

Chapter 2 Teachers

- 1) Which of the following is not a method of assessment?
 - a) Structured clinical interview
 - b) Personality inventories
 - c) Projective tests
 - d) Thalamic tests (A)

- 2) Which of the following are not neural imaging technique?
 - a) ECG (A)
 - b) FMRI
 - c) MRI
 - d) PET

- 3) Rorschach's projective tests are designed to measure:
 - a) Unconscious intentions (A)
 - b) Dreams
 - c) Conscious desires
 - d) Brain size

- 4) Which of the following are not measured by psychological tests?
 - a) Intelligence
 - b) Cognitive deficits
 - c) Neurological deficits
 - d) Unconscious intentions (A)

- 5) Which of the following is not a projective test?
 - a) Rorschach's ink blot test
 - b) Thematic apperception test
 - c) Sentence completion test
 - d) Word association test (A)

- 6) Which of the following is not true of IQ tests?
 - a) High test re-test reliability

- b) High internal consistency
 - c) Good validity
 - d) Good predictor of behaviour (A)
- 7) Validity scales in the MMPI profile are particularly useful because they:
- a) Allow measurement of false information (A)
 - b) Allow the clinician to know what the patient is thinking
 - c) Insures the clinician will get the same test result again
 - d) Allows the clinician to predict clients future behaviour
- 8) Specific trait inventories assess:
- a) Characteristics across a range of different traits and domains
 - b) Functioning in one specific area
 - c) Functioning in a specific psychopathology
 - d) All of the above (A)
- 9) The popularity of projective tests has declined over the years because:
- a) They reveal information that is relevant to psychodynamic approaches
 - b) Test reliability is very low
 - c) Misdiagnosis if psychopathology
 - d) All of the above (A)
- 10) Which of the following is not a neuro-imaging technique?
- a) PET
 - b) MRI
 - c) CAT
 - d) TIR (A)
- 11) Which of the following are limitations of the IQ test?
- a) It is a hypothetical construct
 - b) It is a static construct
 - c) It is reductionist
 - d) All of the above (A)

- 12) Tests such as the Weschler adult intelligence scale can be used to assess eligibility for:
- a) Special educational needs (A)
 - b) Housing benefit
 - c) Disiblitiy allowance
 - d) Suicide risk
- 13) IQ tests are limited in their application as they do not account for:
- a) Cross cultural differences (A)
 - b) Mathematical ability
 - c) Reading ability
 - d) Manual dexterity
- 14) Which of the following is not an advantage of observational assessment?
- a) Observing frequency of behaviour
 - b) Observing the context the behaviour occurs in
 - c) Observation of actions preceding or following the behaviour
 - d) Observation of internal processes (A)
- 15) Limitations of the clinical interview are:
- a) Time consuming
 - b) Requires trained observer
 - c) Observer affects behavioural change
 - d) All of the above (A)
- 16) Which of the following are advantages of the IQ test?
- a) High ecological validity
 - b) Good cross cultural validity
 - c) Insures eductioanl potential is achieved
 - d) None of the above (A)
- 17) Test-retest reliability refers to:
- a) The test will produce consistent results (A)
 - b) The test is measuring what it claims to be measuring

- c) The client will improve performance second time\round
 - d) All of the above
- 18) Inter-rater reliability refers to:
- a) The degree to which two clinicians will agree on interpretation or scoring of a test (A)
 - b) The degree to which two tests measure the same construct
 - c) The degree to which a clinician can predict future behaviour
 - d) The degree to which the items in the test relate to each other
- 19) Internal consistency referes to:
- a) The degree to which the items in the test consistently relate to each other (A)
 - b) The test will produce consistent results
 - c) The degree to which two clinicians will agree on the interpretation or scoring of a test
 - d) The scale of emotional responding
- 20) Test validity is a concept that refers to:
- a) The assessment measuring the concept it claims to (A)
 - b) The degree to which the items in the test consistently relate to each other
 - c) The degree to which two clinicians will agree on interpretation or scoring of a test
 - d) All of the above
- 21) Concurrent validity refers to:
- a) The notion that scores on a test correlate highly with scores from tests that measure the same attribute (A)
 - b) That two tests are done at the same time
 - c) Two or more clinicians agree on the outcome
 - d) The items on the test consistently relate to each other
- 22) Face validity refers to:

- a) The notion that an assessment method may appear to be valid simply because it has questions which intuitively seem relevant to the trait or characteristic being measured
 - b) Facial expression is used to make a diagnosis
 - c) The scale of emotional responding
 - d) A construct is a hypothetical or inferred attribute that may not be directly observable or directly measurable
- 23) Predictive validity is a notion that refers to:
- a) Enables clinician to predict future behaviour and symptoms (A)
 - b) Enables clinician to predict when treatment will be finished
 - c) Allows client to predict when they will start to feel better
 - d) All of the above
- 24) Construct validity refers to:
- a) The level of which a construct is related to other similar measures (A)
 - b) The notion that scores on a test correlate highly with scores from tests that measure the same attribute
 - c) The degree to which the items in the test consistently relate to each other
 - d) The test will produce consistent results
- 25) Cultural bias and assessment exists because:
- a) Most tests are developed on white European or American populations (A)
 - b) Test are developed using high socio-economic groups
 - c) Test are developed using only Afro-Asian populations
 - d) None of the above
- 26) Cultural anomalies may exist in assessment and diagnosis because:
- a) Mental health symptoms may manifest differently in different cultures
 - b) Language differences between client and clinician
 - c) The effect of cultural differences in religion and spiritual beliefs on the expression and perception of psychopathology

d) All of the above (A)

27) Anomalies in diagnosis may occur in a cosmopolitan area because:

- a) Diagnosis that a client receives may depend critically on whether they are assessed in their first or second language (A)
- b) The way that cultural differences affect client-clinician relationships
- c) The role of cultural stereotypes in the perception of 'normality' and 'abnormality' in ethnic groups
- d) All of the above

27) Which of the following does not address elimination of cultural biases in assessment and diagnosis?

- a) Eradicating bias from existing assessment tools
- b) Developing new culture-free assessments
- c) Adopting assessment procedures that minimize cultural bias
- d) Treating clients is culturally relevant groups (A)

28) Which of the following describes case formulation:

- a) Using information to draw up a psychological explanation of the client's problems and to develop a plan for therapy (A)
- b) Using the psychiatric diagnostic model of psychopathology
- c) Using previous case studies for diagnosis
- d) Analysing clients behaviour on a case by case basis

29) Which of the following components describe case formulation according to Persons (1989):

- a) Understanding the way in which the psychological mechanisms generate the client's problems
- b) Identifying the kinds of events that may have precipitated the client's problems
- c) Identifying how these precipitating events may have caused the current problems through the proposed psychological mechanisms
- d) All of the above

- 30) Which of the following are considered to be important components of case formulation?
- a) Creating a list of the client's problems
 - b) Identifying and describing the underlying psychological mechanisms that might be mediating client's problems
 - c)) Developing a scheme of treatment based on explanations and obstacles to treatment
 - d) All of the above (A)

31) What does the ABC approach to case formulation refer to:

- a) Antecedents, beliefs and consequences (A)
- b) Actions, betrayals and consequences
- c) Antecedents, beliefs and cognitions
- d) Actions, behaviours and cognitions

32) Which of the following skills are essential for a clinical interview?

- a) Convince the client of the value of the theoretical approach they are taking (A)
- b) Clinician must be able to predict clients behaviour
- c) Clinician must be bale to assess client's mood state
- d) Clinician must be able to access clients motivations

33) MMSE is the acronym for :

- a) Mini mental state examination (A)
- b) Multi memory state examination
- c) Multiple mental strata evaluation
- d) Meta mental structural evaluation

- 34) The acronym fMRI represents:
- a) Functional magnetic resonance imaging (A)
 - b) Functional mental radioactive imaging
 - c) Frequency model rational imaging
 - d) Full mental reasoning imaging

- 35) The acronym PET represents:
- a) Positron emission tomography (A)
 - b) Positive emotion tracking
 - c) Psychological evaluation technique
 - d) Physiological emission technique

