face
- b. Convergent
- c. Construct
- d. Discriminant

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

29. ____ validity refers to the degree of correlation between measures that are expected to be related to one another.

- a. Convergent
- b. Construct
- c. Criterion
- d. Discriminant

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

30. Amy was observed by a researcher both at home and at school. What kind of research method is this?

- a. Clinical observation
- b. Structured observation
- c. Situational observation
- d. Naturalistic observation

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applied

31. ____ validity refers to the degree of correlation between measures that are not expected to be related to one another.

- a. Convergent
- b. Construct
- c. Criterion
- d. Discriminant

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Applied

32. A limitation of psychophysiological measures is ____.

- a. deception by the child

- b. poor inter-rater reliability
- c. high level of inference for interpretation
- d. inappropriateness with young children

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

33. To record electrical activity of the brain, one would want to use a(n) ____.

- a. EEG
- b. PET scan
- c. CT scan
- d. MRI

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

34. ____ use radio signals generated in a strong magnetic field.

- a. EEGs
- b. PET scans
- c. CT scans
- d. MRIs

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

35. ____ are used to study cerebral glucose metabolism.

- a. PET scans
- b. EEGs
- c. CT scans
- d. MRIs

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

36. Neuroimaging techniques are least useful in determining ____.

- a. gross and fine analyses of brain structure
- b. changes in blood flow in the brain
- c. rate of glucose metabolism in the brain
- d. the reason for abnormal brain activity

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

37. One of the major limitations of observational research methods is that ____.
- a. they are not cost effective
 - b. behavior may be altered as a function of participants' awareness of being observed
 - c. results tend to be invalid
 - d. observation cannot be conducted in a structured way

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

38. Maturation is a threat to ____.
- a. external validity
 - b. internal validity
 - c. convergent validity
 - d. inter-rater reliability

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

39. The degree to which findings can be generalized to children, settings, times, measures, and characteristics other than the one in a particular study is referred to as ____.
- a. external validity
 - b. internal validity
 - c. face validity
 - d. generalized validity

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

40. The overlapping or co-occurrence of disorders is called ____.
- a. multifinality
 - b. comortality
 - c. multidagnosis
 - d. comorbidity

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

41. The use of ____ is rare in studies of child psychopathology.
- a. randomly selected samples
 - b. samples of convenience

- c. reliable measures
- d. valid measures

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

42. The greater the degree of control that a researcher has over the ____, the more a study approximates a true experiment.
- a. subjects in the sample
 - b. moderator variables
 - c. independent variable
 - d. dependent variable

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

43. A correlation of .75 between age and amount of time spent in REM sleep means that ____.
- a. older people spend more time in REM sleep
 - b. younger people spend less time in REM sleep
 - c. older people spend less time in REM sleep
 - d. the relationship between age and time spent in REM sleep is weak

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

44. ____ increases the chance that characteristics other than the independent variable will be equally distributed across treatment groups.
- a. Manual distribution
 - b. Predetermined distribution
 - c. Natural assignment
 - d. Random assignment

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

45. Asking college students to describe their childhood relationships with peers is an example of a ____ design.
- a. longitudinal
 - b. cohort
 - c. prospective
 - d. retrospective

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

46. Recall bias and distortion are potential limitations of ____ studies.

- a. analogue
- b. case
- c. retrospective
- d. cohort

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

47. ____ research focuses on a specific research question under conditions that only resemble or approximate the situation to which the researcher wishes to generalize.

- a. Cohort
- b. Retrospective
- c. Circumscribed
- d. Analogue

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

48. When the conditions of a study only resemble or approximate the conditions of interest, questions may be raised about the ____ of the study.

- a. external validity
- b. internal validity
- c. standardization
- d. randomization

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

49. Which statement about case studies is false?

- a. They involve intensive observation and analysis of an individual child.
- b. They use controlled methods without biases.
- c. They are rich in detail and provide valuable insights.
- d. They usually study rare childhood disorders.

