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

-

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

-

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

-

162  Using the variables of age and reaction time, draw three hypothetical graphs, one illustrating no correlation, one illustrating a strong positive correlation, and one illustrating a weak negative correlation. Be sure to label the axes and indicate what each graph illustrates.

-

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

-

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

-

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

•

166  Design an experiment to test the hypothesis that older women who take estrogen are less likely to get Alzheimer's disease. Be sure to identify the control group, experimental group, independent variable, dependent variable, and ways to reduce subject and experimenter bias.

•

167  A researcher wishes to use experimentation to study the effect of stress on the development of abnormal behaviors. Please describe how the researcher might conduct that study, using one of the following three alternatives:

- a. an experiment involving experimental and control groups
- b. a natural experiment
- c. an analogue experiment

•

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

- a. new drug studies
- b. placebo studies
- c. symptom-exacerbation studies
- d. medication-withdrawal studies

•

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

•

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

- research (*True Answer*)
- *

171 Sound research in abnormal psychology uses the _____ method.

- scientific (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- nomothetic (*True Answer*)
- *

173 The understanding of human behavior that clinical practitioners seek is usually individual. The term for it is _____.

- idiographic (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- case study (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- case study (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- internal validity (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- external validity (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- positive (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

179 The more television you watch, the lower your grades in school are likely to be. This statement indicates a(n) _____ correlation between hours watching TV and grades.

- negative (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- -1, +1, (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- chance (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- causal (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- statistically significant (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- epidemiological (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- incidence (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- prevalence (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- longitudinal or developmental or high-risk (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- longitudinal (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- hypothesis (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- experiment (*True Answer*)
- *

191 Jack was doing a study on anxiety. One group was asked to estimate how many years each had to live. The other group was asked to estimate how many months to their next vacation. He then gave each of his participants the Taylor Manifest Anxiety Scale and scored them. The score on this test is an example of a(n) _____.

- dependent variable (*True Answer*)
- *

192 Ian made the participants in one of his groups anxious by making loud noises but kept the participants in the other group

in quiet surroundings. The presence of noise in this case is an example of a(n) _____.

- independent variable (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- confounded (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- confound (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- control group (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- single-blind (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- subject bias, or participant bias (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- experimenter bias (*True Answer*)
- *

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

- quasi-experimental (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

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

- 201 If a researcher did a study of anxiety and used cats for subjects instead of people, she would be doing a(n) _____ study.
- analogue (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

- 202 The phase in a single-subject design that is comparable to a control group is the _____.
- baseline (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

- 203 The _____ serves as the control in a single-subject design.
- self or same subject (*True Answer*)
 - *
-

- 204 Challenges faced by clinical researchers include all of the following EXCEPT:
- measuring abnormal concepts such as mood change is difficult. Incorrect
 - there are very few graduate students trained in clinical research. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - rights of research participants must be carefully guarded. Incorrect
 - there are many variables to consider, such as gender, race, and culture. Incorrect
-

- 205 General principles that explain the underlying nature, causes, and treatments of abnormal behavior are called:
- theoretical. Incorrect
 - nomothetic. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - idiographic. Incorrect
 - correlational. Incorrect
-

- 206 ■ ■ ■ — A study of a single person that is used to explain the underlying causes or nature of abnormal behavior in that person is consistent with the _____ approach.
- theoretical Incorrect
 - nomothetic Incorrect
 - idiographic (*True Answer*) Correct
 - correlational Incorrect
-

- 207 ■ ■ ■ — Clinical researchers are usually concerned with a(n) _____ understanding of abnormality, while practitioners focus on a(n) _____ understanding.
- nomothetic, idiographic (*True Answer*) Correct
 - nomothetic, nomothetic Incorrect
 - idiographic, idiographic Incorrect
 - idiographic, nomothetic Incorrect
-

- 208 ■ ■ ■ — As opposed to clinical practitioners, who search for individualistic understanding of human behavior, clinical researchers search for general truths about abnormality. The approach of clinical researchers is:
- idiosyncratic. Incorrect
 - nomosynthetic. Incorrect
 - idiographic. Incorrect
 - nomothetic. (*True Answer*) Correct
-

- 209 ■ ■ ■ — The clinical practitioner would be MORE likely than the clinical researcher to rely on which method of investigation?
- case study with a single participant (*True Answer*) Correct
 - experimental method with many participants Incorrect
 - correlational method with one participant Incorrect
 - cross-cultural method with many participants Incorrect
-

- 210 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following is the BEST example of the idiographic approach?
- a detailed study of one case (*True Answer*) Correct
 - a study of the most effective treatment for phobias Incorrect
 - a study of the relative frequency of horse and rat phobias among adults Incorrect
 - a review of all of a clinician's phobic patient cases Incorrect
-

- 211 ■ ■ ■ — A case study of a patient includes a history, tests, and interviews with associates. A clear picture is constructed of this individual so her behavior is understood. This approach is:
- nomothetic. Incorrect

- idiographic. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - experimental. Incorrect
 - correlational. Incorrect
-

212 ■ — If you were using the scientific method to conduct research in
■ — abnormal psychology, you would be seeking:

- an idiographic understanding. Incorrect
 - to advance conventional wisdom. Incorrect
 - a nomothetic understanding. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - to change current graduate training. Incorrect
-

213 ■ — Which of the following is NOT considered a research method?
■ —

- the case study Incorrect
 - a correlation Incorrect
 - an experiment Incorrect
 - a treatment plan for an individual (*True Answer*)Correct
-

214 ■ — Experiments are consistent with the _____ approach.
■ —

- theoretical Incorrect
 - nomothetic (*True Answer*)Correct
 - idiographic Incorrect
 - correlational Incorrect
-

