

Student: _____

1. A committee makes a decision that is not as sound as the decision that would have been made had the head of that committee acted alone. How would you characterize this phenomenon?
 - A. "groupspeak"
 - B. "central processing error"
 - C. "groupthink"
 - D. None of these
2. The term *psychometric soundness* refers to the
 - A. the general psychiatric health of an assessee.
 - B. mental status of an individual during assessment.
 - C. technical quality of a test or other tool of assessment.
 - D. competence of a defendant to stand trial.
3. In the overview of testing and assessment provided in Chapter 1, examples of the use of different tools of assessment to answer different research questions were provided. What tool of assessment was cited as particularly useful in learning about the reaction of simulated juries to certain types of evidence?
 - A. tests
 - B. case history data
 - C. portfolio assessment
 - D. behavioral observation
4. A group-on-one interview wherein the interviewee is purposely made uncomfortable is called a
 - A. stress interview.
 - B. role-play interview.
 - C. naturalistic interview.
 - D. panel interview.
5. Today, a group-on-one interview where the interviewee is purposely made to feel uncomfortable (as illustrated in Chapter 1 of your text)
 - A. would be too unethical to conduct on a regular basis.
 - B. would be used only in research settings, not job interviews.
 - C. is only employed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).
 - D. is exclusively employed by the US Postal Service.
6. A *case history* is also referred to as
 - A. a case study.
 - B. a role-play record.
 - C. a biographical account.
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7. The loss of cognitive functioning that occurs as the result of damage or loss of brain cells is called
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8. In the Chapter 1 *Meet an Assessment Professional*, Dr. Stephen Finn cited different tools used in therapeutic assessment. Among those tools specifically listed by him were "performance-based personality tests" such as
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 - A. clients are tested on a standard battery first and then decisions are made.
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 - C. the selection of tests is made in consultation with the therapist of the clients.
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 - A. "co-experimenters."
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12. In the Chapter 1 *Meet an Assessment Professional*, Dr. Stephen Finn described how a typical therapeutic assessment ends. According to Dr. Finn, therapeutic assessment ends
 - A. with the termination of the client from therapy.
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 - C. with a discussion of test scores and "next steps."
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13. The publication of which psychological test served as a catalyst for the early, international growth of the field of psychological measurement?
 - A. the Binet Intelligence Test
 - B. the Rorschach Inkblot Test
 - C. the OSS assessment battery
 - D. the Mooney Problem Checklist
14. Perhaps the biggest boost to the new assessment enterprise in the United States arose from the need to identify
 - A. school children who were underachieving in Paris, Texas.
 - B. competent recruits for the military during World War I.
 - C. entrepreneurial talent for the Industrial Revolution.
 - D. apprentice workers in the building and construction industry.
15. As used in your text, *psychological assessment* may include the use of
 - A. behavioral observation.
 - B. testing.
 - C. the case study.
 - D. All of these

16. Psychological tests share commonalities. For example, they all
- A. include an analysis of a sample of behavior.
 - B. include a naturally occurring behavior.
 - C. include paper-and-pencil and oral responses.
 - D. All of these
17. Psychological tests may differ with respect to
- A. content.
 - B. format.
 - C. administration.
 - D. All of these
18. A *psychological test* almost always involves an analysis of:
- A. attitude and values.
 - B. motivation and interests.
 - C. a sample of behavior.
 - D. All of these
19. Psychological testing
- A. is typically more lengthy than assessment.
 - B. may be one component of the process of assessment.
 - C. is characteristically broader in scope than assessment.
 - D. tends to be less accurate than assessment.
20. As used by your textbook authors, the term *psychological assessment* applies to
- A. clinical settings only.
 - B. self-administered tests only.
 - C. employment, clinical, and educational settings only.
 - D. the use of tests and other tools of evaluation.
21. As used in your text, *test* can refer to:
- A. a paper-and-pencil examination.
 - B. a task.
 - C. an interview with a client.
 - D. All of these
22. When it comes to the difference between the terms *psychological testing* and *psychological assessment*,
- A. ultimately, there is no difference between them.
 - B. the difference is clear and needs to be acknowledged
 - C. some ambiguity with regard to the difference persists
 - D. "psychological testing" subsumes "psychological assessment"
23. A key difference between *psychological testing* and *psychological assessment* has to do with:
- A. the role of the test user in interpreting the results.
 - B. the number of hours it takes to proctor a test session.
 - C. whether or not the evaluation includes an oral test.
 - D. the utility of the test in a cost versus benefit analysis.
24. Testing is to assessment as _____ is to _____.
- A. blood test; physical exam
 - B. blood test; X-ray
 - C. mechanic; automobile
 - D. selection; placement

