

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. What are important differences between case studies and single-subject experiments? Be sure to mention advantages and disadvantages of each.
2. Case studies can be used to help more than just the one being studied. Briefly describe three ways one could use information gathered from a case study besides helping the one being studied.
3. Describe three hypothetical correlations: positive correlations, negative correlations, and unrelated correlations, and give an example for each.
4. A major shortcoming of a correlational study is that even when a correlation between two variables is statistically significant, one cannot infer causation. For example, a significant correlation exists between life stress and depression, yet one cannot say for sure that life stress causes depression. Given this major shortcoming, what are some specific reasons one might still wish to conduct a correlational study, as opposed to an experimental study (from which one might infer a cause-and-effect relationship)?
5. Suppose a researcher found a strong positive correlation between college GPA and self-esteem. Describe three possible and distinctly different causal explanations for this relationship.
6. Assume that a researcher wishes to do research designed to pinpoint early-childhood events related to later development of eating disorders such as anorexia nervosa. What type of investigation might the researcher use? What would be potential strengths and weaknesses of that type of investigation? Finally, are there any ethical concerns the researcher ought to address?
7. A researcher is designing a study to compare school achievement in children whose mothers did and children whose mothers did not drink alcohol during pregnancy. Briefly describe two ways the researcher could ensure that the study has good internal validity and two ways the researcher could ensure that it has good external validity.
8. Design an experiment to test the hypothesis that older women who take estrogen are less likely to develop Alzheimer's disease. Be sure to identify the control group, experimental group, independent variable, and dependent variable.

1. The systematic search for facts through observation and investigation is _____.
2. Sound research in abnormal psychology uses the _____ method.
3. Clinical researchers form general, or _____, knowledge about the nature, causes, and treatments of abnormal behavior.
4. Clinical practitioners seek a(n) _____ understanding of human behavior.
5. A tentative explanation or hunch that provides a basis for study is a(n) _____.
6. Jason met with a researcher several times. He was interviewed, he took tests, and he was physically evaluated. In addition, the researcher studied his school and employment records and interviewed key people in his life. This type of study is called a(n) _____.
7. Freud's report on Little Hans is an example of a(n) _____.
8. A study has _____ when it controls for all variables except the ones being investigated.
9. An investigation is said to have _____ when findings of the investigation can be generalized beyond the immediate study.
10. Tall people tend to have larger feet than do short people. This statement indicates a(n) _____ correlation between foot size and height.
11. The more television one watches, the lower that person's grades in school are likely to be. This statement indicates a(n) _____ correlation between hours watching TV and grades.
12. The strength or magnitude of a correlation can vary from _____ to _____.
13. If a result is statistically significant, it is unlikely to be the result of _____.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

