

# ch1

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

1. Which of the following is one of the criteria for defining abnormality?
  - A. personal distress
  - B. culturally acceptable behavior
  - C. deviation from the psychological
  - D. deviation from correlation
2. Jane is extremely troubled by the feelings of sadness she has been experiencing. Which psychological criterion for defining abnormality is exemplified by Jane's case?
  - A. personal distress
  - B. deviation from ideal
  - C. biological criterion
  - D. maladaptive behavior
3. An individual's feelings of unhappiness and lack of fulfillment meet which criterion for defining psychological abnormality?
  - A. biological
  - B. sociocultural
  - C. personal distress
  - D. impairment
4. Behavior that interferes with everyday functioning but is not particularly troublesome to an individual is said to fulfill which criterion for defining abnormality?
  - A. impairment
  - B. personal distress
  - C. biological
  - D. deviation from average
5. Mustaf's intense bouts of anxiety have made it increasingly difficult for him to attend classes. Which of the following criteria for defining abnormality is met in Mustaf's case?
  - A. biological
  - B. sociocultural
  - C. personal distress
  - D. impairment
6. If an individual is considered suicidal, which of the following criteria for defining abnormality would be met?
  - A. biological
  - B. risk to self
  - C. personal distress
  - D. impairment

7. Ben's paranoia has led him to threaten to kill anyone who enters his bedroom. Ben's behavior meets which of the following criteria for defining abnormal behavior?
- A. risk to others
  - B. sociocultural
  - C. personal distress
  - D. impairment
8. Standards for acceptable behavior that are established in a given society or culture are called
- A. morals.
  - B. roles.
  - C. norms.
  - D. laws.
9. In Western societies most people do not walk around on the streets naked. This observation coincides with which definition for abnormal behavior?
- A. personal distress
  - B. functional impairment
  - C. risk to self or others
  - D. socially unacceptable behavior
10. Which of the following is a problem with the social/cultural criterion for defining abnormality?
- A. All societies have universal norms that they adhere to.
  - B. Not everyone in a given society agrees on what is acceptable behavior.
  - C. Most norms are recorded in our society as laws.
  - D. Social roles are more powerful than norms for identifying problem behavior.
11. The fact that some people in the United States view polygamy as an acceptable practice while others do not illustrates a fundamental problem with defining abnormality based on
- A. cultural criteria.
  - B. statistical deviation.
  - C. personal discomfort.
  - D. maladaptive behavior.
12. The fact that some behaviors are acceptable in certain social contexts and not in others demonstrates that definitions for abnormal behavior
- A. are universal.
  - B. can help identify abnormality.
  - C. are as useful as cultural biases.
  - D. can vary from situation to situation.
13. The militant fanaticism displayed by some religious groups in the U.S. might not seem so unconventional to Muslim extremists in some Middle Eastern countries. This fact highlights one of the difficulties with which of the following criteria for defining abnormality?
- A. biological
  - B. medical
  - C. psychological
  - D. sociocultural

14. Omar has been experiencing sleep disturbances, stomach upset and fever. He attributes his symptoms to the fact that his neighbor gave him the "evil eye". His behavior would not be considered abnormal in Mediterranean cultures because it does not meet the \_\_\_\_\_ criterion for defining abnormality.
- A. personal distress
  - B. culturally unacceptable behavior
  - C. functional impairment
  - D. risk to self
15. David Rosenhan (1973) conducted a study that involved having subjects pose as patients seeking admission to mental hospitals, even though none of these pseudopatients were mentally ill. Which of the following happened?
- A. All of the pseudopatients were admitted.
  - B. The staff detected the sanity of these individuals after they were admitted.
  - C. All of the pseudopatients were released as "cured" after one day.
  - D. Upon release, all of the patients' diagnoses were changed from schizophrenia to bipolar affective disorder.
16. Which of the following is a methodological criticism leveled at Rosenhan's pseudopatient study in which his students faked schizophrenic symptoms and were admitted to a psychiatric hospital?
- A. The pseudopatients were reporting symptoms that would understandably cause alarm.
  - B. The study involved a great deal of deception.
  - C. The pseudopatients faked symptoms too well.
  - D. There were no control or comparison groups involved.
17. Which of the following statements best summarizes the results of Lauren Slater's recent attempt to replicate Rosenhan's pseudopatient study?
- A. In every instance, she was denied admission.
  - B. Like Rosenhan's pseudopatients, she was diagnosed and admitted.
  - C. All of the private hospitals she visited admitted her.
  - D. Only three of the hospitals admitted her with a diagnosis of depression with psychotic symptoms.
18. The fact that psychological disorders run in families provides evidence that there are \_\_\_\_\_ causes for abnormal behavior.
- A. biological
  - B. psychological
  - C. cultural
  - D. unconscious
19. Which of the following is considered to be a biological cause of abnormality?
- A. disturbances in the structure and function of the brain
  - B. unusual interaction with other people
  - C. disturbed emotional state
  - D. potential for harm to other people
20. Myah was involved in a serious car accident in which she sustained a head injury. Three months later, she is behaving in bizarre and highly emotional ways. Myah's change in behavior is most likely due to a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.
- A. psychological
  - B. social
  - C. biological
  - D. genetic

21. Emotionally traumatic events can result in abnormal behavior. These traumatic events are classified as
- A. biological.
  - B. psychological.
  - C. sociocultural.
  - D. behavioral.
22. Andrea's family was killed by a series of tornadoes that ripped through her hometown. Andrea is now troubled by nightmares and intense sadness and anxiety. Andrea's behavior may be the result of a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.
- A. biological
  - B. neurological
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. psychological
23. Actor Kelsey Grammar's substance abuse problems and problems with intimate relationships were most likely due to a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.
- A. biological
  - B. psychological
  - C. sociocultural
  - D. neuropsychological
24. The term used to describe the various circles of social influence in the lives of people is
- A. neuropsychological.
  - B. biopsychosocial.
  - C. sociocultural.
  - D. biopsychological.
25. The British psychiatrist who stated that people who refuse to abide by the norms of society are psychologically healthier than those who do is
- A. Thomas Szasz.
  - B. Hans Eysenck.
  - C. Dorothea Dix.
  - D. R. D. Laing.
26. The American psychiatrist who claims that mental illness is a myth and that people who are described as mentally ill should be viewed as having problems in living is
- A. Thomas Szasz.
  - B. R. D. Laing.
  - C. Benjamin Rush.
  - D. Hans Eysenck.
27. Which perspective on abnormality is based on the interaction of several sets of influences?
- A. humanitarian
  - B. medical
  - C. biopsychosocial
  - D. supernatural

28. Wendy's doctor feels that her genetic predisposition and the strain in her social relationships coupled with the recent death of her mother are factors that have interacted to produce a psychological breakdown. The doctor's explanation can be best described as
- A. Freudian.
  - B. psychological.
  - C. sociocultural.
  - D. biopsychosocial.
29. A model of abnormal behavior closely related to the biopsychosocial perspective is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ model.
- A. psychoanalytic
  - B. diathesis-stress
  - C. humanitarian
  - D. sociocultural
30. Which of the following is one of the three historically prominent types of explanations for the causes of psychological disorders?
- A. moral
  - B. scientific
  - C. cross-cultural
  - D. astrological
31. Which type of explanation of psychological disorders regards abnormal behavior as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits?
- A. mystical
  - B. scientific
  - C. humanitarian
  - D. psychological
32. Which explanations of psychological disorders emphasize natural causes like biological imbalances and faulty learning processes?
- A. psychological
  - B. humanitarian
  - C. scientific
  - D. mystical
33. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ view, cruelty, non-acceptance, and poor living conditions are seen as central causes of psychological disorders.
- A. humanitarian
  - B. mystical
  - C. psychological
  - D. scientific
34. Rani is a member of a tribe of Indians in rain forests of South America. The tribe's witch doctor believes that Rani is possessed by the spirit of a demon wolf, and in order to be cured he must undergo an exorcism. Which type of explanation is the witch doctor utilizing?
- A. humanitarian
  - B. mystical
  - C. psychological
  - D. scientific

35. Several news reports suggested that Pope John Paul II had conducted a number of exorcisms during his tenure as Pope. These reports suggest that in some cases the pontiff might explain abnormal behavior in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ causes.
- A. scientific
  - B. psychological
  - C. medical
  - D. mystical
36. The prehistoric practice of drilling holes in people's skulls presumably to cure psychological disorders is referred to as
- A. a lobotomy.
  - B. mesmerism.
  - C. trephining.
  - D. nullification.
37. The ritual of driving away evil spirits which originated in ancient times is referred to as
- A. lycanthrophy.
  - B. exorcism.
  - C. trephining.
  - D. mesmerism.
38. When did the scientific model of psychological disorders emerge?
- A. prehistoric times
  - B. ancient Greece and Rome
  - C. Middle Ages
  - D. 20th century
39. Which Greek physician developed the theory that psychological disorders are caused by imbalances in bodily fluids?
- A. Hippocrates
  - B. Heraclitus
  - C. Galen
  - D. Aristotle
40. Which of the following is one of the four bodily fluids mentioned in Hippocrates' theory?
- A. black bile
  - B. urine
  - C. saliva
  - D. gastric acid
41. Rachel is very depressed and melancholic. How would Hippocrates account for her problem?
- A. demonic possession
  - B. too much black bile
  - C. too much phlegm
  - D. disturbance in her soul's flame

42. Based on the theory of bodily fluids proposed by Hippocrates, which of the following would be the most logical form of treatment for people suffering from imbalances?
- A. drilling a hole in the skull
  - B. driving out evil spirits
  - C. special prayers and incantations
  - D. administering nausea producing substances
43. Hippocrates' theory resurfaced in 1967 in Eysenck's personality theory which involves the personality dimensions of neuroticism-normality and
- A. stable-unstable.
  - B. outgoing-sociable.
  - C. extroversion-introversion.
  - D. psychoticism-depression.
44. A person who has an excess of phlegm would be classified as phlegmatic according to Hippocrates. How would this individual be classified according to Eysenck?
- A. introvert-normal
  - B. introvert-neurotic
  - C. extrovert-normal
  - D. extrovert-neurotic
45. The Greek physician Aesclepiades recognized that psychological problems could be the result of
- A. emotional disturbances.
  - B. bodily humors.
  - C. spiritual turmoil.
  - D. possession.
46. Which of the following individuals revolutionized thinking about mental and physical disorders and maintained Hippocrates' ideas regarding humors?
- A. Aesclepiades
  - B. Socrates
  - C. Galen
  - D. Mesmer
47. Which explanations for psychological disorders re-emerged during the Middle Ages and Renaissance?
- A. scientific
  - B. psychological
  - C. naturalistic
  - D. mystical/spiritual
48. Which of the following adequately characterizes the status of medical knowledge and treatments in the Middle Ages?
- A. Treatments of psychological disorders in the Middle Ages were far more advanced than those discovered in the Greek and Roman periods.
  - B. Medical treatment of disorders took a backseat to the introduction of psychological methods.
  - C. Medical treatment of disorders was primitive during the Middle Ages as compared with the advances of the Greeks and Romans.
  - D. No medical or scientific advances occurred during the Middle Ages beyond those established by Galen and Hippocrates.