- 36) The acronym CAT represents:
- a) Computerised axial tomography (A)
 - b) Comorbid assessment taxonomy
 - c) Computerised atrial technique
 - d) Concurrent affect taxonomy

- 37) The acronym EEG represents:
- a) Encephalogram (A)
 - b) Electric energy graph
 - c) Encephalitic emotion graphing
 - d) Egoenergy galvoscope

38) The Adult Memory and Information Processing Battery is designed to test:

- a) Neurological impairment
- b) Memory function (A)
- c) IQ
- d) Physiological function

39) An alanlounge observation enables:

- a) Sureptitious observation of the client (A)
- b) Observations of non-clinical population
- c) Observations of more than one client at a time
- d) Observations that require three or more clinicians

40) CAT scan machines enable:

- a) Three dimensional picture of the brain (A)
- b) Two dimensional picture of the brain
- c) Measurement of both brain structure and function
- d) Pictures of chemical activity in the brain

41) PET scans enable:

- a) Measurement of both brain structure and function (A)
- b) Three dimensional picture of the brain
- c) Two dimensional picture of the brain
- d) Pictures of chemical activity in the brain

42) FMRI scans enable:

- a) Measurement of both brain structure and function
- b) Measures of rapid changes in brain metabolism (A)
- c) Three dimensional picture of the brain
- d) Two dimensional picture of the brain

43) A psychophysiological test measures:

- a) Increased activity in the sympathetic nervous system
- b) Changes in heart rate
- c) Changes in blood pressure
- d) All of the above (A)

44) Electrodermal responding can measure:

- a) Emotional responses (A)
- b) Mental agility
- c) Reaction time
- d) Brain chemical imbalances

45) Chronbachs alph is used to assess:

- a) Internal consistency (A)
- b) Concurrent validity
- c) Inter-rater reliability
- d) Test re-test reliability

46) Lie detectors use what in an attempt to identify whether an individual is lying:

- a) Autonomic responding (A)
- b) EEG
- c) Motor responding
- d) Pre-conscious intentions

47) Ecological momentary assessment involves the use of:

- a) electronic diaries for self-observation (A)
- b) Mobile phones
- c) iPods
- d) MP3 players

48) An ECG is used to measure:

- a) Heart rate (A)
- b) Brain waves
- c) Emotional response
- d) Galvanic skin response

49) An EMG measures:

- a) Electric activity in muscles (A)
- b) Electric activity in the heart
- c) Electric activity in the brain
- d) Electric activity in your visual cortex

50) The Halstead-Reitan Neuropsychological Test Battery measures:

- a) Neurological functioning (A)
- b) Psychological functioning
- c) Physiological functioning
- d) Emotional functioning

51) Hypothetical constructs are factors that are:

- a) Not directly observable (A)
- b) Psychopathologies based in the hypothalamus
- c) Disorders based on bodily sensations
- d) Somatic interventions

52) Questions in the MMPI cover which of the following topics?

- a) Mood
- b) Physical concerns
- c) Social attitudes
- d) All of the above (A)

53) The psychometric approach is used to measure:

- a) Psychopathology symptoms
- b) Intelligence
- c) Neurological or cognitive deficits
- d) All of the above (A)

54) Self monitoring is a form of clinical observation involving

- a) Clients observing and recording their own behaviour (A)
- b) Clients measuring their own galvanic skin responses
- c) Clients measuring their own heart rate
- d) Clients recording their dreams

55) Confirmatory bias refers to:

- a) Clinicians ignore information that does not support their hypothesis
- b) Clinicians ignore information that does not support their stereotypes
- c) Clinicians interpret ambiguous information as supporting their hypothesis
- d) All of the above (A)

56) Standardisation allows the clinician to:

- a) See where an individual client's score on the test falls in relation to the normal distribution of scores for that test
- b) Use the score on a particular test to estimate whether a client might meet the diagnostic criteria for a psychological disorder
- c) Estimate the probability with which a client might meet DSM-IV
- d) All of the above (A)

57) Clinical research has indicated that the MMPI has:

- a) Good internal reliability (A)
- b) Good internal accountability
- c) Good external flexibility
- d) Good construct reliability

58) Which of the following cognitive constructs is not thought to play a role in OCD:

- a) Intolerance of uncertainty
- b) Beliefs about inflated responsibility
- c) Control of thoughts
- d) Underestimation of personal ability (A)

59) Specific Trait Inventories enable clinicians to:

- a) Aid research in causes of psychopathology (A)
- b) Predict behaviours
- c) Aid in case formulation
- d) Avoid cultural bias

60) Despite the subjective nature of the Rorschach Inkblot test it is still considered to be a valid and reliable test for the detection of:

- a) Schizophrenia (A)
- b) Dissociative disorder
- c) Bipolar disorder
- d) Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

61) The Thematic Apperception Test consists of what:

- a) Black and white pictures of people in vague or ambiguous situations (A)
- b) Black and white pictures of people in compromising situations
- c) Colour photographs of a scenic view
- d) Colour photographs of a catastrophic event

62) The Thematic Apperception Test is an example of:

- a) A projective personality test (A)
- b) A neurological impairment test
- c) A psychophysiological test
- d) Intelligence test

63) The Thematic Apperception Test enables the clinician to:

- a) Determine the client's expectations about relationships with peers, parents, other authority figures, and romantic partners
- b) Match the client with a suitable form of psychotherapy after diagnosis
- c) Evaluate the motivations and attitudes of individuals accused of violent crimes
- d) All of the above (A)

64) The cardinal DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criterion for Mental Retardation is based primarily on an IQ score

- a) Two standard deviations below the mean (A)
- b) Seven standard deviations below the mean
- c) One standard deviations below the mean
- d) Four standard deviations below the mean

65) Which of the following tests is included in IQ tests?

- a) Emotional intelligence (A)
- b) Musical ability

- c) Physical skill
- d) All of the above

66) Which of the following are considered causes of psychological and cognitive problems?

- a) Problematic life experience
- b) Dysfunctional ways of thinking
- c) Damage to the structure and functioning of the brain
- d) All of the above (A)

67) Which of the following is not a neurological assessment tests that enables the clinician to determine the nature of which of the following cognitive deficits:

- a) Memory deficits
- b) Deficits in language skills
- c) Deficits in eyesight (A)
- d) Motor skills

68) Direct observation of clients by practitioners can provide an objective assessment of:

- a) Frequency of behaviour
- b) Behaviour to be assessed in the context of events that *precede* the behaviour
- c) Events that immediately *follow* the behaviour and may represent the consequences of the behaviour that reinforce its occurrence
- d) All of the above (A)

69) Which of the following are advantages of using observational techniques?

- a) Observation can provide important objective measures of the frequency of behaviours
- b) Observation will often provide an insight into the purpose the problematic behaviour serves
- c) Observational data has greater external or ecological validity than self-reports or other forms of testing
- d) All of the above (A)

70) In what way can biases occur in clinical observation?

- a) . Observer expectations (A)
- b) Poor communication skills
- c) Clients socioeconomic background
- d) Observer limitations

71. Following an interview with the psychiatrist, the latter will send a referral letter on to a clinical psychologist. The referral letter immediately raises a number of questions, the main one being "Can we help this person?" But this question itself raises a number of other questions that will need answering. These questions include which of the following?

- a. What has led this person to have these problems?
- b. Are there specific events that trigger her symptoms
- c. By what criteria will we judge that we have successfully helped this person?
- d. All of the above

72. In many cases, the types of techniques therapists use will depend on their theoretical orientation to psychopathology. For example, the cognitive-behavioural clinician may

want to find out quite different information to a psychodynamic clinician – largely because their conceptions of the causes of psychopathology are different, and because the kinds of therapeutic techniques they employ are different. The cognitive therapist will want to know

- a. what kinds of cognitions may trigger symptoms so that these cognitions can be addressed in therapy (A)
- b. to explore the client's history of conflicts and defence mechanisms in order to assess their suitability for therapy
- c. to explore the client's history of childhood in order to diagnose and decide upon the type of therapy
- d. All of the above

73. The clinical interview is probably the first form of contact that a client will have with a clinician, and the clinical psychologist will usually be trying to gain a broad insight into the client and their problems. Questions may include which of the following?

