

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

**TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.**

To decide on whether a given individual fits the criteria for a psychological disorder, the mental health community maintains that the behavior need not be linked to some underlying disturbance within the individual, whether psychological or biological.

true

false

People with psychological disorders may inherit a predisposition to developing behavioral disturbances.

true

false

LGBTQ+ individuals, who face systematic inequality and prejudice, have higher rates of mental health issues than their non-LGBTQ+ counterparts.

true

false

The technique of trephining is a recently developed treatment procedure for treating psychological disorders.

true

false

In the 1500s and 1600s, most of those accused of witchcraft were men.

true

false

During the Middle Ages, the predominant model for explaining the causes of psychological disorders was the scientific model.

true

false

The humanitarian approach developed throughout history, in part as a reaction against the scientific approach.

true

false

Many of the promises and programs hailed as alternatives to institutionalization ultimately failed to come through because of inadequate planning and insufficient funds.

true

false

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

true

false

The positive psychology movement emphasizes the potential for growth and change throughout life.

true

false

The essence of the scientific method is objectivity.

true

false

It is a rather uncommon practice in studies evaluating therapy effectiveness to have a placebo condition.

true

false

The best way to eliminate demand characteristics is to use a multiple baseline method.

true

false

Surveys are primarily used in studies involving a correlational design when investigators seek to find out whether potentially related variables actually do relate to each other as hypothesized.

true

false

One of the disadvantages of an in-depth case study is that it does not involve enough experimental control to make a useful addition to the literature.

true

false

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

true

false

Researchers in the field of pharmacology study what is a psychological disorder versus what might simply be differences in behavior.

true

false

Stigma was a negative label that caused certain people to be regarded as different in ancient times but not in current times.

true

false

The deinstitutionalization movement released hundreds of thousands of patients from mental hospitals starting in the 1960s.

true

false

The scientific method relies on a progression of steps, from posing questions of interest to sharing the results with the scientific community.

true

false

In an evidence-based treatment, clients receive interventions based on the findings of controlled clinical studies.

true

false

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

Which of the following is one of the criteria stated by the mental health community for a diagnosis of psychological disorder?

The individual's behavior must reflect dysfunction in psychological, biological, or developmental processes.

The individual's behavior must be a socially acceptable response to a particular event such as the death of a close friend or relative.

The individual's family must have a traceable history of mental illness.

The individual must be an introvert.

Calvin was diagnosed with a chronic medical condition that attacks the nervous system, and he began to experience frequent delusions after symptoms of the medical condition appeared. From the available information, it would be most accurate to conclude that \_\_\_\_\_ influences are strong in Calvin's delusions.

supernatural

biological

mystical

sociocultural

People with psychological disorders may inherit a predisposition to developing behavioral disturbances. This provides evidence that \_\_\_\_\_ factors contribute to the development of psychological disorders.

biological

social

cultural

environmental

Maria was involved in a serious car accident in which she sustained a head injury. Symptoms from her injury have increased, and she is behaving in bizarre and highly disturbing ways as a direct result. Maria's change in behavior is most likely due to a strong \_\_\_\_\_ contribution.

cultural

social

environmental

genetic

While determining the influences on the development of a psychological disorder, which of the following can be categorized as a psychological contribution?

disturbance in motor functions due to injuries

altered structure of certain chromosomes

hormonal imbalance in the body

disturbances in thoughts and feelings

Angelina's family was killed in a tornado that ripped through her hometown. Although Angelina was not in town when this happened, she has been experiencing episodes of intense depression

and anxiety because of the mental trauma she suffered. Angelina's condition is most likely to have a strong\_\_\_\_\_ influence.

genetic

neurological

sociocultural

psychological

The term\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the various circles of influence on the individual ranging from close friends and family to the institutions and policies of a country or the world as a whole.

biological

psychological

sociocultural

psychodynamic

A minority ethnic group faces systemic inequality and oppression. This group also experiences higher rates of anxiety and depression. Which factors are most influential in this situation?

biological

genetic

sociocultural

supernatural

A(n)\_\_\_\_\_ is a label that causes us to regard certain people as different, defective, and set apart from mainstream members of society.

independent variable

prejudice

stereotype

stigma

The COVID-19 pandemic had a(n)\_\_\_\_\_ effect on LGBTQ+ groups leading psychologists to expect\_\_\_\_\_ daily stress and anxiety for these individuals.

disproportionately high; increased

relatively low; decreased

proportionate; unchanged

unknown; unforeseen

Social scientists use the term\_\_\_\_\_ to refer to the interaction in which biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors play a role in the development of an individual's symptoms.

humanitarian

sociocultural

biopsychosocial

supernatural

The biopsychosocial perspective incorporates a developmental component. This means that individual differences are solely the result of biological factors and that the environment has no role in the development of an individual.

we must understand how different factors influence change over the course of a person's life.

risk factors related to psychological disorders remain constant and do not vary according to an individual's position in the life span.

mental irregularities are not curable.