49. Ideas about Christian charity and the need to help the poor and the sick formed the basis for \_\_\_\_\_ forms of treatment in the Middle Ages.
- A. humanitarian
  - B. psychological
  - C. spiritual
  - D. medical
50. Johann Weyer wrote a treatise in 1563 entitled *The Deception of Demons* in order to remove misconceptions that people with mental illnesses were
- A. people with problems in living.
  - B. people who had medical problems.
  - C. emotionally handicapped.
  - D. witches or possessed by the devil.
51. Which period was a time of massive political and social reformation throughout Europe that fueled reforms in the care of people who were insane?
- A. 1400s
  - B. 1500s
  - C. 1700s
  - D. 1900s
52. Who was the superintendent of the mental hospital in Florence, Italy, who is regarded as being the leader of the asylum reform movement?
- A. Gino Ruffini
  - B. Vincenzo Chiarugi
  - C. Giancarlo Mennini
  - D. Dorothea Dix
53. Chiarugi is to Florence, Italy, as \_\_\_\_\_ is to Paris, France.
- A. Tuke
  - B. Dix
  - C. Rush
  - D. Pinel
54. Asylum reform was undertaken by William Tuke in
- A. America.
  - B. England.
  - C. France.
  - D. Germany.
55. The individual responsible for freeing mental patients from their shackles in Paris was
- A. Philippe Pinel.
  - B. Jean-Baptiste Pussin.
  - C. Vincenzo Chiarugi.
  - D. Benjamin Rush.

56. The philosophy of Chiarugi, Pinel, and Tuke that people can, with proper care, develop self-control over their own disturbing behaviors is the basis for
- A. psychotherapy.
  - B. hypnosis.
  - C. moral treatment.
  - D. deinstitutionalization.
57. Who is known as the founder of American psychiatry?
- A. Dorothea Dix
  - B. Benjamin Rush
  - C. William Tuke
  - D. Clifford Beers
58. Which of the following was one of the most significant reasons for the declining conditions in mental institutions during the later part of the reform period?
- A. overcrowding
  - B. lack of funding
  - C. undereducated staff
  - D. re-emergence of spiritual explanations
59. Who was primarily responsible for reform in American mental institutions?
- A. Benjamin Rush
  - B. Clifford Beers
  - C. Dorothea Dix
  - D. William Godding
60. Who carried Dorothea Dix's reform work into the twentieth century with his book *A Mind That Found Itself* and was an advocate of the mental hygiene movement?
- A. William Godding
  - B. Benjamin Rush
  - C. Emil Kraepelin
  - D. Clifford Beers
61. The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane later became the
- A. American Medical Association.
  - B. American Psychological Association.
  - C. American Psychiatric Association.
  - D. Psychonomic Society.
62. The founding of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane gave rise to which model of abnormal behavior?
- A. medical
  - B. scientific
  - C. psychoanalytic
  - D. humanitarian

63. The view that abnormal behaviors result from physical problems and should be treated medically is embodied in the \_\_\_\_\_ model.
- A. psychological
  - B. humanistic
  - C. psychoanalytic
  - D. medical
64. Which of the following terms did Emil Kraepelin use to describe what is currently known as schizophrenia?
- A. dementia praecox
  - B. manic-depression
  - C. mesmerism
  - D. hypnosis
65. The psychoanalytic model had its origins in the hypnotic techniques developed by
- A. Anton Mesmer.
  - B. Josef Breuer.
  - C. Sigmund Freud.
  - D. Emil Kraepelin.
66. The \_\_\_\_\_ model sought explanations of abnormal behavior in the unconscious psychological processes.
- A. medical
  - B. mystical
  - C. scientific
  - D. psychoanalytic
67. Franz Mesmer hypothesized that all living creatures are filled with
- A. black bile.
  - B. spiritual flames.
  - C. magnetic fluid.
  - D. unconscious conflicts.
68. What term did James Braid propose to describe the process of being in a trance?
- A. mesmerism
  - B. hypnotism
  - C. somnambulism
  - D. lycanthropy
69. The method of using suggestion to induce a trance state is called
- A. somnambulism.
  - B. trephining.
  - C. hypnotism.
  - D. psychotherapy.
70. Dr. Wilder is treating a client who has a compulsive gambling problem by inducing a trance state in the client and suggesting that he stop gambling altogether. What technique is Dr. Wilder utilizing?
- A. psychotherapy
  - B. suggestion
  - C. lycanthropy
  - D. hypnosis

71. Which of the following individuals is most closely associated with the Nancy school of hypnotism?
- A. James Braid
  - B. Jean-Martin Charcot
  - C. Ambrose-Auguste Liébault
  - D. Josef Breuer
72. Which individual sought the help of Liébault in treating a patient who complained of back pains for which other forms of therapy were unsuccessful?
- A. Hippolyte-Marie Bernheim
  - B. Jean-Martin Charcot
  - C. Sigmund Freud
  - D. Josef Breuer
73. Which neurologist felt that the ability to be hypnotized is a symptom of neurological disorders, an idea that differed from the views of the Nancy school?
- A. Hippolyte-Marie Bernheim
  - B. Jean-Martin Charcot
  - C. Sigmund Freud
  - D. Josef Breuer
74. During Charcot's and Liébault's time, hypnosis became the treatment of choice for which disorder?
- A. schizophrenia
  - B. dementia praecox
  - C. manic-depression
  - D. hysteria
75. A disorder in which psychological problems become expressed in a physical form is called
- A. hysteria.
  - B. dementia praecox.
  - C. schizophrenia.
  - D. manic-depression.
76. Joan has suddenly become blind, yet physiological and neurological examinations have shown that nothing is physically wrong with her. Based on this information, what might Joan really be suffering from?
- A. dementia
  - B. facetious disorder
  - C. hysteria
  - D. mania
77. Which prominent psychoanalyst was influenced by the works of Charcot and Bernheim?
- A. Sigmund Freud
  - B. Hans Eysenck
  - C. Carl Jung
  - D. Alfred Adler
78. Who co-authored the book *Studies in Hysteria* with Freud?
- A. Carl Jung
  - B. Jean-Martin Charcot
  - C. Josef Breuer
  - D. Emil Kraepelin

79. Freud and Breuer used the talking cure to treat \_\_\_\_\_ who was suffering from hysteria.
- A. Anna Freud
  - B. Dorothea Dix
  - C. Karen Horney
  - D. Anna O.
80. In the case of Anna O., Freud and Breuer abandoned hypnosis for another method in which the client was simply allowed to talk about her problems. Freud and Breuer referred to this method as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. hysteria
  - B. cathartic
  - C. sweeping
  - D. pseudohypnotic
81. The cathartic method utilized by Breuer and Freud is noted as being the forerunner of
- A. hypnotherapy.
  - B. convulsive therapy.
  - C. occupational therapy.
  - D. psychotherapy.
82. Freud and Breuer's discovery of the cathartic method eventually led Freud to develop
- A. logotherapy.
  - B. psychoanalysis.
  - C. hypnosis.
  - D. lobotomy.
83. The treatment of abnormal behavior through psychological techniques is called
- A. convulsive therapy.
  - B. lobotomy.
  - C. hypnosis.
  - D. psychotherapy.
84. Dr. Allen's approach to therapy relies heavily on the concepts of the unconscious mind, dream analysis, and free association. Dr. Allen would be considered to be a
- A. hypnotist.
  - B. psychiatrist.
  - C. logotherapist.
  - D. psychoanalyst.
85. The theory and system of practice that relies on the concepts of the unconscious mind, inhibited sexual impulses, early development, and the use of free association and dream analysis is called
- A. psychoanalysis.
  - B. hypnotherapy.
  - C. lobotomy.
  - D. person-centered theory.

86. The physiologist and contemporary of Freud who discovered the principles of classical conditioning was
- A. Edward Thorndike.
  - B. Albert Bandura.
  - C. Ivan Pavlov.
  - D. Albert Ellis.
87. Medications that controlled the symptoms of severe mental illnesses were introduced in the
- A. 1920s.
  - B. 1950s.
  - C. 1970s.
  - D. 1980s.
88. Which of the following statements best characterizes the state of mental health care in the mid-1970s?
- A. There was an increase in the use of psychosurgery and ECT in the treatment of patients.
  - B. Clients were moved out of institutions and into less restrictive programs in the community.
  - C. There was a large increase in admissions to psychiatric hospitals.
  - D. Drug therapy was on the decline.
89. The movement that began in the 1970s, which was prompted by public policy that promoted the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites, was referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
- A. psychosurgery
  - B. civil rights
  - C. asylum reform
  - D. deinstitutionalization
90. The treatment model in which psychological and medical professionals reach out to clients in their homes and workplaces to help them comply with medical recommendations, manage finances, obtain adequate health care, and deal with crises is called
- A. the deinstitutionalization movement.
  - B. Assertive Community Treatment (ACT).
  - C. the Bazelon Center Act (BCA).
  - D. HIPPA.
91. The legislation that prohibits insurance companies from differentiating between mental and physical illness in terms of hospital stays, co-payments, and deductibles is
- A. mental health parity.
  - B. ACT.
  - C. HIPPA.
  - D. deinstitutionalization.
92. Which of the following has tremendously affected the provision of mental health care in recent years?
- A. changes in the insurance industry
  - B. political changes in Washington
  - C. local management of mental health care facilities
  - D. strict FDA testing of medications