25. As used with reference to psychological tests, *format* refers to
- A. the arrangement of test items.
 - B. whether it can be administered by computer.
 - C. the procedures used to obtain data.
 - D. All of these
26. A test is described as "paper-and-pencil." This is a reference to
- A. the tools needed for the evaluation.
 - B. a blueprint for the assessment procedure.
 - C. the format of the test.
 - D. the test's item content.
27. Applying research on cut scores to how Olympic athletes may feel about their accomplishments at the conclusion of an Olympic event, it may be assumed that
- A. silver medalists are happier than gold medalists.
 - B. bronze medalists are happier than silver medalists.
 - C. bronze medalists are happier than gold medalists.
 - D. fifth-place finishers are happiest of all
28. *Dynamic assessment*
- A. is used to describe the unconscious mechanisms that affect consumer spending.
 - B. can provide information about an assessee's ability to profit from intervention.
 - C. is no longer permitted if there is a third-party present during the consultation.
 - D. can be used as an alternative to dream analysis with patients who report no dreams.
29. The term *psychometrics*
- A. was derived from the Latin for "to confuse and befuddle."
 - B. is used to refer collectively to test catalogues, manuals, and reports.
 - C. may be defined as the science of psychological measurement.
 - D. All of these
30. *Psychometrics* may BEST be defined as
- A. the science of test development.
 - B. the science of psychological measurement.
 - C. the study and use of correlational techniques.
 - D. the study of psychic phenomena.
31. The United States Office of Strategic Services (OSS) used an approach to personnel evaluation that today would be characterized as
- A. psychological testing.
 - B. collaborative psychological assessment.
 - C. dynamic psychological assessment.
 - D. an "assessment center" approach.
32. According to the American Psychological Association (APA), about how many tests are developed each year?
- A. 1,000
 - B. 15,000
 - C. 20,000
 - D. 95,000
33. What name is BEST associated with *therapeutic assessment*?
- A. Alfred Binet
 - B. Oscar Krisen Buros
 - C. Victoria Husted Medvec
 - D. Stephen Finn

34. Which is an example of biofeedback instrumentation that can be used as a tool of psychological assessment?
- A. the neurodevelopment training ball
 - B. the adjustable light beam apparatus
 - C. the tilting room/tilting chair device
 - D. the penile plethysmograph
35. Examples of a wide array of tools of assessment are presented in your text. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a potential tool of psychological assessment?
- A. a computer
 - B. a DVD
 - C. a smart phone
 - D. an interview
36. An individual being evaluated for employment as a police officer is asked to put himself in the place of an arresting officer who has just been threatened by a suspect. This sort of evaluation is BEST described as
- A. role play.
 - B. portfolio analysis.
 - C. case history.
 - D. behavioral observation.
37. A psychologist plans to study posture-related aspects of the mating behavior of mosquitoes in a Minnesota swamp. Which tool of assessment is this researcher MOST likely to employ?
- A. naturalistic observation
 - B. alternate assessment
 - C. portfolio measurement
 - D. the Minnesota Mosquito Mating Posture Inventory (MMMPI)
38. Role play may be preferable to naturalistic observation as a tool of measurement in situations in which
- A. the assessor may only conduct evaluations on campus.
 - B. judges are readily available to score role play responses.
 - C. the costs of naturalistic observation would be prohibitive.
 - D. assessees have taken advanced coursework in acting or drama.
39. A researcher is using a series of psychological tests to explore levels of perceived stress and loneliness in a retirement home for airline professionals. This research could best be described as a
- A. behavioral observation study.
 - B. case study.
 - C. quality of life study.
 - D. senior pilot study.
40. A *panel interview* is an interview in which
- A. more than one interviewee is interviewed by a single interviewer.
 - B. a video camera and microphone have been placed in a wall panel.
 - C. an interpreter assists in the interview process.
 - D. more than one interviewer interviews the interviewee.
41. A *panel interview* is a tool of assessment that is MOST likely to be employed by
- A. clinical psychologists.
 - B. educators.
 - C. human resource professionals.
 - D. entry-level neuropsychologists.

42. Panel interviews are used sparingly due to issues of
- A. reliability.
 - B. validity.
 - C. psychometric soundness.
 - D. utility.
43. An advantage of using a panel interview format is that
- A. the effects of the biases of individual interviewers are minimized.
 - B. panel interviews generally take less time to complete.
 - C. panel interviews tend to reduce the possibility of repetition of questions
 - D. the interviewer is encouraged to evaluate the interviewee holistically.
44. Two tests purporting to measure personality may
- A. contain entirely different kinds of items.
 - B. differ in terms of demands on the test-taker.
 - C. be based on entirely different definitions of "personality."
 - D. All of these
45. A *psychological interview* requires:
- A. a face-to-face talk.
 - B. direct, reciprocal communication.
 - C. the assessment of nonverbal behavior.
 - D. meaningful eye contact
46. As a tool of assessment, the *interview* has been characterized as "a reciprocal affair." What this means is that
- A. there is reciprocity between all 50 states in terms of allowing interview-related testimony into evidence.
 - B. the interviewee reacts to the interviewer, and the interviewer reacts to the interviewee.
 - C. If Interviewer A is invited to view Interviewer B's interview, then Interviewer A is socially obliged to . invite Interviewer B to observe Interview A interview
 - D. "what is good for the goose, is good for the gander."
47. In which setting is behavioral observation as a tool of psychological assessment LEAST likely to be employed regularly and systematically?
- A. school and related educational settings
 - B. hospital and clinic settings
 - C. private practice settings
 - D. institutional and organizational settings
48. Which of the following is TRUE of behavioral observation as a tool of assessment?
- A. it is accomplished through live or video observation
 - B. it is typically time-intensive
 - C. it can yield qualitative as well as quantitative data
 - D. All of these
49. Observation of behavior in the setting in which the behavior typically occurs is referred to as
- A. functional observation.
 - B. naturalistic observation.
 - C. temporal observation.
 - D. peeping tomism.