According to the biopsychosocial model, it is most likely that an individual's risk of developing a psychological disorder will be low when they

receive adequate health care.

engage in risky behaviors.

are involved in dysfunctional relationships.

use drugs to divert their mind from stressful situations.

According to the biopsychosocial perspective, difficulties coping with stress would be related to \_\_\_\_\_ contributions to psychological disorders.

psychological

biological

sociocultural

behavioral

According to the biopsychosocial model, when Bella engages in risky behavior, her vulnerability to developing

mood related disorders is reduced.

AIDS is reduced.

a psychological disorder is heightened.

genetic disorders is heightened.

\_\_\_\_\_ explanations regard psychological disorders as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits.

Spiritual

Scientific

Humanitarian

Psychological

\_\_\_\_\_ explanations view psychological disorders as the result of cruelty, stress, or poor living conditions.

Humanitarian

Spiritual

Psychological

Scientific

\_\_\_\_\_ explanations primarily regard psychological disorders as the result of causes that we can objectively measure, such as biological alterations, faulty learning processes, or emotional stressors.

Spiritual

Mystical

Scientific

Religious

Ramona is a member of a community residing in the rain forests of South America. She has been exhibiting certain symptoms of psychological disorder like severe depression and memory loss. The community's shaman pronounced that the spirit of a demon jaguar has possessed Ramona and is the main cause of her distress. The approach used by the shaman in this instance is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach.

humanitarian

spiritual

psychological

scientific

Father Moore had conducted a number of exorcisms during his tenure as pastor in a suburban church in New England. The members of his congregation suggest that Father Moore was successful in driving away evil spirits that caused individuals to behave maladaptively, a feat that earned him substantial fame in the town. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ approach in addressing psychological disorders in individuals.

scientific

psychological

medical

spiritual

In prehistoric times, skulls of the living had holes cut out of them, a process called \_\_\_\_\_, apparently in an effort to release the evil spirits from the person's head.

trephining

agnosia

akinesia

lobotomy

Trephining is an example of a spiritual approach to psychological disorders. Which of the following statements is true about trephining?

The practice began in the Middle Ages and ended when Renaissance physicians realized it had no positive effect.

The practice began in early history and extended into the modern period.

Trephining was abandoned as an approach to psychological disorders during the sixteenth century.

Trephining began in early history and was abandoned by the end of the Roman Empire.

The ritual of driving away evil spirits that involves a physically and mentally painful form of treatment carried out by a shaman, priest, or healer is referred to as

cognitive restructuring.

an exorcism.

trephining.

electroconvulsive therapy.

The idea of "moral treatment" holds the notion that

abnormalities in behavior were mainly the result of possessions by evil spirits.

immoral people were cursed and they suffered from incurable mental disorders.

people with psychological disorders can be treated through exorcism.

people could develop self-control over their behaviors if they had a quiet and restful environment.

\_\_\_\_\_ was a Massachusetts reformer who sought to improve the treatment of people with psychological disorders in the mid-1800s.

Benjamin Rush

Martin Luther

William Tuke

Dorothea Dix

Which of the following was one of the most significant reasons for the declining conditions in mental health facilities during the 1800s?

overcrowding

lack of faith in religion

nonavailability of patients

the increasing popularity of science

Which of the following promoted the release of psychiatric patients into community treatment sites?

deinstitutionalization movement

dual-process theory

five factor model

behaviorist movement

The World Health Organization's Special Initiative for Mental Health intends to ensure access to high-quality and affordable care for mental health conditions at a global level.

promote moral treatment for institutionalized people around the world.

put an end to trephining and exorcisms throughout the world.

institute practices of positive psychology at a global level.

Who is considered the founder of modern medicine?

Aristotle

Benjamin Rush

Socrates

Hippocrates

Which Greek physician developed the theory that psychological disorders are caused by imbalances in bodily fluids?