93. Yolanda's oral surgeon has required her to sign a form stating that she consents to receive anesthetic prior to the extraction of her wisdom teeth regardless of the fact that her insurance might not cover this expense. The surgeon suspects that Yolanda's insurance company may reimburse according to which philosophy?
- A. health maintenance
  - B. preferred health care
  - C. managed health care
  - D. Medicare
94. The evaluation of all medical and mental health procedures to ensure that they provide the best therapeutic value for the least cost is the notion behind
- A. managed health care.
  - B. preferred health care.
  - C. HMOs.
  - D. Medicaid.
95. The U.S. government set the year 2010 as the goal for enacting improvements in health care that will
- A. require all inpatient facilities to close.
  - B. reduce the control of HMOs in determining third party payments.
  - C. increase funding provided to homeless shelters and soup kitchens.
  - D. reduce homelessness among people with mental illness.
96. What standard would require health insurers to offer insurance coverage for mental disorders comparable to what they provide for physical medical conditions?
- A. Assertive Community Act
  - B. deinstitutionalization
  - C. Anti-Stigma Act
  - D. mental health parity
97. Which of the following is the essence of the scientific method?
- A. subjectivity
  - B. objectivity
  - C. mysticism
  - D. specificity
98. The process of testing one's ideas about the nature of psychological phenomena without bias before accepting these ideas as adequate is the basis for which method?
- A. subjective
  - B. cathartic
  - C. scientific
  - D. psychoanalytic
99. Which of the following is NOT one of the three concepts underlying the scientific method?
- A. observation of the phenomenon in question
  - B. hypothesis formation based on theoretical assumptions
  - C. selective assignment of subjects to experimental groups
  - D. ruling out competing explanations through proper controls

100. Rodney has observed that on the days when he gets up early and goes out for a two-mile jog before classes, he is much more awake for his 8:00 a.m. calculus class. Rodney forms a hypothesis that jogging makes him more alert for class. Which step in the scientific method is Rodney ignoring?
- A. correlation
  - B. hypothesis formation
  - C. observation
  - D. ruling out competing explanations
101. What is the stage of research in which the researcher generates ideas about cause and effect relationships between the behaviors under study?
- A. observation stage
  - B. hypothesis formation process
  - C. control stage
  - D. correlation stage
102. Which of the following refers to the odds or likelihood that an event will happen?
- A. chance
  - B. correlation
  - C. probability
  - D. deviation
103. Since it would be impossible to study all of the depressed people in the world, a researcher must study
- A. a sample.
  - B. a different population.
  - C. non-depressed people.
  - D. individuals.
104. The extent to which a sample adequately reflects the characteristics of the population it is drawn from is referred to as
- A. randomness.
  - B. variability.
  - C. probability.
  - D. representativeness.
105. The \_\_\_\_\_ method involves altering or changing the conditions to which subjects are exposed and observing the effects that this manipulation has on behavior.
- A. scientific
  - B. correlational
  - C. experimental
  - D. case study
106. An experimenter gives one group of depressed subjects the medication Prozac and another group of depressed subjects a placebo and measures the number of violent or suicidal thoughts members of both groups have. In this situation, the independent variable is
- A. whether or not the medication is administered.
  - B. whether or not the subjects are depressed.
  - C. the number of violent thoughts the subjects report.
  - D. the number of suicidal thoughts the subjects report.

107. The variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. placebo
  - B. dependent
  - C. independent
  - D. correlational
108. The group of subjects who receive the "treatment" thought to influence the behavior under study is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A. control
  - B. independent
  - C. experimental
  - D. placebo control
109. Mia is participating in an experimental study and she is trying to figure out what the study is about so that she can be a "good" subject. Mia's behavior illustrates the effects of
- A. demand characteristics.
  - B. independent variables.
  - C. dependent variables.
  - D. placebo variables.
110. Participants' expectations of what is going to happen to them in an experiment are referred to as
- A. independent variables.
  - B. double-blind variables.
  - C. demand characteristics.
  - D. dependent variables.
111. What technique can be used to eliminate demand characteristics and experimenter biases in experimental studies?
- A. double-blind technique
  - B. multiple baseline technique
  - C. placebo control group
  - D. statistical analysis
112. The \_\_\_\_\_ method is most effective for determining cause-and-effect relationships.
- A. case study
  - B. correlational
  - C. survey
  - D. experimental
113. A research design that resembles an experiment but lacks the feature of random assignment is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design.
- A. double-blind
  - B. correlational
  - C. analogue
  - D. quasi-experimental

114. Two groups of clients with schizophrenia are matched according to the numbers of years with the disorder, type of schizophrenia, and sex. One group is given an experimental medication hypothesized to reduce symptoms; the other is given a placebo. The researchers have utilized a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design.
- A. double-blind
  - B. quasi-experimental
  - C. analogue
  - D. correlational
115. A research design in which groups that differ on a predetermined characteristic are compared is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_ design.
- A. quasi-experimental
  - B. multiple baseline
  - C. cross-fostering
  - D. double-blind
116. A researcher compares the effectiveness of a new psychotherapy in a group of depressed males versus its effectiveness in a group of depressed females. Which type of design is utilized by the researcher?
- A. multiple baseline
  - B. analogue
  - C. quasi-experimental
  - D. single-subjects
117. An association between two variables is called a(n)
- A. case study.
  - B. correlation.
  - C. analogue experiment.
  - D. experiment.
118. Which of the following is one of the advantages of using a correlational procedure?
- A. It is the best way to study cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
  - B. It allows researchers to study the effects of independent variables on dependent variables.
  - C. Researchers can study areas that are not easily tested by the experimental method.
  - D. Researchers can isolate additional variables that may account for observed relationships between variables.
119. A researcher is interested in the relationship between smoking and life span. The results of her correlational study indicate that as the number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day increases, life span decreases. This is an example of what kind of correlation?
- A. positive
  - B. negative
  - C. inverse
  - D. transverse
120. The frequency of new cases of a disorder within a given time period is referred to as
- A. prevalence.
  - B. incidence.
  - C. base-rate.
  - D. probability.

121. As one variable increases the other increases, this is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- A. positive
  - B. negative
  - C. indirect
  - D. transverse
122. The results of a study indicate that there is a strong positive correlation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. What can one conclude from this study?
- A. Smoking causes lung cancer.
  - B. People who have lung cancer smoke.
  - C. There is a strong relationship between smoking and lung cancer.
  - D. People who do not smoke will not develop lung cancer.
123. The number of people who have had a disorder at a given time or over a specified period is referred to as
- A. prevalence.
  - B. incidence.
  - C. probability.
  - D. co-occurrence.
124. At any given time, 49% of the population is suffering from some form of mental illness. This number reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of mental illness.
- A. probability
  - B. incidence
  - C. prevalence
  - D. prognosis
125. During the month of July, 18 homicides occurred in the city. This number reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of homicide in this particular city.
- A. concordance rate
  - B. probability
  - C. prevalence
  - D. incidence
126. Dr. Williams is treating a patient with an extremely rare psychological disorder. What might be the most effective way to study this disorder?
- A. correlational study
  - B. experimental study
  - C. survey
  - D. case study
127. An intensive study of a single person described in detail is a
- A. case study.
  - B. multiple baseline experiment.
  - C. correlational study.
  - D. single-subject design.

128. An organized approach for the development and accumulation of case study material that focuses on practical results is referred to as the
- A. program evaluation method.
  - B. multiple baseline approach.
  - C. pragmatic case study method.
  - D. multiaxial diagnostic approach.
129. Dr. Johansen is studying a client with a rare psychological disorder. She is collecting extensive progress notes, taping all interview sessions and collecting quantitative feedback from a variety of questionnaires. Dr. Johansen is using the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. clinical
  - B. factor analytic
  - C. correlational
  - D. pragmatic case study
130. The "A-B-A-B" method is also known as the
- A. experimental method.
  - B. correlational method.
  - C. single-subject design.
  - D. survey method.
131. The multiple baseline approach involves observing different \_\_\_\_\_ variables in the same person over the course of treatment.
- A. correlational
  - B. dependent
  - C. independent
  - D. control
132. In which type of adoption study is the focus on children whose biological parents had no psychological disorder but whose adoptive parents have a specific psychological disorder?
- A. longitudinal
  - B. crossfostering
  - C. cross-sectional
  - D. correlational
133. What type of results would one expect to find in a crossfostering study if there is a genetic basis for a psychological disorder?
- A. higher rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the control adoptees group
  - B. higher rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the index adoptees group
  - C. lower rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the index adoptees group
  - D. lower rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the control adoptees group
134. What type of results would one expect to find in a crossfostering study if there is an environmental basis for a psychological disorder?
- A. The incidence of the disorder should be equal in both the index adoptee group and the control adoptee group.
  - B. There should be higher rates of the disorder in the index adoptee group as compared to the control adoptee group.
  - C. There should be lower rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the index adoptee group.
  - D. There should be higher rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the control adoptee group.

135. The attempt by biological researchers to identify the characteristics controlled by each gene is referred to as
- A. biological marking.
  - B. cognitive mapping.
  - C. genetic mapping.
  - D. sensory gating.
136. Measurable characteristics, such as smooth pursuit eye movement, that exhibit patterns that parallel the inheritance of a disorder are called
- A. physiological dispositions.
  - B. cognitive maps.
  - C. genetic maps.
  - D. biological markers.
137. The agreement ratio between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_ rate.
- A. concordance
  - B. correlation
  - C. incidence
  - D. prevalence
138. A disorder with a genetic basis would be expected to have a higher concordance between \_\_\_\_\_ twins and a lower concordance between \_\_\_\_\_ twins.
- A. dizygotic; monozygotic
  - B. monozygotic; dizygotic
  - C. fraternal; identical
  - D. opposite-sex; same-sex
139. Professor Cross wishes to determine whether or not depression has a genetic basis. Which of the following methods would allow him to draw more powerful conclusions regarding heritability?
- A. correlational method
  - B. twin studies
  - C. adoption studies
  - D. quasi-experimental studies
140. All of the following are social cognitive processes in the stigmatization process identified by Corrigan EXCEPT
- A. stereotypes.
  - B. attributions.
  - C. prejudice.
  - D. discrimination.
141. The label that causes some people to be viewed as different, defective, and set apart from mainstream members of society is referred to as
- A. attribution.
  - B. prejudice.
  - C. stereotype.
  - D. stigma.