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

50. Qualitative research ____.

- a. provides a numerical approach to understanding research

- b. provides an intensive and intimate understanding of a situation
- c. uses normed assessment tools
- d. uses statistical analysis

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

51. In an A-B-A-B design, the "B" stands for ____.

- a. intervention
- b. baseline
- c. behavior
- d. observation

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

52. In ____ research, the same individuals are studied at different ages/stages of development.

- a. cross-sectional
- b. longitudinal
- c. between groups
- d. cohort

ANSWER: b

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

53. In ____ research, different individuals at different ages or stages of development are studied at the same point in time.

- a. analogue
- b. within group
- c. cross-sectional
- d. between group

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

54. Aging effects and cohort effects are some of the potential disadvantages of ____ research designs.

- a. longitudinal
- b. cross-sectional
- c. experimental
- d. between group

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

55. Qualitative research is characterized by ____.

- a. operational definitions
- b. isolation of variables of interest
- c. careful control of subject matter
- d. in-depth narratives and observations

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

56. Qualitative data are typically collected by ____.

- a. open-ended interviewing and observations
- b. already developed observational and assessment tools
- c. controlled and structured interviewing
- d. forced choice survey questions

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

57. ____ means that the child shows some form of agreement to participate in research without necessarily understanding the full significance of the research.

- a. Uninformed consent
- b. Partial consent
- c. Assent
- d. Voluntary participation

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

58. The final responsibility for ethical integrity of a research project lies with the ____.

- a. parents
- b. ethics board
- c. government
- d. investigator

ANSWER: d

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

59. Research procedures that may harm a child physically or psychologically should ____.

- a. only be used when necessary
- b. only be used when a parent gives consent

- c. never be used
- d. only be used when the researcher is very careful

ANSWER: c

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

60. Participation in research is done through direct informed consent except when the participants are ____.

- a. children
- b. adult women
- c. war veterans
- d. college students

ANSWER: a

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

61. Why is it important to study developmental psychopathology in children who are not referred to clinics?

ANSWER: Case definition in abnormal child psychology is complex because children do not refer themselves for treatment. Therefore, equating illness with seeking treatment can be misleading. The factors that lead to referral sometimes have more to do with the child's parents, teachers, or doctor than with the child's behavior. Therefore, it is important that we study problems in children who are not referred to clinics for treatment as well as those who are.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

62. When would qualitative research be preferred over quantitative research?

ANSWER: Proponents of qualitative research believe that it provides an intensive and intimate understanding of a situation that is rarely achieved in quantitative research (Denzin & Lincoln, 2011). Qualitative methods, such as the use of examples or stories, may be particularly engaging to children and enable the discussion of sensitive topics, while allowing the children a sense of control over the research situation.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

63. Why is it difficult to use true experimentation to study child psychopathology?

ANSWER: Most variables of interest in child psychopathology cannot be manipulated directly, including the nature or severity of the child's disorder, parenting practices, or genetic influences. As a result, much of the research conducted on children with problems and their families relies on nonexperimental, correlational approaches.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

64. Distinguish between moderating and mediating variables.

ANSWER: Moderator variables influence the direction or strength of the relationship of variables of interest. The association between two variables depends on or differs as a function of moderating variables, such as

the child's age, sex, SES, or cultural background. Mediator variables refer to the process, mechanism, or means through which a variable produces a particular outcome. Mediators describe what happens at the psychological or neurobiological level to explain how one variable results from another.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

65. Why is it important for research to be both reliable and valid?

ANSWER: Results need to be consistent in order to determine that they are genuine from one trial to the next, and valid to ensure that they are measuring what they are supposed to be measuring.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

66. Distinguish between correlational and true experimental research.

ANSWER: In a true experiment the researcher has maximum control over the independent variable or conditions of interest and can use random assignment of subjects to groups, include needed control conditions, and control possible sources of bias. In correlational studies, researchers often examine relationships among variables by using a correlation coefficient, a number that describes the degree of association between two variables.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

67. Describe a study in which you would use a qualitative approach. Be sure to indicate why it would be beneficial to use a qualitative approach in your study.