Hippocrates

Heraclitus

Galen

Aristotle

Hippocrates believed that the treatment of psychological disorder would require getting rid of evil spirits responsible for irregularities in human behaviors.

balancing the levels of bodily humors that influenced physical and mental health.

drilling holes into the skull of the affected individuals to release negative energy.

stabilizing the emotional state of the affected individuals through catharsis.

Which of the following is a physician who developed a system of medical knowledge based on anatomical studies?

Horace

Socrates

Galen

Aristotle

Who is known as the founder of U.S. psychiatry?

Dorothea Dix

Benjamin Rush

William Tuke

Clifford Beers

In the context of treating psychological disorders, the "tranquilizer" chair was used to  
purify the body of evil spirits.

induce the emotion of fear in patients.

make individuals aware of their repressed desires.

reduce blood flow to the brain.

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

American Medical Association.

American Psychological Association.

American Psychiatric Association.

Psychonomic Society.

The German psychiatrist Wilhelm Greisinger proposed that \_\_\_\_\_ were the cause of  
psychological disorders.

single nucleotide polymorphisms

automatic thoughts

neuropathologies

exorcisms

Emil Kraepelin, promoted a classification system much like that applied to medical diagnoses.  
He proposed that

mental disorders primarily resulted from social causes.

disorders could best be understood by probing into an individual's unconscious mind.

disorders could be identified by their patterns of symptoms.

mental disorders were mainly caused by evil spirits.

The \_\_\_\_\_ approach to psychological disorders gained momentum as psychiatrists and psychologists proposed behavior models that included explanations of psychological disorders in the nineteenth century.

spiritual

scientific

mystical

social

Who among the following developed psychodynamic theory in the early 1900s?

Anton Mesmer

Josef Breuer

Sigmund Freud

Emil Kraepelin

Dr. Andrew's system of practice for treating individuals with psychological disorders relied heavily on the concepts of the unconscious mind, early development, and inhibited sexual impulses. Dr. Andrew is most likely to be a proponent of the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.

spiritual

social conflict

cognitive

psychoanalytic

The physiologist who discovered the principles of classical conditioning was

Mary Ainsworth.

Albert Bandura.

Ivan Pavlov.

Albert Ellis.

The work of Ivan Pavlov became the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_ movement begun in the United States by John B. Watson.

deinstitutionalization

behaviorist

operant conditioning

socialist

Which of the following is true with regard to John B. Watson?

He initiated the behaviorist movement in the United States.

He developed psychoanalysis in the early 1900s.

He is known for his discovery of classical conditioning.

He formulated a systematic approach to operant conditioning, specifying the types and nature of reinforcement as a way to modify behavior.

Who started the behaviorist movement in the United States?

Albert Bandura

Ivan Pavlov

Melanie Klein

John B. Watson

Who among the following formulated a systematic approach to operant conditioning, specifying the types and nature of reinforcement as a way to modify behavior?

B. F. Skinner

Melanie Klein

Emil Kraepelin

Wilhelm Greisinger

In the\_\_\_\_\_, scientists experimenting with pharmacological treatments invented medications that for the first time in history could successfully control the symptoms of psychological disorders.

1920s

1950s

1870s

1890s

In 1963, the Community Mental Health Act proposed patient treatment in clinics and treatment centers outside of mental hospitals. This legislation paved the way for the\_\_\_\_\_ movement.

behaviorist

civil rights

spiritual

deinstitutionalization

The\_\_\_\_\_ movement views psychological disorders as difficulties that inhibit the individual's ability to achieve highly subjective well-being and feelings of fulfillment.

positive psychology

transcendental

behaviorist

cognitive

Which of the following is the essence of the scientific method in the understanding and treatment of psychological disorders?

subjectivity

objectivity

deniability

experimentation

The process of testing ideas about the nature of psychological phenomena without bias before accepting these ideas as adequate explanations is the basis for the \_\_\_\_\_ method of research.

historical

sociocultural

scientific

humanitarian

An experimenter gives one group of depressed subjects a certain amount of the medication Prozac and another group of depressed subjects a comparatively higher dose. Then measures the number of violent or suicidal thoughts members of both groups have. In this situation, the independent variable is

the measure of medication administered.

the initial level of depression of the subjects.

the number of violent thoughts the subjects report.

the number of suicidal thoughts the subjects report.