142. It is difficult to measure the impact that a psychological disorder has on
- A. the individual.
  - B. the family.
  - C. society.
  - D. the client's friends.
143. What percentage of prison inmates in the United States have been identified as having mental illness?
- A. 5%
  - B. 16%
  - C. 25%
  - D. 33%
144. All of the following have been identified as possible factors that may account for the fact that members of ethnic minority groups are less likely to receive appropriate mental health services EXCEPT
- A. a high degree of cultural mistrust.
  - B. genetic differences observed between whites and non-whites.
  - C. their preference for alternative interventions like acupuncture.
  - D. their view that symptoms are social problems of emotional reactions.
145. All of the following are approaches to reducing the stigma of mental illness as proposed by Corrigan EXCEPT
- A. protest.
  - B. education.
  - C. contact.
  - D. petition.
146. Which of the following organizations was formed when families of clients with serious psychological disorders banded together for support and education?
- A. The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill
  - B. Al-Anon
  - C. The American Psychiatric Association
  - D. The National Institute of Mental Health
147. After her stay in a halfway house and eleven months of subsequent sessions with Dr. Tobin, what type of work did Rebecca Hasbrouck undertake?
- A. She decided to become a therapist herself.
  - B. She resumed her practice as a lawyer.
  - C. She was an operator at a crisis intervention hotline.
  - D. She worked at home as a freelance writer.
148. In the case of Rebecca Hasbrouck, what was Dr. Tobin's immediate concern?
- A. that Rebecca would commit suicide
  - B. dealing with Rebecca's traumatic experience
  - C. Rebecca's physical health and comfort
  - D. Rebecca's childhood experiences
149. When Rosenhan's pseudopatients were eventually released from the hospital, they were pronounced cured by the psychiatrists.
- True False

150. Lauren Slater's recent replication of Rosenhan's pseudopatients study yielded very different results than the original study.  
True False
151. In most cases, the causes of abnormality can be neatly divided into one of the three categories.  
True False
152. The vulnerability component in the diathesis-stress model can include genetic predisposition or early life events.  
True False
153. The technique of trephining is no longer used today.  
True False
154. During the Middle Ages, the predominant model for explaining the causes of abnormality was the scientific model.  
True False
155. The leader of the asylum reform movement in France was Phillippe Pinel.  
True False
156. Anton Mesmer is known for publishing the book, *A Mind That Found Itself*.  
True False
157. Modern psychotherapy is the result of mesmerism and the work of Anton Mesmer.  
True False
158. Psychoanalysis is a treatment that relies heavily on the concept of the conscious mind.  
True False
159. A recent survey of licensed psychologists indicates that most feel that managed care has a negative impact on their practices.  
True False
160. In response to deinstitutionalization, most communities have developed methods which resolve the dilemma of dealing with individuals with mental illness who are unable to care for themselves.  
True False
161. The essence of the scientific method is objectivity.  
True False
162. An effective method to help control for demand characteristics is multiple baselining.  
True False

163. The relationship between self-esteem and depression is most ethically studied using the correlational method.

True False

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

True False

165. Match the term with the appropriate definition or description.

- |                           |  |       |
|---------------------------|--|-------|
| 1. psychoanalytic model   | a proposal that people are born with a predisposition that places them at risk for developing a psychological disorder   | _____ |
| 2. diathesis-stress model | the philosophy that people can, with proper care, develop self-control over their disturbed behaviors  | _____ |
| 3. mental health parity   | an approach that seeks to explanations of abnormal behavior in the workings of unconscious processes   | _____ |
| 4. independent variable   | the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites   | _____ |
| 5. control group          | the variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter   | _____ |
| 6. moral treatment        | the group of participants who do not receive the treatment thought to influence the behavior under study   | _____ |
| 7. double-blind technique | a procedure in which neither the person giving the treatment nor the person receiving the treatment has knowledge of whether the participant is in the experimental group or the control group | _____ |
| 8. genetic mapping        | the number of people who have ever had a disorder at a given time  | _____ |
| 9. deinstitutionalization | a standard that requires health insurers to provide equal levels of coverage for physical and mental illnesses   | _____ |
| 10. prevalence            | the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of each gene and the characteristics it controls   | _____ |

166. Match the term with the appropriate definition or description.

- |                                  |   |       |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|
| 1. demand characteristics        | describes the interaction of several factors in the development of the individual                           | _____ |
| 2. biological markers            | a state of heightened suggestibility brought on by a charismatic individual                                 | _____ |
| 3. mesmerism                     | advocacy model in which professionals reach out to help clients in their homes and workplaces               | _____ |
| 4. crossfostering study          | the treatment of abnormal behavior through psychological techniques   | _____ |
| 5. quasi-experimental design     | expectations that participants in a study have about what is going to happen and how they should respond    | _____ |
| 6. single-subject design         | research strategy that lacks random assignment of participants  | _____ |
| 7. Assertive Community Treatment | also known as the "A-B-A-B" method  | _____ |
| 8. biopsychosocial perspective   | measurable characteristics that parallel the pattern of a disorder's inheritance                            | _____ |
| 9. Psychotherapy                 | agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives                          | _____ |
| 10. concordance rate             | research strategy that involves looking at children who are adopted by parents with psychological disorders | _____ |

167. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the interaction among various factors that cause abnormal behavior.

\_\_\_\_\_

168. The prehistoric practice of cutting a hole in the skull is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

169. Poorhouses in the Middle Ages, which housed people with emotional disturbances, were referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

170. The philosophy that people with mental illness need to be treated with humanity is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

171. The disorder that results when psychological problems become expressed in physical form is \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

172. The process of inducing a trance state, derived from Mesmer's work and used by Freud early in his career, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

173. The \_\_\_\_\_ movement promoted the release of psychiatric clients into community treatment sites.

\_\_\_\_\_

174. The \_\_\_\_\_ method involves altering or changing the conditions to which participants are exposed and observing the effects of this manipulation.

\_\_\_\_\_

175. An association between two variables that can range in value from +1.0 to -1.0 is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_

176. An organized approach for the development and accumulation of case study material that focuses on practical results is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

\_\_\_\_\_

177. A \_\_\_\_\_ design is an experimental procedure in which one person at a time is studied in both the experimental and control conditions.

\_\_\_\_\_

178. The agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ rate.

\_\_\_\_\_

179. A \_\_\_\_\_ study involves tracking the incidence of disorders in children who are adopted by parents with psychological disorders but whose biological parents are psychologically healthy.

\_\_\_\_\_

180. Briefly identify and describe the four criteria used to define abnormality.

181. Briefly discuss the three prominent themes in explaining psychological disorders that have been apparent throughout history.

182. Identify the six historical periods discussed in the text and briefly describe the prominent thinking regarding abnormality that existed during those time periods.

183. Identify and briefly describe the three basic stages or processes of the scientific method.

184. Discuss the basic logic behind twin studies and how evidence from these studies might support the idea of a genetic explanation for some disorders.

185. Explain the theoretical rationale behind the biopsychosocial perspective and as an example, discuss how it accounts for the causes of Rebecca Hasbrouck's psychological disturbance.

# ch1 Key

1. Which of the following is one of the criteria for defining abnormality?

- A. personal distress
- B. culturally acceptable behavior
- C. deviation from the psychological
- D. deviation from correlation

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #1  
Objective: 1.2*

2. Jane is extremely troubled by the feelings of sadness she has been experiencing. Which psychological criterion for defining abnormality is exemplified by Jane's case?

- A. personal distress
- B. deviation from ideal
- C. biological criterion
- D. maladaptive behavior

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #2  
Objective: 1.2*

3. An individual's feelings of unhappiness and lack of fulfillment meet which criterion for defining psychological abnormality?

- A. biological
- B. sociocultural
- C. personal distress
- D. impairment

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #3  
Objective: 1.2*

4. Behavior that interferes with everyday functioning but is not particularly troublesome to an individual is said to fulfill which criterion for defining abnormality?

- A. impairment
- B. personal distress
- C. biological
- D. deviation from average

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #4  
Objective: 1.2*

5. Mustaf's intense bouts of anxiety have made it increasingly difficult for him to attend classes. Which of the following criteria for defining abnormality is met in Mustaf's case?

- A. biological
- B. sociocultural
- C. personal distress
- D. impairment

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #5  
Objective: 1.2*

6. If an individual is considered suicidal, which of the following criteria for defining abnormality would be met?
- A. biological
  - B. risk to self**
  - C. personal distress
  - D. impairment

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #6  
Objective: 1.2*

7. Ben's paranoia has led him to threaten to kill anyone who enters his bedroom. Ben's behavior meets which of the following criteria for defining abnormal behavior?
- A. risk to others**
  - B. sociocultural
  - C. personal distress
  - D. impairment

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #7  
Objective: 1.2*

8. Standards for acceptable behavior that are established in a given society or culture are called
- A. morals.
  - B. roles.
  - C. norms.**
  - D. laws.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #8  
Objective: 1.2*

9. In Western societies most people do not walk around on the streets naked. This observation coincides with which definition for abnormal behavior?
- A. personal distress
  - B. functional impairment
  - C. risk to self or others
  - D. socially unacceptable behavior**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #9  
Objective: 1.2*

10. Which of the following is a problem with the social/cultural criterion for defining abnormality?
- A. All societies have universal norms that they adhere to.
  - B. Not everyone in a given society agrees on what is acceptable behavior.**
  - C. Most norms are recorded in our society as laws.
  - D. Social roles are more powerful than norms for identifying problem behavior.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #10  
Objective: 1.2*

11. The fact that some people in the United States view polygamy as an acceptable practice while others do not illustrates a fundamental problem with defining abnormality based on
- A. cultural criteria.
  - B. statistical deviation.
  - C. personal discomfort.
  - D. maladaptive behavior.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #11  
Objective: 1.2*

12. The fact that some behaviors are acceptable in certain social contexts and not in others demonstrates that definitions for abnormal behavior
- A. are universal.
  - B. can help identify abnormality.
  - C. are as useful as cultural biases.
  - D. can vary from situation to situation.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #12  
Objective: 1.2*

13. The militant fanaticism displayed by some religious groups in the U.S. might not seem so unconventional to Muslim extremists in some Middle Eastern countries. This fact highlights one of the difficulties with which of the following criteria for defining abnormality?
- A. biological
  - B. medical
  - C. psychological
  - D. sociocultural

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #13  
Objective: 1.2*

14. Omar has been experiencing sleep disturbances, stomach upset and fever. He attributes his symptoms to the fact that his neighbor gave him the "evil eye". His behavior would not be considered abnormal in Mediterranean cultures because it does not meet the \_\_\_\_\_ criterion for defining abnormality.
- A. personal distress
  - B. culturally unacceptable behavior
  - C. functional impairment
  - D. risk to self

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #14  
Objective: 1.2*

15. David Rosenhan (1973) conducted a study that involved having subjects pose as patients seeking admission to mental hospitals, even though none of these pseudopatients were mentally ill. Which of the following happened?
- A. All of the pseudopatients were admitted.
  - B. The staff detected the sanity of these individuals after they were admitted.
  - C. All of the pseudopatients were released as "cured" after one day.
  - D. Upon release, all of the patients' diagnoses were changed from schizophrenia to bipolar affective disorder.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #15  
Objective: 1.3*

16. Which of the following is a methodological criticism leveled at Rosenhan's pseudopatient study in which his students faked schizophrenic symptoms and were admitted to a psychiatric hospital?
- A. The pseudopatients were reporting symptoms that would understandably cause alarm.
  - B. The study involved a great deal of deception.
  - C. The pseudopatients faked symptoms too well.
  - D.** There were no control or comparison groups involved.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #16  
Objective: 1.3*

17. Which of the following statements best summarizes the results of Lauren Slater's recent attempt to replicate Rosenhan's pseudopatient study?
- A.** In every instance, she was denied admission.
  - B. Like Rosenhan's pseudopatients, she was diagnosed and admitted.
  - C. All of the private hospitals she visited admitted her.
  - D. Only three of the hospitals admitted her with a diagnosis of depression with psychotic symptoms.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #17  
Objective: 1.3*

18. The fact that psychological disorders run in families provides evidence that there are \_\_\_\_\_ causes for abnormal behavior.
- A.** biological
  - B. psychological
  - C. cultural
  - D. unconscious

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #18  
Objective: 1.4*

19. Which of the following is considered to be a biological cause of abnormality?
- A.** disturbances in the structure and function of the brain
  - B. unusual interaction with other people
  - C. disturbed emotional state
  - D. potential for harm to other people

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #19  
Objective: 1.4*

20. Myah was involved in a serious car accident in which she sustained a head injury. Three months later, she is behaving in bizarre and highly emotional ways. Myah's change in behavior is most likely due to a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.
- A. psychological
  - B. social
  - C.** biological
  - D. genetic

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #20  
Objective: 1.4*

21. Emotionally traumatic events can result in abnormal behavior. These traumatic events are classified as

- A. biological.
- B. psychological.**
- C. sociocultural.
- D. behavioral.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #21  
Objective: 1.4*

22. Andrea's family was killed by a series of tornadoes that ripped through her hometown. Andrea is now troubled by nightmares and intense sadness and anxiety. Andrea's behavior may be the result of a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.

- A. biological
- B. neurological
- C. sociocultural
- D. psychological**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #22  
Objective: 1.4*

23. Actor Kelsey Grammar's substance abuse problems and problems with intimate relationships were most likely due to a \_\_\_\_\_ cause.

- A. biological
- B. psychological
- C. sociocultural
- D. neuropsychological**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #23  
Objective: 5.1*

24. The term used to describe the various circles of social influence in the lives of people is

- A. neuropsychological.
- B. biopsychosocial.
- C. sociocultural.**
- D. biopsychological.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #24  
Objective: 1.4*

25. The British psychiatrist who stated that people who refuse to abide by the norms of society are psychologically healthier than those who do is

- A. Thomas Szasz.
- B. Hans Eysenck.
- C. Dorothea Dix.
- D. R. D. Laing.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #25  
Objective: 1.4*

26. The American psychiatrist who claims that mental illness is a myth and that people who are described as mentally ill should be viewed as having problems in living is

- A. Thomas Szasz.
- B. R. D. Laing.
- C. Benjamin Rush.
- D. Hans Eysenck.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #26  
Objective: 1.4*

27. Which perspective on abnormality is based on the interaction of several sets of influences?

- A. humanitarian
- B. medical
- C. biopsychosocial
- D. supernatural

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #27  
Objective: 1.5*

28. Wendy's doctor feels that her genetic predisposition and the strain in her social relationships coupled with the recent death of her mother are factors that have interacted to produce a psychological breakdown. The doctor's explanation can be best described as

- A. Freudian.
- B. psychological.
- C. sociocultural.
- D. biopsychosocial.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #28  
Objective: 1.5*

29. A model of abnormal behavior closely related to the biopsychosocial perspective is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ model.

- A. psychoanalytic
- B. diathesis-stress
- C. humanitarian
- D. sociocultural

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #29  
Objective: 1.5*

30. Which of the following is one of the three historically prominent types of explanations for the causes of psychological disorders?

- A. moral
- B. scientific
- C. cross-cultural
- D. astrological

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #30  
Objective: 2.0*

31. Which type of explanation of psychological disorders regards abnormal behavior as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits?

- A. mystical
- B. scientific
- C. humanitarian
- D. psychological

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #31  
Objective: 2.0*

32. Which explanations of psychological disorders emphasize natural causes like biological imbalances and faulty learning processes?

- A. psychological
- B. humanitarian
- C. scientific
- D. mystical

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #32  
Objective: 2.0*

33. According to the \_\_\_\_\_ view, cruelty, non-acceptance, and poor living conditions are seen as central causes of psychological disorders.

- A. humanitarian
- B. mystical
- C. psychological
- D. scientific

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #33  
Objective: 2.0*

34. Rani is a member of a tribe of Indians in rain forests of South America. The tribe's witch doctor believes that Rani is possessed by the spirit of a demon wolf, and in order to be cured he must undergo an exorcism. Which type of explanation is the witch doctor utilizing?

- A. humanitarian
- B. mystical
- C. psychological
- D. scientific

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #34  
Objective: 2.0*

35. Several news reports suggested that Pope John Paul II had conducted a number of exorcisms during his tenure as Pope. These reports suggest that in some cases the pontiff might explain abnormal behavior in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ causes.

- A. scientific
- B. psychological
- C. medical
- D. mystical

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #35  
Objective: 2.0*

36. The prehistoric practice of drilling holes in people's skulls presumably to cure psychological disorders is referred to as
- A. a lobotomy.
  - B. mesmerism.
  - C. trephining.**
  - D. nullification.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #36  
Objective: 2.1*

37. The ritual of driving away evil spirits which originated in ancient times is referred to as
- A. lycanthrophy.
  - B. exorcism.**
  - C. trephining.
  - D. mesmerism.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #37  
Objective: 2.1*

38. When did the scientific model of psychological disorders emerge?
- A. prehistoric times
  - B. ancient Greece and Rome**
  - C. Middle Ages
  - D. 20th century

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge.  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #38  
Objective: 2.2*

39. Which Greek physician developed the theory that psychological disorders are caused by imbalances in bodily fluids?
- A. Hippocrates**
  - B. Heraclitus
  - C. Galen
  - D. Aristotle

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #39  
Objective: 2.2*

40. Which of the following is one of the four bodily fluids mentioned in Hippocrates' theory?
- A. black bile**
  - B. urine
  - C. saliva
  - D. gastric acid

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #40  
Objective: 2.2*

41. Rachel is very depressed and melancholic. How would Hippocrates account for her problem?
- A. demonic possession
  - B. too much black bile**
  - C. too much phlegm
  - D. disturbance in her soul's flame

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #41  
Objective: 2.2*

42. Based on the theory of bodily fluids proposed by Hippocrates, which of the following would be the most logical form of treatment for people suffering from imbalances?
- A. drilling a hole in the skull
  - B. driving out evil spirits
  - C. special prayers and incantations
  - D. administering nausea producing substances**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #42  
Objective: 2.2*

43. Hippocrates' theory resurfaced in 1967 in Eysenck's personality theory which involves the personality dimensions of neuroticism-normality and
- A. stable-unstable.
  - B. outgoing-sociable.
  - C. extroversion-introversion.**
  - D. psychoticism-depression.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #43  
Objective: 2.2*

44. A person who has an excess of phlegm would be classified as phlegmatic according to Hippocrates. How would this individual be classified according to Eysenck?
- A. introvert-normal**
  - B. introvert-neurotic
  - C. extrovert-normal
  - D. extrovert-neurotic

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #44  
Objective: 2.2*

45. The Greek physician Aesclepiades recognized that psychological problems could be the result of
- A. emotional disturbances.**
  - B. bodily humors.
  - C. spiritual turmoil.
  - D. possession.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #45  
Objective: 2.2*

46. Which of the following individuals revolutionized thinking about mental and physical disorders and maintained Hippocrates' ideas regarding humors?
- A. Aesclepiades
  - B. Socrates
  - C. Galen**
  - D. Mesmer

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #46  
Objective: 2.2*

47. Which explanations for psychological disorders re-emerged during the Middle Ages and Renaissance?
- A. scientific
  - B. psychological
  - C. naturalistic
  - D. mystical/spiritual**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #47  
Objective: 2.3*

48. Which of the following adequately characterizes the status of medical knowledge and treatments in the Middle Ages?
- A. Treatments of psychological disorders in the Middle Ages were far more advanced than those discovered in the Greek and Roman periods.
  - B. Medical treatment of disorders took a backseat to the introduction of psychological methods.
  - C. Medical treatment of disorders was primitive during the Middle Ages as compared with the advances of the Greeks and Romans.
  - D. No medical or scientific advances occurred during the Middle Ages beyond those established by Galen and Hippocrates.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #48  
Objective: 2.3*

49. Ideas about Christian charity and the need to help the poor and the sick formed the basis for \_\_\_\_\_ forms of treatment in the Middle Ages.

- A. humanitarian**
- B. psychological
- C. spiritual
- D. medical

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #49  
Objective: 2.3*

50. Johann Weyer wrote a treatise in 1563 entitled *The Deception of Demons* in order to remove misconceptions that people with mental illnesses were
- A. people with problems in living.
  - B. people who had medical problems.
  - C. emotionally handicapped.
  - D. witches or possessed by the devil.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #50  
Objective: 2.3*

51. Which period was a time of massive political and social reformation throughout Europe that fueled reforms in the care of people who were insane?
- A. 1400s
  - B. 1500s
  - C. 1700s**
  - D. 1900s

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #51  
Objective: 2.4*

52. Who was the superintendent of the mental hospital in Florence, Italy, who is regarded as being the leader of the asylum reform movement?

- A. Gino Ruffini
- B. Vincenzo Chiarugi**
- C. Giancarlo Mennini
- D. Dorothea Dix

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #52  
Objective: 2.4*

53. Chiarugi is to Florence, Italy, as \_\_\_\_\_ is to Paris, France.

- A. Tuke
- B. Dix
- C. Rush
- D. Pinel**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #53  
Objective: 2.4*

54. Asylum reform was undertaken by William Tuke in

- A. America.
- B. England.**
- C. France.
- D. Germany.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #54  
Objective: 2.4*

55. The individual responsible for freeing mental patients from their shackles in Paris was

- A. Philippe Pinel.
- B. Jean-Baptiste Pussin.**
- C. Vincenzo Chiarugi.
- D. Benjamin Rush.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #55  
Objective: 2.4*

56. The philosophy of Chiarugi, Pinel, and Tuke that people can, with proper care, develop self-control over their own disturbing behaviors is the basis for

- A. psychotherapy.
- B. hypnosis.
- C. moral treatment.**
- D. deinstitutionalization.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #56  
Objective: 2.4*

57. Who is known as the founder of American psychiatry?

- A. Dorothea Dix
- B. Benjamin Rush**
- C. William Tuke
- D. Clifford Beers

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge.  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #57  
Objective: 2.4*

58. Which of the following was one of the most significant reasons for the declining conditions in mental institutions during the later part of the reform period?

