

Chapter 2

Research Methods in Abnormal Psychology

Multiple Choice:

- 1) Translational research is best described as research that
- A) is directed toward finding immediate cures for specific clinical disorders.
 - B) focuses on cross-cultural communication patterns.
 - C) focuses on communication between basic science and applied clinical research.
 - D) is translated into easy to understand language and dialects.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 40

Topic: Chapter Opener

Skill: Factual

- 2) The human nervous system is composed of two parts, the
- A) autonomic nervous system and the central nervous system.
 - B) peripheral nervous system and the autonomic nervous system.
 - C) peripheral nervous system and the brain nervous system.
 - D) central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

- 3) The fiber used by a cell to transport information to other cells is called a(n)
- A) axon
 - B) dendrite
 - C) soma
 - D) synapse

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

- 4) An evolutionary perspective has revealed that
- A) some parts of the brain offer no obvious evolutionary advantage.
 - B) the prevalence of certain disorders varies across cultures.
 - C) some parts of the brain function in isolation.
 - D) brain areas associated with the most basic aspects of functioning appeared earliest during evolution.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

- 5) The oldest part of the brain is the
- A) brain stem.
 - B) cerebellum.
 - C) medulla.
 - D) pons.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

- 6) The brain stem is critical to survival because it
- A) regulates higher cognitive functioning.
 - B) mediates responses between the autonomic and peripheral nervous system.
 - C) controls most of the biological functions associated with living.
 - D) contains the area known as the cerebral cortex.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

- 7) You are referred a patient who is experiencing difficulty walking and maintaining balance when upright. Given your understanding of the brain and its functioning, where might you suspect a lesion?
- A) Cerebellum
 - B) Corpus callosum
 - C) Cerebral cortex
 - D) Forebrain

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

- 8) Which of the following is the primary function of the hypothalamus?
- A) Regulation of sleep and arousal systems
 - B) Maintenance of homeostasis
 - C) Coordination of fine motor movement
 - D) Regulation of emotions

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

9) The experience of emotion, the regulation of emotional expression, and basic biological drives are of particular interest in abnormal psychology. These functions are controlled by structures in the _____ system.

- A) limbic
- B) endocrine
- C) nervous
- D) reticular activating

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

10) An older client is being evaluated for memory deficits. After completing an assessment, the clinician suspects that the client suffers from Alzheimer's disease. This client would most likely have problems in which part of the limbic system?

- A) Caudate
- B) Amygdala
- C) Cingulate gyrus
- D) Hippocampus

ANSWER: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

11) You are able to read and understand this question because of processing and information integration that takes place in your

- A) hindbrain.
- B) brain stem.
- C) midbrain.
- D) cerebral cortex.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 43

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

12) The case of Henry Gustav Molaison, cited in your text, demonstrates two significant findings about the relationship between memory and the hippocampus: short-term memories are not dependent on a functioning hippocampus, and long-term memories

- A) must be stored in the hippocampus.
- B) employ an indirect route for processing.
- C) must pass through the hippocampus to be stored.
- D) may bypass the hippocampus entirely.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

13) Which statement is TRUE of the two hemispheres of the brain?

- A) The left hemisphere processes information in a more holistic fashion.
- B) The right hemisphere processes the world in a more logical manner.
- C) There is substantial cross-talk between the two hemispheres?
- D) The left hemisphere is more associated with creativity and intuition.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

14) The brain area that is the centre of visual processing is the _____ lobe.

- A) frontal
- B) temporal
- C) occipital
- D) parietal

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 44–45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

15) Kathleen has been arrested several times for shoplifting. Because she is a repeat offender, the judge requested a psychological evaluation. The results show a young woman with difficulty thinking through problems and generating appropriate solutions. In addition, she has impaired judgment and difficulty controlling impulses. What brain lobe would most likely be involved in this type of cognitive dysfunction?

- A) Frontal
- B) Temporal
- C) Occipital
- D) Parietal

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 44-45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

16) You are walking toward your car in the campus parking garage late at night. Suddenly, you hear a car horn and are startled. Instantaneously, your heart begins to race and your breathing becomes shallow. Which system of your body responded to the car horn?

- A) Sympathetic nervous system
- B) Parasympathetic nervous system
- C) Peripheral nervous system
- D) Sensory-somatic nervous system

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

17) After being startled by a balloon that popped, you once again calm down. Which nervous systems, in order, are involved in this example?

