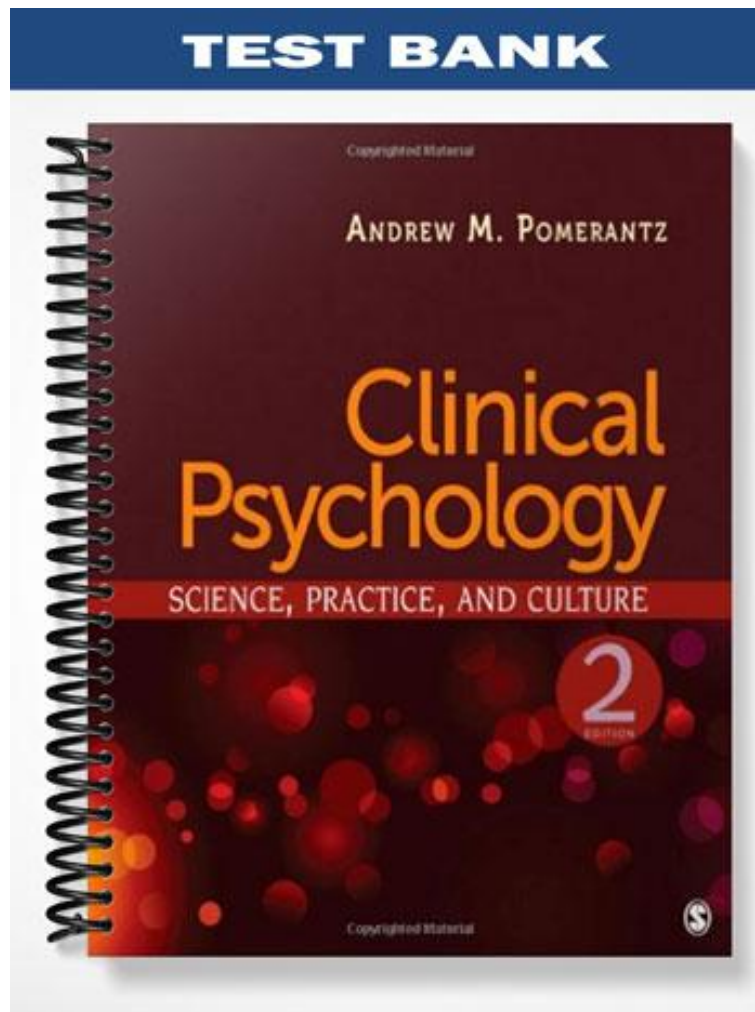


TEST BANK



Chapter 2

1. The discipline of clinical psychology came into existence around the beginning of the
A) 1700s. B) 1800s. C) 1900s. D) 1950s.
Ans: C
2. _____ was an early pioneer in the field of mental health who advocated for better treatment of the mentally ill in England.
A) William Tuke B) Phillippe Pinel C) Eli Todd D) Henry Murray
Ans: A
3. _____ was an early pioneer in the field of mental health who advocated for better treatment of the mentally ill in France.
A) Eli Todd C) Phillippe Pinel
B) Edward Lee Thorndike D) Hermann Rorschach
Ans: C
4. Eli Todd is most notable for
A) creating an inkblot personality test that is still used by many clinical psychologists.
B) advocating for humane treatment of the mentally ill in the U. S.
C) coining the term "clinical psychology."
D) creating the first widely used test of intelligence.
Ans: B
5. Dorothea Dix's efforts to improve the treatment of the mentally ill resulted in the creation of institutions in
A) the U. S. B) Asia C) Europe D) all of the above
Ans: D
6. The first psychological clinic was founded
A) by Lightner Witmer. C) at the University of Pennsylvania.
B) in the 1890s. D) all of the above
Ans: D
7. At the first psychological clinic, the clients were primarily
A) children with school-related problems.
B) adults with personality disorders.
C) children and adults with depression.
D) couples experiencing relationship problems.
Ans: A