- A. overcrowding
- B. lack of funding
- C. undereducated staff
- D. re-emergence of spiritual explanations

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge.  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #58  
Objective: 2.4*

59. Who was primarily responsible for reform in American mental institutions?

- A. Benjamin Rush
- B. Clifford Beers
- C. Dorothea Dix
- D. William Godding

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge.  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #59  
Objective: 2.4*

60. Who carried Dorothea Dix's reform work into the twentieth century with his book *A Mind That Found Itself* and was an advocate of the mental hygiene movement?

- A. William Godding
- B. Benjamin Rush
- C. Emil Kraepelin
- D. Clifford Beers

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #60  
Objective: 2.4*

61. The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane later became the

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

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #61  
Objective: 2.5*

62. The founding of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane gave rise to which model of abnormal behavior?

- A. medical
- B. scientific
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. humanitarian

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #62  
Objective: 2.5*

63. The view that abnormal behaviors result from physical problems and should be treated medically is embodied in the \_\_\_\_\_ model.

- A. psychological
- B. humanistic
- C. psychoanalytic
- D. medical**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #63  
Objective: 2.5*

64. Which of the following terms did Emil Kraepelin use to describe what is currently known as schizophrenia?

- A. dementia praecox**
- B. manic-depression
- C. mesmerism
- D. hypnosis

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #64  
Objective: 2.5*

65. The psychoanalytic model had its origins in the hypnotic techniques developed by

- A. Anton Mesmer.**
- B. Josef Breuer.
- C. Sigmund Freud.
- D. Emil Kraepelin.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #65  
Objective: 2.6*

66. The \_\_\_\_\_ model sought explanations of abnormal behavior in the unconscious psychological processes.

- A. medical
- B. mystical
- C. scientific
- D. psychoanalytic**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #66  
Objective: 2.6*

67. Franz Mesmer hypothesized that all living creatures are filled with

- A. black bile.
- B. spiritual flames.
- C. magnetic fluid.**
- D. unconscious conflicts.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #67  
Objective: 2.6*

68. What term did James Braid propose to describe the process of being in a trance?

- A. mesmerism
- B. hypnotism**
- C. somnambulism
- D. lycanthropy

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #68  
Objective: 2.6*

69. The method of using suggestion to induce a trance state is called

- A. somnambulism.
- B. trephining.
- C. hypnotism.**
- D. psychotherapy.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #69  
Objective: 2.6*

70. Dr. Wilder is treating a client who has a compulsive gambling problem by inducing a trance state in the client and suggesting that he stop gambling altogether. What technique is Dr. Wilder utilizing?

- A. psychotherapy
- B. suggestion
- C. lycanthropy
- D. hypnosis**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #70  
Objective: 2.6*

71. Which of the following individuals is most closely associated with the Nancy school of hypnotism?

- A. James Braid
- B. Jean-Martin Charcot
- C. Ambrose-Auguste Liébault**
- D. Josef Breuer

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #71  
Objective: 2.6*

72. Which individual sought the help of Liébault in treating a patient who complained of back pains for which other forms of therapy were unsuccessful?

- A. Hippolyte-Marie Bernheim**
- B. Jean-Martin Charcot
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Josef Breuer

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #72  
Objective: 2.6*

73. Which neurologist felt that the ability to be hypnotized is a symptom of neurological disorders, an idea that differed from the views of the Nancy school?

- A. Hippolyte-Marie Bernheim
- B. Jean-Martin Charcot**
- C. Sigmund Freud
- D. Josef Breuer

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #73  
Objective: 2.6*

74. During Charcot's and Liébault's time, hypnosis became the treatment of choice for which disorder?

- A. schizophrenia
- B. dementia praecox
- C. manic-depression
- D. hysteria**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #74  
Objective: 2.6*

75. A disorder in which psychological problems become expressed in a physical form is called

- A. hysteria.**
- B. dementia praecox.
- C. schizophrenia.
- D. manic-depression.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #75  
Objective: 2.6*

76. Joan has suddenly become blind, yet physiological and neurological examinations have shown that nothing is physically wrong with her. Based on this information, what might Joan really be suffering from?

- A. dementia
- B. facetious disorder
- C. hysteria**
- D. mania

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #76  
Objective: 2.6*

77. Which prominent psychoanalyst was influenced by the works of Charcot and Bernheim?

- A. Sigmund Freud**
- B. Hans Eysenck
- C. Carl Jung
- D. Alfred Adler

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #77  
Objective: 2.6*

78. Who co-authored the book *Studies in Hysteria* with Freud?

- A. Carl Jung
- B. Jean-Martin Charcot
- C. Josef Breuer**
- D. Emil Kraepelin

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #78  
Objective: 2.6*

79. Freud and Breuer used the talking cure to treat \_\_\_\_\_ who was suffering from hysteria.

- A. Anna Freud
- B. Dorothea Dix
- C. Karen Horney
- D. Anna O.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #79  
Objective: 2.6*

80. In the case of Anna O., Freud and Breuer abandoned hypnosis for another method in which the client was simply allowed to talk about her problems. Freud and Breuer referred to this method as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

- A. hysteria
- B. cathartic**
- C. sweeping
- D. pseudohypnotic

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #80  
Objective: 2.6*

81. The cathartic method utilized by Breuer and Freud is noted as being the forerunner of

- A. hypnotherapy.
- B. convulsive therapy.
- C. occupational therapy.
- D. psychotherapy.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #81  
Objective: 2.6*

82. Freud and Breuer's discovery of the cathartic method eventually led Freud to develop

- A. logotherapy.
- B. psychoanalysis.**
- C. hypnosis.
- D. lobotomy.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #82  
Objective: 2.6*

83. The treatment of abnormal behavior through psychological techniques is called

- A. convulsive therapy.
- B. lobotomy.
- C. hypnosis.
- D. psychotherapy.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #83  
Objective: 2.6*

84. Dr. Allen's approach to therapy relies heavily on the concepts of the unconscious mind, dream analysis, and free association. Dr. Allen would be considered to be a
- A. hypnotist.
  - B. psychiatrist.
  - C. logotherapist.
  - D. psychoanalyst.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #84  
Objective: 2.6*

85. The theory and system of practice that relies on the concepts of the unconscious mind, inhibited sexual impulses, early development, and the use of free association and dream analysis is called
- A. psychoanalysis.**
  - B. hypnotherapy.
  - C. lobotomy.
  - D. person-centered theory.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #85  
Objective: 2.6*

86. The physiologist and contemporary of Freud who discovered the principles of classical conditioning was
- A. Edward Thorndike.
  - B. Albert Bandura.
  - C. Ivan Pavlov.**
  - D. Albert Ellis.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #86  
Objective: 2.7*

87. Medications that controlled the symptoms of severe mental illnesses were introduced in the
- A. 1920s.
  - B. 1950s.**
  - C. 1970s.
  - D. 1980s.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #87  
Objective: 2.8*

88. Which of the following statements best characterizes the state of mental health care in the mid-1970s?
- A. There was an increase in the use of psychosurgery and ECT in the treatment of patients.
  - B. Clients were moved out of institutions and into less restrictive programs in the community.**
  - C. There was a large increase in admissions to psychiatric hospitals.
  - D. Drug therapy was on the decline.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #88  
Objective: 2.8*

89. The movement that began in the 1970s, which was prompted by public policy that promoted the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites, was referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
- A. psychosurgery
  - B. civil rights
  - C. asylum reform
  - D. deinstitutionalization**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #89  
Objective: 2.8*

90. The treatment model in which psychological and medical professionals reach out to clients in their homes and workplaces to help them comply with medical recommendations, manage finances, obtain adequate health care, and deal with crises is called
- A. the deinstitutionalization movement.
  - B. Assertive Community Treatment (ACT).**
  - C. the Bazelon Center Act (BCA).
  - D. HIPPA.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #90  
Objective: 2.8*

91. The legislation that prohibits insurance companies from differentiating between mental and physical illness in terms of hospital stays, co-payments, and deductibles is
- A. mental health parity.**
  - B. ACT.
  - C. HIPPA.
  - D. deinstitutionalization.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #91  
Objective: 2.10*

92. Which of the following has tremendously affected the provision of mental health care in recent years?
- A. changes in the insurance industry**
  - B. political changes in Washington
  - C. local management of mental health care facilities
  - D. strict FDA testing of medications

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #92  
Objective: 2.8*

93. Yolanda's oral surgeon has required her to sign a form stating that she consents to receive anesthetic prior to the extraction of her wisdom teeth regardless of the fact that her insurance might not cover this expense. The surgeon suspects that Yolanda's insurance company may reimburse according to which philosophy?
- A. health maintenance
  - B. preferred health care
  - C. managed health care**
  - D. Medicare

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #93  
Objective: 2.8*

94. The evaluation of all medical and mental health procedures to ensure that they provide the best therapeutic value for the least cost is the notion behind

- A. managed health care.
- B. preferred health care.
- C. HMOs.
- D. Medicaid.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #94  
Objective: 2.8*

95. The U.S. government set the year 2010 as the goal for enacting improvements in health care that will

- A. require all inpatient facilities to close.
- B. reduce the control of HMOs in determining third party payments.
- C. increase funding provided to homeless shelters and soup kitchens.
- D. reduce homelessness among people with mental illness.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #95  
Objective: 2.8*

96. What standard would require health insurers to offer insurance coverage for mental disorders comparable to what they provide for physical medical conditions?

- A. Assertive Community Act
- B. deinstitutionalization
- C. Anti-Stigma Act
- D. mental health parity**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #96  
Objective: 2.10*

97. Which of the following is the essence of the scientific method?

- A. subjectivity
- B. objectivity**
- C. mysticism
- D. specificity

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #97  
Objective: 3.1*

98. The process of testing one's ideas about the nature of psychological phenomena without bias before accepting these ideas as adequate is the basis for which method?