- A) peripheral; autonomic
- B) autonomic; parasympathetic
- C) sympathetic; parasympathetic
- D) parasympathetic; sympathetic

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

18) The endocrine system regulates bodily systems through

- A) electrical impulses.
- B) neural pathways.
- C) hormones.
- D) neural impulses.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

19) The pituitary gland is known as the “master gland.” In females, it controls many functions including the menstrual cycle, lactation, and

- A) weight
- B) metabolism.
- C) birth.

D) hormonal mood swings.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

20) Drug treatments affect neurotransmitters mainly by influencing their

- A) availability or action in the brain.
- B) mimicry or availability in the brain.
- C) potential for synthesis in the brain.
- D) synergistic interactions in the brain.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

21) The most important function of neurotransmitters in the brain is to relay electrical signals

- A) down the axon.
- B) through the cerebral cortex.
- C) across the synapse.
- D) between the brain hemispheres.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

22) Both CAT scans and MRIs are neuroimaging techniques that allow us to understand brain structures. While the CAT scan relies on _____, the MRI uses _____ to produce images of the brain.

- A) radiofrequency waves; radioactive dye and x-rays
- B) radioactive dye; x-rays and positrons
- C) radioactive dye and x-rays; radiofrequency waves and magnetic fields
- D) radioactive positrons; magnetic fields

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 48

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

23) Which of the following neuroimaging techniques uses a radioactive substance and allows us to trace neurotransmitter pathways in the brain?

- A) Positron Emission Tomography (PET)
- B) Functional MRI (fMRI)

C) CAT scan

D) MRI

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 48

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

24) Dr. Shomeyer is conducting a twin study in order to determine the presence of ADHD in familial cohorts. Ultimately, she hopes to uncover information on the degree to which the disorder might be heritable. Dr. Shomeyer's methodology would be described as a _____ approach.

A) candidate gene

B) genomewide

C) behavioural genetic

D) familial determinism

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

25) The term "complex trait" implies that

A) two genes alone interact to form complex behavioural patterns seen in psychological disorders.

B) genes mutate under the influence of environmental factors resulting in complex behavioural patterns.

C) the environment is more influential in the development of complex behaviours such as those seen in mental illness.

D) given mental disorders or behavioural traits are influenced by many genes in interaction with environmental factors.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

26) The human genome contains approximately _____ genes.

A) 5,000 to 10,000

B) 20,000 to 25,000

C) 50,000 to 75,000

D) 50,000 to 100,000

ANSWER: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

27) The person sitting next to you has blue eyes. What do we know about that person given Mendel's law of segregation and what was said about eye color in the text?

- A) The law of segregation was violated in this case.
- B) A genetic mutation for brown eyes caused the color shift.
- C) The blue eyes are due to the receipt of two recessive genes.
- D) The person received a dominant parental gene for blue eyes.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Applied

28) The fact that there is considerable variation among individuals in height, eye color, and other characteristics demonstrates Mendel's law of

- A) independent assortment.
- B) segregation.
- C) allele assortment.
- D) independent segregation

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 48

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

29) The behavioural genetics approach

- A) examines the direct influence of genes by studying behaviour at the cellular level.
- B) cannot explain how genes and environment influences behaviour.
- C) is a strict behavioural approach to studying the influence of the environment on the expression of physical traits in related individuals.
- D) relies on family, twin, and adoption studies to investigate gene/environment interactions.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

30) Which of the following is a type of study included in the area of behavioural genetics?

- A) Familial aggregation study
- B) Genomewide linkage analysis
- C) Candidate gene association study
- D) Genomewide association study

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level
Skill: Conceptual

31) A researcher has asked you and your family to participate in a study of depression. Each member is given a checklist and asked questions about themselves and other family members. Which type of study is most closely associated with the method outlined in this example?

- A) Family Aggregate Method
- B) Family Proband Method
- C) Family History Method
- D) Family Correlational Method

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level
Skill: Applied

32) One difficulty associated with family studies is that

- A) they do not indicate whether symptoms “run in families.”
- B) it is not possible to separate the influence of genetics from that of the environment.
- C) the drop-out rate for family members tends to be high.
- D) it is difficult to determine the contribution of dominant versus recessive genes in family members.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 50-51

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level
Skill: Conceptual

33) Adoption studies provide a rich setting for discriminating between the contributions of genetics and environment on behaviour. In such a study, which of the following would indicate an environmental influence on behaviour?