ANSWER: A study that looked at victims of child sexual abuse would benefit from qualitative study. Qualitative methods, such as the use of examples or stories, may be particularly engaging to children and enable the discussion of sensitive topics, while allowing the children a sense of control over the research situation.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

68. What ethical and pragmatic issues must be considered when conducting research with children?

ANSWER: Although researchers are obligated to use nonharmful procedures, exposing the child to mildly stressful conditions such as a brief separation from their parent or exposure to an anxiety-producing stimulus may be necessary in some instances if benefits associated with the research are to be realized. Children are more vulnerable than adults to physical and psychological harm, and their immaturity may make it difficult or impossible for them to evaluate exactly what research participation means. In view of these realities, precautions must be taken to protect children's rights during the course of a study.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Ethical and Pragmatic Issues

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

69. Describe two neuroimaging techniques used to examine the brain.

ANSWER: Two types of functional imaging procedures are functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) and positron-emission tomography (PET). fMRI is a form of MRI that registers neural activity in functioning areas of the brain. By doing so, it can show which brain areas are active during particular mental operations such as solving a specific type of problem or reacting to a fear-inducing stimulus.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

70. Explain the benefits and limitations of the case study. Why is the case study important in abnormal child psychology?

ANSWER: Case studies yield narratives that are rich in detail and provide valuable insights into factors associated with a child's disorder. Nevertheless, they also have drawbacks. They are typically viewed as unscientific and flawed because they are characterized by uncontrolled methods and selective biases, by inherent difficulties associated with integrating diverse observations and drawing valid inferences among the variables of interest, and by generalizations from the particular child of interest to other children. Hence, case studies have been viewed primarily as rich sources of descriptive information that provide a basis for subsequent testing of hypotheses in research using larger samples and more controlled methods. They may also provide a source for developing and trying out new treatment methods. Despite their unscientific nature, there are compelling reasons why systematically conducted case studies are likely to continue to play a useful role in research on childhood disorders. First, some childhood disorders, such as childhood-onset schizophrenia, are rare, making it difficult to generate large samples of children for research. Second, the analyses of individual cases may contribute to the understanding of many striking symptoms of childhood disorders that either occur infrequently or are hidden and therefore difficult to observe directly. Third, significant childhood disturbances such as post-traumatic stress disorder (see Chapter 12) often develop as the result of a natural disaster, severe trauma, or abuse. These extreme events and circumstances are not easily studied using controlled methods.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

71. Describe the limitations of longitudinal studies.

ANSWER: Practical concerns include obtaining and maintaining research funding and resources over many years and the long wait for meaningful data. Design difficulties relate to aging effects and cohort effects. Aging effects are general changes that occur because as participants age there are increases in physical prowess, impulse control, or social opportunity. Cohort effects are influences related to being a member of a specific cohort—a group of individuals who are followed during the same time and experience the same cultural or historical events.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Methods of Studying Behavior

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

72. How can qualitative and quantitative research methods be used in complimentary ways?

ANSWER: Qualitative methods can be used to identify important dimensions and theories that can then be tested quantitatively. Alternatively, qualitative case studies may be used to illuminate the meaning of quantitatively derived findings (Guerra et al., 2011). In addition, if qualitative data have been reduced to numbers through word counts or frequency counts of themes, the data can be analyzed using quantitative methods.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: Research Strategies

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

73. What are the primary differences between pseudoscience and science?

ANSWER: The differences between scientific and pseudoscientific claims are not simply whether or not they are based on evidence (Finn, Bothe, & Bramlett, 2005). As we discuss later in this chapter, it is the quality of the evidence, how it was obtained, and how it is presented that are crucial in evaluating whether claims are scientifically believable. Scientists are certainly capable of making incorrect claims. What

distinguishes them from pseudoscientists is that they play by the rules of science, are prepared to admit when they are wrong, and are open to change based on new evidence.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: A Scientific Approach

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

74. Discuss how cultural differences can impact data collection and research outcomes for childhood disorders.

ANSWER: The rate and expression of childhood symptoms and disorders often vary in relation to demographic and situational factors, such as socioeconomic status (SES) (e.g., the social, economic, and physical environment in which the child lives as reflected in measures such as family income, education, or occupation); parents' marital status; and the child's age, gender, and cultural background, to name but a few. Consequently, these variables must be assessed and controlled in most studies.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

75. Why is it important to use randomized controlled trials in research?

ANSWER: By assigning participants to groups on the basis of the flip of a coin, numbers drawn from a hat, or a table of random numbers, the chance is increased that characteristics other than the independent variable will be equally distributed across treatment groups.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: The Research Process

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze