

Link for mcqs:

<http://vudesk.com/group/psy401clinicalpsychology/forum/topics/psy-401-quiz-mcq-s?commentId=4513247%3AComment%3A639633&groupId=4513247%3AGroup%3A8984>

total Questions=64

MCQ'S=54

extensive Questions=8

1. What is subjective distress? elaborate with the reference of recognition and abnormal behavior?

#### SUBJECTIVE DISTRESS

We now shift the focus from the perceptions of the observer to the perceptions of the affected individual. Here the basic data are not observable deviations of behavior, but the subjective feelings and sense of well-being of the individual. Whether a person feels happy or sad, tranquil or troubled, and fulfilled or barren are the crucial considerations. If the person is anxiety-ridden, then he or she is maladjusted, regard-less of whether the anxiety seems to produce overt behaviors that are deviant in some way. Defining abnormal behavior in terms of subjective distress has some appeal. It seems reasonable to expect that individuals can assess whether they are experiencing emotional or behavioral problems and can share this information when asked to do so. Indeed, many methods of clinical assessment (for example, self-report inventories, clinical interviews) assume that the respondent is aware of his or her internal state and will respond to inquiries about personal distress in an honest manner. In some ways, this relieves the clinician of the burden of making an absolute judgment as to the respondent's degree of maladjustment.

2. What is play therapy? Explain

#### PLAY THERAPY

Rather than use dreams or free associations, some therapists have chosen to study the psychic life of the child through play-either of a free or a structured variety. The child is brought to a playroom containing a variety of materials such as a sandbox, clay, puppets, dolls, and toys of all kinds. How children play, what

objects they choose, and the nature of their verbalizations as they play can all be revealing, cathartic, and therapeutic. Sometimes the therapist enters into the play and makes comments and suggestions or otherwise guides the child toward certain conflict or problem areas. The nature of children's play may convey how they relate to significant other figures in their lives, how they handle their anxieties, and so on. In essence, play becomes a substitute for verbalization. An example of play therapy is Solomon's (1955) approach. He brings the child into a room with a table on which has been placed a number of dolls. He selects one and then asks the child what to do with it. Sometimes the dolls are arrayed to represent the child's family. As the child arranges the dolls and plays, the therapist interprets what the child is doing, which then facilitates the expression of feelings on the part of the child. Concrete family experiences, wishes, and even unconscious urges may be expressed in the process. In general, however, play therapy has evolved into a rather eclectic, amorphous set of techniques and procedures.

3. what is the future of clinical psychology profession ? :P

#### 4. WHAT ARE FIVE MAJOR BENEFITS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY?

A cognitive perspective on clinical problems emphasizes the role of thinking in the etiology and maintenance of problems. Cognitive-behavioral therapy seeks to modify or change patterns of thinking that are believed to contribute to a patient's problems. These techniques have a great deal of empirical support (Smith et al., 1980; Hollon & Beck, 1994) and are seen as among the most effective of all psychological interventions. For example, cognitive-behavioral treatments dominate the most recent list of examples of empirically supported treatments (Chambless et al., 1998). Although several effective treatments based on traditional behavioral learning principles had been developed, by the early 1970s it was clear that a number of frequently encountered clinical conditions (such as depression) were not so easily addressed by treatments based on classical or operant conditioning Thorpe

& Olson, 1997). In a sense, the present blending of behavioral and cognitive methods was stimulated by the limitations of both psychodynamics and radical behaviorism. This blending was also facilitated by the presence of several theoretical models that incorporated cognitive variables along with the scientific and experimental rigor so precious to behaviorists.

## 5. Enlist five characteristics of self help group?

Not all help comes from professionals. Informal groups of helpers can provide valuable support that may

stave off the need for professional intervention. What is more, such nonprofessional self-help groups as

Alcoholics Anonymous, Parents without Partners, Le Leche League, AlAnon, and many others can be

incorporated as an effective part of treatment by a referring professional.

What needs do self-help groups meet? Orford (1992) discussed eight primary functions of self help groups:

- (1) They provide emotional support to members;
- (2) They provide role models-individuals who have faced and conquered problems that group members are dealing with;
- (3) They provide ways of understanding members' problems;
- (4) They provide important and relevant information;
- (5) They provide new ideas about how to cope with existing problems;
- (6) They give members the opportunity to help other members;
- (7) They provide social companionship; and
- (8) They give members an increased sense of mastery and control over their problems.

6. what is the difference between clinical child psychology and pediatric psychology?

7. what are instincts? write its 2 different types?

8. ??

Psy401 final term (16 july 2012)

Explain neuropsychological history (5)

HISTORY OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGY

Theories of Brain Functioning. As in most areas of psychology, the historical roots of neuropsychology

extend about as far back in time as we are inclined to look. Some authors point to the Edwin Smith Surgical

Papyrus, a document thought to date between 1700 and 3000 B.C., which discusses localization of function

in the brain (Walsh & Darby, 1999). Others suggest that it all began when Pythagoras said that human

reasoning occurs in the brain. Others are partial to the second century A.D. when Galen, the Roman

physician argued that the mind was located in the brain, not in the heart as Aristotle had claimed.

However, the most significant early base for neuropsychology seems to have been laid in the nineteenth

century (Hartlage, 1987). Researchers then were beginning to understand that damage to specific cortical

areas was related to impaired function of certain adaptive behaviors. The earliest signs of this understanding

came with Franz Gall and his now discredited phrenology. Gall believed that certain individual differences

in intelligence and personality (such as reading skills) could be measured by noting the bumps and

indentations of the skull. Thus, the size of a given area of the brain determines the person's corresponding

psychological capacity. This was the first popularization of the notion of localization of function.

Localization achieved much greater credibility with Paul Broca's surgical work in 1861. Observations from

two autopsies of patients who had lost their powers of expressive speech convinced Broca that he had found

the location of motor speech. Within the next 30 to 40 years, many books presented maps of the brain that

located each major function (Golden, 1984).

Describe Freud's contribution (3)

Explain 5 variables (5)

1. INDEPENDENT VARIABLE (IV): IV has levels, conditions, or treatments.

Experimenter may

manipulate conditions or measure and assign subjects to conditions; supposed to be the cause. In the

example, it is the psychotherapy.

2. **DEPENDENT VARIABLE (DV):** measured by the experimenter; the Effect or result. In the example, it is the mental health of the participants.

3. **CONTROL VARIABLES:** held constant by the experimenter to eliminate them as potential causes.

For instance, if I use only research participants who have been problems with anxiety or depression, this diagnosis would be a control variable.

4. **RANDOM VARIABLES:** allowed to vary freely to eliminate them as potential causes. Many other

characteristics of the research participants, as long as they really do vary freely, are also random

variables. Examples might include age, personality type, or career goals.

5. **CONFOUNDING VARIABLES:** vary systematically with the independent variable; may also be a

cause. Good experimental designs eliminate them.

Say I divide the research participants into two groups, one of which gets the new psychotherapy (the

experimental group) and one of which does not (the control group). If there is some systematic

difference between these two groups, it will not be a fair test.

**What is biopsychosocial model? explain (3)**

Engel's model is a framework, rather than a set of detailed hypotheses, for understanding health and

disease. To many scientists, the model lacks sufficient specificity to make predictions about the given

cause or causes of any one disorder. Scientists want to find out what is the specifically contribution of

different factors (e.g., genes, parenting, culture, stressful events) and how they operate. But the purpose

of the biopsychosocial model is to take a broad view, to assert that simply looking at biological factors

alone—which had been the prevailing view of disease at the time Engel was writing—is not sufficient to

explain health and illness.

According to Engel's model, biopsychosocial factors are involved in the causes, manifestation, course, and outcome of health and disease, including mental disorders. The model certainly fits with common experience. Few people with a condition such as heart disease or diabetes, for instance, would dispute the role of stress in aggravating their condition. Research bears this out and reveals many other relationships between stress and disease (Cohen & Herbert, 1996; Baum & Posluszny, 1999). One single factor in isolation—biological, psychological, or social—may weigh heavily or hardly at all, depending on the behavioral trait or mental disorder. That is, the relative importance or role of any one factor in causation often varies. For example, a personality trait like extroversion is linked strongly to genetic factors, according to identical twin studies (Plomin et al., 1994). Similarly, schizophrenia is linked strongly to genetic factors, also according to twin studies.

### Child psychology's developmental perspective (5)

Those who work with children and adolescents recognize the importance of a developmental viewpoint.

From a developmental perspective, psychological problems in children and adolescents result from some deviation in one or more areas of development (cognitive, biological, physical, emotional, behavioral, and social) when compared with same age peers. At the same time, however, it is important to recognize that

- (1) Development is an active, dynamic process that is, best assessed over time;
- (2) Similar developmental problems may lead to different outcomes (clinical disorders);
- (3) Different developmental problems may lead to the same outcome;
- (4) Developmental processes or failures may interact; and
- (5) Developmental processes and the environment are interdependent--each influences the other such that they cannot be viewed separately, in isolation.

Pediatric and clinical child psychologists; beyond simply viewing children and adolescents as miniature

adults. Instead, children and adolescents are assessed and treated within the context of the developmental and environment challenges with which these individuals are faced. The age of children, stage of development across spheres of functioning (cognitive, emotional, social), and their family and social situations must be considered as one tries to conceptualize their problems and prescribe treatment. Indeed, failing to take into account the developmental stage of the child will lead to inaccurate assessments and inappropriate treatments. For example, bedwetting is a problem at age 12 but not at age 2. The prognostic implications of a behavior such as temper tantrums will be different for toddlers than for adolescents. These developmental considerations help the pediatric or clinical child psychologist decide whether a problem is indeed present, how severe it is, how to conceptualize it, and what kind of intervention to recommend.

Stress influence on health (3)

Describe moral perspectives of Naranjo (5)

my today paper 19july paper

total 64 questions

59 mcqz

5 short questions

what is PANDAS?

In the late 1980s, it was discovered that some children with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD)

experienced a sudden onset of symptoms soon after a streptococcal pharyngitis (Garvey et al., 1998). The symptoms were classic for OCD—concerns about infectivity, spitting compulsions, and

extremely excessive hoarding—but the abrupt onset was unusual. Further study of these children led to

the identification of a new classification of OCD called PANDAS. This acronym stands for pediatric

autoimmune neuropsychiatric disorders associated with streptococcal infection. PANDAS are

distinct from classic cases of OCD because of their episodic clinical course marked by sudden symptom

Exacerbation linked to streptococcal infection, among other unique features.

The exacerbation of symptoms is correlated with a rise in levels of antibodies that the child produces to

fight the strep infection. Consequently, researchers proposed that PANDAS are caused by antibodies

against the strep infection that also manage to attack the basal ganglia region of the child's brain

(Garvey et al., 1998). In other words, the strep infection triggers the child's immune system to develop

antibodies, which, in turn, may attack the child's brain, leading to obsessive and compulsive behaviors.

Under this proposal, the strep infection does not directly induce the condition; rather, it may do so

indirectly by triggering antibody formation. How the antibodies are so damaging to a discrete region of

the child's brain and how this attack ignites OCD-like symptoms are two of the fundamental questions

guiding research.

what is ego analysis social sport effects health?

Ego-analytic psychotherapy has not departed from the usual therapy methods except in degree. In a sense, the ego analysts seem to prefer reductive goals rather than the reconstructive goals of traditional psychoanalysis. The exploration of immature experience and the induction of a transference neurosis seem to be less common in ego-analytic therapy than in classical psychoanalysis. Ego-analytic therapy focuses more

on contemporary problems in living than on a huge assessment and replacement of the past. Also, the therapist must understand not only the neurotic aspects of the patient's personality but also the effective

parts and how they interact with those neurotic trends.

The ego-analytic approach has also tended to emphasize the importance of building the patient's trust

through "reparenting" in the therapy relationship. This approach sometimes even views transference as an

impediment to therapy and works toward building adaptive defenses in the patient (Blanck & Blanck,

1974).

clinical psychology code of ethics?

In helping their clients, all therapists follow a code of ethics.

First, all therapy is confidential. Therapists notify others of a client's disclosures only in exceptional cases, such as when children disclose abuse by parents, parents disclose abuse of children, or clients disclose an intention to harm themselves or others. Also, therapists avoid dual relationships with clients—that is, being friends outside of therapy or

maintaining a business relationship. Such relationships may reduce the therapist's objectivity and ability to work with the client.

child play therapy?

neurophysiology assessment?

Recent growth of child neuropsychology as a specialty can be attributed to an increased focus on

neurodevelopment disorders following passage of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public

Law 94-142, Federal Register. 1976). as well as advances in medical care that have decreased mortality

from devastating diseases but increased the need for comprehensive assessment of their neurological effects

on surviving children. Current research areas for child neuropsychologist include assessing the

neurophysiologic correlates of conduct disorder of inattention/over activity, aggression/defiance, of anxiety.

millers 3 goals

mostly mcqs recent quiz ma se they t

thanks

## My today's PSY401 final term paper

1. Enlist the factors that can influence interview. (1+1+1)
2. What are the limitations of client centered therapy? Briefly discuss. (1+1+1)
3. Enlist any three issues that helped to develop community psychology and explain briefly in your own words. (1+1+1)
4. What is the purpose behind neuropsychological assessment? What information does a neuropsychologist provide? (3)
5. How do you define time limited group therapy? Write its central features in detail. (1+4)

6. What do you know about play therapy? Briefly explain. (5)
7. What do you know about ego analysis? How it opposes the traditional psychoanalysis concept? Elaborate. (2+3)
8. What type of ethical issues can be involved in psychological assessment? Explain with an example. (4+1)

1. How reactivity affects the validity of observation? (5)
2. Write suggestions on the reliability and validity of the clinical interview. (5)
3. What are the ethical responsibilities under informed consent while conducting research (3)
4. How Guilford view intelligence? (3)
5. What is "Debriefing" in research process (3)

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## My current paper of PSY 401

My paper of PSY 401 Clinical psychology.

Total questions = 64

4 short questions and 4 Long questions remaining were MCQ's

Question:

Write the three advantages of intelligence? 3 marks

Question:

Briefly explain the Freud three classes of anxiety? 3 marks

Question:

Write a note on psychosocial model? 3 marks

Question:

Difference between clinical child psychology and pediatric psychology? 3 marks

Question:

Stress is a leading factor that influences health? Discuss? 5 marks

Question:

What do u know about play therapy? 5 marks

Question:

What do u know about ego analysis. How it opposes traditional psychoanalysis? 5 marks

Question:

Why intervention and therapy are considered major activities of a psychologist. Write about two approaches of psycho therapy? 5 marks

Read more: [PSY401 Current Final Term Papers Spring 2012 Date: 16-July-2012 to 27-July-2012 - Virtual University of Pakistan](http://vustudents.ning.com/group/psy401clinicalpsychology/forum/topics/psy401-current-final-term-papers-spring-2012-date-16-july-2012-to#ixzz2KUKQGPan) <http://vustudents.ning.com/group/psy401clinicalpsychology/forum/topics/psy401-current-final-term-papers-spring-2012-date-16-july-2012-to#ixzz2KUKQGPan>

How Guilford viewed the intelligence?

1. Sana, being a researcher, is interested to know about the relationship between smoking and lungs cancer. More likely, which research design will be used by Sana?
2. Validity is of many kinds. Write about kinds of validity in your own words.
3. Are there any possible risks of effective interviewing? Explain with an example.

4. Different methods have been used for the construction of objective test, enlist all of them and elaborate factor analysis method in detail.

### **My today's PSY401 final term paper**

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### **Psy 401 today's Midterm ppr of mine**

projective technique has some distinguish characteristic what are those ?5

how clinical approach have difference from statistical approach?5

what are the three advantages of intelligence test?3

when and how fees and financial arrangement have take care in clinical psychology settings?3

aik question bhool gya hai sorry for that .. . ... .

### **Psy 401...**

**cognitive behavior therapy,...**

**cross sectional and longitudinal approach,**

**life and death instincts.**

**orford's self help group.**

**neuropsychologists role**

**neuropsychological assessment.**

**difference between ego analysis and psychoanalysis**

**forensic psychology**

**my paper:**

**1 who define crystalline and fluid intelligence**

**2 what is instincts define there two sets**

**3 self help groups have 8 factors define 6 of them**

**4 what is left and right hemisphere how they link with one another**

**5 explain time limited group therapy (5)**

**6 explain play therapy (5)**

**7 explain ego analysis how it differs from psychoanalysis (5)**

**8 explain psychologists ethical principles and code of conduct ?why it is important ? (5)**

Question:

**Who believed that psychological problems, like physical illnesses, were caused by imbalances in the four bodily humors?**

Select correct option:

Hippocrates  
Plato  
Aristotle  
Galen

Question ( Start time: 03:06:54 PM ) Total Marks: 1

**Which of the following program is referred to as the "Practitioner-oriented Model of Training"?**

Select correct option:

Psy.D  
M.Sc  
Training  
Internship

Question

**American Psychological Society was established in \_\_\_\_\_.**

Select correct option:

1988  
1892  
1985  
1899

Question ( Start time: 03:09:00 PM ) Total Marks: 1

**Which of the following indicates the degree to which a group of test items actually covers the various aspects of the variable under study?**

Select correct option:

Predictive Validity  
Concurrent Validity  
Construct Validity  
Content Validity

Question

**\_\_\_\_\_ designs are used to determine the degree to which there is an association between two or more variables.**

Select correct option:

Correlational research  
Epidemiological research  
Empirical research  
Archival research

Question ( Start time: 03:10:50 PM ) Total Marks: 1

**Army Beta is a test for the assessment of which of the following skills?**

Select correct option:

Reading

Writing  
Verbal  
Nonverbal

Question ( Start time: 03:11:22 PM ) Total Marks: 1

**Which one of the following was first free-standing professional school of clinical psychology?**

Select correct option:

American National School of Clinical Psychology  
School of Clinical psychology London  
California School of Professional Psychology  
Nether land institute of professional Psychology

Question ( Start time: 03:13:06 PM ) Total Marks: 1

**Who was not a significant figure of the Greek era?**

Select correct option:

Hippocrates  
Plato  
Aristotle  
Paracelsus

Analyze which could be considered as a relatively weak form of legislation for the profession in clinical psychology?

