Ch. 1: Abnormal Psychology: Past & Present
Understand the 4 key features of Psychological abnormality
What are the three essential features of therapy according to Jerome Frank?
What were the prehistoric views of abnormal behavior?
Know Hippocrates’ humoral theory
What is mass madness?
What was Johann Weyer’s viewpoint?
What is Pinel noted for?
What is moral treatment?
Know Benjamin Rush’s & Dorothea Dix’s contributions
What are the somatogenic & psychogenic perspectives?
Understand what hysteria is
What are current trends about the causes of abnormal behavior?
What are current treatment options?
What are the goals of community treatment?

Ch. 2: Research in Abnormal Behavior
What are some of the challenges that clinical researchers deal with?
What is nomothetic understanding?
Understand the 3 methods used in abnormal psychology (case study, correlational method, experimental method)
What they are & limitations
Understand what the correlation coefficient is & the difference between a positive & negative correlation
What is statistical significance?
Understand what the third variable problem relates to
Understand epidemiological studies
What is the difference between incidence & prevalence?
Understand longitudinal studies
Understand what the DV & IV are
What are confounds (extraneous variables)?
Understand the difference between experimental & control groups
What is random & representative sampling & random assignment?
What is ethnocentrism?
What are social desirability & the placebo effect?
Understand Quasi-experiments, Natural experiments, Analogue experiments & Single-subject Studies
What are some of the ethical considerations we discussed in class?

Ch. 3: Models of Abnormality
Understand the various models & treatments we discussed in class, as well as their limits
Biological, Psychodynamic, Behavioral, Cognitive, Humanistic-Existential, Sociocultural

Biological: brain anatomy, neurotransmitters, hormones, genetics, evolution, viral infections
Know the different drug therapies available
Understand ECT & psychosurgery
Understand the three forces according to Freud (Id, ego, superego)
What is fixation & its relationship to abnormality
What is the goal of psychodynamic therapies?
What are free association, therapist interpretation & catharsis?
What does the behavioral model focus on?
Understand the basics of how operant & classical conditioning as well as modeling can lead to abnormal behavior
Understand systematic desensitization
According to cognitive theorists what causes abnormal functioning?
Understand Beck’s approach
How do humanists & existentialists differ on their views?
Understand Rogers’ humanistic theory & therapy
Understand client-centered therapy & its 3 main components of the therapist
Understand existential theory & therapy
According to sociocultural theorists what leads to abnormal behavior?
  Societal labels & roles, Rosenhan’s study, social networks & support, family structure & communication, culture, religion & spirituality; treatments
What are culture-sensitive, group, family, couple & community therapies?

**Ch.4: Clinical Assessment, Diagnosis & Treatment**
What is clinical assessment?
What is a clinical interview?
What is the difference between the structured & unstructured interview?
Know the different clinical tests
  - Projective (Rorschach inkblots, TAT, sentence completion, drawings), Personality Inventories (MMPI), Response Inventories, Psychophysiological Test,
  - Neurological & Neuropsychological Tests (EEG, CAT, PET, MRI), Intelligence
Know the different clinical observations (naturalistic, analog, self-monitoring)
What is a clinical picture?
Understand what the DSM IVTR is & the five axes