Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** The use of evaluative tools to draw conclusions about psychological aspects of a person as those aspects existed at some point in time in the past is called

 A) retroactive assessment.
 B) remote assessment.
 C) reactive assessment.
 D) retrospective assessment.

**2)** The use of tools of psychological evaluation to gather data and to draw conclusions about a subject who is not in physical proximity to the person or people conducting an evaluation is called

 A) separation evaluation.
 B) apathetic assessment.
 C) remote assessment.
 D) distal evaluation.

**3)** The word “ecological” in the term *ecological momentary assessment* is a reference to

 A) “in the moment” evaluation.
 B) cognitive variables observed.
 C) behavioral variables observed.
 D) where the evaluation takes place.

**4)** Which is NOT a variant of the term *assessment* discussed in the textbook?

 A) remote assessment
 B) retroactive assessment
 C) ecological momentary assessment
 D) retrospective assessment

**5)** As presented in the textbook, smartphones may be retooled for purposes of

 A) remote assessment.
 B) ecological momentary assessment.
 C) both remote assessment and ecological momentary assessment are correct.
 D) None of the answers is correct.

**6)** According to the text, what makes a smartphone “smart”?

 A) It is smart because of its flexibility and adaptability.
 B) It is smart because of its inference-making capacity.
 C) It is smart because it can detect changes in mood.
 D) It is smart because it has a computational capacity.

**7)** Smartphones that are repurposed as tools of assessment contain safeguards to protect

 A) the identity of the subject of the assessment.
 B) the security of the voice data derived.
 C) the privacy of the subject of the assessment.
 D) the exact location from which data is being sent.

**8)** According to the *Close-Up* in Chapter 1 of the textbook, the use of smartphones as a tool of assessment has been generally well received by

 A) mental health professionals.
 B) psychiatric patients.
 C) *LinkedIn* users who responded to a survey.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**9)** The value of the smartphone as a tool of assessment is that it may yield

 A) meaningful diagnostic insights.
 B) highly personalized treatment protocols.
 C) highly effective treatment protocols.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**10)** According to your textbook, when interviewing an eyewitness to a serious crime, a police psychologist might ask the interviewer to respond to a question

 A) with eyes closed.
 B) while looking at actual evidence in the case.
 C) by dictating responses into a smartphone.
 D) as if lying.

**11)** Detailed information regarding how a particular test was developed can typically be 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.

**12)** Depending on factors such as intrinsic motivation and external incentives, the score feedback provided in computerized adaptive testing could

 A) positively affect test taker performance.
 B) seriously bias the test user’s findings.
 C) be faulted on ethical grounds.
 D) None of the answers is correct.

**13)** According to your textbook, the demand for psychologists with expertise in psychological testing and assessment

 A) has remained stable for many years.
 B) increases in poor economic times.
 C) far outweighs the supply.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**14)** In contrast to the objective of assessment, the objective of testing is

 A) to focus on how an individual processes rather than simply the results of that processing.
 B) to obtain some gauge, usually numerical in nature, with regard to an ability or attribute.
 C) to answer a referral question.
 D) to arrive at a decision through the use of tools of evaluation.

**15)** *The Mental Measurements Yearbook* is currently updated about every

 A) two years.
 B) three years.
 C) four years.
 D) five years.

**16)** A list of unpublished tests is published as a resource to the assessment community. This list is available from

 A) The Buros Institute.
 B) Educational Testing Service.
 C) The University of Nebraska Press.
 D) The instructor of this course.

**17)** It has as its objective a targeted change in the interviewee’s thinking and behavior, and it is called

 A) portfolio assessment.
 B) guided imagery.
 C) motivational interviewing.
 D) behavior quantification.

**18)** Your textbook lists several means by which motivational interviewing is conducted. Which is NOT one of those ways?

 A) telephone
 B) internet chat
 C) text messaging
 D) *Facebook*

**19)** Which of the following types of assessments most likely refers to the real-time evaluation of specific problems and related cognitive and behavioral variables at the exact time and place that they occur?