**Select correct option:**

Certification

Licensing

Examinations

Laws

Top of Form

In which circumstances clinical psychologists are more likely to get guidance from another competent psychologist?

**Select correct option:**

When their client is stubborn

When having problems related to confidentiality

When having problems related to their own competency

When personal problems and conflicts are affecting their therapeutic alliance

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

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Bottom of Form

Top of Form

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**Select correct option:**

Psy.D

M.Sc

Training

Internship

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Army Beta is a test for the assessment of which of the following skills?

**Select correct option:**

Reading

Writing

Verbal

Nonverbal

Bottom of Form

Who developed Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test?

**Select correct option:**

Rodgers

Wundt

Terman

Cattle

Top of Form

Who believed that psychological problems, like physical illnesses, were caused by imbalances in the four bodily humors?

**Select correct option:**

Hippocrates

Plato

Aristotle

Galen

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Army Alpha is a test for the assessment of which of the following skills?

**Select correct option:**

Reading

Writing

Verbal

Nonverbal

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

The maximum population of clinical psychologist gets involve in which of the following?

**Select correct option:**

Community mental health center

Psychiatric hospital

Medical school

Private practice

Bottom of Form

Top of Form

Which of the following refers to an expected outcome of a disease?

**Select correct option:**

Solution

Testing

Prognosis

Observation

Which field of psychology is related with the judicial and legal aspects of behavior?

**Select correct option:**

Positive

Forensic

Sports

Developmental

Top of Form

Which one of the following offers certification of professional competence in different fields of psychology?

**Select correct option:**

American Psychological Association

American Psychiatric Association

American Board of Professional Psychology

American Psychological Board of Legislation

Top of Form

Which of the following refers to an expected outcome of a disease?

**Select correct option:**

Solution

Testing

Prognosis

Observation

Top of Form

people who are particularly trained to assist mental health professionals are called what?

**Select correct option:**

Psychiatric nurses

Paraprofessionals

Health psychologists

Psychiatric social workers

Top of Form

Which of the following program is referred to as the "Practitioner-oriented Model of Training"?

**Select correct option:**

Psy.D

M.Sc

Training

Internship

Who was not a significant figure of the middle ages?

**Select correct option:**

Saint Thomas Aquinas

Nicholas Oresme

Paracelsus

Sigmund Freud

Top of Form

Who was appointed by Carl Rogers, the president of APA to formulate a model for training in clinical psychology?

**Select correct option:**

David Shakow

Drabman

Donald Peterson

Beutler

Top of Form  
was not a significant figure of the Greek era?

**Select correct option:**

Hippocrates

Plato

Aristotle

Paracelsus

Top of Form  
of the following are the ethical responsibility of a clinical psychologist towards their clients Except:

**Select correct option:**

Keeping confidentiality

Providing services in emergencies

Not cheating while doing business

Avoiding any kind of harm

Top of Form  
When psychologists agree to provide services to a person or entity at the request of a third party?

**Select correct option:**

When third part is offering more fees

When client is easily treatable

When shorter therapeutic sessions are required

When psychologists are required by organizations like courts

**PSY401 quiz#2**

\_\_\_\_\_ posits that personality is the sum of an individual's observable responses to the outside world.  
Select correct option:

**Behaviorism**

Psychoanalysis

Functionalism

Existentialism

For behavior to be considered abnormal, it must create some degree of social, interpersonal, or occupational problems for the individual. It is known as:

Select correct option:

Conformity to norms

The experience of subjective distress

**Disability or dysfunction**

Deviation from social standards

Which of the followings definitions are limited by the difficulty of establishing agreed-upon cutoff points?

Select correct option:

**Conformity oriented**

Consistency oriented

Orthodoxy oriented

Tradition oriented

Analyze which of the following scale in MMPI do NOT help to detect malingering or other response sets or test-taking attitudes, and carelessness or misunderstanding?

Select correct option:

Hypomania Scale

Frequency Scale

Lie Scale

Defensiveness Scale

Who presented the Triarchic Theory of Multiple Intelligences?

Select correct option:

**Sternberg**

Galton

Gardner

Cattell

The assessment process begins with a \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

**Referral**

Smile

Assessment

Diagnosis

Which of the followings is the focus of assessment that include mood states, trait levels of emotions and emotional reactivity?