- A) An adoptive parent selects a child to adopt who is similar in temperament.
- B) An adopted child is more similar in behaviour to a biological parent than to an adoptive parent.
- C) The adopted child and the adoptive parent are similar in a behavioural trait.
- D) An adoptee in a selective placement is similar in behaviour to the adoptive parent.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 51

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level
Skill: Conceptual

34) A study highlighting the importance of genetic factors in determining IQ was conducted

- A) on MZ twins reared together.

- B) on MZ twins reared apart.
- C) on DZ twins reared together.
- D) on DZ twins reared apart.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 52

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

35) Which of the following is a method of molecular genetics?

- A) Longitudinal Design
- B) Single-Case Design
- C) Familial Aggregation Study
- D) Candidate Gene Association Study

ANSWER: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 52

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

36) Genomewide linkage analysis allows researchers studying a disorder to focus on specific areas on specific chromosomes through using large families with the disorder or

- A) large groups of non-relatives affected by the disorder.
- B) large samples of affected relative pairs.
- C) members of large families matched against cohorts from the general population.
- D) large samples of non-affected relative pairs.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 52-53

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level Skill: Conceptual

37) Which of the following IS a benefit of the case study method?

- A) It allows for the examination of rare disorders or conditions.
- B) It provides valuable data about the development of mental illness across the lifespan.
- C) It allows for the evaluation of large groups with rare disorders.
- D) It allows researchers to draw cause-and-effect conclusion.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 54

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Conceptual

38) One way to overcome a limitation of the case study method is to

- A) standardize the types of treatment methods used.
- B) vary the number of sessions used.
- C) generate conclusions as to the cause of a disorder in a case report.

D) vary the levels of the independent variable.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 55

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Factual

39) A researcher is interested in studying the effect of orange juice on test performance. She will evaluate the test performance of students who drink the juice a half-hour before the test against the performance of students who receive nothing to drink before the test. The groups are equivalent in terms of demographics, intelligence, and prior college classes. In this example, the orange juice would be the

- A) experimental control.
- B) experimental variable.
- C) control variable.
- D) comparison control.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 55-56

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Applied

40) Single-case research designs

- A) provide information about covarying variables in among large samples.
- B) depend on the random assignment of participants to groups.
- C) allow researchers to demonstrate causal relationships in a single individual.
- D) provide data about the development of mental disorders across the lifespan.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 56

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Factual

41) The case of Caitlin, used in the text, demonstrated that the psychologist's intervention for trichotillomania was effective when applied in an ABAB reversal design. In this case, what signaled the success of the intervention?

- A) The decrease in targeted behaviour during the A phase.
- B) The increase in targeted behaviour during the B phase.
- C) The increase in targeted behaviour during the A phase.
- D) The decrease in targeted behaviour during the B phase.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 56-57

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Factual

- 42) A major drawback of the ABAB reversal design lies in
- A) the length of time it takes to complete all of the treatment conditions.
 - B) the fact that there are limits to generalizability of results to other cases.
 - C) its limited use with adults and developmentally disabled persons.
 - D) the problem of determining accurate baselines for behaviours targeted for treatment.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 57

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Factual

- 43) Correlation coefficients obtained in group research studies indicate the
- A) causal link between two variables.
 - B) degree of association between two variables.
 - C) degree to which a treatment has an effect.
 - D) effect of the independent variable.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 58-59

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

- 44) A research study produces a negative correlation between hours of sleep and test performance. Given this, what do we know about the relationship of the variables?
- A) As hours of sleep decrease, test performance increases.
 - B) As hours of sleep increase, test performance increases.
 - C) There is no relationship between the variables.
 - D) There is a significant relationship between the variables.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 59

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

- 45) Select the following correlation that demonstrates the strongest relationship between two variables.
- A) $+.20$
 - B) $-.76$
 - C) $-.50$
 - D) $+.75$

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 59

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

46) When considering a curvilinear relationship between two variables, it is important to recognize that

- A) the strength of the relationship is underestimated by the correlation coefficient.
- B) there is no relationship on which to base generalizations.
- C) by virtue of fitting a straight line, a perfect prediction is possible.
- D) one must be tentative in making causal statements.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 59