50. Which of the following is an example of role play used to assess the social skills of an elementary school student?
- A. observing a student on the playground interacting with peers
 - B. observing a student, in response to the group therapist's request, asking another group member to join a simulated game
 - C. observing a student in the classroom, in response to a teacher's question, responding to the question in a joking manner
 - D. observing a student in the playground hustling other students out of their lunch money by hosting a 3-card-monte game.
51. A *case study* may include
- A. data from past psychological evaluations.
 - B. family photographs and memorabilia.
 - C. records of videotape rentals.
 - D. All of these
52. A psychologist is preparing a journal article which reviews the high school progress of a student first referred for evaluation in middle school. This article could BEST be characterized as a
- A. portfolio evaluation.
 - B. case study.
 - C. behavioral observation study
 - D. psychometric review.
53. *Groupthink* is best defined as the tendency to
- A. favor members of one's own group over that of members of another group
 - B. let others make decisions for the dominant person when in groups.
 - C. think of groups as possessing a personality, much like that of an individual.
 - D. make poor decisions when in collective decision-making situations.
54. Biofeedback equipment has been used in psychological measurement to assess
- A. changes in blood level flowing to the brain.
 - B. changes in muscular tension.
 - C. changes in pancreatic secretions.
 - D. All of these
55. The Adjustable Light Beam Apparatus (ALBA)
- A. is used to adjust illumination levels in light research.
 - B. is used to assess reactivity to light.
 - C. is used to measure body-image distortion.
 - D. was originally created to monitor Jessica Alba's mood states.
56. If there is common ground among of all of the varied approaches to psychological testing and assessment, that common ground MOST has to do with the assessor's
- A. use of a widely accepted intelligence test to measure intelligence.
 - B. reliance on widely accepted psychoanalytically-based principles.
 - C. strict adherence to ethical guidelines.
 - D. All of these
57. A clinician administers a computerized psychological test in her own office. Minutes after the examinee has completed the test, the same computer used to administer the test now spews out a report of the findings from that test. This is an example of
- A. local processing.
 - B. central processing.
 - C. teleprocessing.
 - D. None of these

58. An interpretive report of psychological testing contains information relevant not only to the test-taker's test scores, but recommendations for changes in the dosage of the medication the test-taker is currently prescribed. This interpretive report is more specifically referred to as:
- A. a medication report.
 - B. a descriptive report.
 - C. an integrative report.
 - D. an extended scoring report.
59. As compared to one-on-one and face-to-face assessments, a disadvantage of CAPA is that it typically deprives the assessor of the opportunity to
- A. make certain that test forms are kept secure.
 - B. observe the testtaker's test-taking behavior.
 - C. conduct a post-test interview with the testtaker
 - D. tailor the test's content to the responses.
60. Using CAPA, test users have the capability of has the capability of
- A. creating virtual reality useful in role-play evaluations.
 - B. making quick and efficient score comparisons.
 - C. tailoring a test administration to testtaker's responses.
 - D. All of these
61. In everyday practice, responsibility for appropriate test administration, scoring, and interpretation lies with:
- A. test users.
 - B. test developers.
 - C. elected representatives.
 - D. test publishers.
62. As listed in your textbook, all of the following are parties to the assessment enterprise EXCEPT:
- A. society at large.
 - B. the test developer.
 - C. the test user.
 - D. consumer advocates.
63. Based on the discussion in your textbook, which *Who?* question with regard to the assessment enterprise is LEAST controversial?
- A. Who is a test user?
 - B. Who is a testtaker?
 - C. Who should be allowed in the room during an assessment?
 - D. Who should be on a salt-free diet in a taste-test study?
64. Testtakers differ in their approach to an assessment situation to the extent that they
- A. have received prior coaching.
 - B. view themselves as competent or incompetent.
 - C. experience stress and discomfort.
 - D. All of these
65. Of the following parties to the assessment enterprise, which group would be LEAST likely to have read the *Standards*?
- A. test developers
 - B. test users
 - C. testtakers
 - D. test publishers

