

Unit Two: Research in Abnormal Psychology

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

What does nomothetic mean?

What does Ideographic mean?

What is the scientific method?

What is a variable?

What is a correlation?

What is a hypothesis?

What is a case study?

What is internal validity?

What is external validity?

What are data?

What does replicate mean?

What is operationalization?

What are subjects?

What is a sample?

What is a positive correlation?

What is a negative correlation?

What are unrelated variables?

What is correlational strength?

What is correlational coefficient?

What is the Pearson r?

What is statistical analysis?

What is statistical significance?

What is an epidemiological study?

What does incidence mean?

What is prevalence?

What is a longitudinal study?

What is an experiment?

What are confounding variables?

What is the control group?

What is the Experimental Group?

What is random assignment?

What is the Rosenthal Effect?

What is a single blind study?

What is a double blind study?

What is a triple blind study?

What is a quasi-experiment?

What is naturalistic observation?

What are analogue experiments?

What is learned helplessness?

Who was Martin Seligman?

What is a single subject experiment?

What is base line data?

What is ABAB design?

What is the NIMH?

What is the line of best fit?

What is a scatterplot?

What is a lobotomy?

What is placebo therapy?

What is an artifact in psychological research?

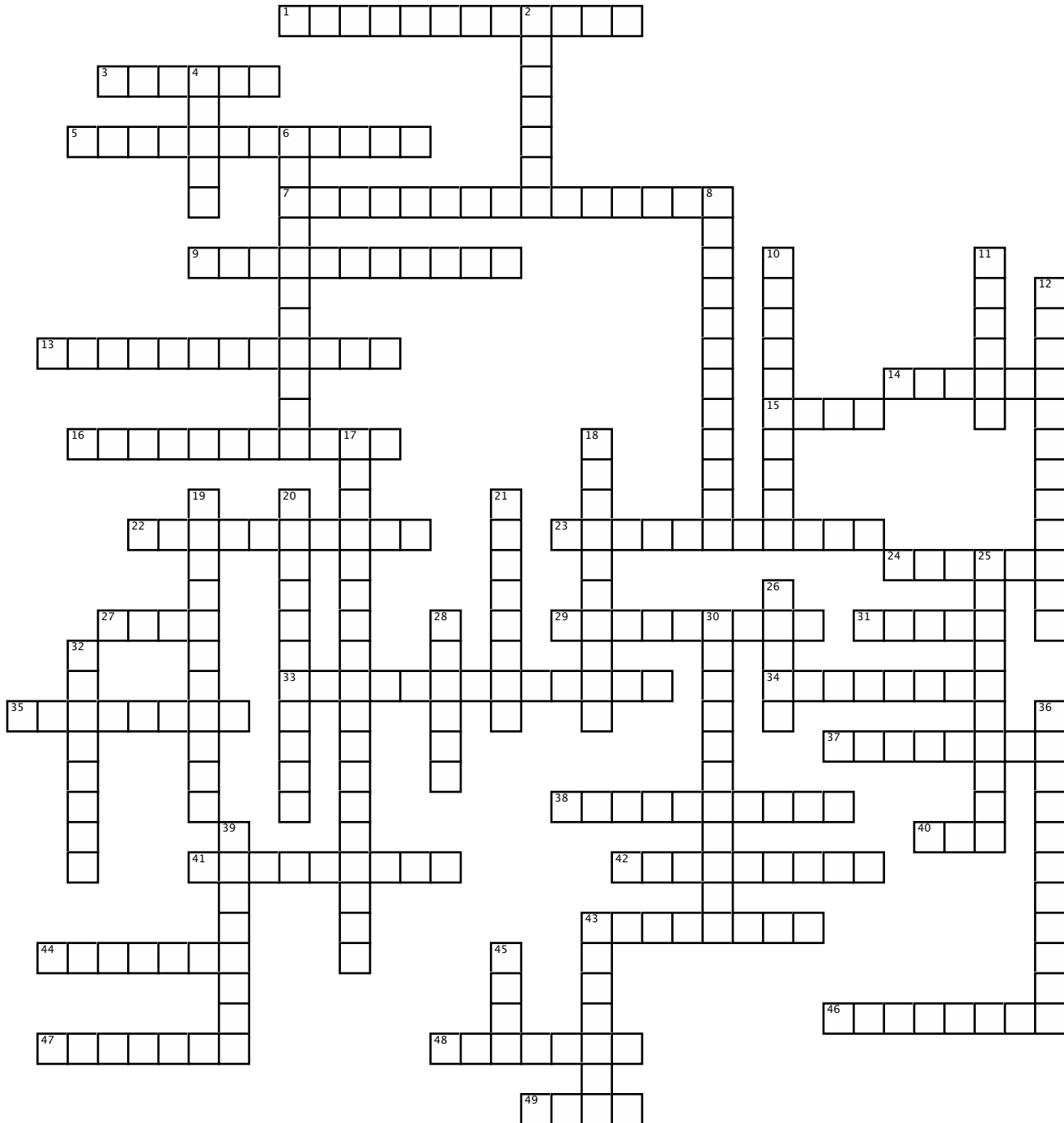
What is informed consent?