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

47) In correlational research, it is possible that a third variable influences the relationship of the other two variables. This type of variable is labeled a(n)

- A) independent variable.
- B) dependent variable.
- C) moderator variable.
- D) indirect variable.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 60

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

48) In order to draw causal conclusions about a research finding, a researcher must use a

- A) correlational design.
- B) controlled groups design.
- C) random case study design.
- D) multiple groups correlational design.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 61

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

49) In an experiment involving a specific form of therapy, the independent variable is the

- A) outcome of the intervention.
- B) variable that serves as a moderator.
- C) treatment administered.
- D) variable not manipulated by the experimenter.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 61

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

50) A psychologist designs a study to investigate the effect of diaphragmatic breathing on test anxiety. After recruiting test-anxious subjects, the researcher splits the group so that two equivalent groups are created. One group is taught the method of breathing and asked to use it before taking a verbal memory test, while the other group is not taught the technique. After scoring the tests and conducting a statistical test, the researcher finds that the group that received the training significantly outperformed the other group. In this design, the test scores for each group would be

- A) an example of a correlational outcome.
- B) the independent variable.
- C) the dependent variable.
- D) considered random.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 61

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

51) Random assignment to groups is a critical part of the methodology in controlled design experiments because each participant has

- A) an equal opportunity of being assigned to either group.
- B) benefit of the treatment intervention.
- C) an equal opportunity of being part of the analogue sample.
- D) an ethical right to be a member of either group.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 61-62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

52) With respect to randomized controlled designs, reliability is to validity as _____ is to _____.

- A) generality; accuracy
- B) generality; consistency
- C) accuracy; consistency
- D) consistency; accuracy

ANSWER: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

53) Your college newspaper features a headline reading, "COUNSELLING CENTRE RESEARCHER SEEKING UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS FOR SMOKING STUDY. PARTICIPANTS WILL BE PAID FOR THEIR TIME." This type of recruitment is most typical of which of the following research techniques?

- A) Clinical sample
- B) Analogue sample
- C) Random sample
- D) Correlational study

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

54) The type of sample selected for a research study affects the recruitment strategy for participants as well as the

- A) number of dependent variables studied.
- B) number of conditions in a study.
- C) length of the study.
- D) generalizability of the study findings.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

55) Research guidelines from the Canadian Institute of Health Research have emphasized the importance of including _____ in clinical research.

- A) balanced conditions
- B) diverse participants
- C) older cohorts
- D) large groups

ANSWER: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

56) To maximize the internal validity of an experiment, it is best to make sure that

- A) patients are fully aware of which condition of the independent variable they are receiving.
- B) a heterogeneous group of patients are selected for the study.
- C) the control and experimental groups receive the same experience except for the dependent variable.
- D) the control and experimental groups receive the same experience during the study except for the independent variable.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

- 57) In the use of randomized controlled designs, as internal validity increases,
- A) external validity increases.
 - B) external validity decreases.
 - C) efficacy decreases.
 - D) effectiveness increases.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

- 58) Whereas efficacy research focuses on _____, effectiveness research targets _____.

- A) causal relationships; success rates.
- B) cost-benefit ratio; causal relationships
- C) causal relationships; cost-benefit ratios
- D) success rates; causal relationships

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

- 59) Efficacy research is to effectiveness research as _____ is to _____.

- A) internal validity; external validity
- B) external validity; internal validity
- C) clinical significance; statistical significance
- D) generalizability; internal validity

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 62-63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

- 60) The “placebo response” discussed in your text is the result of _____ on the part of the _____.

- A) expectations; researcher
- B) blinded treatment; researcher
- C) expectations; participant
- D) blinded treatment; participant

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

- 61) A placebo control group is one in which
- A) no active treatment is given.
 - B) participants do not really have the disorder under study.
 - C) assessment is not provided.
 - D) blindedness is of no concern.

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

- 62) Randomized controlled designs depend on two conditions in assessment instruments. What are they?

- A) standardization, efficacy
- B) reliability, validity
- C) validity, efficacy
- D) efficacy, reliability

ANSWER: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

- 63) The statistical significance of a research finding refers to the
- A) relevance of clinical results.
 - B) degree to which the treatment group reports symptom reduction.
 - C) probability that findings did not occur by chance.
 - D) judgment of a clinician that the results are important.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63-64

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

- 64) According to your text, both _____ and women were excluded from clinical research well into the 1980's.

