Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) The individual's behavior must reflect dysfunction in psychological, biological, or developmental processes.   
 B) The individual's behavior must be a socially accecptable response to a particular event such as the death of a close friend or relative.  
 C) The individual's family must have a traceable history of mental illness.  
 D) The individual must be an introvert.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Assessment of Abnormal Behavior  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Diagnosis

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

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) supernatural   
 B) biological  
 C) mystical  
 D) sociocultural

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Assessment of Abnormal Behavior  
Topic : Biological Perspective

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

3) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) biological   
 B) social  
 C) cultural  
 D) environmental

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Genetics  
Bloom's : Understand  
APA Outcome : 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains  
Topic : Biological Perspective

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

4) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) cultural   
 B) social  
 C) biological  
 D) genetic

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Biological Perspective

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

5) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) disturbance in motor functions due to injuries   
 B) abnormal structure of certain chromosomes  
 C) hormonal imbalance in the body  
 D) disturbances in thoughts and feelings

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Assessment of Abnormal Behavior  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective

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

6) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) genetic   
 B) neurological  
 C) sociocultural  
 D) psychological

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Assessment of Abnormal Behavior  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective

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

7) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) biological   
 B) psychological  
 C) sociocultural  
 D) psychodynamic

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective  
Topic : Sociocultural Perspective

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

8) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) biological   
 B) genetic  
 C) sociocultural  
 D) supernatural

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Sociocultural Perspective

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

9) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) independent variable   
 B) prejudice  
 C) stereotype  
 D) stigma

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Stigma

**10)** The COVID-19 pandemic had a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank effect on Black and Indigenous People of Color, leading psychologists to expect\_\_\_\_\_Blank daily stress and anxiety for these individuals.

10) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) disproportionately high; increased   
 B) relatively low; descreased  
 C) proportionate; unchanged  
 D) unknown; unforseen

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Sociocultural Perspective

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

11) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) humanitarian   
 B) sociocultural  
 C) biopsychosocial  
 D) supernatural

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective  
Learning Objective : Describe the experiences of the client and the clinician.

**12)** The biopsychosocial perspective incorporates a developmental viewpoint. This means that

12) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) individual abnormalities are solely the result of biological factors and that the environment has no role in the development of an individual.   
 B) we must understand how different factors influence change over the course of a person's life.  
 C) risk factors related to abnormality remain constant and do not vary according to an individual's position in the life span.  
 D) mental abnormalities are not curable.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
APA Outcome : 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective

**13)** According to the biopsychosocial model, it is most likely that an individual's vulnerability to develop abnormal behavioral tendencies will be low when they

13) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) receive adequate health care.   
 B) engage in risky behaviors.  
 C) are involved in dysfunctional relationships.  
 D) use drugs to divert their mind from stressful situations.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective

**14)** According to the biopsychosocial perspective, difficulties coping with stress would be considered to be a\_\_\_\_\_Blank cause of abnormal behavior.

14) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) psychological   
 B) biological  
 C) sociocultural  
 D) behavioral

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective

**15)** According to the biopsychosocial model, when Bella engages in risky behavior, her vulnerability to developing

15) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) mood related disorders is reduced.   
 B) AIDS is reduced.  
 C) abnormal behavioral tendencies is heightened.  
 D) genetic disorders is heightened.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective

**16)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank explanations regard abnormal behavior as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits.

16) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Spiritual   
 B) Scientific  
 C) Humanitarian  
 D) Psychological

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**17)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank explanations view psychological disorders as the result of cruelty, stress, or poor living conditions.

17) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Humanitarian   
 B) Spiritual  
 C) Psychological  
 D) Scientific

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Humanistic Perspective

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

18) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Spiritual   
 B) Mystical  
 C) Scientific  
 D) Religious

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

19) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) humanitarian   
 B) spiritual  
 C) psychological  
 D) scientific

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

20) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) scientific   
 B) psychological  
 C) medical  
 D) spiritual

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

21) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) trephining   
 B) agnosia  
 C) akinesia  
 D) lobotomy

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**22)** Trephining is an example of a spiritual approach to psychological disorders. Which of the following statements is true about trephining?

22) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) The practice began in the Middle Ages and ended when Renaissance physicians realized it had no positive effect.   
 B) The practice began in early history and extended into the modern period.  
 C) Trephining was abandoned as an approach to psychological disorders during the sixteenth century.  
 D) Trephining began in early history and was abandoned by the end of the Roman Empire.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**23)** The ritual of driving away evil spirits that involves a physically and mentally painful form of treatment carried out by a shaman, priest, or healer is referred to as

23) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) cognitive restructuring.   
 B) an exorcism.  
 C) trephining.  
 D) electroconvulsive therapy.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**24)** The idea of "moral treatment" holds the notion that

24) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) abnormalities in behavior were mainly the result of possessions by evil spirits.   
 B) immoral people were cursed and they suffered from incurable mental disorders.  
 C) people with psychological disorders can be treated through exorcism.  
 D) people could develop self-control over their behaviors if they had a quiet and restful environment.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Humanistic Perspective

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

25) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Benjamin Rush   
 B) Martin Luther  
 C) William Tuke  
 D) Dorothea Dix

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**26)** Which of the following was one of the most significant reasons for the declining conditions in mental health facilities during the 1800s?

26) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) overcrowding   
 B) lack of faith in religion  
 C) nonavailability of patients  
 D) the increasing popularity of science

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Bloom's : Understand

**27)** Which of the following promoted the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites?

27) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) deinstitutionalization movement   
 B) dual-process theory  
 C) five factor model  
 D) behaviorist movement

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**28)** The World Health Organization's Special Initiative for Mental Health intends to

28) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) ensure access to high-quality and affordable care for mental-health conditions at a global level.   
 B) promote moral treatment for institutionalized people around the world.  
 C) put an end to trephining and exorcisms throughout the world.  
 D) institute practices of positive psychology at a global level.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : Humanistic Perspective

**29)** Who is considered the founder of modern medicine?

29) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Aristotle   
 B) Benjamin Rush  
 C) Socrates  
 D) Hippocrates

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**30)** Which Greek physician developed the theory that psychological disorders are caused by imbalances in bodily fluids?

30) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Hippocrates   
 B) Heraclitus  
 C) Galen  
 D) Aristotle

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**31)** Hippocrates believed that the treatment of psychological disorder would require

31) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) getting rid of evil spirits responsible for abnormalities in human behaviors.   
 B) balancing the levels of bodily humors that influenced physical and mental health.  
 C) drilling holes into the skull of the affected individuals to release negative energy.  
 D) stabilizing the emotional state of the affected individuals through catharsis.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**32)** Which of the following is a physician who developed a system of medical knowledge based on anatomical studies?

32) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Horace   
 B) Socrates  
 C) Galen  
 D) Aristotle

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**33)** Who is known as the founder of American psychiatry?

33) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Dorothea Dix   
 B) Benjamin Rush  
 C) William Tuke  
 D) Clifford Beers

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Humanistic Perspective

**34)** In the context of treating psychological disorders, the "tranquilizer" chair was used to

34) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) purify the body of evil spirits.   
 B) induce the emotion of fear in patients.  
 C) make individuals aware of their repressed desires.  
 D) reduce blood flow to the brain.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**35)** The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane later became the

35) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) American Medical Association.   
 B) American Psychological Association.  
 C) American Psychiatric Association.  
 D) Psychonomic Society.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**36)** The German psychiatrist Wilhelm Greisinger proposed that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank were the cause of psychological disorders.

36) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) single nucleotide polymorphisms   
 B) automatic thoughts  
 C) neuropathologies  
 D) exorcisms

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

37) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) mental disorders primarily resulted from social causes.   
 B) disorders could best be understood by probing into an individual's unconscious mind.  
 C) disorders could be identified by their patterns of symptoms.  
 D) mental disorders were mainly caused by evil spirits.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

38) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) spiritual   
 B) scientific  
 C) mystical  
 D) social

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Bloom's : Understand

**39)** Who among the following developed psychoanalysis in the early 1900s?

39) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Anton Mesmer   
 B) Josef Breuer  
 C) Sigmund Freud  
 D) Emil Kraepelin

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

40) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) spiritual   
 B) social conflict  
 C) cognitive  
 D) psychoanalytic