215 ■ — The idea that children from single-parent families do show
■ — more depression than those from two-parent families is a(n):

- variable. Incorrect
 - experiment. Incorrect
 - correlation. Incorrect
 - hypothesis. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

216 ■ — A friend says to you, “I just think the Red Sox win more games
■ — on Tuesdays than on any other day.” Although your friend's
statement is not very scientific, it is a(n):

- research finding. Incorrect
 - hypothesis. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - example of a case study. Incorrect
 - research conclusion. Incorrect
-

217 ■ — Freud's study of Little Hans is an example of:
■ —

- a case study. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - an experiment. Incorrect
 - a phantasy. Incorrect
 - a correlational study. Incorrect
-

218 ■ — A psychologist does a study of an individual involving a history, tests, and interviews of associates. A clear picture is constructed of this individual so his behavior is better understood. This study is a(n):

- hypothesis. Incorrect
 - case study. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - experimental study. Incorrect
 - correlation. Incorrect
-

219 ■ — Which of the following is an example of a case study?

- a study involving use of a control group Incorrect
 - a long-term study of a clinical client (*True Answer*)Correct
 - a study of all the cases of a disorder in a community Incorrect
 - the creation of a disorder in a group of lab rats Incorrect
-

220 ■ — The controversy regarding research with animals centers on:

- the rights of animals versus their usefulness in understanding human problems. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - the financial cost of using animals versus the cost of research with humans. Incorrect
 - the fact that animal research really doesn't contribute to human well-being. Incorrect
 - the lack of standards for doing research with animals. Incorrect
-

221 ■ — Case studies are useful for:

- forming general laws of behavior. Incorrect
 - studying unusual problems. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - conducting scientific experiments. Incorrect
 - eliminating observer bias. Incorrect
-

222 ■ — Of the following examples of case studies, the one MOST likely to be helpful in the study of abnormality would be a case study including a well-tested, research-supported form of therapy used to treat a(n):

- common disorder. Incorrect
 - depression. Incorrect
 - substance abuse. Incorrect
 - uncommon disorder. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

223 ■ — Case studies are useful for all of the following EXCEPT:
■ —

- studying unusual problems. Incorrect
 - learning a great deal about a particular patient. Incorrect
 - suggesting new areas for further study. Incorrect
 - determining general laws of behavior. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

224 ■ — Which of the following is a limitation of the case study?
■ —

- It does not result in high external validity. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - It does not lead to an individualized approach. Incorrect
 - It does not enable the therapist to understand the whole patient. Incorrect
 - It does not allow the therapist to propose a course of treatment for a patient. Incorrect
-

225 ■ — Internal validity reflects how well a study:
■ —

- rules out the effects of all variables except those being studied. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - can be generalized to others that are not studied directly. Incorrect
 - appears to be measuring what it is designed to measure. Incorrect
 - predicts some future behavior. Incorrect
-

226 ■ — If a particular study of alcoholism failed to control for cultural patterns in drinking among participants, the study would have low:
■ —

- external validity. Incorrect
 - internal validity. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - face validity. Incorrect
 - natural validity. Incorrect
-

227 ■ — The ability to generalize results from a study of certain individuals to other individuals not studied is called:
■ —

- construct validity. Incorrect

- context validity. Incorrect
 - internal validity. Incorrect
 - external validity. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

228 ■ — External validity refers to the extent to which the results of a study:

- rule out alternative explanations. Incorrect
 - are the result of a single variable. Incorrect
 - apply to subjects and situations other than the ones studied. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - support the theory being tested. Incorrect
-

229 ■ — A psychologist studies memory techniques in adult volunteers and learns how to facilitate memory, then applies the results to a new class of students in a psychology course. This demonstrates faith in:

- the internal validity of the study. Incorrect
 - the external validity of the study. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - the content validity of the technique. Incorrect
 - the conceptual validity of memory. Incorrect
-

230 ■ — One of the problems with animal research is the question of whether the results can apply to human beings. This is a question of:

- face validity. Incorrect
 - internal validity. Incorrect
 - external validity. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - content validity. Incorrect
-

231 ■ — If a study's findings generalize beyond the immediate study to other persons and situations, then the study has:

- external observer bias. Incorrect
 - internal observer bias. Incorrect
 - external validity. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - internal validity. Incorrect
-

232 ■ — Correlational studies and experiments are preferred over case studies for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- they offer rich details that make the results extremely interesting. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - they typically observe many individuals. Incorrect
 - they are more easily replicable. Incorrect
 - they use statistical tests to analyze results. Incorrect
-

233 ■ — In correlational research, external validity is established when:
■ —

- all participants behave similarly. Incorrect
 - the correlation is positive. Incorrect
 - the sample is representative of the larger population. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - the correlation is smaller than 1. Incorrect
-

234 ■ — The major ethical concern with research on Facebook users is:
■ —

- there are not enough Facebook users to make the research worthwhile. Incorrect
 - Facebook users don't always know they are being studied. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - research projects have not been approved by universities where they are conducted. Incorrect
 - it is unethical to observe public behavior. Incorrect
-

235 ■ — A researcher is considering whether to gather online data from
■ — Facebook users without informing the users that their data are
■ — being used. In terms of research ethics, which of the following is
the MOST relevant question?