- A) adolescents
- B) children
- C) older adults
- D) toddlers

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 64

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

65) One major limitation of group-based research in earlier clinical research in abnormal psychology is the

- A) over reliance on self-report measures.
- B) overuse of white college students as participants.
- C) failure to use blind conditions.
- D) inappropriate use of statistical procedures.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 64

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

66) During the first half of the twentieth century, unethical research practices occurred in some clinical studies. This caused _____, which led diverse groups to become reluctant to participate in research.

- A) outrage by ethicists
- B) widespread regulation of research
- C) increased federal oversight
- D) a lack of trust

ANSWER: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 65

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

67) To encourage gender, age, racial, and ethnic diversity, Canadian Institute of Health Research require all grant applications to include _____ for traditionally underrepresented groups.

- A) recruitment strategies
- B) participant guidelines
- C) recruiters
- D) projected drop-out rates

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 65

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

68) In addition to increasing generalizability of research results, increased diversity in samples allows psychologists to evaluate _____ that may affect assessment and treatment.

- A) clinical significance
- B) cultural differences
- C) statistical significance
- D) design differences

ANSWER: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 65

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

69) A researcher is interested in evaluating rates of posttraumatic stress disorder for firefighters involved in 9/11. In this example, participants would be labeled a(n) _____ cohort.

- A) inception
- B) birth
- C) exposure
- D) incident

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 65

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

70) Which of the following designs captures a “snapshot” of a cohort at one time?

- A) Cross-sectional
- B) Longitudinal
- C) Randomized controlled
- D) ABAB reversal

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 65-66

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

71) Dr. Santiago is interested in evaluating the prevalence of binge drinking in freshmen and seniors at a local college. After collecting data from a self-report survey, he concludes that freshmen have a higher rate of binge drinking than seniors. Given these findings, what is Dr. Santiago able to conclude from the research?

- A) Freshmen will continue to drink at this rate throughout their college careers.
- B) The freshman rate for binge drinking will decrease as students move closer to graduation.
- C) Seniors most likely engaged in high rates of binge drinking as freshmen.
- D) Freshmen binge drink more than seniors in this college at this time.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 66

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

72) Longitudinal studies provide valuable data about which of the following?

- A) how mental illness is currently perceived by people in different regions of the country

- B) how mental illness develops across the life span
- C) how labels for mental illness currently vary from one culture to the next
- D) how labels for mental illness stigmatize persons when they apply for a job

ANSWER: B

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 67

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

73) The Canadian Institute of Health Research is conducting a study of aging that has been in progress for several years. This study requires that each participant agree to undergo a complete psychological and physical evaluation every three years. Information from this study has generated new findings in risk factors for many disorders. This research has a _____ design.

- A) cross-sectional
- B) randomized controlled
- C) longitudinal
- D) controlled case study

ANSWER: C

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 67

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

74) In a longitudinal study of concerning smoking behaviours cited in your text, it was found that

- A) the younger a person starts smoking the more difficult it is to quit in later life
- B) smoking caused depression
- C) smoking was more problematic if commenced later in life
- D) smokers also developed substance abuse problems

ANSWER: A

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 67

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

75) Comorbidity is the term used to describe

- A) the presence of at least two mental disorders at one time affecting one individual
- B) the belief that genetics and psychological stressors combined trigger mental disorders
- C) statistical significance and clinical value
- D) efficacy versus effectiveness

ANSWER: A

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 68

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Factual

- 76) The epidemiological approach to the study of abnormal behaviour is one that
- A) grew out of a need to evaluate disorders within older cohorts.
 - B) focuses on behavioural aberrations at the subgroup level.
 - C) focuses on behavioural aberrations at the population level.
 - D) primarily focuses on the causes of behavioural disorders.

ANSWER: C

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 69

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Factual

- 77) A psychologist is interested in finding the lifetime prevalence rate for substance abuse in the Canada. Her main interest is in learning
- A) the number of people who currently report substance abuse problems.
 - B) the number of people who report substance abuse problems at any point in their lives.
 - C) whether the number of people who report developing substance abuse problems has increased within the last year.
 - D) if the rate of substance abuse is higher in adolescence than adulthood.