66. In the context of psychological testing and assessment, *social facilitation* refers to the presence of a third party and its effect
- A. as a social influence process.
 - B. in facilitating an assessee's responses.
 - C. in inhibiting an assessee's responses.
 - D. All of these
67. Video cameras and one-way mirrors in a room where assessment is taking place will typically prompt assesseees to
- A. be more concerned about their appearance than the task at hand.
 - B. wonder about who might have responsibility for the evaluation.
 - C. respond as if there is a third party present for the evaluation.
 - D. believe that they are part of a reality shown rather than an evaluation.
68. When a third-party observer is present while a psychological assessment is being conducted, it is good practice to:
- A. acquaint the observer with all of the test administration materials.
 - B. include in the assessment report mention of the third party observer.
 - C. ask the assessee to respond as if the observer is not really there.
 - D. arrange a catered, vegetarian luncheon for the observer.
69. A *psychological autopsy* typically includes which of the following?
- A. a postmortem interview with the assessee
 - B. a review of archival records.
 - C. an interview with the coroner.
 - D. All of these
70. By federal law, which of the following types of tests may NOT be used in schools?
- A. tests of intelligence
 - B. tests of achievement
 - C. minimal competency examinations
 - D. All of these may be used in schools.
71. A student taking a course entitled "Ancient History" is administered a history test. Years later, data from this test is reviewed by assessment professionals who are preparing a case study on the testtaker. In their report, the "Ancient History" test is referred to as
- A. a school ability test.
 - B. a school aptitude test.
 - C. a school achievement test.
 - D. ancient history.
72. As distinguished from other settings, psychological tests are used in counseling settings to
- A. obtain an estimate of occupational aptitude.
 - B. assess work productivity.
 - C. assist assesseees with life choices.
 - D. assist assessors with differential diagnosis.
73. In personnel assessment, psychological tests are used primarily for the benefit of the
- A. employee.
 - B. employer.
 - C. examiner.
 - D. consumer.
74. Engineering psychologists use psychological tests as an aid in the process of
- A. designing products that can be used with optimal safety and efficiency.
 - B. predicting public receptivity to new products and services.
 - C. selecting the most qualified employees for positions.
 - D. All of these

75. Which type of psychologist designs effective and efficient products and environments for the home and workplace?
- A. an engineering psychologist
 - B. a consumer psychologist
 - C. a computer psychologist
 - D. a clinical psychologist
76. The ABAP Diplomate is conferred to recognize
- A. expertise in the field of psychological testing and assessment.
 - B. the development of tests that further the cause of world peace.
 - C. nongovernmental, naturalistic observation that is ecofriendly.
 - D. singular psychometric contributions to psychological science.
77. The ABAP Diplomate
- A. exemplifies the extent to which the government regulates testing.
 - B. is a symbol of recognition of accomplishment by a private organization.
 - C. entitles a psychologist to be able to administer any psychological test in any state.
 - D. travels from country to country as a representative of the testing industry.
78. Which of the following is the best way to establish rapport with a testtaker?
- A. a few words of "small talk" on meeting
 - B. presenting the testtaker with a business card
 - C. hugging the testtaker on arrival to the facility
 - D. having a DVD of *Jerry Springer Unscensored* playing in the waiting area as an "ice-breaker."
79. A test is set into large type for a visually impaired testtaker. This is an example of
- A. a physical environment modification.
 - B. an interpersonal environment modification.
 - C. a compromise.
 - D. an accommodation.
80. If an accommodation is made for the purpose of administering a test, then
- A. the meaning of the test scores may not be clear.
 - B. a notation should be made on the test report.
 - C. a need for alternate assessment clearly existed.
 - D. All of these
81. As used in the vocabulary of assessment professionals, *protocol* typically refers to
- A. the extent to which rapport has been established.
 - B. test forms.
 - C. how an assessor greets an assessee.
 - D. test fees.
82. In the language of psychological testing and assessment, *scoring* refers to assigning evaluative numbers, codes or statements to performance on
- A. tests.
 - B. tasks.
 - C. interviews.
 - D. All of these
83. Which of the following would serve as the BEST source of information about trends in psychological testing and assessment?
- A. test critiques
 - B. journal articles
 - C. test manuals
 - D. ask-the-TestDoctor.com

84. A researcher wishes to consult a reference work that provides descriptions of tests, and not reviews of tests. Which reference source BEST suits this purpose?
- A. The 20th Mental Measurements Yearbook
 - B. The Supplement to the 20th Mental Measurements Yearbook
 - C. The Supplement to the Supplement of the 20th Mental Measurements Yearbook
 - D. Tests in Print
85. Which of the following contains the most detailed and authoritative information on responsible test use and test development?
- A. the American Psychological Association's *Ethical Standards*
 - B. the National Association of School Psychologists' *Ethical Standards*
 - C. *Ethical Standards for Social Work*
 - D. *Standards for Psychological and Educational Tests*
86. A psychologist writing a journal article is looking for a critical review of an intelligence test that was published 4 years ago. Which of the following sources would be BEST to consult?
- A. *The Mental Measurements Yearbook*
 - B. *Tests in Print*
 - C. *Psychological Assessment*
 - D. *Men's Health*
87. A psychologist seeks to measure color blindness in a sample of university students. Which source of information about psychological tests would be the best place to start in search of a test to use for this population?
- A. *Psychological Review*
 - B. *Psychological Assessment*
 - C. *Tests in Print*
 - D. *Ophthalmica*
88. A psychologist employed as an assessor in a large corporation has been charged with the task of identifying employees who have "executive potential." What publications would you recommend to this psychologist for assistance in researching how to conduct such an assessment?
- A. publications dealing with general approaches to leadership measurement
 - B. publications dealing with psychological studies of corporate leaders
 - C. publications that deal with cultural issues in leadership
 - D. All of these
89. *The 19th Mental Measurements Yearbook* contains:
- A. sample personality tests.
 - B. sample mental ability tests.
 - C. reviews of psychological tests.
 - D. All of these
90. Which typically provides the most objective evaluation of a test?
- A. a published review of the test in a journal
 - B. the publisher's test catalogue
 - C. the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Tests*
 - D. a manual of use for the test itself
91. Detailed information regarding how a particular test was developed is typically found in:
- A. a review of the test published in a journal.
 - B. the current test catalogue distributed by the test's publisher.
 - C. the *Standards for Educational and Psychological Tests*.
 - D. the test manual.