When using the experimental design, the variable whose level is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

relational

dependent

independent

secondary

A dependent variable is best defined as

the variable whose value is the outcome of the experimenter's manipulation of the independent variable.

the variable whose value is adjusted or controlled by the experimenter.

the variable over which the investigator has the maximum control.

the variable whose value is representative of the input that causes the outcome of a study.

Which of the following statements is *not* true about randomized control trials (RCTs)?

RCTs generally require investigators to define a single primary outcome.

Secondary outcomes may be defined, but must be subordinate to a clearly stated primary outcome.

In RCTs, researchers are increasingly being required to enter their work into a public trial registry before they begin work.

Research based on RCTs are generally not eligible for publication in prestigious professional journals.

\_\_\_\_\_ is used as the foundation for evidence-based treatment, in which clients receive interventions based on the findings of controlled clinical studies.

Randomized control trial

Nonrandomized control trial

Randomized independent variable

Nonrandomized independent variable.

Studies that investigate differences among groups not determined by random assignment are known as

double-blind trials.

triple-blind trials.

observational studies.

quasi-experimental.

Clients with schizophrenia are informed that they would be part of an experiment. Then they are separated on the basis of their sex and the intensity of the symptoms they exhibit is studied. This is an example of

double-blind design.

quasi-experimental design.

triple-blind design.

gene mapping.

Which of the following is true of the placebo condition?

Studies evaluating therapy effectiveness rarely have a placebo condition.

If the study is evaluating effectiveness of medication, the placebo has inert ingredients.

In a placebo condition, participants receive a treatment that is substantially different from the experimental treatment.

Ideally, the researchers would want the placebo participants to receive treatments of a different frequency and duration than the experimental group participants who are receiving psychotherapy.

In \_\_\_\_\_ participants receive a treatment similar to the experimental treatment, but lacking the key feature of the treatment of interest.

family therapies

a placebo condition

classical conditioning

operant conditioning

Which of the following statements is *true* about studies evaluating the effectiveness of therapy?

Generally, a placebo condition is omitted.

Scientists must design a placebo that mimics, but is not the same as, the actual therapy.

Researchers must guarantee that research participants receive the placebo at frequencies and durations different from experimental group participants who are receiving therapy.

It is not generally possible to experimentally verify the efficacy of a therapeutic approach because of the complexity of the experience.

In an “active placebo” condition, researchers build the experimental medication’s \_\_\_\_\_ into the placebo.

chemical composition

side effects

flavor

weight

Which of the following statements is true about open-access journals?

They maintain the same rigorous review protocols as prestigious peer-reviewed journals while making the research readily available to consumers.

They ensure high quality by only reporting on randomized control trial-studies.

They do not engage in rigorous peer reviewing of the studies they report.

They expose fraudulent findings conducted by unscrupulous researchers.

Hollis is participating as a member of the control group in an experimental study and is trying to figure out what the study is about in order to be a "good" subject. This behavior of Hollis has the potential of compromising the conclusions of the experiment and is an example of

demand characteristics.

deinstitutionalization.

double-blind.

negative psychology.

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

double-blind variables.

demand characteristics.

dependent variables.

The best way to eliminate demand characteristics is to use  
a double-blind method.  
a multiple baseline method.  
placebo control groups.  
statistical analyses.

An undergraduate psychology student is required to participate in three experiments conducted by graduate students and faculty to complete her introduction to psychology course. She resents having to do this and tells herself that she will intentionally distort her responses in any experiment she is involved with. What is the best way researchers can eliminate any biases that the student might introduce into the experiment?

by employing the demand characteristic approach  
by using introducing a second independent variable  
by giving the student a placebo  
by using the double-blind method

Studies that investigate differences among groups not created by random assignment are known as

quasi-empirical.  
quasi-experimental.  
independent.  
dependent.

A researcher is interested in analyzing the relationship between smoking and life span. The results of their correlational study indicate that as the number of cigarettes smoked per day increases, life span decreases. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of correlation.

positive  
negative  
direct

transverse

In the context of correlational design, \_\_\_\_\_ correlations indicate that, as scores on one variable increase, scores on the second variable decrease.

positive

negative

indirect

primary

In the context of correlational design, \_\_\_\_\_ correlations indicate that, as scores on one variable increase, scores on the second variable also increase.

positive

negative

indirect

inverse

The findings of a study conducted by a group of researchers prove that with the increase in the consumption of marijuana, the vulnerability of developing mental disorders increases. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of correlation.

positive

negative

inverse

transverse

The results of a study indicate that there is a strong positive correlation between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. Which of the following can be concluded from this study?