ANSWER: B

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 69

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Conceptual

- 78) In observational epidemiology, the most common method of data collection used for evaluating the presence of psychological disorders is a(n)
- A) self-report.
 - B) psychiatric rating scale.
 - C) unstructured interview.
 - D) diagnostic interview.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 69

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Factual

- 79) Epidemiological investigators are planning an experiment targeting an increase in the number of adolescent women seeking prenatal care. They have identified two urban communities that have similar rates of teen pregnancy. The intervention will consist of a public awareness campaign through local media and advertising and brochures distributed through high schools. Community A is given the experimental intervention, while Community B serves as the control group. The best measure of the effectiveness of the intervention would be the number of
- A) the number of adolescent pregnancies during the period of the campaign.

- B) the average health ratings given by a physician to pregnant adolescents during the period of the campaign.
- C) the number of births by adolescents during the period of the campaign.
- D) pregnant adolescents seeking prenatal care for the first time during the period of the campaign.

ANSWER: D

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 69-70

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Applied

True/False:

80) Research conducted at the cellular level is one of the newest and most exciting areas of study for abnormal psychology.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 41

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

81) The brain contains billions of nerve cells, yet it is not considered to be a complex system of neural circuitry.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

82) The structures in the hindbrain regulate automatic activities such as breathing.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 42

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

83) The endocrine system utilizes nerve impulses to regulate bodily functions.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 46-47

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

84) Several research studies have found specific hormones to be elevated in clinical syndromes such as depression.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

85) Both chemical and electrical messages form the basis for communication in the nervous system.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 47

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

86) The MRI neuroimaging technique is preferable to the CAT scan technique as the former does not require the use of radiation.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 48

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

87) It is now commonly believed that many behavioural traits and psychological disorders are typically caused by a single recessive gene.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

88) Alleles are responsible for variability within a species such as height, hair and eye color, personality, and disease risk.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

89) Each gene is a section of DNA, and together, genes make an organism unique.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 50

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

90) International adoptions can confound interpretation of results in family studies because these children are often adopted from orphanages or may lack early attachment experiences.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 49

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

91) Psychology now recognizes that autism and schizophrenia are the direct result of trauma or parenting deficiencies in early childhood.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 51

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Factual

92) It is possible to accurately draw conclusions about the cause of a disorder using a case study methodology.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 55

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Conceptual

93) A control group is essentially a baseline against which the treatment effect is measured.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 53

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Factual

94) Sometimes it could be unethical to remove a treatment in an ABAB reversal design.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 56

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Factual

95) Lack of diversity in a sample may limit the generalizability of the study's findings.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

96) In treatment research, efficacy and effectiveness designs are best conceptualized as complementary.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

97) In drug research, it is possible to have a participant overdose in a placebo control condition.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

98) It is possible for a study to have statistically significant results but a small effect size.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 63-64

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

99) Cohort designs have been useful in studying the incidence, causes, and prognosis of mental illness.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page 65

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

100) An example of a cohort is a school class.

ANSWER: TRUE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 65

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

101) The value of longitudinal designs lies in the fact that they are inexpensive and give researchers a snapshot in time.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 67

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Factual

102) On average, Canadian smokers report they started smoking regularly at the age of 14.

ANSWER: FALSE

Diff: 1 Page Ref: 67

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Factual

Essay:

Student answers will vary but should include elements of the suggested answers given below.

103) The sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems are important antagonistic systems within the autonomic nervous system. Discuss the functions of each of these systems and provide a scenario demonstrating your understanding of their influence on us when we confront a stressor.

ANSWER: The sympathetic nervous system gears the body for action during times of stress and causes physiological changes in breathing, blood flow to extremities, and digestion. The parasympathetic system is antagonistic and pulls the system back into balance by restoring calm breathing and restarting systems not involved in the emergency response.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 45

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

104) How do neurotransmitters function to promote communication among systems within the human body?

ANSWER: Neurotransmitters relay the electrical signals from one neuron to the next because neurons do not actually touch each other. When an electrical signal reaches the axon terminal, neurotransmitters are released. They travel across the space between the neurons (synapse) and land on the surface of the neighboring neuron, triggering the second neuron to “fire,” relaying the electrical impulse.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 47

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

105) Compare and contrast the candidate gene association study method and the genomewide association method for the study of psychological disorders.