- A. subjective
- B. cathartic
- C. scientific**
- D. psychoanalytic

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #98  
Objective: 3.1*

99. Which of the following is NOT one of the three concepts underlying the scientific method?
- A. observation of the phenomenon in question
  - B. hypothesis formation based on theoretical assumptions
  - C.** selective assignment of subjects to experimental groups
  - D. ruling out competing explanations through proper controls

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #99  
Objective: 3.1*

100. Rodney has observed that on the days when he gets up early and goes out for a two-mile jog before classes, he is much more awake for his 8:00 a.m. calculus class. Rodney forms a hypothesis that jogging makes him more alert for class. Which step in the scientific method is Rodney ignoring?
- A. correlation
  - B. hypothesis formation
  - C. observation
  - D.** ruling out competing explanations

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #100  
Objective: 3.1*

101. What is the stage of research in which the researcher generates ideas about cause and effect relationships between the behaviors under study?
- A. observation stage
  - B.** hypothesis formation process
  - C. control stage
  - D. correlation stage

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #101  
Objective: 3.1*

102. Which of the following refers to the odds or likelihood that an event will happen?
- A. chance
  - B. correlation
  - C.** probability
  - D. deviation

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #102  
Objective: 3.1*

103. Since it would be impossible to study all of the depressed people in the world, a researcher must study
- A.** a sample.
  - B. a different population.
  - C. non-depressed people.
  - D. individuals.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #103  
Objective: 3.1*

104. The extent to which a sample adequately reflects the characteristics of the population it is drawn from is referred to as
- A. randomness.
  - B. variability.
  - C. probability.
  - D. representativeness.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #104  
Objective: 3.1*

105. The \_\_\_\_\_ method involves altering or changing the conditions to which subjects are exposed and observing the effects that this manipulation has on behavior.
- A. scientific
  - B. correlational
  - C. experimental**
  - D. case study

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #105  
Objective: 3.2*

106. An experimenter gives one group of depressed subjects the medication Prozac and another group of depressed subjects a placebo and measures the number of violent or suicidal thoughts members of both groups have. In this situation, the independent variable is
- A. whether or not the medication is administered.**
  - B. whether or not the subjects are depressed.
  - C. the number of violent thoughts the subjects report.
  - D. the number of suicidal thoughts the subjects report.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #106  
Objective: 3.2*

107. The variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter is the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.
- A. placebo
  - B. dependent
  - C. independent**
  - D. correlational

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #107  
Objective: 3.2*

108. The group of subjects who receive the "treatment" thought to influence the behavior under study is the \_\_\_\_\_ group.
- A. control
  - B. independent
  - C. experimental**
  - D. placebo control

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #108  
Objective: 3.2*

109. Mia is participating in an experimental study and she is trying to figure out what the study is about so that she can be a "good" subject. Mia's behavior illustrates the effects of

- A. demand characteristics.
- B. independent variables.
- C. dependent variables.
- D. placebo variables.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #109  
Objective: 3.2*

110. Participants' expectations of what is going to happen to them in an experiment are referred to as

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

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #110  
Objective: 3.2*

111. What technique can be used to eliminate demand characteristics and experimenter biases in experimental studies?

- A. double-blind technique
- B. multiple baseline technique
- C. placebo control group
- D. statistical analysis

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #111  
Objective: 3.2*

112. The \_\_\_\_\_ method is most effective for determining cause-and-effect relationships.

- A. case study
- B. correlational
- C. survey
- D. experimental

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #112  
Objective: 3.2*

113. A research design that resembles an experiment but lacks the feature of random assignment is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design.

- A. double-blind
- B. correlational
- C. analogue
- D. quasi-experimental

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #113  
Objective: 3.3*

114. Two groups of clients with schizophrenia are matched according to the numbers of years with the disorder, type of schizophrenia, and sex. One group is given an experimental medication hypothesized to reduce symptoms; the other is given a placebo. The researchers have utilized a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ design.

- A. double-blind
- B. quasi-experimental**
- C. analogue
- D. correlational

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #114  
Objective: 3.3*

115. A research design in which groups that differ on a predetermined characteristic are compared is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_ design.

- A. quasi-experimental**
- B. multiple baseline
- C. cross-fostering
- D. double-blind

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #115  
Objective: 3.2*

116. A researcher compares the effectiveness of a new psychotherapy in a group of depressed males versus its effectiveness in a group of depressed females. Which type of design is utilized by the researcher?

- A. multiple baseline
- B. analogue
- C. quasi-experimental**
- D. single-subjects

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #116  
Objective: 3.2*

117. An association between two variables is called a(n)

- A. case study.
- B. correlation.**
- C. analogue experiment.
- D. experiment.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #117  
Objective: 3.3*

118. Which of the following is one of the advantages of using a correlational procedure?

- A. It is the best way to study cause-and-effect relationships between variables.
- B. It allows researchers to study the effects of independent variables on dependent variables.
- C. Researchers can study areas that are not easily tested by the experimental method.**
- D. Researchers can isolate additional variables that may account for observed relationships between variables.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #118  
Objective: 3.3*

119. A researcher is interested in the relationship between smoking and life span. The results of her correlational study indicate that as the number of packs of cigarettes smoked per day increases, life span decreases. This is an example of what kind of correlation?
- A. positive
  - B. negative**
  - C. inverse
  - D. transverse

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #119  
Objective: 3.3*

120. The frequency of new cases of a disorder within a given time period is referred to as
- A. prevalence.
  - B. incidence.**
  - C. base-rate.
  - D. probability.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #120  
Objective: 3.4*

121. As one variable increases the other increases, this is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ correlation.
- A. positive**
  - B. negative
  - C. indirect
  - D. transverse

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #121  
Objective: 3.3*

122. The results of a study indicate that there is a strong positive correlation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. What can one conclude from this study?
- A. Smoking causes lung cancer.
  - B. People who have lung cancer smoke.
  - C. There is a strong relationship between smoking and lung cancer.**
  - D. People who do not smoke will not develop lung cancer.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #122  
Objective: 3.3*

123. The number of people who have had a disorder at a given time or over a specified period is referred to as
- A. prevalence.**
  - B. incidence.
  - C. probability.
  - D. co-occurrence.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #123  
Objective: 3.4*

124. At any given time, 49% of the population is suffering from some form of mental illness. This number reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of mental illness.

- A. probability
- B. incidence
- C. prevalence**
- D. prognosis

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #124  
Objective: 3.4*

125. During the month of July, 18 homicides occurred in the city. This number reflects the \_\_\_\_\_ of homicide in this particular city.

- A. concordance rate
- B. probability
- C. prevalence
- D. incidence**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #125  
Objective: 3.4*

126. Dr. Williams is treating a patient with an extremely rare psychological disorder. What might be the most effective way to study this disorder?

- A. correlational study
- B. experimental study
- C. survey
- D. case study**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #126  
Objective: 3.5*

127. An intensive study of a single person described in detail is a

- A. case study.**
- B. multiple baseline experiment.
- C. correlational study.
- D. single-subject design.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #127  
Objective: 3.5*

128. An organized approach for the development and accumulation of case study material that focuses on practical results is referred to as the

- A. program evaluation method.
- B. multiple baseline approach.
- C. pragmatic case study method.**
- D. multiaxial diagnostic approach.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #128  
Objective: 3.5*

129. Dr. Johansen is studying a client with a rare psychological disorder. She is collecting extensive progress notes, taping all interview sessions and collecting quantitative feedback from a variety of questionnaires. Dr. Johansen is using the \_\_\_\_\_ method.
- A. clinical
  - B. factor analytic
  - C. correlational
  - D. pragmatic case study**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #129  
Objective: 3.6*

130. The "A-B-A-B" method is also known as the
- A. experimental method.
  - B. correlational method.
  - C. single-subject design.**
  - D. survey method.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #130  
Objective: 3.7*

131. The multiple baseline approach involves observing different \_\_\_\_\_ variables in the same person over the course of treatment.
- A. correlational
  - B. dependent**
  - C. independent
  - D. control

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #131  
Objective: 3.7*

132. In which type of adoption study is the focus on children whose biological parents had no psychological disorder but whose adoptive parents have a specific psychological disorder?
- A. longitudinal
  - B. crossfostering**
  - C. cross-sectional
  - D. correlational

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #132  
Objective: 3.8*

133. What type of results would one expect to find in a crossfostering study if there is a genetic basis for a psychological disorder?
- A. higher rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the control adoptees group
  - B. higher rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the index adoptees group
  - C. lower rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the index adoptees group**
  - D. lower rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the control adoptees group

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #133  
Objective: 3.8*

134. What type of results would one expect to find in a crossfostering study if there is an environmental basis for a psychological disorder?
- A. The incidence of the disorder should be equal in both the index adoptee group and the control adoptee group.
  - B. There should be higher rates of the disorder in the index adoptee group as compared to the control adoptee group.
  - C. There should be lower rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the index adoptee group.
  - D.** There should be higher rates of the disorder in the crossfostered group as compared to the control adoptee group.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #134  
Objective: 3.8*

135. The attempt by biological researchers to identify the characteristics controlled by each gene is referred to as
- A. biological marking.
  - B. cognitive mapping.
  - C.** genetic mapping.
  - D. sensory gating.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #135  
Objective: 3.8*

136. Measurable characteristics, such as smooth pursuit eye movement, that exhibit patterns that parallel the inheritance of a disorder are called
- A. physiological dispositions.
  - B. cognitive maps.
  - C. genetic maps.
  - D.** biological markers.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #136  
Objective: 3.8*

137. The agreement ratio between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives is defined as the \_\_\_\_\_ rate.
- A.** concordance
  - B. correlation
  - C. incidence
  - D. prevalence

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #137  
Objective: 3.8*

138. A disorder with a genetic basis would be expected to have a higher concordance between \_\_\_\_\_ twins and a lower concordance between \_\_\_\_\_ twins.
- A. dizygotic; monozygotic
  - B.** monozygotic; dizygotic
  - C. fraternal; identical
  - D. opposite-sex; same-sex

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #138  
Objective: 3.8*

139. Professor Cross wishes to determine whether or not depression has a genetic basis. Which of the following methods would allow him to draw more powerful conclusions regarding heritability?
- A. correlational method
  - B. twin studies
  - C.** adoption studies
  - D. quasi-experimental studies

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #139  
Objective: 3.8*

140. All of the following are social cognitive processes in the stigmatization process identified by Corrigan EXCEPT
- A. stereotypes.
  - B.** attributions.
  - C. prejudice.
  - D. discrimination.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #140  
Objective: 4.1*

141. The label that causes some people to be viewed as different, defective, and set apart from mainstream members of society is referred to as
- A. attribution.
  - B. prejudice.
  - C. stereotype.
  - D.** stigma.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #141  
Objective: 4.1*

142. It is difficult to measure the impact that a psychological disorder has on
- A. the individual.
  - B. the family.
  - C.** society.
  - D. the client's friends.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #142  
Objective: 4.2*

143. What percentage of prison inmates in the United States have been identified as having mental illness?
- A. 5%
  - B.** 16%
  - C. 25%
  - D. 33%