8. The journal founded by Lightner Witmer was entitled
A) *Treatment of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders*
B) *The Psychological Clinic*
C) *Behavior Change*
D) *Psychology and Behavior*
Ans: B
9. Lightner Witmer originally defined clinical psychology as related to the disciplines of
A) social work. B) education. C) medicine. D) all of the above
Ans: D
10. Emil Kraepelin
A) is considered a pioneer of the diagnosis of mental disorders.
B) authored an objective personality test that remains widely used among clinical psychologists today.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: A
11. The first edition of the DSM was published in
A) 1896. B) 1926. C) 1952. D) 1980.
Ans: C
12. The DSM is published by the
A) American Psychological Association.
B) National Association of Social Workers.
C) American Psychotherapy Association.
D) American Psychiatric Association.
Ans: D
13. Which of the following statements is true?
A) Each edition of the DSM has included fewer pages and diagnoses than the previous edition.
B) Specific diagnostic criteria have been a characteristic of the DSM since its first edition.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: D
14. Which of the following are included among the proposed disorders (or unofficial "criteria sets") listed in the current edition of the DSM?
A) premenstrual dysphoric disorder C) binge eating disorder
B) minor depressive disorder D) all of the above
Ans: D

15. David Wechsler created
- A) an inkblot test of personality.
 - B) a popular objective questionnaire measuring symptoms of depression.
 - C) a test of intelligence.
 - D) the MMPI.
- Ans: C
16. The MMPI
- A) is an objective test of personality.
 - B) was created prior to the Rorschach Inkblot test.
 - C) all of the above
 - D) none of the above
- Ans: A
17. Psychotherapy began to play a significant role in the history in clinical psychology around
- A) 1900-1910.
 - B) 1940-1950.
 - C) 1970-1980.
 - D) 1990-2000.
- Ans: B
18. Currently, the most popular singular psychotherapy orientation among clinical psychologists is the _____ orientation.
- A) behavioral
 - B) cognitive
 - C) psychodynamic
 - D) humanistic
- Ans: B
19. The historic Boulder conference took place in
- A) 1896.
 - B) 1921.
 - C) 1949.
 - D) 1969.
- Ans: C
20. Which of the following assessment methods was created most recently?
- A) MMPI
 - B) Thematic Apperception Test
 - C) NEO-PI-R
 - D) Rorschach Inkblot Method
- Ans: C
21. At the 1896 convention of the American Psychological Association, when Lightner Witmer encouraged his colleagues to “throw light upon the problems that confront humanity,” he meant that they should
- A) develop a diagnostic manual.
 - B) open psychological clinics.
 - C) convince local politicians to improve the conditions of inpatient facilities for the seriously mentally ill.
 - D) organize and lobby for the right to prescribe medication.
- Ans: B

22. _____, more than any other activity, characterized clinical psychology during the earliest years of the profession.

- A) Cognitive psychotherapy
- B) Behavioral psychotherapy
- C) Motivational interviewing
- D) Assessment of intelligence

Ans: D

23. From roughly 1900-1950, the treatment of mental illness

- A) did not exist.
- B) was conducted primarily by clinical psychologists.
- C) was conducted primarily by physicians.
- D) was conducted primarily by counseling psychologists.

Ans: C

24. Where was the first psychological clinic founded? By whom? When?

Ans: University of Pennsylvania; Lightner Witmer; 1896

25. Briefly explain how the size and scope of the DSM has changed since its original edition.

Ans: It has expanded in size and scope with every new edition. The largest increase took place from DSM-II to DSM-III.

26. Compare and contrast the proposed disorder minor depressive disorder with the official disorder major depressive disorder?

Ans: Minor depressive disorder requires only 2 rather than 5 of the 9 symptoms of a depressive episode, but shares the same duration requirement of 2 weeks.

27. Briefly explain the fundamental differences between projective personality tests (e.g., Rorschach, TAT) and objective personality tests (e.g., MMPI, MMPI-2, NEO-PI-R).

Ans: Projective tests involve presenting the client with ambiguous stimuli. They assume that the way an individual perceives and makes sense of the blots corresponds to the way they perceive and make sense of the world around them. Objective tests are typically pencil-and-paper self-report instruments with more restricted ranges of responding (e.g., multiple choice or true-false rather than free response). Objective tests have generally had less questionable reliability and validity than projective tests.

28. Briefly summarize three of the ways in which war has influenced the history of clinical psychology.

Ans: Any three of the following:

- Army Alpha and Beta tests are considered precursors to modern intelligence tests

- Wechsler-Bellevue test was developed from Wechsler's efforts to measure intellect of military personnel during WWI

- "Shell shock" of soldiers returning from WWII led to extensive training and employment of psychologists by VA hospital system

- Nazi presence in Europe in 1930s resulted in many psychologists fleeing for the U. S., bringing their theories and clinical approaches with them