Select correct option:

Cognitive processes

Biological processes

**Emotional processes**

Psycho-physiological processes

Which of the following validity is demonstrated when test scores accurately predict some behavior or event in the future?

Select correct option:

**Predictive Validity**

Content Validity

Concurrent Validity

Future Validity

Classical conditioning is grounded in the research of which of the followings?

Select correct option:

**Ivan Pavlov**

Albert Bandura

B. F. Skinner

Sigmund Freud

Which of the following refers to the extent that an individual makes similar responses to the same test stimuli on repeated occasions?

Select correct option:

**Test-retest reliability**

Validity

Construct

Item analysis

Albert Bandura's social learning theory is also known as which of the following?

**Select correct option:**

Social cognitive theory

Social assessment theory

Social prediction theory

Theory of learned behavior

What is concerned with human behavior or psychopathology, and the results of previous research?

**Select correct option:**

Theory

Hypothesis

Variable

Levels of variables

Which of the following occur when the patient is in the middle of a significant and often traumatic or life threatening disaster?

**Select correct option:**

Mental Status Examination Interview

The Intake Interview

The Crisis Interview

The Diagnostic Interview

For behavior to be considered abnormal, it must create some degree of social, interpersonal, or occupational problems for the individual. It is known as:

**Select correct option:**

Conformity to norms

The experience of subjective distress

Disability or dysfunction

Deviation from social standards

Classical conditioning is grounded in the research of which of the followings?

**Select correct option:**

Ivan Pavlov

Albert Bandura

B. F. Skinner

Sigmund Freud

Borderline personality disorder will be diagnosed on which of the followings?

**Select correct option:**

Axis I

Axis II

Axis III

Axis IV

A correlation simply means that the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Select correct option:**

Events are linked in some way

Events are not at all linked

Events are neutral

Events are in diverse situations

Correlation

Which of the following validity is demonstrated when test scores accurately predict some behavior or event in the future?

**Select correct option:**

Predictive Validity

Content Validity

Concurrent Validity

Future Validity

Analyze according to "Bingham" and "Moore", which of the following is a conversation with a purpose?

**Select correct option:**

Interview

Crisis interview

The Diagnostic Interview

Mental Status Examination Interview

Analyze which of the following is NOT included in Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale?

Select correct option:

Verbal Reasoning

Abstract/Visual Reasoning

Quantitative Reasoning

Writing expression

Advantages of clinical interview do NOT include which of the following?

Select correct option:

**Opportunity to gossip**

Inexpensive

Taps both verbal and non verbal behavior

Flexible

Who presented the theory of multiple intelligences?

Select correct option:

Galton

**Gardner**

Guilford

Cattell

Analyze which of the following scale in MMPI do NOT help to detect malingering or other response sets or test-taking attitudes, and carelessness or misunderstanding?

Select correct option:

Hypomania Scale

Frequency Scale

Lie Scale

Defensiveness Scale

Which one of the following states that results are due to systematic differences in research participants assigned to different conditions or treatments?

Select correct option:

Testing effect

Subject effect or selection effect

History effect

Experimenter expectancy effect

The assessment process begins with a \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

**Referral**

Smile

Assessment

Diagnosis

Analyze which of the following is NOT included in Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale?

Select correct option:

Verbal Reasoning

Abstract/Visual Reasoning

Quantitative Reasoning

Writing expression

Which one of the following states that differences are due to chance or that there are no differences between treatments?

Select correct option:

**Null hypothesis**

Alternative hypotheses

Research hypothesis

Experimental hypothesis

Analyze which of the following statement about WISC is WRONG?

Select correct option:

The WISC is designed to measure human intelligence as reflected in both verbal and nonverbal abilities.

WISC is used in neuropsychological evaluation

WISC can be used as part of the diagnostic criteria for mental retardation

WISC can be used as part of the diagnostic criteria for Antisocial Personality Disorder

What refers to the relationship between patient and clinician?

Select correct option:

**Rapport**

Friendship

Closeness

Frankness

When, in a survey research respondents tend to say what they think the researcher wants to hear it is known as which of the followings?

Select correct option:

Demand characteristics

Acquiescence

Reactivity

Response bias

Which of the followings refers to the therapist's openness and genuineness, the willingness to relate to clients without hiding behind a professional façade?

Select correct option:

Positive regard

Congruence

Reflection

Empathy

Which of the followings refers to the therapist's openness and genuineness, the willingness to relate to clients without hiding behind a professional façade?