92. A review of a new personality test is published in a journal. In that review, it would be reasonable to expect to find information about:
- A. the intelligence range of prospective test-takers.
 - B. the psychometric soundness of the test.
 - C. what prompted the publisher to publish this test.
 - D. All of these
93. Which online data base is operated by the American Psychological Association?
- A. ERIC
 - B. PsycINFO
 - C. Mentalmeasurementsyearbook.com
 - D. None of these
94. A handheld, biofeedback device designed to promote relaxation and relieve stress called the
- A. Stresseraser.
 - B. Relaxometer.
 - C. Biopsychometer.
 - D. Tensionreliever.

1 Key

1. A committee makes a decision that is not as sound as the decision that would have been made had the head of that committee acted alone. How would you characterize this phenomenon?
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Cohen - Chapter 01 #1

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C. entrepreneurial talent for the Industrial Revolution.
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 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #17

18. A *psychological test* almost always involves an analysis of:
- A. attitude and values.
 - B. motivation and interests.
 - C.** a sample of behavior.
 - D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #18

19. Psychological testing
- A. is typically more lengthy than assessment.
 - B.** may be one component of the process of assessment.
 - C. is characteristically broader in scope than assessment.
 - D. tends to be less accurate than assessment.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #19

20. As used by your textbook authors, the term *psychological assessment* applies to
- A. clinical settings only.
 - B. self-administered tests only.
 - C. employment, clinical, and educational settings only.
 - D.** the use of tests and other tools of evaluation.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #20

21. As used in your text, *test* can refer to:
- A. a paper-and-pencil examination.
 - B. a task.
 - C. an interview with a client.
 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #21

22. When it comes to the difference between the terms *psychological testing* and *psychological assessment*,
- A. ultimately, there is no difference between them.
 - B. the difference is clear and needs to be acknowledged
 - C.** some ambiguity with regard to the difference persists
 - D. "psychological testing" subsumes "psychological assessment"

Cohen - Chapter 01 #22

23. A key difference between *psychological testing* and *psychological assessment* has to do with:
A. the role of the test user in interpreting the results.
B. the number of hours it takes to proctor a test session.
C. whether or not the evaluation includes an oral test.
D. the utility of the test in a cost versus benefit analysis.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #23

24. Testing is to assessment as _____ is to _____.
A. blood test; physical exam
B. blood test; X-ray
C. mechanic; automobile
D. selection; placement

Cohen - Chapter 01 #24

25. As used with reference to psychological tests, *format* refers to
A. the arrangement of test items.
B. whether it can be administered by computer.
C. the procedures used to obtain data.
D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #25

26. A test is described as "paper-and-pencil." This is a reference to
A. the tools needed for the evaluation.
B. a blueprint for the assessment procedure.
C. the format of the test.
D. the test's item content.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #26

27. Applying research on cut scores to how Olympic athletes may feel about their accomplishments at the conclusion of an Olympic event, it may be assumed that
A. silver medalists are happier than gold medalists.
B. bronze medalists are happier than silver medalists.
C. bronze medalists are happier than gold medalists.
D. fifth-place finishers are happiest of all

Cohen - Chapter 01 #27

28. *Dynamic assessment*
A. is used to describe the unconscious mechanisms that affect consumer spending.
B. can provide information about an assessee's ability to profit from intervention.
C. is no longer permitted if there is a third-party present during the consultation.
D. can be used as an alternative to dream analysis with patients who report no dreams.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #28

29. The term *psychometrics*
A. was derived from the Latin for "to confuse and befuddle."
B. is used to refer collectively to test catalogues, manuals, and reports.
C. may be defined as the science of psychological measurement.
D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #29

30. *Psychometrics* may BEST be defined as
A. the science of test development.
B. the science of psychological measurement.
C. the study and use of correlational techniques.
D. the study of psychic phenomena.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #30

31. The United States Office of Strategic Services (OSS) used an approach to personnel evaluation that today would be characterized as
- A. psychological testing.
 - B. collaborative psychological assessment.
 - C. dynamic psychological assessment.
 - D.** an "assessment center" approach.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #31

32. According to the American Psychological Association (APA), about how many tests are developed each year?
- A. 1,000
 - B. 15,000
 - C.** 20,000
 - D. 95,000

Cohen - Chapter 01 #32

33. What name is BEST associated with *therapeutic assessment*?
- A. Alfred Binet
 - B. Oscar Krisen Buros
 - C. Victoria Husted Medvec
 - D.** Stephen Finn

Cohen - Chapter 01 #33

34. Which is an example of biofeedback instrumentation that can be used as a tool of psychological assessment?
- A. the neurodevelopment training ball
 - B. the adjustable light beam apparatus
 - C. the tilting room/tilting chair device
 - D.** the penile plethysmograph