Unit Two: Research in Abnormal Psychology
The World of Abnormal Behavior - The Nature of Stress

Directions: Answer each of these questions in the space provided.

1. Note five stressors that you experienced in the last week. Note which were brief and which were sustained and indicate your reaction to each.
2. Differentiate between stress and a stressor.
3. Differentiate between reactions to stress that are adaptive and those that are maladaptive. Give examples.
4. Give examples of stress reactions at the biological level, the personal level, and the social level.
5. Differentiate between heightened distress and adjustment and disorder.
6. What symptoms are typical of heightened distress? Classify each as biological or psychological.
7. Differentiate between the symptoms of adjustment disorder and those of posttraumatic stress disorder.
8. Using case examples from the video, list the three characteristic components of PTSD and mention some symptoms associated with the disorder.
9. Identify the elements involved in stress inoculation training and tell what roles each plays in reducing stress.
10. List several factors that influence how a person will react to a stressor.
11. Identify several examples of background stressors and discuss their potential effects on us.

Unit Review Number Two
Research in Abnormal Psychology



Across

1. Learned _____ is the feeling that happens as a person believes that they have no way out of a painful situation.
3. A _____ blind study is a study where neither the implementing researcher nor the subjects know who is in the experimental or control groups.

Down

2. In a _____ experiment, nature manipulates the variables and the researcher observes the effects.
4. A single _____ study is a study where the subjects do not know if they are in the control or experimental group.

Across

5. Statistical _____ is the cut off point for statistical probability where a study could be replicated 95 percent of the time.
7. An _____ study is a correlational study to determine the incidence of a disorder in a particular population.
9. The Pearson r is the statistical product name for the correlational _____.
13. Statistical analysis is the set of _____ procedures used to determine the likelihood that a study's findings happened by chance.
14. A _____ blind study utilizes a panel of judges to determine the degree to which subjects change in each group.
15. The _____ is the National Institute of Mental Health.
16. Data are the points of _____ that are collected to determine relationships between variables.
22. The scientific method is the set of systematic _____ that are used to determine and evaluate information.
23. A positive _____ is where variables change in the same way.
24. Confounding variables are those other than the independent and dependent variables which have an _____ on the outcome of the experiment.
27. A _____ study is a detailed often interpretive assessment of one person.
29. To _____ means to repeat a method and get the same results.
31. The control _____ is the group of subjects who are not exposed to the independent variable.
33. Nomothestic truths are general rules about the nature of the causes and treatments of _____.
34. Incidence refers to the number of new cases of a _____ that emerge during a period of time.
35. Internal _____ or internal accuracy is the concept that one controlled variable is the cause of an experimental behavior.
37. Martin _____ is the psychologists that developed the concept of learned helplessness.
38. Prevalence refers to the total number of cases in the _____ in a given time.
40. Analogue experiments are where subjects are asked to _____ like they have specific disorders to see the effects of variables.
41. The _____ Effect is the bias that experimenter potentially bring to the experiment?
42. Unrelated _____ are those that have no systematic relationship.
43. Correlational _____ is the magnitude or the correlation or how closely related two variables are.
44. Informed _____ is what a subject must grant the researcher in order to be in a study by today's ethical guidelines.
46. An _____ is an occurrence that happens as a result of an experiment.

Down

6. The correlational _____ is a number between 1 and -1 which shows the strength of the relationship.
8. Also called a high risk or developmental study, a _____ study looks at a given group for an extended period of time.
10. Random _____ is the procedure of placing subjects in either the control of experimental groups completely by chance.
11. A quasi-experiment is a where the researcher uses already established _____ to determine variable relationships.
12. The _____ group is the group of subjects that receives the independent variable.
17. The act of translating variables into objective observable events that can be measured is called _____.
18. A _____ is a tentative explanation advanced to provide a basis for an investigation.
19. A _____ is the relationship that occurs between two variables.
20. The term _____ has to do with the specific or individualistic issues that underlie an abnormality.
21. A _____ is a characteristic of event that can vary from person to person or event to event and can be manipulated.
25. An _____ is a systematic manipulation of specific variables to determine if one can change another.
26. Subjects are the people who are included in a psychological _____.
28. A _____ is a subpopulation that represents the population in a psychological study.
30. A negative _____ is where the value of one variable increases and the value of another variable decreases.
32. External _____ is what happens when we say that the treatment in one situation also works in another situation.
36. An ABAB design is where the _____ variable is turned on and off systematically to see if the dependent variable also is turned on and off.
39. A _____ is a form of psycho-surgery where tissue of the pre-frontal and or frontal lobe is destroyed.
43. A single _____ experiment is where an individual's base line data about a behavior is found and than manipulated and then measured again.
45. A scatter plot charts correlational _____ so that it can be interpreted for best fit.

Across

47. Placebo _____ is any action that seems therapeutic and may have an effect but not because of the therapy itself, simply because of the situation.

48. The line of best fit is the one line that is most like the correlational data on a _____ plot.

49. Base line _____ is information that is gathered to establish a statistical norm before the experiment actually takes place.