Smoking does not cause lung cancer.

The incidence of lung cancer in people who do not smoke is no lesser than that in those who do.

The more people smoke, the greater the risk of developing lung cancer.

People who do not smoke will never develop lung cancer.

A study evaluating the effect of stress on the overall quality of life indicated that increased stress was instrumental in substantially lowering the overall quality of life. This is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_ kind of correlation.

negative

primary

positive

transverse

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a research tool used to gather information from a sample of people considered representative of a particular population, in which participants are asked to answer questions about the topic of concern.

A search engine

A survey

A blog

A probabilistic design

In a \_\_\_\_\_, the same person serves as the subject in both the experimental and control conditions.

cross-cultural study

survey

comparative study

single-case experimental design

The frequency of new cases of a disorder within a given time period is referred to as prevalence.

incidence.

base-rate.

probability.

The\_\_\_\_\_ of a disorder refers to the number of people who have ever had the disorder over a specified period of time.

prevalence

incidence

probability

validity

A group of researchers studying the effects of alcohol on the overall health of urban adults asked respondents whether they drank alcohol during the past month. In this instance, the researchers were collecting\_\_\_\_\_ data.

tangential

incidence

prevalence

secondary

The occurrence of co-existing disorders within one individual is known as

comorbidity.

incidence.

double-blind.

correlation.

The findings of a research study states that in July 2003, 18 cases of suicides due to severe depression occurred in the city of San Francisco. This reflects the\_\_\_\_\_ of suicides due to severe depression in San Francisco during July 2003.

concordance rate

probability

prevalence

incidence

A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to intensive research of a single person described in detail.

case study

multiple baseline experiment

survey

comparative study

\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a method of analyzing data that provides researchers with rigorous methods of analyzing complex information that reflect an objectively applied set of standards.

Masking

Sampling

Qualitative research

Statistical surveying

The profession also refers to single case experimental designs as \_\_\_\_\_ designs.

ABCD

AABB

ABBA

ABAB

Which of the following is true with regard to case studies?

Early studies of psychological disorders rarely used the case study as a reliable research method.

The case study method is ideal for researchers who intend to conduct an intensive investigation of an individual or a small group of individuals.

An in-depth case study involves high experimental control and is likely to make a useful addition to the literature.

Investigators using case studies must adopt a subjective approach in order to obtain the best results.

The approach used by biological researchers to examine genetic variations and connect their sequence to diagnosis of specific disorders is known as

gene pooling.

cognitive mapping.

gene mapping.

sensory gating.

Research that compares individuals who vary in degree of genetic closeness is known as

genetic epidemiology.

gene mapping.

molecular genetics.

correlational design.

The study of how genes translate hereditary information is referred to as

gene pooling.

cognitive mapping.

molecular genetics.

sensory gating.

Which approach to an understanding of human behavior incorporates biological, psychological, and sociocultural factors?

environmental

behavioral

sociological

biopsychosocial

The spiritual approach to psychological disorders looked at \_\_\_\_\_ as one way to drive out demons.

relaxation

hypnosis

therapy

exorcism

The humanitarian approach believed in \_\_\_\_\_ treatment for psychological disorders.

institutionalized

behavioral

moral

existential

What aspect of the humanitarian approach was Dorothea Dix focused on?

humane reform

increased medicine

more institutions

release inmates

Hippocrates believed that

psychological disorders originated with evil spirits.

the four humors of the body were out of balance with psychological disorders.

psychological disorders were due to bouts of hysteria.

bloodletting cured symptoms of psychological disorders.

What idea did Galen propose that expanded knowledge of psychological disorders?

Psychological disorders have their source in irregular bodily functioning.

Psychological disorders are based on the four bodily humors.

Psychological disorders occur as patients had too much blood flow to the brain.

Psychological disorders are the result of evil spirits.

What was the purpose of Rush's tranquilizer chair?

to put patients to sleep

to provide medication

to administer cold baths

to reduce blood flow to the brain

Why did Rush frighten patients with death threats?

to scare them into better behaviors

to make them more aggressive

to frighten the evil spirits

to show who was in charge

Which theorist proposed the importance of the unconscious?

B.F. Skinner

Sigmund Freud

John B. Watson

Ivan Pavlov

Which of the following research designs is the foundation for evidence-based treatment?

correlational

survey

meta-analysis

randomized control trial

In the case of a(n)\_\_\_\_\_ placebo, researchers build the experimental medication's side effects into the placebo.

double-blind

independent variable

active

experimental

What is one limitation of a correlational design study?