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #143  
Objective: 4.2*

144. All of the following have been identified as possible factors that may account for the fact that members of ethnic minority groups are less likely to receive appropriate mental health services EXCEPT
- A. a high degree of cultural mistrust.
  - B.** genetic differences observed between whites and non-whites.
  - C. their preference for alternative interventions like acupuncture.
  - D. their view that symptoms are social problems of emotional reactions.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #144  
Objective: 4.2*

145. All of the following are approaches to reducing the stigma of mental illness as proposed by Corrigan EXCEPT
- A. protest.
  - B. education.
  - C. contact.
  - D.** petition.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #145  
Objective: 4.3*

146. Which of the following organizations was formed when families of clients with serious psychological disorders banded together for support and education?
- A.** The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill
  - B. Al-Anon
  - C. The American Psychiatric Association
  - D. The National Institute of Mental Health

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #146  
Objective: 4.3*

147. After her stay in a halfway house and eleven months of subsequent sessions with Dr. Tobin, what type of work did Rebecca Hasbrouck undertake?
- A. She decided to become a therapist herself.
  - B. She resumed her practice as a lawyer.
  - C. She was an operator at a crisis intervention hotline.
  - D.** She worked at home as a freelance writer.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #147  
Objective: 1.0*

148. In the case of Rebecca Hasbrouck, what was Dr. Tobin's immediate concern?
- A. that Rebecca would commit suicide
  - B. dealing with Rebecca's traumatic experience
  - C.** Rebecca's physical health and comfort
  - D. Rebecca's childhood experiences

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #148  
Objective: 1.0*

149. When Rosenhan's pseudopatients were eventually released from the hospital, they were pronounced cured by the psychiatrists.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #149  
Objective: 1.3*

150. Lauren Slater's recent replication of Rosenhan's pseudopatient study yielded very different results than the original study.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #150  
Objective: 1.3*

151. In most cases, the causes of abnormality can be neatly divided into one of the three categories.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #151  
Objective: 1.4*

152. The vulnerability component in the diathesis-stress model can include genetic predisposition or early life events.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #152  
Objective: 1.5*

153. The technique of trephining is no longer used today.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #153  
Objective: 2.1*

154. During the Middle Ages, the predominant model for explaining the causes of abnormality was the scientific model.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #154  
Objective: 2.3*

155. The leader of the asylum reform movement in France was Phillippe Pinel.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #155  
Objective: 2.4*

156. Anton Mesmer is known for publishing the book, *A Mind That Found Itself*.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #156  
Objective: 2.4*

157. Modern psychotherapy is the result of mesmerism and the work of Anton Mesmer.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #157  
Objective: 2.5*

158. Psychoanalysis is a treatment that relies heavily on the concept of the conscious mind.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #158  
Objective: 2.5*

159. A recent survey of licensed psychologists indicates that most feel that managed care has a negative impact on their practices.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #159  
Objective: 2.8*

160. In response to deinstitutionalization, most communities have developed methods which resolve the dilemma of dealing with individuals with mental illness who are unable to care for themselves.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #160  
Objective: 2.8*

161. The essence of the scientific method is objectivity.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #161  
Objective: 3.1*

162. An effective method to help control for demand characteristics is multiple baselining.

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #162  
Objective: 3.2*

163. The relationship between self-esteem and depression is most ethically studied using the correlational method.

**TRUE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #163  
Objective: 3.3*

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

**FALSE**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #164  
Objective: 3.7*

165. Match the term with the appropriate definition or description.

- |                           |  |           |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1. psychoanalytic model   | a proposal that people are born with a predisposition that places them at risk for developing a psychological disorder   | <u>2</u>  |
| 2. diathesis-stress model | the philosophy that people can, with proper care, develop self-control over their disturbed behaviors  | <u>6</u>  |
| 3. mental health parity   | an approach that seeks to explanations of abnormal behavior in the workings of unconscious processes   | <u>1</u>  |
| 4. independent variable   | the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites   | <u>9</u>  |
| 5. control group          | the variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter   | <u>4</u>  |
| 6. moral treatment        | the group of participants who do not receive the treatment thought to influence the behavior under study   | <u>5</u>  |
| 7. double-blind technique | a procedure in which neither the person giving the treatment nor the person receiving the treatment has knowledge of whether the participant is in the experimental group or the control group | <u>7</u>  |
| 8. genetic mapping        | the number of people who have ever had a disorder at a given time  | <u>10</u> |
| 9. deinstitutionalization | a standard that requires health insurers to provide equal levels of coverage for physical and mental illnesses   | <u>3</u>  |
| 10. prevalence            | the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of each gene and the characteristics it controls   | <u>8</u>  |

*Halgin - Chapter 01 #165*

166. Match the term with the appropriate definition or description.
- |                                  |   |           |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1. demand characteristics        | describes the interaction of several factors in the development of the individual                           | <b>8</b>  |
| 2. biological markers            | a state of heightened suggestibility brought on by a charismatic individual                                 | <b>3</b>  |
| 3. mesmerism                     | advocacy model in which professionals reach out to help clients in their homes and workplaces               | <b>7</b>  |
| 4. crossfostering study          | the treatment of abnormal behavior through psychological techniques   | <b>9</b>  |
| 5. quasi-experimental design     | expectations that participants in a study have about what is going to happen and how they should respond    | <b>1</b>  |
| 6. single-subject design         | research strategy that lacks random assignment of participants  | <b>5</b>  |
| 7. Assertive Community Treatment | also known as the "A-B-A-B" method  | <b>6</b>  |
| 8. biopsychosocial perspective   | measurable characteristics that parallel the pattern of a disorder's inheritance                            | <b>2</b>  |
| 9. Psychotherapy                 | agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives                          | <b>10</b> |
| 10. concordance rate             | research strategy that involves looking at children who are adopted by parents with psychological disorders | <b>4</b>  |

*Halgin - Chapter 01 #166*

167. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the interaction among various factors that cause abnormal behavior.

**biopsychosocial**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #167  
Objective: 1.5*

168. The prehistoric practice of cutting a hole in the skull is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

**trephining**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #168  
Objective: 2.1*

169. Poorhouses in the Middle Ages, which housed people with emotional disturbances, were referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

**asylums**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #169  
Objective: 2.3*

170. The philosophy that people with mental illness need to be treated with humanity is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**moral treatment**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #170  
Objective: 2.4*

171. The disorder that results when psychological problems become expressed in physical form is \_\_\_\_\_.

**hysteria**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #171  
Objective: 2.6*

172. The process of inducing a trance state, derived from Mesmer's work and used by Freud early in his career, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**hypnosis**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #172  
Objective: 2.6*

173. The \_\_\_\_\_ movement promoted the release of psychiatric clients into community treatment sites.

**deinstitutionalization**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #173  
Objective: 2.7*

174. The \_\_\_\_\_ method involves altering or changing the conditions to which participants are exposed and observing the effects of this manipulation.

**experimental**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #174  
Objective: 3.2*

175. An association between two variables that can range in value from +1.0 to -1.0 is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

**correlation**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #175  
Objective: 3.3*

176. An organized approach for the development and accumulation of case study material that focuses on practical results is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ method.

**pragmatic case study**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #176  
Objective: 3.5*

177. A \_\_\_\_\_ design is an experimental procedure in which one person at a time is studied in both the experimental and control conditions.

**single-subject**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #177  
Objective: 3.7*

178. The agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ rate.

**concordance**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #178  
Objective: 3.8*

179. A \_\_\_\_\_ study involves tracking the incidence of disorders in children who are adopted by parents with psychological disorders but whose biological parents are psychologically healthy.

**crossfostering**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #179  
Objective: 3.8*

180. Briefly identify and describe the four criteria used to define abnormality.

Abnormality can be defined by distress. Individuals with psychological disorders often experience emotional or physical pain as a result of their condition. Many individuals with psychological disorders experience impairment which involves a reduction in the individual's ability to function on a daily basis. Individuals with psychological disorders often behave in ways that place others or themselves at risk of harm. Finally, people with psychological difficulties often behave in ways that are socially and culturally unacceptable.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #180  
Objective: 1.0*

181. Briefly discuss the three prominent themes in explaining psychological disorders that have been apparent throughout history.

Mystical explanations regard abnormal behavior as the result of possession by evil spirits. Scientific approaches focus on natural causes like chemical imbalances, faulty learning processes, or emotional stressors. Humanitarian approaches view abnormality to be the result of poor living conditions, cruelty, or nonacceptance.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #181  
Objective: 2.0*

182. Identify the six historical periods discussed in the text and briefly describe the prominent thinking regarding abnormality that existed during those time periods.

During prehistoric times, abnormal behavior was thought to be the result of demonic possession. In ancient Greece and Rome scientific explanations predominated. During the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, spiritual explanations re-emerged. In the 1700s, there were attempts at reform regarding the treatment of individuals with mental illness. In the 1800s and 1900s, psychologically-based models of mental illness were developed. Now in the late 20<sup>th</sup>/early 21<sup>st</sup> centuries we are faced with the challenge of providing humane yet effective treatment.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #182  
Objective: 2.0*

183. Identify and briefly describe the three basic stages or processes of the scientific method.

The observation process is the stage of research in which the researcher watches and records a behavior of interest. The hypothesis formation process is the stage in which the researcher generates ideas about the cause-effect relationship between the behaviors under study. A researcher would then test his or her hypotheses using any one of a number of research methods using a sample of subjects.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #183  
Objective: 3.1*

184. Discuss the basic logic behind twin studies and how evidence from these studies might support the idea of a genetic explanation for some disorders.

Researchers study the concordance rates for disorders among monozygotic and dizygotic twins. Concordance rates are agreement ratios between people diagnosed as having a disorder and their relatives. A higher concordance rate among monozygotic twins as opposed to dizygotic twins provides strong evidence that a disorder has a genetic basis because monozygotic twins have identical genetic material; dizygotic twins share the same amount of genetic material as do non-twin siblings.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #184  
Objective: 3.8*

185. Explain the theoretical rationale behind the biopsychosocial perspective and as an example, discuss how it accounts for the causes of Rebecca Hasbrouck's psychological disturbance.

The current thinking among experts regarding the causes of abnormality is that a complex interaction occurs among biological, psychological, and social factors to produce illness. For example, Rebecca might have a genetic predisposition to this particular psychological disorder (as evidenced by the fact that her mother suffers from it as well). It seems that the condition only surfaced as a result of the psychologically traumatic event of the car accident which killed her husband and children. In addition, Rebecca does not seem to have any social support which could be detrimental in terms of her coping with her condition.

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application  
Halgin - Chapter 01 #185  
Objective: 1.5*

# ch1 Summary

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