- a. They may relate to the nature of the symptoms
- b. client experiences
- c. their current living and working circumstances
- d. all of the above (A)

74. In the clinical interview the behavioural interviewer will want to explore any relationships between

- a. the client's symptoms and environmental events (A)
- b. the client's symptoms and childhood events
- c. the client's symptoms and traumatic events
- d. all of the above

75. One structured interview technique is known as the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR (SCID) (Spitzer, Gibbon & Williams, 1986), which can be used for determining diagnoses on

- a. Axis I of DSM-IV-TR (A)
- b. Axis II of DSM-IV-TR
- c. Axis III of DSM-IV-TR
- d. Axis IV of DSM-IV-TR

76. The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR (SCID) has been shown to provide highly reliable diagnoses for most Axis I disorders (Segal, Herson & Van Hasselt, 1994), with one study indicating what percentage agreement on diagnosis between different clinicians using the SCID (Miller, Dasher, Collins, Griffiths et al., 2001).?

- a. 85.7% (A)
- b. 65.7%
- c. 75.5%
- d. 95.7%

77. The clinical interview is usually a good way of beginning the process of assessment, and it can provide a range of useful information for the clinician. Which of the following are considered to be limitations to this method.

- a. the reliability of clinical interviews is probably quite low
- b. interviewer's race and sex will influence a client's responses
- c. Interviewers are prone to biases that may affect the conclusions they draw from an interview
- d. all of the above (A)

78. Which of the following is one of the most common forms of assessment in clinical psychology?

- a. The psychological test (A)
- b. The Thematic Apperception Test
- c. The Battery of personality test
- d. The IQ test

79. Once data from psychological tests have been collected from large numbers of participants, statistical norms for the tests can be established. This is called

- a. standardisation, (A)
- b. validation
- c. digitalisation
- d. qualification

80. Psychological tests have a number of advantages as methods of assessment: Which of the following is not one of these advantages

- a. they usually assess the client on one or more specific characteristics or traits
- b. they have good ecological validity (A)
- c. they will usually (but not always) have very rigid response requirements so that the questions can be scored according to a pre-conceived scoring system.
- d. once data from these tests have been collected from large numbers of participants, statistical norms for the tests can be established.

81. Scores on a test such as the Clark-Beck Obsessive Compulsive inventory (Clark & Beck, 2003) (CBOCI) can be used to estimate the probability with which a client might meet DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria for

- a. OCD
- b. Generalised anxiety disorder

c Depression

d. Panic disorder

82. Most psychological tests are based on the psychometric approach. That is, the test assumes that there are

a. Stable underlying characteristics or traits (A)

b. Stable underlying unconscious processes

c. Stable levels of IQ

d. All of the above

83. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). was originally developed in the 1940s by Hathaway and McKinley (1943), and has been recently up-dated by Butcher, Dahlstrom, Graham, Tellegen et al. (1989) (now known as the MMPI-2). The MMPI-2 consists of a number self-statements to which the client has to respond on a 3-point scale by replying either 'true', 'false' or 'cannot say'. How many self statements are there?

a. 567 (A)

b. 467

c. 367

d. 267

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a. b. 6

b. 4 (A)

c.8

d. 2

85. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI). was originally developed in the 1940s by Hathaway and McKinley (1943), and has been recently up-dated by Butcher, Dahlstrom, Graham, Tellegen et al. (1989) (now known as the MMPI-2). The test now has how many clinical scales ?

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 8
- d. 10 (A)

86. The ***Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI)***. This was originally developed in the 1940s by Hathaway and McKinley (1943), and has been recently up-dated by Butcher, Dahlstrom, Graham, Tellegen et al. (1989) (now known as the MMPI-2). The questions cover topics such as

- a. mood,
- b. physical concerns,
- c. social attitudes,
- d. all of the above (A)

87. Other tests have been developed in an attempt to measure cognitive functioning or cognitive constructs that are relevant to psychopathology. One such example is the Obsessive Belief Questionnaire (OBQ) (Steketee G, Frost R, Bhar S, Bouvard M et al., 2005) which was designed to assess beliefs and appraisals considered critical to the acquisition and maintenance of obsessions. This measures six cognitive constructs thought to play a role in OCD including which of the following?

