

This quiz is based on the reading from Trull Ch 4, Kalal article, Callaghan article, and Richards et al chapter. If you are not sure of an answer, make your selection and briefly write your reasoning in the margins or on the back of the quiz. Questions are worth 1 point each. **Please circle your answer and place the letter you chose as your final answer in the blank to the left of the question.**

- \_\_\_1. If epidemiological studies link depression with alcohol consumption, it can be concluded that
  - a. alcohol causes depression
  - b. all of the above
  - c. depression causes alcoholism
  - d. none of the above
  
- \_\_\_2. If two variables have a correlation of  $-.95$ 
  - a. the scatterplot will show randomly scattered data points
  - b. one variable is not predictable from the other
  - c. the two variables are strongly correlated
  - d. none of the above
  
- \_\_\_3. External validity is essentially
  - a. the strength of the cause-effect relationship
  - b. irrelevant to experimental research
  - c. assured by using a double blind procedure
  - d. generalizability to situations other than the study
  
- \_\_\_4. Deception in psychological research
  - a. has been illegal since the early 1900s
  - b. should be used only when it is not possible otherwise
  - c. should not be followed by debriefing
  - d. was legal until 1980, but is currently illegal
  
- \_\_\_5. Prevalence rates estimate
  - a. the distribution of illness or disease in a given population
  - b. the number of new cases of a disorder in a given time
  - c. the percentage of a target population that is affected by a disorder
  - d. all of the above
  
- \_\_\_6. According to Kalal, the reason that weird beliefs are troublesome in clinical psychology is
  - a. it can make therapists crazy and do insane things
  - b. we should be able to prove all treatments work before we do them
  - c. we should be able to know whether an effect is genuine and why it occurs
  - d. none of the above
  
- \_\_\_7. Kalal would argue that as clinical psychologists and therapists
  - a. we should inform the public only of effective treatments
  - b. we should inform the public when treatments fail
  - c. we should avoid "baloney detection" tools as suggested by Sagan
  - d. all of the above
  
- \_\_\_8. The point of the Callaghan article is
  - a. all clients with depression can be treated with CBT
  - b. therapists should collect data on their clients only when the client meets criteria for a specific disorder
  - c. data collected for clients should guide treatment and training
  - d. none of the above
  
- \_\_\_9. A dependent variable is also called a \_\_\_\_\_ by Richards et al.
  - a. extraneous variable
  - b. B condition in an ABAB design
  - c. target behavior
  - d. baseline behavior
  
- \_\_\_10. As discussed in Richards et al. figures depicting single case designs should contain
  - a. only one data path
  - b. two data paths only for the same subject or individuals
  - c. two data paths only for different subjects or individuals
  - d. none of the above