Select correct option:

Positive regard

Congruence

Reflection

Empathy

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Select correct option:

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Congruence

Reflection

Empathy

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Select correct option:

- Positive regard
- Congruence
- Reflection
- Empathy

Which of the followings includes psychology's contributions to the enhancement of health, the prevention and treatment of illness, the identification of health risk factors, the improvement of the health care system, and shaping of public opinion with regard to health?

Select correct option:

- Health psychology
- Muslim psychology
- Cognitive psychology
- Experimental psychology

Which of the following hypothesizes that behavior is a function of threat appraisal?

Select correct option:

- Protection motivation theory
- Motivation theory
- Defense inspiration theory
- Resistance stimulation theory

Which one of the followings is Not among the basic recommendations that set the tone for the subsequent development of community psychology Joint Commission on Mental Health and Illness?

Select correct option:

- That mental health services should not be made available in the community
- More and better research into mental health phenomena
- A broadened definition of who may provide mental health services
- That mental health services should be made available in the community

Which of the following is the basic goal of crisis intervention?

Select correct option:

- To reach people in an acute state of stress and help them to prevent from becoming chronically ill
- They provide psychoanalysis
- They provide emotional support to addicts
- They provide important and relevant information to students

ABC's of REBT does not include which of the followings?

Select correct option:

- Activating events
- Beliefs
- Consequences
- Control

Which of the followings is a form of psychotherapy in which a small, carefully selected group of individuals meets regularly with a therapist?

Select correct option:

- Group therapy
- Play therapy
- Couple therapy
- None of the given options

In which of the followings, the entire-family is seen at the same time by one therapist?

Select correct option:

- Conjoint family therapy
- Joint family therapy
- Family therapy
- Closed family therapy

A common feeling among group therapy members, especially when a group is just starting, is that of being isolated, unique, and apart from others is termed as what of the followings?

Select correct option:

- Universality
- Altruism
- Improved social learning skills
- Imitative behavior

If a client is asked to close his/her eyes and, with the guidance of the therapist, slowly imagine a scene of the past or future event, this technique will be referring to which of the followings?

Select correct option:

- Enactment and dramatization
- Dream work
- Guided Fantasy
- Awareness of self and others

Which of the followings is not a synonymous to person-centered therapy?

Select correct option:

- Client-centered therapy
- Non-directive therapy
- Rogerian therapy
- Existential therapy

If a clinician might be asked to consult with a colleague on a diagnostic problem involving a specific patient, it will be referring to which of the followings?

Select correct option:

- Client-centered case consultation
- Consultee-centered case consultation
- Program-centered administrative consultation
- Consultee-centered administrative consultation

Which of the following refers to cases in which the brain has been shifted from its normal position and pressed against the skull which results brain tissues to be bruised?

Select correct option:

- Contusions
- Concussions
- Lacerations
- Occlusions

Which of the followings deals with the understanding assessment, and treatment of behaviors directly related to the functioning of the brain?

Select correct option:

- Neuro-psychology
- Neurology
- Psychology
- Neuro psychological psychology

The recognition that both psychological and social factors influence illness and health is the basis of an influential perspective known as what of the followings?

Select correct option:

- Biopsychosocial model
- Psychological model
- Sociological model
- Biological model

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Select correct option:

- Universality
- Altruism
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- Imitative behavior

Who developed psychodrama?

Select correct option:

- Jacob Moreno
- William Wundt
- Eric Berne
- Elbert Ellis

Which of the followings is not a synonymous to person-centered therapy?

Select correct option:

- Client-centered therapy
- Non-directive therapy
- Rogerian therapy
- Existential therapy

Which of the followings refers to the integration of the behavioral sciences with the practice and science of medicine?

Select correct option:

- Behavioral medicine

Medication  
Psychotherapy  
Treatment

Which of the following hypothesizes that behavior is a function of threat appraisal?  
Select correct option:

Protection motivation theory  
Motivation theory  
Defense inspiration theory  
Resistance stimulation theory

Which of the followings seeks to modify or change patterns of thinking that are believed to contribute to a patient's problems?  
Select correct option:

Cognitive-behavioral therapy  
Rational Emotive therapy  
Behavioral therapy  
Psychoanalytic therapy

Who advocated the use of modeling?  
Select correct option:

Albert Bandura  
Carl Rogers  
Sigmund Freud  
Carl Jung

Which of the following means that the therapist accepts the client totally for who he or she is without disapproving of particular feelings, actions, or characteristics?  
Select correct option:

Unconditional positive regard  
Congruence  
Reflection  
Empathy

In which of the followings each family member sees a different therapist?  
Select correct option:

Conjoint family therapy  
Concurrent family  
Collaborative family therapy  
Behavioral family therapy

Which of the followings is a form of psychotherapy in which a small, carefully selected group of individuals meets regularly with a therapist?  
Select correct option:

Group therapy  
Play therapy  
Couple therapy  
None of the given options

Which of the followings is a synonym to couple's therapy?