- Are Facebook postings considered “public behavior?” (*True Answer*) Correct
 - Are Facebook users a random sample of whatever population is being studied? Incorrect
 - Will Facebook users be able to sue if they think their rights are being violated? Incorrect
 - Will the potential benefits of the research outweigh the potential risks to Facebook users? Incorrect
-

236 ■ — In a graph of a correlational study, the line of best fit:
■ —

- inevitably runs from the lower left to the upper right. Incorrect
 - is as close as possible to all points in the graph. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - allows one to determine causality. Incorrect
 - has no meaning unless it is positive. Incorrect
-

237 ■ — A researcher finds individuals who report large numbers of
■ — “hassles” in their lives usually also report higher levels of stress.
Those who report fewer “hassles” generally report lower levels
of stress. The correlation between number of “hassles” and

stress level is:

- positive. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - negative. Incorrect
 - curvilinear. Incorrect
 - nonexistent. Incorrect
-

238 ■ — “The heavier you are, the more food you are likely to eat.” If it is true, this statement expresses:

- no correlation at all. Incorrect
 - a causal relationship. Incorrect
 - a positive correlation. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - a negative correlation. Incorrect
-

239 ■ — If you were to graph the relationship between the numbers of negative life events experienced in the last month and people's perceptions of stress, you would probably find a(n):

- vertical line. Incorrect
 - horizontal line. Incorrect
 - upward-sloping line (to the right). (*True Answer*)Correct
 - downward-sloping line (to the right). Incorrect
-

240 ■ — Correlation coefficients indicate:

- the magnitude and direction of the relationship between variables. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - the cause-and-effect relationship between variables. Incorrect
 - the internal and external validity between variables. Incorrect
 - the significance and variability between variables. Incorrect
-

241 ■ — Which of the following correlation coefficients is of the highest magnitude?

- +.05 Incorrect
 - -.81 (*True Answer*)Correct
 - +.60 Incorrect
 - -.01 Incorrect
-

242 ■ — Which of the following correlation coefficients represents the weakest relationship?

- -.95 Incorrect

- $-.06$ (True Answer)Correct
 - $+.30$ Incorrect
 - $+.54$ Incorrect
-

243 ■ — If the correlation between severity of depression and age is $.05$,
■ — it means that:

- older people have more severe depression. Incorrect
 - older people have less severe depression. Incorrect
 - younger people have almost no depression. Incorrect
 - there is no consistent relationship between age and severity of depression. (True Answer)Correct
-

244 ■ — Which of the following is true of the correlation coefficient?
■ —

- It ranges from 0.00 to $+1.00$ and indicates the strength of the relationship between two variables. Incorrect
 - It ranges from -1.00 to $+1.00$ and indicates the strength and the direction of the relationship between two variables. (True Answer)Correct
 - It ranges from 0.00 to $+1.00$ and indicates the strength and the direction of the relationship between two variables. Incorrect
 - It ranges from -1.00 to $+1.00$ and indicates the strength of the relationship between two variables and the total variability of those measurements. Incorrect
-

245 ■ — A friend says to you, “Quick! I have to take a test in two
■ — minutes. What rule can you give me to help me remember what
■ — kind of correlation coefficient shows a weak relationship
between two variables?” Which of the following would you give
to help your friend?

- a correlation coefficient that is statistically significant Incorrect
 - a correlation coefficient close to minus one (-1) Incorrect
 - a correlation coefficient close to zero (0) (True Answer)Correct
 - a correlation coefficient that doesn't prove a causal relationship between the variables Incorrect
-

246 ■ — Assume variables X and Y are correlated. A researcher would
■ — be able to make the MOST accurate predictions of scores on
variable Y if the correlation between X and Y is:

- close to zero. Incorrect
- $+.45$. Incorrect

- **-.53. Incorrect**
 - **-.88. (True Answer)Correct**
-

247 ■ — Which of the following correlations is MOST likely to be statistically significant?

- **+.85, based on a sample of 10 people Incorrect**
 - **-.08, based on a sample of 100 people Incorrect**
 - **+.35, based on a sample of 10 people Incorrect**
 - **-.80, based on a sample of 100 people (True Answer)Correct**
-

248 ■ — A correlational study of college employees shows a strong positive correlation between self-reported stress levels and days of work missed for illness. From this study, we know that:

- **stress causes illness. Incorrect**
 - **illness causes stress. Incorrect**
 - **some other variable causes both increases in stress levels and illness. Incorrect**
 - **we can make a fairly accurate prediction of days missed for illness if we know a person's stress level. (True Answer)Correct**
-

249 ■ — The major advantage of a correlational study over a case study is that it:

- **allows us to determine causation. Incorrect**
 - **is more individualized. Incorrect**
 - **has better external validity. (True Answer)Correct**
 - **requires fewer participants. Incorrect**
-

250 ■ — All of the following are merits of the correlational method EXCEPT:

- **it can be replicated. Incorrect**
 - **it can be analyzed statistically. Incorrect**
 - **its results can be generalized. Incorrect**
 - **it provides individual information. (True Answer)Correct**
-

251 ■ — If stress levels and physical health are negatively correlated, we know that:

- **stress causes people to have poor health. Incorrect**
 - **as stress increases, health decreases. (True Answer)Correct**
 - **poor health causes people to experience stress. Incorrect**
 - **mental illness causes both stress and poor health. Incorrect**
-

252 ■ — A researcher finds a strong positive correlation between ratings of life stress and symptoms of depression. Therefore, the

researcher may be confident that:

- life stress causes symptoms of depression. **Incorrect**
 - symptoms of depression cause life stress. **Incorrect**
 - something else causes stress and depression. **Incorrect**
 - life stress and depression are related. *(True Answer)* **Correct**
-

253 ■ — The correlational method and the experimental method are similar in that:

- both have external validity. *(True Answer)* **Correct**
 - both have internal validity. **Incorrect**
 - both have external validity and internal validity. **Incorrect**
 - neither has external validity or internal validity. **Incorrect**
-

254 ■ — Unlike the correlational method and the experimental method, the case study provides:

- good replicability. **Incorrect**
 - external validity. **Incorrect**
 - individual information. *(True Answer)* **Correct**
 - internal validity. **Incorrect**
-

255 ■ — Which of the following results MOST likely are from an epidemiological study?