Cohen - Chapter 01 #34

35. Examples of a wide array of tools of assessment are presented in your text. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a potential tool of psychological assessment?
- A. a computer
 - B. a DVD
 - C.** a smart phone
 - D. an interview

Cohen - Chapter 01 #35

36. An individual being evaluated for employment as a police officer is asked to put himself in the place of an arresting officer who has just been threatened by a suspect. This sort of evaluation is BEST described as
- A.** role play.
 - B. portfolio analysis.
 - C. case history.
 - D. behavioral observation.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #36

37. A psychologist plans to study posture-related aspects of the mating behavior of mosquitoes in a Minnesota swamp. Which tool of assessment is this researcher MOST likely to employ?
- A.** naturalistic observation
 - B. alternate assessment
 - C. portfolio measurement
 - D. the Minnesota Mosquito Mating Posture Inventory (MMMPI)

Cohen - Chapter 01 #37

38. Role play may be preferable to naturalistic observation as a tool of measurement in situations in which
A. the assessor may only conduct evaluations on campus.
B. judges are readily available to score role play responses.
C. the costs of naturalistic observation would be prohibitive.
D. assessees have taken advanced coursework in acting or drama.
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #38
39. A researcher is using a series of psychological tests to explore levels of perceived stress and loneliness in a retirement home for airline professionals. This research could best be described as a
A. behavioral observation study.
B. case study.
C. quality of life study.
D. senior pilot study.
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #39
40. A *panel interview* is an interview in which
A. more than one interviewee is interviewed by a single interviewer.
B. a video camera and microphone have been placed in a wall panel.
C. an interpreter assists in the interview process.
D. more than one interviewer interviews the interviewee.
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #40
41. A *panel interview* is a tool of assessment that is MOST likely to be employed by
A. clinical psychologists.
B. educators.
C. human resource professionals.
D. entry-level neuropsychologists.
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #41
42. Panel interviews are used sparingly due to issues of
A. reliability.
B. validity.
C. psychometric soundness.
D. utility.
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #42
43. An advantage of using a panel interview format is that
A. the effects of the biases of individual interviewers are minimized.
B. panel interviews generally take less time to complete.
C. panel interviews tend to reduce the possibility of repetition of questions
D. the interviewer is encouraged to evaluate the interviewee holistically.
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #43
44. Two tests purporting to measure personality may
A. contain entirely different kinds of items.
B. differ in terms of demands on the test-taker.
C. be based on entirely different definitions of "personality."
D. All of these
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #44
45. A *psychological interview* requires:
A. a face-to-face talk.
B. direct, reciprocal communication.
C. the assessment of nonverbal behavior.
D. meaningful eye contact
- Cohen - Chapter 01 #45

46. As a tool of assessment, the *interview* has been characterized as "a reciprocal affair." What this means is that
- A. there is reciprocity between all 50 states in terms of allowing interview-related testimony into evidence.
 - B.** the interviewee reacts to the interviewer, and the interviewer reacts to the interviewee.
 - C. if Interviewer A is invited to view Interviewer B's interview, then Interviewer A is socially obliged to invite Interviewer B to observe Interview A interview
 - D. "what is good for the goose, is good for the gander."

Cohen - Chapter 01 #46

47. In which setting is behavioral observation as a tool of psychological assessment LEAST likely to be employed regularly and systematically?
- A. school and related educational settings
 - B. hospital and clinic settings
 - C.** private practice settings
 - D. institutional and organizational settings

Cohen - Chapter 01 #47

48. Which of the following is TRUE of behavioral observation as a tool of assessment?
- A. it is accomplished through live or video observation
 - B. it is typically time-intensive
 - C. it can yield qualitative as well as quantitative data
 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #48

49. Observation of behavior in the setting in which the behavior typically occurs is referred to as
- A. functional observation.
 - B.** naturalistic observation.
 - C. temporal observation.
 - D. peeping tomism.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #49

50. Which of the following is an example of role play used to assess the social skills of an elementary school student?
- A. observing a student on the playground interacting with peers
 - B.** observing a student, in response to the group therapist's request, asking another group member to join a simulated game
 - C. observing a student in the classroom, in response to a teacher's question, responding to the question in a joking manner
 - D. observing a student in the playground hustling other students out of their lunch money by hosting a 3-card-monte game.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #50

51. A *case study* may include
- A. data from past psychological evaluations.
 - B. family photographs and memorabilia.
 - C. records of videotape rentals.
 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #51

52. A psychologist is preparing a journal article which reviews the high school progress of a student first referred for evaluation in middle school. This article could BEST be characterized as a
- A. portfolio evaluation.
 - B.** case study.
 - C. behavioral observation study
 - D. psychometric review.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #52

53. *Groupthink* is best defined as the tendency to
- A. favor members of one's own group over that of members of another group
 - B. let others make decisions for the dominant person when in groups.
 - C. think of groups as possessing a personality, much like that of an individual.
 - D.** make poor decisions when in collective decision-making situations.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #53