- a. . intolerance of responsibility
- b. intolerance of uncertainty (A)

c. intolerance of anger

d. intolerance of selfishness

88. Overestimation of threat, control of thoughts, importance of thoughts, beliefs about inflated responsibility, and perfectionism are all cognitive constructs measured on which questionnaire?

a. Obsessive Belief Questionnaire (A)

b. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

c. Responsibility Attitudes Scale

d. Responsibility of Mood States

89. The Rorschach Inkblot Test, the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), and the Sentence Completion Test are examples of which type of test?

a. Proposition tests

d. Predisposition tests

c. Projective tests (A)

d. Palliative test

90. Most versions of the Rorschach Inkblot Test now use around how many official inkblots?

a. 5

b. 8

c. 10 (A)

d. 12

91. The Rorschach test can be a valid and reliable test for the detection of thought disorders that may be indicative of which psychopathology?

- a anxiety
- b. depression
- c. phobias
- d. schizophrenia (A)

92. The popularity of projective tests has declined steadily over the years. There are a number of reasons for this..which of the following is one of these

- a. Such tests are mainly based on revealing information that is relevant to psychodynamic approaches to psychopathology
- b. though standardised procedures for scoring projective tests have developed over recent years, the reliability of such tests is still disappointingly low
- c. even with highly standardised scoring methods, some projective tests such as the Rorschach Test often result in psychopathology being inferred when other evidence for such a conclusion is sparse.
- d. All of the above (A)

93. There are now over 100 tests of intelligence available, most of which are standardised to have a score of 100 as the mean and a score of 15 or 16 as the standard deviation what percentage of the population will score between 84 and 116

- a. 58%
- b. 78%
- c. 68% (A)
- d. 48%

94. There are now over 100 tests of intelligence available, most of which are standardised to have a score of 100 as the mean. What percentage of the population will have IQ scores less than 2 standard deviations from the mean
- a. around 2-3% (A)
 - b. around 3-4%
 - c. around 4-5%
 - d. around 5-6%
95. Because of their continued development over the previous 100 years, IQ tests have
- a. high internal consistency
 - b. high test-retest reliability
 - c. good validity
 - d. all of the above (A)
96. Intelligence tests are used by clinicians in a number of contexts. For example, they are used with other measures of ability to diagnose intellectual and learning disabilities, and the cardinal DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criterion for Mental Retardation is based primarily on an IQ score
- a. Five standard deviations below the mean
 - b. Three standard deviations below the mean
 - c. Two standard deviations below the mean
 - d. Four standard deviations below the mean
97. Tests such as the WAIS III can also be used as part of a battery of tests to assess whether an individual is eligible for

- a. housing benefit
- b. special educational needs (A)
- c. free prescriptions
- d. psychological assistance

98. Despite their practical benefits across a range of clinical contexts, intelligence tests still have a number of limitations. Which of the following is not one of these

- a. Intelligence is an inferred construct.
- b. Our conception of whether someone is intelligent or not will depend on the reliability and validity of the individual IQ test we use to measure their intelligence
- c. Many IQ tests are culturally biased, and appear to be based on middle-class, majority ethnic background views of what is adaptive
- d. They can be used as measures of ability to diagnose intellectual and learning disabilities (A)

99. Clinicians will usually employ a battery of tests when assessing for possible neurological deficits and in this overall assessment is the use of neurological tests that measure which of the following?

- a. cognitive
- b. perceptual
- c. motor performance
- d. all of the above (A)

100. There are a number of psychophysiological tests that can be used to provide information about potential psychological problems. For example, anxiety causes

increased activity in the sympathetic nervous system and is regularly accompanied by changes in physiological measures such as

- a. heart rate,
- b. blood pressure,
- c. body temperature
- d. all of the above (A)