- The rate of suicide is higher in Ireland than in the United States. *(True Answer)* **Correct**
 - Autism is caused by influenza vaccinations. **Incorrect**
 - Child abuse is often found in the backgrounds of those with multiple personalities. **Incorrect**
 - Alcoholism runs in families. **Incorrect**
-

256 ■ — The form of correlational research that seeks to find how many new cases of a disorder occur in a group in a given time period is termed:

- longitudinal (incidence). **Incorrect**
 - longitudinal (prevalence). **Incorrect**
 - epidemiological (incidence). *(True Answer)* **Correct**
 - epidemiological (prevalence). **Incorrect**
-

257 ■ — The incidence of HIV+ results on campus tells you:

- one's risk for becoming HIV+. **Incorrect**
- the number of new HIV+ cases measured in a time

period. (*True Answer*)Correct

- the total number of HIV+ cases at a given point. Incorrect
 - the HIV+ rate compared to the national average. Incorrect
-

258 ■ — The prevalence of sexual dysfunction in older men seen at a clinic tells you the:

- total number of older men with sexual dysfunction at the clinic. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - risk of a man developing a sexual dysfunction. Incorrect
 - number of new cases of sexual dysfunction over a period of time. Incorrect
 - rate of sexual dysfunction in the community. Incorrect
-

259 ■ — Studies that determine the incidence and prevalence of a disorder in a particular population are called:

- longitudinal studies. Incorrect
 - experimental studies. Incorrect
 - developmental studies. Incorrect
 - epidemiological studies. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

260 ■ — The number of new cases of a disorder in a population that emerge in a particular time interval is called the:

- incidence. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - prevalence. Incorrect
 - correlation. Incorrect
 - epidemiology. Incorrect
-

261 ■ — There were 10 new cases of schizophrenia in a small town in the Midwest this week. This observation refers to the _____ of schizophrenia in this small population.

- risk Incorrect
 - incidence (*True Answer*)Correct
 - prevalence Incorrect
 - epidemiology Incorrect
-

262 ■ — The total number of cases of a disorder in the population is called the:

- risk. Incorrect
 - incidence. Incorrect
 - prevalence. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - rate of occurrence. Incorrect
-

263 ■ ■ ■ — The prevalence rate for a disorder will _____ the incidence rate.

- always be the same as Incorrect
 - always be higher than Incorrect
 - always be the same or higher than (*True Answer*) Correct
 - always be lower than Incorrect
-

264 ■ ■ ■ — Describing the number of cases of mental retardation in the children of older mothers in 2005 would be a legitimate goal for a(n) _____ study.

- case Incorrect
 - experimental Incorrect
 - epidemiological (*True Answer*) Correct
 - longitudinal Incorrect
-

265 ■ ■ ■ — The finding that women have higher rates of anxiety and depression than men in the United States is MOST likely due to _____ research.

- case study Incorrect
 - longitudinal Incorrect
 - analogue Incorrect
 - epidemiological (*True Answer*) Correct
-

266 ■ ■ ■ — Imagine that a longitudinal study found that children raised by people with schizophrenia are more likely to commit crimes later. This result tells us that

- children of people with schizophrenia are at higher risk for criminal behavior. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - children of people with schizophrenia inherit a “criminal” gene. Incorrect
 - criminal children cause their parents to become schizophrenic. Incorrect
 - people with schizophrenia teach their children to become criminals. Incorrect
-

267 ■ ■ ■ — If researchers studied Vietnam veterans for 30 years after the veterans' return from Vietnam, the study would be:

- epidemiological. Incorrect
 - longitudinal. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - incidental. Incorrect
 - experimental. Incorrect
-

- 268 ■ — If an epidemiological study shows that eating disorders are more common in Western countries than in Eastern ones, we can appropriately conclude:
- that there are special pressures in Western countries that contribute to eating disorders. Incorrect
 - that Eastern countries have a less stressful approach to life. Incorrect
 - that adolescence is a more troubling time for Western than Eastern children. Incorrect
 - nothing about the cause of such a finding. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

- 269 ■ — In a scientific experiment, the variable manipulated or controlled by the experimenter is called the:
- confounding variable. Incorrect
 - alternative variable. Incorrect
 - dependent variable. Incorrect
 - independent variable. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

- 270 ■ — Which of the following is an aspect of the experimental approach?
- the use of confounding variables Incorrect
 - observation of people over a period of time Incorrect
 - a detailed interpretive description of a subject Incorrect
 - the manipulation of a variable by the researcher (*True Answer*)Correct
-

- 271 ■ — The statement or prediction that we make about a potential causal relationship in a proposed study is called the:
- theory. Incorrect
 - hypothesis. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - conclusion. Incorrect
 - explanation. Incorrect
-

- 272 ■ — The following experiment is conducted to study the causes of aggression in children. Half the children eat a sugared cereal; the remaining half eat cornflakes. The number of aggressive acts displayed by the children in a one-hour play period after breakfast is then recorded. In this experiment:
- sugared cereal is the dependent variable and cornflakes is the independent variable. Incorrect
 - breakfast is the independent variable, and the group of children is the dependent variable. Incorrect

- the type of cereal is the dependent variable, and the number of aggressive responses is the independent variable. Incorrect
 - the type of cereal is the independent variable, and the number of aggressive responses is the dependent variable. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