54. Biofeedback equipment has been used in psychological measurement to assess
- A. changes in blood level flowing to the brain.
 - B.** changes in muscular tension.
 - C. changes in pancreatic secretions.
 - D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #54

55. The Adjustable Light Beam Apparatus (ALBA)
- A. is used to adjust illumination levels in light research.
 - B. is used to assess reactivity to light.
 - C.** is used to measure body-image distortion.
 - D. was originally created to monitor Jessica Alba's mood states.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #55

56. If there is common ground among all of the varied approaches to psychological testing and assessment, that common ground MOST has to do with the assessor's
- A. use of a widely accepted intelligence test to measure intelligence.
 - B. reliance on widely accepted psychoanalytically-based principles.
 - C.** strict adherence to ethical guidelines.
 - D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #56

57. A clinician administers a computerized psychological test in her own office. Minutes after the examinee has completed the test, the same computer used to administer the test now spews out a report of the findings from that test. This is an example of
- A.** local processing.
 - B. central processing.
 - C. teleprocessing.
 - D. None of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #57

58. An interpretive report of psychological testing contains information relevant not only to the test-taker's test scores, but recommendations for changes in the dosage of the medication the test-taker is currently prescribed. This interpretive report is more specifically referred to as:
- A. a medication report.
 - B. a descriptive report.
 - C.** an integrative report.
 - D. an extended scoring report.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #58

59. As compared to one-on-one and face-to-face assessments, a disadvantage of CAPA is that it typically deprives the assessor of the opportunity to
- A. make certain that test forms are kept secure.
 - B.** observe the testtaker's test-taking behavior.
 - C. conduct a post-test interview with the testtaker
 - D. tailor the test's content to the responses.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #59

60. Using CAPA, test users have the capability of has the capability of
- A. creating virtual reality useful in role-play evaluations.
 - B. making quick and efficient score comparisons.
 - C. tailoring a test administration to testtaker's responses.
 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #60

61. In everyday practice, responsibility for appropriate test administration, scoring, and interpretation lies with:
- A.** test users.
 - B. test developers.
 - C. elected representatives.
 - D. test publishers.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #61

62. As listed in your textbook, all of the following are parties to the assessment enterprise EXCEPT:
- A. society at large.
 - B. the test developer.
 - C. the test user.
 - D.** consumer advocates.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #62

63. Based on the discussion in your textbook, which *Who?* question with regard to the assessment enterprise is LEAST controversial?
- A. Who is a test user?
 - B.** Who is a testtaker?
 - C. Who should be allowed in the room during an assessment?
 - D. Who should be on a salt-free diet in a taste-test study?

Cohen - Chapter 01 #63

64. Testtakers differ in their approach to an assessment situation to the extent that they
- A. have received prior coaching.
 - B. view themselves as competent or incompetent.
 - C. experience stress and discomfort.
 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #64

65. Of the following parties to the assessment enterprise, which group would be LEAST likely to have read the *Standards*?
- A. test developers
 - B. test users
 - C.** testtakers
 - D. test publishers

Cohen - Chapter 01 #65

66. In the context of psychological testing and assessment, *social facilitation* refers to the presence of a third party and its effect
- A. as a social influence process.
 - B. in facilitating an assessee's responses.
 - C. in inhibiting an assessee's responses.
 - D.** All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #66

67. Video cameras and one-way mirrors in a room where assessment is taking place will typically prompt assesseees to
- A. be more concerned about their appearance than the task at hand.
 - B. wonder about who might have responsibility for the evaluation.
 - C.** respond as if there is a third party present for the evaluation.
 - D. believe that they are part of a reality shown rather than an evaluation.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #67

68. When a third-party observer is present while a psychological assessment is being conducted, it is good practice to:
- A. acquaint the observer with all of the test administration materials.
 - B.** include in the assessment report mention of the third party observer.
 - C. ask the assessee to respond as if the observer is not really there.
 - D. arrange a catered, vegetarian luncheon for the observer.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #68

69. A *psychological autopsy* typically includes which of the following?
A. a postmortem interview with the assessee
B. a review of archival records.
C. an interview with the coroner.
D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #69

70. By federal law, which of the following types of tests may NOT be used in schools?
A. tests of intelligence
B. tests of achievement
C. minimal competency examinations
D. All of these may be used in schools.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #70

71. A student taking a course entitled "Ancient History" is administered a history test. Years later, data from this test is reviewed by assessment professionals who are preparing a case study on the testtaker. In their report, the "Ancient History" test is referred to as
A. a school ability test.
B. a school aptitude test.
C. a school achievement test.
D. ancient history.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #71

72. As distinguished from other settings, psychological tests are used in counseling settings to
A. obtain an estimate of occupational aptitude.
B. assess work productivity.
C. assist assessees with life choices.
D. assist assessors with differential diagnosis.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #72

73. In personnel assessment, psychological tests are used primarily for the benefit of the
A. employee.
B. employer.
C. examiner.
D. consumer.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #73

74. Engineering psychologists use psychological tests as an aid in the process of
A. designing products that can be used with optimal safety and efficiency.
B. predicting public receptivity to new products and services.
C. selecting the most qualified employees for positions.
D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #74