 A) prospective cohort assessment
 B) remote assessment
 C) ecological momentary assessment
 D) retrospective assessment

**20)** The term *psychometric soundness* refers to the

 A) 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.

**21)** Which of the following is true of therapeutic psychological assessment in contrast to traditional psychological evaluations?

 A) Its results are usually not shared immediately between the assessor and the assessee.
 B) Its results are revealed at the end of the process.
 C) It is designed to have its intended benefits at the end of the process.
 D) It aims to be helpful throughout the assessment process.

**22)** A *case history* is also referred to as

 A) a case study.
 B) a role-play record.
 C) a biographical account.
 D) None of the answers is correct.

**23)** Which of the following most likely refers to an interactive approach to psychological assessment that usually follows a model of evaluation, intervention of some sort, and evaluation?

 A) static assessment
 B) dynamic assessment
 C) retrospective assessment
 D) remote assessment

**24)** As used in your text, *psychological assessment* may include the use of

 A) behavioral observation.
 B) testing.
 C) the case study.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**25)** Psychological tests share commonalities. For example, they all

 A) include an analysis of a naturally occurring behavior.
 B) include an analysis of a sample of behavior.
 C) include paper-and-pencil and oral responses.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**26)** Psychological tests may differ with respect to

 A) content.
 B) format.
 C) administration.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**27)** 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 the answers are correct.

**28)** Psychological testing

 A) is typically lengthier 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.

**29)** 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.

**30)** 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 the answers are correct.

**31)** 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."

**32)** As used with reference to psychological tests, the term *format* refers to

 A) the arrangement of test items.
 B) whether a test can be administered by computer.
 C) the procedures used to obtain data.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**33)** A test is described as "paper-and-pencil." To a psychometrician, 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.

**34)** *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) requires the presence of a third-party witness during the evaluation.
 D) can be used as an alternative to dream analysis with patients who report no dreams.

**35)** 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 the answers are correct.

**36)** *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.

**37)** According to the American Psychological Association (APA) as cited in your textbook, about how many tests are developed each year?

 A) 1,000
 B) 15,000
 C) 20,000
 D) 95,000

**38)** What name is BEST associated with *therapeutic psychological assessment*?

 A) Alfred Binet
 B) Thomas Wrobel
 C) Victoria Husted Medvec
 D) Stephen Finn

**39)** Which is an example of biofeedback equipment 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

**40)** Examples of a wide array of tools of assessment are presented in your text. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in Chapter 1 of your textbook as a potential tool of psychological assessment?

 A) a computer
 B) a DVD
 C) a two-way radio
 D) a cell phone

**41)** 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) behavioral observation.
 B) portfolio analysis.
 C) case history.
 D) role play

**42)** A psychologist plans to study the mating behavior of mosquitoes that carry the zika virus in Miami. Which tool of assessment is this researcher MOST likely to employ?

 A) naturalistic observation
 B) alternate assessment
 C) portfolio measurement
 D) a University of Miami student as a research assistant

**43)** 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.

**44)** 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.

**45)** 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.

**46)** 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.

**47)** Panel interviews are used sparingly due to issues of

 A) reliability.
 B) validity.
 C) psychometric soundness.
 D) utility.

**48)** 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.

**49)** 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 the answers are correct.

**50)** A *psychological interview* requires

 A) a face-to-face talk.
 B) direct, reciprocal communication.
 C) the assessment of nonverbal behavior.
 D) meaningful eye contact.

**51)** As a tool of assessment, the *interview* has been characterized as "a reciprocal affair." This term makes reference to the fact 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’s interview.
 D) "what is good for the goose, is good for the gander."

**52)** 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

**53)** 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 the answers are correct.

**54)** Observation of behavior in the setting in which the behavior typically occurs is referred to as

 A) functional viewing.
 B) naturalistic observation.
 C) temporal sighting.
 D) peeping tomism.