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

- 274 ■ — Dr. Tim required half of a group of healthy volunteers to study a reading passage for 1 hour. The other half of the participants studied for 15 minutes. Dr. Tim then administered a test of their memory of details from the passage. What was the dependent variable?
- the study time Incorrect
 - the memory test Incorrect
 - the reading passage Incorrect
 - the results of the memory test (*True Answer*)Correct
-

- 275 ■ — A study includes 60 people suffering from an ordinary headache. Twenty get aspirin, 20 get a sugar pill that looks like aspirin, and 20 get nothing at all. In 65 percent of the aspirin group, the headache disappears. In the other two groups the “cure” rates are 35 and 5 percent, respectively. Other than the drug condition, the participants are treated identically. This study:
- demonstrates a double-blind design. Incorrect
 - is an experimental study. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - contains an important confound. Incorrect
 - has three dependent variables. Incorrect
-

- 276 ■ — In a study designed to test a new antidepressant, a large group of outpatient psychiatric patients was randomly assigned to one of two groups. One of the groups was given the drug as a pill. The other group was given identical-looking inert pills. All participants were tested in the morning. The level of depression of each subject was measured by three psychologists independently, using the Beck Depression Inventory. Which of

the following was the independent variable in this study?

- the drug (*True Answer*)Correct
 - the level of agitation Incorrect
 - the Beck Depression Inventory Incorrect
 - the assignment of the participants to groups Incorrect
-

- 277 ■ — Students are given a sensation-seeking test and then divided into two groups depending on their scores. A researcher observes how many times students in each group get out of their seats in 2 hours. The dependent variable is:
- number of times getting out of one's seat. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - scores on the sensation-seeking test. Incorrect
 - the group of students. Incorrect
 - There is no dependent variable. Incorrect
-

- 278 ■ — A research procedure in which a variable is manipulated and the manipulation's effect on another variable is observed is called a(n):
- case study. Incorrect
 - correlation. Incorrect
 - experiment. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - independent variable. Incorrect
-

- 279 ■ — Factors other than the independent variable may also act on the dependent variable. If these factors vary systematically with the independent variable, they are called _____ variables.
- irrelevant Incorrect
 - confounding (*True Answer*)Correct
 - blind Incorrect
 - controlled Incorrect
-

- 280 ■ — If a research study on a group of children with autism comparing treatment delivered by parents at home to treatment delivered by teachers at school finds that the treatment delivered at school is more effective, which of the following is the BEST example of a confounding variable?
- the treatment Incorrect
 - the children Incorrect
 - the diagnosis Incorrect
 - differences between the parents and teachers (*True Answer*)Correct
-

- 281 ■ — One group of patients is treated with medication in a hospital.
■ — Another group is treated with the same medication on an outpatient basis. The diagnoses of the two groups of patients are equally serious. The BEST example of a confound in this study is the:
- characteristics of the hospital. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - type of medication given. Incorrect
 - seriousness of the diagnoses. Incorrect
 - level of improvement. Incorrect
-

- 282 ■ — One hundred psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group received a new drug in pill form. The other group was given identical-looking placebo pills. All participants were evaluated for level of agitation by a panel of psychiatrists who didn't know which pill they received. What could be a potential confound in this study?
- having some seriously ill and some moderately ill patients in both groups Incorrect
 - having all patients come from the same clinic Incorrect
 - having the drug group be inpatients and the placebo group be outpatients (*True Answer*)Correct
 - not previously testing the drug on primates Incorrect
-

- 283 ■ — The group of participants that is NOT exposed to the independent variable under investigation (in an experiment) is called the:
- control group. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - confound group. Incorrect
 - dependent group. Incorrect
 - experimental group. Incorrect
-

- 284 ■ — A researcher wishes to study the effect of a new drug on symptoms of depression. Research participants are randomly assigned to two groups. Participants in Group A receive the drug whenever they report depressive symptoms to the experimenter; participants in Group B receive nothing when they report depressive symptoms to the experimenter. After a month of this procedure, participants in Group A report significantly fewer symptoms of depression.

Reference: Ref 2-1

[Paragraph: Research] In the accompanying study, Group A is the:

- experimental group. (*True Answer*)Correct
- control group. Incorrect

- correlational group. Incorrect
 - cross-sectional group. Incorrect
-

285 ■ — A researcher wishes to study the effect of a new drug on symptoms of depression. Research participants are randomly assigned to two groups. Participants in Group A receive the drug whenever they report depressive symptoms to the experimenter; participants in Group B receive nothing when they report depressive symptoms to the experimenter. After a month of this procedure, participants in Group A report significantly fewer symptoms of depression.

Reference: Ref 2-1

[Paragraph: Research] A serious flaw of the accompanying study is that it:

- involves placebo therapy. Incorrect
 - is really a case study. Incorrect
 - is not a natural experiment. Incorrect
 - is not a double-blind design. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

286 ■ — A recent study of informed consent forms showed that:

- most research participants don't receive them. Incorrect
 - most research participants are insulted by them. Incorrect
 - many research participants don't understand them. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - research participants generally already know their rights. Incorrect
-

287 ■ — For people to decide about participating in psychological research, they must be given full knowledge of the nature of the study and their rights. This principle is called:

- risk disclosure. Incorrect
 - benefit analysis. Incorrect
 - informed consent. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - privacy. Incorrect
-

288 ■ — The principle of informed consent assumes that:

- there is compensation. Incorrect
 - the benefits outweigh the risks. Incorrect
 - the participant can understand the explanation. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - there are no risks in the study under consideration. Incorrect
-