ANSWER: The candidate gene association study uses a comparison method to study specific genes for a trait/disorder found in a population with the disorder and contrasts this against a well-matched group without the trait/disorder. This approach requires that a gene or genes be identified in advance. Replicability of findings is difficult in these studies. The genomewide association method also

uses large groups and well-matched controls; however, hundreds of thousands of genetic risk factors are tested for association in the same study. This allows for the discovery of new or previously unknown associations.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 52-53

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Cellular Level

Skill: Conceptual

106) You are the instructor teaching this chapter to an undergraduate abnormal psychology class. Explain the nature of case studies, as well as their benefits and drawbacks, from an empirical perspective.

ANSWER: Case studies provide detailed narratives of abnormal behaviour and/or its treatment. Although they may include some quantitative aspects, they do not allow us to draw causal inferences. They permit the examination of rare phenomena when group-based research would be nearly impossible, and they may shed light on hypotheses for future research; clinical observations may lead to the development of testable theories and/or treatments. Case studies may illustrate important clinical issues that are not readily seen in group-based reports. Limitations also exist, since the amount and type of data included in these studies may prohibit cross-study comparisons. Although they may allow us to generate potential hypotheses, they do not allow us to draw conclusions about causes.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 54–55

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Individual Level

Skill: Applied

107) How might correlational analyses be of use to researchers interested in treatment-focused research?

ANSWER: By investigating the relationship between patient characteristics and improvement as a result of treatment, they are useful from a practical and theoretical perspective. By identifying characteristics of people who do not respond to a specific treatment, it is possible to develop or implement alternative treatments that may be beneficial.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 58-59

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

108) Discuss two factors that limit the generalizability of sample findings in randomized controlled designs. How do they impact the researcher's ability to discuss the findings in a broader context?

ANSWER: An analogue sample may limit the ability to speak in general terms about a disorder, as this group may be inherently different from people who actively seek treatment for the disorder. The diversity and representativeness of a sample may also limit what can be said about the population at large. For example,

conducting a study using only females may limit what can be said about males with the same condition.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 61–62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

109) The degree to which a researcher can generalize findings from a randomized controlled design depends on several factors, including type of design, participant selection procedures, internal and external validity, and assessment strategies. How does each of these elements affect the generalizability of research outcomes?

ANSWER: Randomization allows each subject to have an equal chance of being selected. Selection of an analogue or clinical sample limits our conclusions/generalizations based on the nature of the sample. The diversity of the sample would also limit this. Internal validity is affected by the degree to which confounding influences are controlled. As internal validity increases, external validity may decrease because the sample may not reflect conditions in the “real world.” Finally, the expectations of both the researcher and the subjects (blindedness) may confound the results and our interpretation of them.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 62

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

110) Explain the function of a placebo control condition and blinded assessment in clinical research.

ANSWER: A drug may seem to have an effect because of participants’ expectations that it will have an effect. Placebo control conditions control for this expectation effect. Blinded assessment refers to patients and researchers (or anyone rating outcomes) being blind as to the condition to which the participant was assigned. This further controls for expectations and biases on the part of the researcher.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 63

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

111) Is it possible for a research study to have statistically significant results but limited clinical value? Defend your position.

ANSWER: Yes. Clinical significance addresses the degree to which the results are useful from both a patient and treatment standpoint. It is possible that a study yields statistically significant results that have little practical value. The magnitude of treatment effect, also termed effect size, is important. The larger the effect size, the more effective the treatment.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 63–64

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Conceptual

112) How does a longitudinal design that begins in childhood accommodate age changes in outcomes across the life span? Provide an example to support your answer.

ANSWER: Longitudinal studies take place over time. Assessment over time uses measures that are age-appropriate at each measurement interval. A study designed to evaluate depression in children might begin with parent or teacher evaluations of behaviour. As the child matures, participant interviews might be added to the observational reports of parents and teachers. As the child matures across assessment periods, self-report measures of depression may be used.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 67

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Group Level

Skill: Applied

113) What is the focus of the field of epidemiology? How do the concepts of prevalence and incidence relate to this field?

ANSWER: Epidemiology is the research approach that focuses on the prevalence and incidence of mental disorders and the factors that influence those patterns. It is the study of disease patterns in human populations and factors that influence those patterns. Prevalence refers to the number of cases of a disorder in a given population at a designated time. Incidence is the number of new cases that emerge in a given population during a specified period of time.

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 69-70

Topic: Research in Abnormal Psychology at the Population Level

Skill: Factual