Select correct option:

- Couple counseling
- Pair therapy
- Marriage counseling
- Combine therapy

Who developed systematic desensitization?

Select correct option:

- Wolpe
- Chambless
- Rogers
- Wundt

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Select correct option:

- Health psychology
- Muslim psychology
- Cognitive psychology
- Experimental psychology

Analyze which of the following statement about community psychology is wrong?

Select correct option:

- Community psychology is typically practiced in clinics
- Community psychology is typically not practiced in clinics
- Community psychology place attention on prevention of problems rather than treatment of existing problems
- Attempts are made to share psychology with others via consultation

Which of the following phases encompasses the development of specific, alternative solutions and strategies of problem solving?

Select correct option:

- The entry or preparatory phase
- The beginning or warming-up phase
- The alternative action phase
- Termination

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- The alternative action phase
- Termination

Who developed client centered therapy?

Select correct option:

Carl Rogers  
Carl Jung  
Sigmund Freud  
Maslow

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Select correct option:

Client-centered case consultation  
Consultee-centered case consultation  
Program-centered administrative consultation  
Consultee-centered administrative consultation

If a person laughs or weeps too easily and often inappropriately; for example shifts from joy to tears to anger very rapidly, his problem will be termed as what of the followings?

Select correct option:

Shallow and labile affect  
Impaired judgment  
Impaired orientation  
Impaired memory

A sizable amount of research has been done to improve psychological preparation for surgery; interventions do not include which of the followings?

Select correct option:

Relaxation strategies  
Basic information about the procedures to be used  
Cognitive coping skills  
Deception about bodily sensations experienced during the procedures

A common feeling among group therapy members, especially when a group is just starting, is that of being isolated, unique, and apart from others is termed as what of the followings?

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Universality  
Altruism  
Improved social learning skills  
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Attempts are made to share psychology with others via consultation

In which of the followings, the entire-family is seen at the same time by one therapist?

Select correct option:

Conjoint family therapy

Joint family therapy

Family therapy

Closed family therapy

Who among the followings is not a significant figure of behaviorism?

Select correct option:

Watson

Pavlov

Rayner

Freud

Which of the followings is not a synonymous to person-centered therapy?

Select correct option:

Client-centered therapy

Non-directive therapy

Rogerian therapy

Existential therapy

Goal of which of the followings light to moderate drinking and clients are taught to develop alternative coping responses and to closely monitor alcohol intake?

Select correct option:

Proscribed drinking

Controlled drinking

Forbidden drinking

Restricted drinking

Who get published "The Principles of Physiological Psychology" in 1874?

Select correct option:

Wilhelm Wundt

Galen

Skinner

Watson

What is the center of attraction for rehabilitation psychologists?

Select correct option:

Population with OCD's

Molested population

Disabled population

People with severe physical illness

Which of the following is an essential part of every training program?

Select correct option:

- Internship
- Testing
- Research
- Report analysis

Army Alpha is a test for the assessment of which of the following skills?

Select correct option:

- Reading
- Writing
- Verbal
- Nonverbal

Who believed that psychological problems, like physical illnesses, were caused by imbalances in the four bodily humors?

Select correct option:

- Hippocrates
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Galen

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- Hippocrates
- Plato
- Aristotle
- Galen

ABPP is an abbreviation of \_\_\_\_\_.

Select correct option:

- American Board of Professional Psychology
- All Board of Practicing Psychology
- Animal Behavior and Person Psychology
- Asian Bureau of Professional Psychology

Which field of psychology is related with the judicial and legal aspects of behavior?

Select correct option:

- Positive
- Forensic
- Sports
- Developmental

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- Positive
- Forensic
- Sports
- Developmental

The research that changed the field of clinical psychology is a short but important book; "Statistical Versus Clinical Prediction" was published by which of the following psychologist?

Select correct option:

- Paul Meehl
- Eysenck
- Wundt
- Terman

Some work done by an advanced student that involves the practical application of previously studies theory is called what?

Select correct option:

- Research
- Internship
- Coursework
- Practicum Work

Analyze famous theories and point out which of the following theory provided grounds for the play therapy for children?

Select correct option:

- Social Learning Theory by Albert Bandura
- Theory of Classical Conditioning by Ivan Pavlov
- Theory of Operant Conditioning by Skinner
- Psychoanalytical Theory by Sigmund Freud