75. Which type of psychologist designs effective and efficient products and environments for the home and workplace?
A. an engineering psychologist
B. a consumer psychologist
C. a computer psychologist
D. a clinical psychologist

Cohen - Chapter 01 #75

76. The ABAP Diplomate is conferred to recognize
A. expertise in the field of psychological testing and assessment.
B. the development of tests that further the cause of world peace.
C. nongovernmental, naturalistic observation that is ecofriendly.
D. singular psychometric contributions to psychological science.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #76

77. The ABAP Diplomate
A. exemplifies the extent to which the government regulates testing.
B. is a symbol of recognition of accomplishment by a private organization.
C. entitles a psychologist to be able to administer any psychological test in any state.
D. travels from country to country as a representative of the testing industry.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #77

78. Which of the following is the best way to establish rapport with a testtaker?
A. a few words of "small talk" on meeting
B. presenting the testtaker with a business card
C. hugging the testtaker on arrival to the facility
D. having a DVD of *Jerry Springer Uncensored* playing in the waiting area as an "ice-breaker."

Cohen - Chapter 01 #78

79. A test is set into large type for a visually impaired testtaker. This is an example of
A. a physical environment modification.
B. an interpersonal environment modification.
C. a compromise.
D. an accommodation.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #79

80. If an accommodation is made for the purpose of administering a test, then
A. the meaning of the test scores may not be clear.
B. a notation should be made on the test report.
C. a need for alternate assessment clearly existed.
D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #80

81. As used in the vocabulary of assessment professionals, *protocol* typically refers to
A. the extent to which rapport has been established.
B. test forms.
C. how an assessor greets an assessee.
D. test fees.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #81

82. In the language of psychological testing and assessment, *scoring* refers to assigning evaluative numbers, codes or statements to performance on
A. tests.
B. tasks.
C. interviews.
D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #82

83. Which of the following would serve as the BEST source of information about trends in psychological testing and assessment?
A. test critiques
B. journal articles
C. test manuals
D. ask-the-TestDoctor.com

Cohen - Chapter 01 #83

84. A researcher wishes to consult a reference work that provides descriptions of tests, and not reviews of tests. Which reference source BEST suits this purpose?
A. The 20th Mental Measurements Yearbook
B. The Supplement to the 20th Mental Measurements Yearbook
C. The Supplement to the Supplement of the 20th Mental Measurements Yearbook
D. Tests in Print

Cohen - Chapter 01 #84

85. Which of the following contains the most detailed and authoritative information on responsible test use and test development?
A. the American Psychological Association's *Ethical Standards*
B. the National Association of School Psychologists' *Ethical Standards*
C. *Ethical Standards for Social Work*
D. Standards for Psychological and Educational Tests
86. A psychologist writing a journal article is looking for a critical review of an intelligence test that was published 4 years ago. Which of the following sources would be BEST to consult?
A. *The Mental Measurements Yearbook*
B. *Tests in Print*
C. *Psychological Assessment*
D. *Men's Health*
87. A psychologist seeks to measure color blindness in a sample of university students. Which source of information about psychological tests would be the best place to start in search of a test to use for this population?
A. *Psychological Review*
B. *Psychological Assessment*
C. *Tests in Print*
D. *Ophthalmica*
88. A psychologist employed as an assessor in a large corporation has been charged with the task of identifying employees who have "executive potential." What publications would you recommend to this psychologist for assistance in researching how to conduct such an assessment?
A. publications dealing with general approaches to leadership measurement
B. publications dealing with psychological studies of corporate leaders
C. publications that deal with cultural issues in leadership
D. All of these
89. *The 19th Mental Measurements Yearbook* contains:
A. sample personality tests.
B. sample mental ability tests.
C. reviews of psychological tests.
D. All of these
90. Which typically provides the most objective evaluation of a test?
A. a published review of the test in a journal
B. the publisher's test catalogue
C. the Standards for Educational and Psychological Tests
D. a manual of use for the test itself
91. Detailed information regarding how a particular test was developed is typically found in:
A. a review of the test published in a journal.
B. the current test catalogue distributed by the test's publisher.
C. the Standards for Educational and Psychological Tests.
D. the test manual.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #85

Cohen - Chapter 01 #86

Cohen - Chapter 01 #87

Cohen - Chapter 01 #88

Cohen - Chapter 01 #89

Cohen - Chapter 01 #90

Cohen - Chapter 01 #91

92. A review of a new personality test is published in a journal. In that review, it would be reasonable to expect to find information about:
- A. the intelligence range of prospective test-takers.
 - B.** the psychometric soundness of the test.
 - C. what prompted the publisher to publish this test.
 - D. All of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #92

93. Which online data base is operated by the American Psychological Association?
- A. ERIC
 - B.** PsycINFO
 - C. Mentalmeasurementsyearbook.com
 - D. None of these

Cohen - Chapter 01 #93

94. A handheld, biofeedback device designed to promote relaxation and relieve stress called the
- A.** Stresseraser.
 - B. Relaxometer.
 - C. Biopsychometer.
 - D. Tensionreliever.

Cohen - Chapter 01 #94

1 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Question</u>
	<u>Σ</u>
Cohen - Chapter 01	94