

Abnormal Psychology  
Quiz #2: Chapter 3: Assessment

Multiple Choice: Each answer worth 1 point

1. Which of the following statements is the BEST example of the biopsychosocial perspective?
  - a. There is one legitimate approach to understanding mental disorders.
  - b. Abnormality is best explained by sociocultural stresses a person experiences.
  - c. Eclectic approaches fail to take interactions of various models into account.
  - d. Abnormality results from the interaction of genetic, emotional, and cultural influences.
  
2. The process of evaluating a person's progress after being in treatment is called a:
  - a. nomothetic approach
  - b. clinical assessment
  - c. behavioral diagnosis
  - d. functional analysis
  
3. A clinician has developed a new assessment tool. Clients write stories about their problems, then two different judges independently evaluate the stories in terms of how logically they are written. For this assessment technique to be useful, there must be:
  - a. high interrater reliability

- b. low observer reliability
- c. high split-half reliability
- d. low test-retest reliability

4. A new assessment tool does a good job of differentiating those who later will be depressed and those who will not be depressed, and it produces results similar to those of other tools measuring depression. Therefore, the new assessment tool has good:

- a. predictive validity
- b. face validity
- c. inter-judge reliability
- d. test-retest reliability

5. If a clinician is particularly interested in a client's family medical history, that clinician's orientation is MOST likely:

- a. behavioral
- b. biological
- c. sociocultural
- d. cognitive

6. An interviewer who asks a client questions such as "Where are you now?" "Why do you think you're here?" "Who are you?" is probably conducting a(n):

- a. mental status exam
- b. behavioral interview
- c. sociocultural interview
- d. intelligence test

7. One limitation of the clinical interview as an assessment tool is that:

- a. each client is different
- b. the approach is too rigid
- c. the client may give an overly positive picture
- d. the clinician sees the client too infrequently

8. Personality assessment using projective tests is designed to:

- a. perform a functional analysis of the client
- b. learn about unconscious conflicts in the client
- c. obtain detailed information about specific dysfunctional behaviors
- d. obtain detailed information about specific dysfunctional cognitions

9. The only test among the following that is NOT a projective test is the:

- a. Rorschach
- b. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- c. Draw-a-Person Test
- d. Thematic Apperception Test

10. A patient looks at a series of black-and-white pictures, making up a dramatic story about each. The patient is taking:

- a. the Rorschach
- b. the Thematic Apperception Test
- c. the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
- d. an affective inventory

11. Which of the following tests is a personality inventory?

- a. Draw-a-Person
- b. MMPI-2
- c. Rorschach
- d. Thematic Apperception Test

12. Of the following, who is MOST at risk for misinterpreting a cultural response as pathology?

- a. an immigrant client
- b. an ethnic-minority client
- c. a dominant-culture assessor
- d. an ethnic-minority assessor

13. The MOST legitimate criticism of intelligence tests concerns their:

- a. validity
- b. cultural fairness
- c. reliability
- d. standardization

14. A therapist's preferred method of assessing abnormal behavior is to watch clients in their everyday environments and record their activities and behaviors. This approach is known as:

- a. self-monitoring
- b. battery observation
- c. structured observation
- d. naturalistic observation

15. The knowledge that a person a clinician is about to interview has already been diagnosed as having an anxiety disorder could lead to:

- a. reactivity
- b. observer bias
- c. observer drift
- d. increased accuracy of the diagnosis

16. Imagine that you know that you are being observed and you change your behavior in order to make a good impression. This is known as:

- a. observer drift
- b. observer bias
- c. reactivity
- d. naturalistic change

17. Deciding that a client's psychological problems represent a particular disorder is called:

- a. psychotherapy
- b. assessment
- c. diagnosis
- d. triage

18. DSM-5 is the classification system for abnormal behavior that is:

- a. used by the World Health Organization
- b. most widely used in the United States
- c. used for medical disorders
- d. used exclusively for children

19. A cluster of symptoms that go together and define a mental disorder is called a:

- a. syndrome
- b. classification system
- c. DSM axis
- d. Treatment approach

Short Answer Essay: Each answer worth 10 points

20. Name two weaknesses in assessment? What can be done to address these weaknesses? Be sure to address reliability, validity, and bias issues.

Assessments lack accuracy, for example, when taking a one on one interview, the client might not say the truth about himself/herself which might lead to wrong diagnoses. If the

interviewer is of another race, the client might feel intimidated. The interviewer needs to set up a safe space first in order to have the trust of the patient and understand the real issue.

→ Projective tests - These tests sometimes lack validity & are biased upon specific ethnic group. For example, even in the book the example for a TAT test was a picture of two white females, & someone like me, who is of another race might not relate to it in a lot of terms & hence would not be able to answer in a way I really feel about. They need to start taking into consideration other

people groups & ethnicity for standardizing these tests so people can have a sense of reliability & validity.