It needs to use double-blinds.

Demand characteristics block results.

Results are not statistically significant.

The relationship does not prove causation.

Research carried out in psychological laboratories allows for gathering data under\_\_\_\_\_ conditions.

variable

ambiguous

naturalistic

controlled

When researchers use the survey method, they need to balance the value of gaining extensive information against the possibility participants will not complete the survey. This is called prevalence.

incidence.

response burden.

response characteristics.

In a single-case experimental design

different people serve as subjects in the experimental and control conditions.

there are no control conditions.

the same person serves as the subject in both the experimental and control conditions.

the control condition is not used in all experiments.

Researchers use \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the link between a disorder's heritability and the possible genes that are affected in that disorder.

molecular genetics

genetic epidemiology

case studies

laboratory studies

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.**

Ramirez wants to understand if cognitive behavioral therapy works more effectively with patients diagnosed with depression than psychodynamic psychotherapy. How would an experiment be designed to explore this question?

Why would researchers need to build into a placebo the same side effects as the experimental medication?

Briefly discuss the criteria set by the mental health community for the diagnosis of psychological disorders.

What do trephining and exorcism have in common?

Three prominent themes in explaining psychological disorders recur throughout history. Write a short note on each.

What motivated the deinstitutionalization movement? What successes and problems has it caused?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of the case study method?

What is gene mapping?

What is gene mapping?



## **Answer Key**

Test name: ch1\_Abnormal Psychology 10e

FALSE

TRUE

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Short Answer

To determine whether one approach to treatment is more effective than another, a researcher would need to create three experimental groups: one in which, as in this case, patients diagnosed with depression are treated with cognitive behavioral therapy; a second group of patients diagnosed with depression who are treated with psychodynamic psychotherapy; and a third control group of patients diagnosed with depression who receive no treatment. In that case, the independent variable—therapy—takes on three values: treatment one, treatment two, and no treatment.

Short Answer

If participants know that a medication produces specific side effects, such as dry mouth, difficulty swallowing, or upset stomach, then the placebo must also mimic these side effects, or participants will know they are receiving placebos.

Short Answer

The mental health community currently uses diagnostic procedures to decide on whether a given individual fits the criteria for psychological disorders. There are currently five criteria for a psychological disorder. The first is that of “clinical significance,” meaning that the behavior involves a measurable degree of impairment. Second, the behavior reflects a dysfunction in psychological, biological, or developmental processes. Third, the behavior usually is associated with significant distress or disability in important realms of life. Fourth, the individual’s behavior cannot be socially “deviant” as defined in terms of religion, politics, or sexuality. Fifth, conflicts between the individual and society are not counted as psychological disorders unless they reflect a dysfunction within the individual.

Short Answer

Trephining and exorcism are two examples of the spiritual approach to treating psychological disorders.

Short Answer

The earliest approach to understanding psychological disorders is spiritual. Spiritual explanations regard psychological disorders as the product of possession by evil or demonic spirits. The humanitarian approach developed throughout history, in part as a reaction against the spiritual approach and its associated punishment of people with psychological disorders. Humanitarian explanations regard psychological disorders as the result of cruelty, stress, or poor living conditions. Early Greek philosophers were the first to attempt a scientific approach to understanding psychological disorders. Scientific explanations regard psychological disorders as the result of causes that we can objectively measure, such as biological alterations, faulty learning processes, or emotional stressors.

#### Short Answer

The deinstitutionalization movement was motivated by humanitarian impulses over overcrowded, understaffed mental institutions. Made possible in part by effective pharmacological treatments, halfway houses, and psychiatric clinics, patients could leave psychiatric hospitals. However, alternatives to institutionalization were underfunded, resulting in many patients becoming homeless and marginalized.

#### Short Answer

The case study method focuses on a single individual or small group of individuals. It allows the researcher to report on rare cases or to report on changes in a closely studied individual. But the case study does not allow experimental control or allow a useful sample size for experimental research.

#### Short Answer

Gene mapping refers to the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of a gene and the characteristics it controls. In gene mapping, researchers examine and connect variations in chromosomes to performance on psychological tests or diagnosis of specific disorders.

#### Short Answer

Gene mapping refers to the attempt by biological researchers to identify the structure of a gene and the characteristics it controls. In gene mapping, researchers examine and connect variations in chromosomes to performance on psychological tests or diagnosis of specific disorders.