- 289 ■ ■ ■ — Imagine that there is a statistically significant result found in a well-designed experimental research project without any confounding variables. The MOST appropriate conclusion would be that:
- the probability that the results were due to chance is more than 5 percent. Incorrect
 - differences in the dependent variable are likely due to the independent variable. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - causation by the independent variable cannot be assumed. Incorrect
 - the sample size was too small. Incorrect
-

- 290 ■ ■ ■ — As a general rule, if the sample is large, the difference between the groups is large, and the range of scores within a group is small, then the results are likely to be:
- socially meaningful. Incorrect
 - statistically significant. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - due to chance. Incorrect
 - from a triple-blind study. Incorrect
-

- 291 ■ ■ ■ — One hundred psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to one of two groups. One group received a new drug in pill form. The other group was given identical-looking placebo pills. All participants were evaluated for level of agitation by a panel of psychiatrists who didn't know which pill they received. What is the control group?
- the new drug Incorrect
 - the level of agitation Incorrect
 - the ones who got the placebo (*True Answer*) Correct
 - the psychiatric evaluation Incorrect
-

- 292 ■ ■ ■ — A person with an anxiety disorder receives treatment. Because of the treatment, the person's anxiety level is lower, but he still finds it almost impossible to live a normal life. For this person, the improvement in the anxiety disorder is:
- clinically significant. Incorrect
 - statistically significant. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - both clinically significant and statistically significant. Incorrect
 - neither clinically significant nor statistically significant. Incorrect
-

- 293 ■ ■ ■ — Of the following choices, the BEST way to select a random sample of 10 students from a class would be to:
- choose the first 10 to enter the classroom. Incorrect

- choose the last 10 to leave the classroom. Incorrect
 - write each student's name on a piece of paper, put the papers in a pile, close your eyes, and pick 10 papers. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - ask students what their ethnicity, grade point average, and academic major are, then be sure your sample reflects all of these student characteristics. Incorrect
-

- 294 ■ — Not all participants are the same. Researchers use _____ to
■ — reduce the possibility that preexisting differences between groups are responsible for observed differences after experimental manipulation.
- a control group Incorrect
 - random selection Incorrect
 - random assignment (*True Answer*)Correct
 - an experimental group Incorrect
-

- 295 ■ — To accomplish random assignment, one could assign
■ — participants to groups by:
- placing all the participants sharing an important characteristic in the same group. Incorrect
 - making sure there is only one participant in each group. Incorrect
 - flipping a coin to determine group assignment. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - asking participants to choose the group they prefer. Incorrect
-

- 296 ■ — One hundred psychiatric patients were randomly assigned to
■ — one of two groups. One group received a new drug in pill form. The other group was given identical-looking placebo pills. All participants were evaluated for level of agitation by a panel of psychiatrists who didn't know which pill they received. In this study, how could experimenter bias be reduced?
- by having experienced psychiatrists evaluate agitation Incorrect
 - by having researchers who don't know who got which pill (*True Answer*)Correct
 - by adding another placebo condition Incorrect
 - by adding a therapy group Incorrect
-

- 297 ■ — Russ wants to be a good participant. He knows that his
■ — professor is an environmentalist, so his answers on the survey reflect a pro-environment position. This is an example of:
- subject bias. (*True Answer*)Correct

- a placebo effect. Incorrect
 - random variation. Incorrect
 - experimenter bias. Incorrect
-

298 ■ — A “fake” pill used as the control condition in a drug study is a:



- placebo. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - confound. Incorrect
 - random variable. Incorrect
 - dependent variable. Incorrect
-

299 ■ — A researcher's expectations about a study can affect its outcome. The type of research design used specifically to address this problem is a(n):



- experiment. Incorrect
 - random-assignment design. Incorrect
 - matched control group design. Incorrect
 - blind design. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

300 ■ — A researcher trying to eliminate the Rosenthal effect would be sure to:



- use a blind design. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - use a quasi-experimental design. Incorrect
 - randomly assign participants to two groups. Incorrect
 - randomly assign participants to three or more groups. Incorrect
-

301 ■ — The Rosenthal effect:



- is identical to the “placebo effect.” Incorrect
 - should be avoided by using a blind design. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - is found primarily in natural experiments. Incorrect
 - All the answers are correct. Incorrect
-

302 ■ — In preparation for a study of the effectiveness of an antischizophrenia drug, an assistant puts all drugs into capsules of the same color and codes them. The assistant will have no part in administering the drug. Neither the subjects nor the experimenter will know who gets which drug. This is an example of a:



- single-blind design. Incorrect
- double-blind design. (*True Answer*)Correct

- triple-blind design. Incorrect
 - quasi-experimental design. Incorrect
-

303 ■ — The function of the double-blind design is to guard against:

- participant and experimenter expectancies. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - imitation therapies. Incorrect
 - subject bias. Incorrect
 - the Rosenthal effect. Incorrect
-

304 ■ — A therapist believes so strongly in her approach that she finds improvement even when none exists. Which design would prevent this problem?

- longitudinal Incorrect
 - double-blind (*True Answer*) Correct
 - epidemiological Incorrect
 - experimental Incorrect
-

305 ■ — In an experiment on the effects of two new drugs on mood, neither patients, researchers, nor those who are evaluating the mood of patients know which drug the patients are getting. The study is _____-blind.

- single Incorrect
 - double Incorrect
 - triple (*True Answer*) Correct
 - quadruple Incorrect
-

306 ■ — What is the term for studies that have the structure of experiments except that they use groups that already exist instead of randomly assigning participants to control and experimental groups?

- quasi-experiments (*True Answer*) Correct
 - natural experiments Incorrect
 - correlational experiments Incorrect
 - developmental experiments Incorrect
-

307 ■ — Which of the following distinguishes a quasi-experimental study from a true experiment?