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**41)** The physiologist who discovered the principles of classical conditioning was

41) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Mary Ainsworth.   
 B) Albert Bandura.  
 C) Ivan Pavlov.  
 D) Albert Ellis.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Behavioral Perspective

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

42) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) deinstitutionalization   
 B) behaviorist  
 C) operant conditioning  
 D) socialist

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Behavioral Perspective

**43)** Which of the following is true with regard to John B. Watson?

43) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) He initiated the behaviorist movement in the United States.   
 B) He developed psychoanalysis in the early 1900s.  
 C) He is known for his discovery of classical conditioning.  
 D) He formulated a systematic approach to operant conditioning, specifying the types and nature of reinforcement as a way to modify behavior.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Behavioral Perspective

**44)** Who started the behaviorist movement in the United States?

44) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Albert Bandura   
 B) Ivan Pavlov  
 C) Melanie Klein  
 D) John B. Watson

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

45) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) B. F. Skinner   
 B) Melanie Klein  
 C) Emil Kraepelin  
 D) Wilhelm Greisinger

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Behavioral Perspective

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

46) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) 1920s   
 B) 1950s  
 C) 1870s  
 D) 1890s

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**47)** In 1963, the Community Mental Health Act proposed patient treatment in clinics and treatment centers outside of mental hospitals. This legislation paved the way for the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank movement.

47) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) behaviorist   
 B) civil rights  
 C) spiritual  
 D) deinstitutionalization

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

48) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) positive psychology   
 B) transcendental  
 C) behaviorist  
 D) cognitive

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Topic : Positive Psychology

**49)** Which of the following is the essence of the scientific method in the understanding and treatment of abnormal behavior?

49) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) subjectivity   
 B) objectivity  
 C) deniability  
 D) experimentation

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Scientific Method  
APA Outcome : 2.1: Use scientific reasoning to interpret psychological phenomena  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

50) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) historical   
 B) sociocultural  
 C) scientific  
 D) humanitarian

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Scientific Method  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

51) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) the measure of medication administered.   
 B) the initial level of depression of the subjects.  
 C) the number of violent thoughts the subjects report.  
 D) the number of suicidal thoughts the subjects report.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Bloom's : Apply  
Topic : Variables  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

52) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) relational   
 B) dependent  
 C) independent  
 D) secondary

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Variables  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**53)** A dependent variable is best defined as

53) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) the variable whose value is the outcome of the experimenter's manipulation of the independent variable.   
 B) the variable whose value is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter.  
 C) the variable over which the investigator has the maximum control.  
 D) the variable whose value is representative of the input that causes the outcome of a study.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Variables  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**54)** Which of the following statements is*not* true about randomized control trials (RCTs)?

54) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) RCTs generally require investigators to define a single primary outcome.   
 B) Secondary outcomes may be defined, but must be subordinate to a clearly stated primary outcome.  
 C) In RCTs, researchers are increasingly being required to enter their work into a public trial registry before they begin work.  
 D) Research based on RCTs are generally not eligible for publication in prestigious professional journals.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**55)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank is used as the foundation for evidence-based treatment, in which clients receive interventions based on the findings of controlled clinical studies.

55) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Randomized control trial   
 B) Nonrandomized control trial  
 C) Randomized independent variable  
 D) Nonrandomized independent variable.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**56)** Studies that investigate differences among groups not determined by random assignment are known as

56) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) double-blind trials.   
 B) triple-blind trials.  
 C) observational studies.  
 D) quasi-experimental.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

57) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) double-blind design.   
 B) quasi-experimental design.  
 C) triple-blind design.  
 D) gene mapping.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Bloom's : Apply  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods  
Learning Objective : Describe the experiences of the client and the clinician.

**58)** Which of the following is true of the placebo condition?

58) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Studies evaluating therapy effectiveness rarely have a placebo condition.   
 B) If the study is evaluating effectiveness of medication, the placebo has inert ingredients.  
 C) In a placebo condition, participants receive a treatment that is substantially different from the experimental treatment.  
 D) Ideally, the researchers would want the placebo participants to receive treatments of a different frequency and duration than the experimental group participants who are receiving psychotherapy.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**59)** In\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank participants receive a treatment similar to the experimental treatment, but lacking the key feature of the treatment of interest.

59) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) family therapies   
 B) a placebo condition  
 C) classical conditioning  
 D) operant conditioning

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**60)** Which of the following statements is*true* about studies evaluating the effectiveness of therapy?

60) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Generally, a placebo condition is omitted.   
 B) Scientists must design a placebo that mimics, but is not the same as, the actual therapy.  
 C) Researchers must guarantee that research participants receive the placebo at frequencies and durations different from experimental group participants who are receiving therapy.  
 D) It is not generally possible to experimentally verify the efficacy of a therapeutic approach because of the complexity of the experience.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Moderate  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**61)** In an “active placebo” condition, researchers build the experimental medication’s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank into the placebo.

61) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) chemical composition   
 B) side effects  
 C) flavor  
 D) weight

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**62)** Which of the following statements is true about open-access journals?

62) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) They maintain the same rigorous review protocols as prestigious peer-reviewed journals while making the research readily available to consumers.   
 B) They ensure high quality by only reporting on randomized control trial-studies.  
 C) They do not engage in rigorous peer reviewing of the studies they report.  
 D) They expose fraudulent findings conducted by unscrupulous researchers.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**63)** Hollis is participating as a member of the control group in an experimental study and is trying to figure out what the study is about in order to be a "good" subject. This behavior of Hollis has the potential of compromising the conclusions of the experiment and is an example of

63) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) demand characteristics.   
 B) deinstitutionalization.  
 C) double-blind.  
 D) negative psychology.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Bloom's : Apply  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**64)** Participants' expectations of what is going to happen to them in an experiment are referred to as

64) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) independent variables.   
 B) double-blind variables.  
 C) demand characteristics.  
 D) dependent variables.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**65)** The best way to eliminate demand characteristics is to use

65) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) a double-blind method.   
 B) a multiple baseline method.  
 C) placebo control groups.  
 D) statistical analyses.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**66)** An undergraduate psychology student is required to participate in three experiments conducted by graduate students and faculty to complete her introduction to psychology course. She resents having to do this and tells herself that she will intentionally distort her responses in any experiment she is involved with. What is the best way researchers can eliminate any biases that the student might introduce into the experiment?

66) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) by employing the demand characteristic approach   
 B) by using introducing a second independent variable  
 C) by giving the student a placebo  
 D) by using the double-blind method

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**67)** Studies that investigate differences among groups not created by random assignment are known as

67) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) quasi-empirical.   
 B) quasi-experimental.  
 C) independent.  
 D) dependent.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Bloom's : Understand  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**68)** A researcher is interested in analyzing the relationship between smoking and life span. The results of their correlational study indicate that as the number of cigarettes smoked per day increases, life span decreases. This is an example of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank kind of correlation.

68) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) positive   
 B) negative  
 C) direct  
 D) transverse

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Correlational Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

69) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) positive   
 B) negative  
 C) indirect  
 D) primary

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Correlational Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

70) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) positive   
 B) negative  
 C) indirect  
 D) inverse

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Correlational Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

71) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) positive   
 B) negative  
 C) inverse  
 D) transverse

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Correlational Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

72) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Smoking does not cause lung cancer.   
 B) The incidence of lung cancer in people who do not smoke is no lesser than that in those who do.  
 C) The more people smoke, the greater the risk of developing lung cancer.  
 D) People who do not smoke will never develop lung cancer.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Correlational Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

73) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) negative   
 B) primary  
 C) positive  
 D) transverse

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Bloom's : Apply  
Topic : Correlational Research  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

74) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) A search engine   
 B) A survey  
 C) A blog  
 D) A probabilistic design

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**75)** In a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank, the same person serves as the subject in both the experimental and control conditions.

75) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) cross-cultural study   
 B) survey  
 C) comparative study  
 D) single case experimental design

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**76)** The frequency of new cases of a disorder within a given time period is referred to as

76) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) prevalence.   
 B) incidence.  
 C) base-rate.  
 D) probability

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

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

77) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) prevalence   
 B) incidence  
 C) probability  
 D) validity

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

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

78) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) tangential   
 B) incidence  
 C) prevalence  
 D) secondary

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Bloom's : Apply  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**79)** The occurance of co-existing disorders within one indiviudal is known as

79) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) comorbidity.   
 B) incidence.  
 C) double-blind.  
 D) correlation.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

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

80) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) concordance rate   
 B) probability  
 C) prevalence  
 D) incidence

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Bloom's : Apply  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**81)** A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank refers to an intensive study of a single person described in detail.

81) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) case study   
 B) multiple baseline experiment  
 C) survey  
 D) comparative study

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**82)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank refers to a method of analyzing data that provides researchers with rigorous methods of analyzing complex information that reflect an objectively applied set of standards.

82) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Masking   
 B) Sampling  
 C) Qualitative research  
 D) Statistical surveying

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**83)** The profession also refers to single case experimental designs as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Blank designs.

83) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) ABCD   
 B) AABB  
 C) ABBA  
 D) ABAB

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**84)** Which of the following is true with regard to case studies?

84) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) Classic studies in early abnormal psychology rarely used the case study as a reliable research method.   
 B) The case study method is ideal for researchers who intend to conduct an intensive investigation of an individual or a small group of individuals.  
 C) An in-depth case study involves high experimental control and is likely to make a useful addition to the literature.  
 D) Investigators using case studies must adopt a subjective approach in order to obtain the best results.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**85)** The approach used by biological researchers to examine genetic variations and connect their sequence to diagnosis of specific disorders is known as

85) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) gene pooling.   
 B) cognitive mapping.  
 C) gene mapping.  
 D) sensory gating.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Genetics  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Topic : Biological Perspective  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**86)** Research that compares individuals who vary in degree of genetic closness is known as

86) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) genetic epidemiology.   
 B) gene mapping.  
 C) molecular genetics.  
 D) correlational design.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Genetics  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Biological Perspective  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**87)** The study of how genes translate hereditary information is referred to as

87) \_\_\_\_\_\_

A) gene pooling.   
 B) cognitive mapping.  
 C) molecular genetics.  
 D) sensory gating.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Genetics  
APA Outcome : 1.2: Develop a working knowledge of psychology's content domains  
Topic : Biological Perspective  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**88)** Ramirez wants to understand if cognitive behavioral therapy works more effectively with depressed patients than psychodynamic psychotherapy. How would an experiment be designed to explore this question?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Gradable : manual  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**89)** Why would researchers need to build into a placebo the same side effects as the experimental medication?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Gradable : manual  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

**90)** Briefly discuss the criteria set by the mental health community for the diagnosis of psychological disorders.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Assessment of Abnormal Behavior  
Gradable : manual  
Bloom's : Understand  
Learning Objective : Describe the experiences of the client and the clinician.

**91)** What do trephining and exorcism have in common?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Medium  
Gradable : manual  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Medium  
Gradable : manual  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**93)** What motivated the deinsitutionalization movement? What successes and problems has it caused?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Bloom's : Understand

**94)** What are the advantages and disadvantages of the case study method?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Medium  
Gradable : manual  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Bloom's : Understand  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.  
Learning Objective : Describe the experiences of the client and the clinician.

**95)** What is gene mapping?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Gradable : manual  
Topic : Genetics  
Topic : Biological Perspective

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

96) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Assessment of Abnormal Behavior  
Bloom's : Understand

**97)** People with psychological disorders may inherit a predisposition to developing behavioral disturbances.

97) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
Topic : Biological Perspective

**98)** LGBTQ+ individuals, who face systematic inequality and prejudice, have higher rates of mental health issues than their non-LGBTQ+ counterparts.

98) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
Learning Objective : Distinguish between behavior that is unusual but normal and behavior that is unu  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Biopsychosocial Perspective  
Topic : Sociocultural Perspective

**99)** The technique of trephining is a recently developed treatment procedure for treating psychological disorders.

99) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**100)** In the 1500s and 1600s, most of those accused of witchcraft were men.

100) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**101)** During the Middle Ages, the predominant model for explaining the causes of abnormality was the scientific model.

101) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Medium  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

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

102) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Humanistic Perspective

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

103) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**104)** Psychoanalysis is a treatment that relies heavily on the concept of the conscious mind.

104) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : History of Abnormal Psychology

**105)** The positive psychology movement emphasizes the potential for growth and change throughout life.

105) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe how explanations of abnormal behavior have changed through time.  
Topic : Positive Psychology

**106)** The essence of the scientific method is objectivity.

106) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Difficulty : Easy  
Gradable : automatic  
Bloom's : Understand  
Topic : Scientific Method  
Learning Objective : Identify the strengths and weaknesses of research methods

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

107) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Topic : Experimental Research  
APA Outcome : 1.3: Describe applications of psychology  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Experimental and Control Groups  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**108)** The best way to eliminate demand characteristics is to use a multiple baseline method.

108) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Topic : Experimental Research  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

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

109) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

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

110) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
APA Outcome : 2.4: Interpret, design, and conduct basic psychological research  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
Bloom's : Understand  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

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

111) \_\_\_\_\_\_

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Gradable : automatic  
Topic : Research Designs and Methods  
Difficulty : Difficult  
APA Outcome : 1.1: Describe key concepts, principles, and overarching themes in psychology  
Learning Objective : Describe types of research studies.

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) A

2) B

3) A

4) C

5) D

6) D

7) C

8) C

9) D

10) A

11) C

12) B

13) A

14) A

15) C

16) A

17) A

18) C

19) B

20) D

21) A

22) B

23) B

24) D

25) D

26) A

27) A

28) A

29) D

30) A

31) B

32) C

33) B

34) D

35) C

36) C

37) C

38) B

39) C

40) D

41) C

42) B

43) A

44) D

45) A

46) B

47) D

48) A

49) B

50) C

51) A

52) C

53) A

54) D

55) A

56) D

57) B

58) B

59) B

60) B

61) B

62) C

63) A

64) C

65) A

66) D

67) B

68) B

69) B

70) A

71) A

72) C

73) A

74) B

75) D

76) B

77) A

78) C

79) A

80) D

81) A

82) C

83) D

84) B

85) C

86) A

87) C

88) To determine whether one approach to treatment is more effective than another, a researcher would need to create three experimental groups: one in which, as in this case, depressed patients are treated with cognitive behavioral therapy; a second group of depressed patients who are treated with psychodynamic psychotherapy; and a third control group of depressed people who receive no treatment. In that case, the independent variable—therapy—takes on three values: treatment one, treatment two, and no treatment.

89) If participants know that a medication produces specific side effects, such as dry mouth, difficulty swallowing, or upset stomach, then the placebo must also mimic these side effects, or participants will know they are receiving placebos.

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

91) Trephining and exorcism are two examples of the spiritual approach to treating psychological disorders.

92) The earliest approach to understanding abnormal behavior is spiritual. Spiritual explanations regard psychological disorders as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits. The humanitarian approach developed throughout history, in part as a reaction against the spiritual approach and its associated punishment of people with psychological disorders. Humanitarian explanations regard psychological disorders as the result of cruelty, stress, or poor living conditions. Early Greek philosophers were the first to attempt a scientific approach to understanding psychological disorders. Scientific explanations regard psychological disorders as the result of causes that we can objectively measure, such as biological alterations, faulty learning processes, or emotional stressors.

93) The deinsitutionalization movement was motivated by humantarian impulses over overcrowded, understaffed mental institutions. Made possible in part by effective pharmacological treatments, halfway houses, and psychiatric clinics, patients could leave psychiatric hospitals. However, alternatives to institutionalization were underfunded, resulting in many patients becoming homeless and marginalized.

94) The case study method focuses on a single individual or small group of individuals. It allows the researcher to report or rare cares or to report on changes in a closely studied individual. But the case study does not allow experimental control or allow a useful sample size for experimental research.

95) Gene mapping refers to the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of a gene and the characteristics it controls. In gene mapping, researchers examine and connect variations in chromosomes to performance on psychological tests or diagnosis of specific disorders.

96) FALSE

97) TRUE

98) TRUE

99) FALSE

100) FALSE

101) FALSE

102) FALSE

103) TRUE

104) FALSE

105) TRUE

106) TRUE

107) FALSE

108) FALSE

109) TRUE

110) TRUE

111) FALSE