**55)** 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

**56)** A *case study* may include

 A) data from past psychological evaluations.
 B) family photographs and memorabilia.
 C) records of videotape rentals.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**57)** 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.

**58)** *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.

**59)** 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 the answers are correct.

**60)** The Adjustable Light Beam Apparatus (ALBA)

 A) is used to adjust illumination levels in light research.
 B) was originally created by Jessica Alba and marketed as an Honest brand make-up light.
 C) is used to measure body image distortion.
 D) is used to transform “night owls” into “morning people.”

**61)** Which online database is operated by the American Psychological Association?

 A) ERIC
 B) PsycINFO
 C) Mentalmeasurementsyearbook.com
 D) None of the answers is correct.

**62)** 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 that 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.

**63)** 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 test taker's test-taking behavior.
 C) conduct a post-test interview with the test taker.
 D) tailor the test's content to the responses.

**64)** Using CAPA, test users have 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 test taker's responses.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**65)** 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.

**66)** As described 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.

**67)** 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 test taker?
 C) Who should be allowed in the room during an assessment?
 D) Who should be on a gluten-free diet in a taste-test study?

**68)** Test takers differ in their approach to an assessment situation with regard 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 the answers are correct.

**69)** 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) test takers
 D) test publishers

**70)** 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.

**71)** 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 the answers are correct.

**72)** 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.

**73)** 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 test taker. In that case study, the "Ancient History" test would be BEST referred to as

 A) “a school ability test.”
 B) “a school aptitude test.
 C) “a school achievement test.”
 D) “ancient history.”

**74)** 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.

**75)** In personnel assessment, psychological tests are used primarily for the benefit of the

 A) employee.
 B) employer.
 C) examiner.
 D) consumer.

**76)** 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 the answers are correct.

**77)** 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

**78)** 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 eco-friendly.
 D) singular psychometric contributions to psychological science.

**79)** 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 to other countries around the world as a representative of the testing industry.

**80)** Which of the following is the best way to establish rapport with a test taker?

 A) a few words of "small talk" on meeting
 B) presenting the test taker with a business card
 C) hugging the test taker on arrival to the facility
 D) having a DVD of *Jerry Springer Uncensored* playing in the waiting area as a pre-meeting "ice-breaker."

**81)** A test is set into large type for a visually impaired test taker. This is an example of

 A) a physical environment modification.
 B) an interpersonal environment modification.
 C) a compromise.
 D) an accommodation.

**82)** 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 the answers are correct.

**83)** 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.

**84)** 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 the answers are correct.

**85)** 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 (current) *Mental Measurements Yearbook*
 B) A current issue of *Psychology Today*
 C) A current blog on psychological tests
 D) *Tests in Print*

**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) *Opthalmica*

**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 the answers are correct.

**89)** The current edition of the *Mental Measurements Yearbook* contains

 A) sample personality tests.
 B) sample mental ability tests.
 C) reviews of psychological tests.
 D) All of the answers are correct.

**90)** 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 the answers are correct.

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) D

2) C

3) D

4) B

5) C

6) D

7) C

8) B

9) D

10) A

11) D

12) A

13) C

14) B

15) B

16) B

17) C

18) D

19) C

20) C

21) D

22) A

23) B

24) D

25) B

26) D

27) C

28) B

29) D

30) D

31) C

32) D

33) C

34) B

35) C

36) B

37) C

38) D

39) D

40) C

41) D

42) A

43) C

44) C

45) D

46) C

47) D

48) A

49) D

50) B

51) B

52) C

53) D

54) B

55) B

56) D

57) B

58) D

59) B

60) C

61) B

62) C

63) B

64) D

65) A

66) D

67) B

68) D

69) C

70) B

71) B

72) D

73) C

74) C

75) B

76) A

77) A

78) A

79) B

80) A

81) D

82) D

83) B

84) D

85) D

86) A

87) C

88) D

89) C

90) B