- The quasi-experiment does not use a control group. Incorrect
- The quasi-experiment uses multiple groups for comparison. Incorrect
- The quasi-experiment does not use any experimental

control. Incorrect

- The quasi-experiment does not allow for manipulation of the independent variable. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

308 ■ ■ — To study some gender differences, a researcher selected a group of 10 men and 10 women and treated all participants exactly the same. Each participant was given a test of psychological function. This study is an example of a(n):

- experiment. Incorrect
 - analogue study. Incorrect
 - correlational study. Incorrect
 - quasi-experimental study. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

309 ■ ■ — Which of the following would MOST appropriately be studied using a quasi-experimental design?

- the effects of running and weight lifting on mood Incorrect
 - the effects of schizophrenic parents on children's adjustment (*True Answer*)Correct
 - the effects of a parental training program on children's achievement Incorrect
 - the effects of a support group in helping people lose weight Incorrect
-

310 ■ ■ — If one were studying the hypothesis that people with high levels of stress are MORE likely to get cancer and wanted to include a matched control group, that group would:

- have low levels of stress. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - have high levels of stress. Incorrect
 - have cancer. Incorrect
 - not have cancer. Incorrect
-

311 ■ ■ — If researchers using matched control subjects find that abused children are sadder than nonabused children, we know that:

- both groups of children showed equal levels of sadness before the study. Incorrect
 - the nonabused group differed from the abused group in many important ways. Incorrect
 - there were more girls than boys in the abused group because girls are more likely to be sad. Incorrect
 - abuse is probably what is causing the difference in sadness between these groups. (*True Answer*)Correct
-

312 ■ ■ — The form of experiment used MOST often to study the psychological effects of unusual or unpredictable events is:

- natural. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - matched-control. Incorrect
 - analogue. Incorrect
 - single-subject. Incorrect
-

313 ■ — Which of the following would be LEAST appropriately studied, using a natural experiment?

- the effects of premarital abstinence on later sexual functioning (*True Answer*) Correct
 - the effects of war on children in Kosovo Incorrect
 - the effects of a plant closing on community cohesiveness Incorrect
 - the effects of a particularly harsh blizzard on depression Incorrect
-

314 ■ — Which of the following would be the BEST design to study the effects of disasters on survivors?

- an experiment Incorrect
 - a quasi-experiment Incorrect
 - a natural experiment (*True Answer*) Correct
 - a double-blind strategy Incorrect
-

315 ■ — “Why do we do natural experiments?” asks a friend of yours. ■ — “After all, each disaster that causes a natural experiment is unique.” A good answer to your friend would be, “Using natural experiments, researchers have learned quite a lot about:

- stress disorders.” (*True Answer*) Correct
 - different kinds of schizophrenia.” Incorrect
 - autism.” Incorrect
 - bipolar disorder.” Incorrect
-

316 ■ — Which of the following might be an example of an analogue experiment?

- exposing laboratory rats to high levels of stress to see if they develop signs of “depression” Incorrect
 - having human participants live for a week in a simulated mental hospital to see how they respond Incorrect
 - exposing lab rats to high levels of stress and having human participants live in a simulated mental hospital would each be an example of an analogue experiment (*True Answer*) Correct
 - None of the answers is correct. Incorrect
-

317 ■ ■ ■ — Which of the following is an analogue study?
■ ■ ■ —

- studying children in their classrooms Incorrect
 - studying the effects of stress in nonhumans (*True Answer*)Correct
 - studying the effects of metaphors on memory Incorrect
 - studying the elderly in nursing homes Incorrect
-

318 ■ ■ ■ — A researcher is interested in the effects of a new drug for
■ ■ ■ — treating anxiety and decides to study it in rats by conditioning
in them the fear of a high-pitched noise and then testing the
rats' reactions with and without the drug. This is an example of
a(n):

- natural experiment. Incorrect
 - analogue experiment. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - quasi-experimental study. Incorrect
 - correlation. Incorrect
-

319 ■ ■ ■ — In order to justify analogue experiments with animals,
■ ■ ■ — researchers must:

- make the case that animals and humans are the same. Incorrect
 - balance the suffering of the animals with the knowledge to be gained. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - make sure that no discomfort comes to the animals used in the experiment. Incorrect
 - guarantee rights to the animals that are equivalent to rights granted humans. Incorrect
-

320 ■ ■ ■ — Seligman's study in which he created learned helplessness in the
■ ■ ■ — lab is an example of a(n) _____ study.

- analogue (*True Answer*)Correct
 - case Incorrect
 - epidemiological Incorrect
 - quasi-experimental Incorrect
-

321 ■ ■ ■ — Experimenters are generally willing to:
■ ■ ■ —

- subject humans to more pain than animals. Incorrect
- subject animals to excessive pain. Incorrect
- subject animals to more discomfort than humans. (*True Answer*)Correct
- do analogue studies with humans but not animals. Incorrect

322 ■ — Which of the following is the BEST example of baseline data in a single-subject design?

- how well the treated behavior generalizes to a non-treatment setting Incorrect
- the level of the treated behavior just as treatment is ending Incorrect
- how long the treatment is maintained Incorrect
- the level of behavior before treatment begins (*True Answer*)Correct

323 ■ — In single-subject experimental designs, the participant is observed and measured before the manipulation of an independent variable. This initial observation period is called the:

- reversal period. Incorrect
- baseline period. (*True Answer*)Correct
- normalization period. Incorrect
- standardization period. Incorrect

324 ■ — Imagine that you are doing an ABAB reversal design study in which you are measuring level of depression with and without the addition of an exercise program. What is the first “A” in the study?

- healthy eating habits Incorrect
- exercise Incorrect
- no exercise Incorrect
- depression (*True Answer*)Correct

325 ■ — Imagine that you are doing an ABAB reversal design study in which you are measuring level of depression with and without the addition of an exercise program. What is the second “B” in the study?

- healthy eating habits Incorrect
- exercise (*True Answer*)Correct
- no exercise Incorrect
- depression Incorrect

326 ■ — If a participant's self-stimulation is observed, punished, observed again without punishment, and punished again, the design is a(n):

- multiple baseline. Incorrect
- analogue. Incorrect
- correlation. Incorrect
- ABAB reversal. (*True Answer*)Correct

-
- 327 ■ — A classmate of yours says, “The problem with single-subject experiments is that there is no control group, so you don't know if the treatment is effective.” Your BEST reply is:
- “You're absolutely right.” Incorrect
 - “If you use a reversal design, then participants serve as their own controls.” (*True Answer*) Correct
 - “Researchers routinely include control participants along with the actual participants.” Incorrect
 - “You don't need controls; single-subject experiments are always double-blind.” Incorrect

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

-
- 329 ■ — The MOST accurate summary of what has happened in the United States in the last 50 years to protect the rights of human research participants would be that:
- there has been important progress, but concerns still remain. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - recent changes in legal and ethical regulation of human research have virtually eliminated potential problems. Incorrect
 - the current situation is as bad as it has ever been. Incorrect
 - colleges and universities, but not governmental agencies, have made important progress in protecting human rights. Incorrect

-
- 330 ■ — Which of the following is the MOST appropriate conclusion about new drug studies, placebo studies, symptom-exacerbation studies, and medication-withdrawal studies?
- The studies provide very little useful information about the biology of disorders. Incorrect
 - The studies do not use scientific methods. Incorrect
 - The studies are often conducted on children. Incorrect

- The studies have led to calls for greater safeguards for patients. *(True Answer)* Correct
-

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

Reference: Ref 2-2

The preceding experiment is an example of what research design?

- experiment *(True Answer)* Correct
 - natural experiment Incorrect
 - correlational study Incorrect
 - case study Incorrect
-

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

Reference: Ref 2-2

One important criticism of the preceding research is that it is a:

- medication-withdrawal study. Incorrect
 - symptom-exacerbation study. Incorrect
 - multiple-baseline study. Incorrect
 - placebo study. *(True Answer)* Correct
-

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

Reference: Ref 2-2

The ethical concern about placebo drug studies such as the preceding study, is that:

- the experimental group gets an untried medication. Incorrect
- the placebo group gets no treatment at all. *(True Answer)* Correct
- the placebo group gets another medication that may not be as

effective. Incorrect

- None of the answers is correct. Incorrect
-

334 ■ — Which of the following is TRUE about case studies and single-subject designs?

- Single-subject designs have more internal validity. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - Single-subject designs have more external validity. Incorrect
 - Case studies have more external validity. Incorrect
 - Case studies have more internal validity. Incorrect
-

335 ■ — “Isn't the ABAB design pretty much a case study?” asks a friend of yours in this class. Your BEST answer would be:

- “Yes.” Incorrect
 - “They're similar, but the ABAB design has greater internal validity.” (*True Answer*) Correct
 - “They're similar, but the ABAB design has greater external validity.” Incorrect
 - “They're not very similar, and the ABAB design has greater internal validity and greater external validity.” Incorrect
-

336 ■ — There are many obstacles that hinder psychologists' attempts to understand and treat disorders. All of the following are obstacles, EXCEPT:

- respecting the rights of human participants and nonhuman subjects in research. Incorrect
 - participants' and researchers' awareness of and expectations about research. Incorrect
 - the relatively rigid, unchangeable behavior and thought patterns of humans. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - All the answers are correct. Incorrect
-

337 ■ — Which of the following is a FALSE statement regarding the obstacles that clinical scientists face in studying psychological disorders?

- The level of self-awareness that humans possess may influence the results. Incorrect
 - Humans have unusually stable (unchanging) moods and behavior. (*True Answer*) Correct
 - The causes of human functioning are complex. Incorrect
 - Ethical considerations limit the kinds of studies that can be done. Incorrect
-

338 ■ — Various obstacles interfere with the study of abnormal
■ — psychology. All of the following are examples, EXCEPT:

- Most clinicians oppose the scientific study of their discipline. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - Human beings are complex. Incorrect
 - Self-awareness may influence the results of the study. Incorrect
 - Clinicians have a special relationship with their research subjects. Incorrect
-

339 ■ — When more than one research method produces similar results,
■ — we:

- are suspicious of the results. Incorrect
 - can have more confidence in the results. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - suspect that experimenter bias has occurred. Incorrect
 - conclude that our results are due to confounds. Incorrect
-

340 ■ — Which of the following is the BEST way for clinicians to come
■ — to an understanding of abnormal behavior?

- to rely solely on experimental research studies Incorrect
 - to rely on findings that have been supported by multiple research methods (*True Answer*)Correct
 - to ignore studies that show conflicting results. Incorrect
 - to rely on conventional wisdom of past ages. Incorrect
-

341 ■ — Once a study in abnormal psychology finds significant results:
■ —

- we can conclude that the study is valid. Incorrect
 - we must ask a number of questions about the details of the study. (*True Answer*)Correct
 - we can apply the results to clinical practice. Incorrect
 - we have good information about how to prevent the disorder from occurring. Incorrect
-

342 ■ — The correlational method of research may include all of the
■ — following EXCEPT:

- epidemiological studies. Incorrect
- longitudinal studies. Incorrect
- testing the correlation coefficient for statistical significance. Incorrect
- ABAB (reversal) studies. (*True Answer*)Correct

