

Chapter 1

1. The term "clinical psychology" was first used in print in the year
A) 1780 B) 1894 C) 1907 D) 1952
Ans: C
2. The first person to use the term "clinical psychology" in print was
A) Lightner Witmer B) Sigmund Freud C) Carl Rogers D) Richard McFall
Ans: A
3. The Boulder model of training is also known as the _____ model of training.
A) practitioner-scholar C) clinical psychologist
B) clinical scientist D) scientist-practitioner
Ans: D
4. The scientist-practitioner model of training is characterized by
A) a joint emphasis on practice and research.
B) an emphasis on research over practice.
C) an emphasis on practice over research.
D) a joint emphasis on practice, research, and psychopharmacology.
Ans: A
5. Currently, there are more clinical psychology graduate programs subscribing to the _____ model of training than any other model.
A) counselor educator C) scientist-practitioner
B) practitioner-scholar D) clinical scientist
Ans: C
6. Clinical psychology graduate programs that subscribe to the practitioner-scholar model of training
A) typically award the Ph. D., rather than the Psy. D., degree.
B) emphasize practice over research.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: B
7. Which of the following is true?
A) The scientist-practitioner model of training emerged before the practitioner-scholar model of training.
B) The scientist-practitioner model of training and the practitioner-scholar model of training emerged at the same time.
C) The scientist-practitioner model of training emerged after the clinical scientist model of training.
D) The clinical scientist model of training and the practitioner-scholar model of training emerged at the same time.
Ans: A

8. Compared to Ph. D. programs, Psy. D. programs typically
- A) accept a larger percentage of applicants.
 - B) offer significantly less funding to enrolled students in the form of graduate assistantships, fellowships, and tuition remission.
 - C) all of the above
 - D) none of the above

Ans: C

9. Compared to Ph. D. programs, Psy. D. programs
- A) typically place greater emphasis on research-related aspects of training.
 - B) are more often housed in "professional schools" rather than departments of psychology in universities.
 - C) all of the above
 - D) none of the above

Ans: B

10. Richard McFall is most closely associated with the development of the _____ model of training.

- A) scientist-practitioner
- B) clinical scientist
- C) therapist-educator
- D) practitioner-scholar

Ans: B

11. Which of the following are important factors in admissions decisions for graduate programs in clinical psychology?

- A) GRE scores
- B) research experience
- C) letters of recommendation
- D) all of the above

Ans: D

12. The _____ typically consists of a full year of supervised clinical experience in an applied setting, and takes place before the doctoral degree is awarded.

- A) postdoctoral internship
- B) predoctoral internship
- C) first year of graduate school in a Psy. D. program
- D) first year of graduate school in a Ph .D. program

Ans: B

13. _____ authorizes a psychologist to practice independently.

- A) Successful completion of the predoctoral internship
- B) Successful completion of the postdoctoral internship
- C) Successful completion of all graduate courses in an APA-approved graduate program
- D) Licensure

Ans: D

14. The most common work setting for clinical psychologists since the 1980s is
A) private practice. C) medical schools.
B) psychiatric hospitals. D) university psychology departments.
Ans: A
15. The most common professional activity of clinical psychologists since at least the 1970s is
A) diagnosis/assessment. B) research/writing. C) psychotherapy. D) teaching.
Ans: C
16. Among clinical psychologists who practice psychotherapy, the most common mode of treatment is _____ therapy.
A) group B) individual C) family D) couples
Ans: B
17. Compared to counseling psychologists, clinical psychologists tend to
A) work with clients whose degree of psychopathology is greater.
B) work in settings such as inpatient psychiatric units.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: C
18. Psychiatrists
A) tend to emphasize biological aspects of clinical problems to a greater extent than clinical psychologists.
B) earn the same degree and receive the same license as clinical psychologists.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: A
19. Social workers
A) typically earn a doctoral degree.
B) undergo training that places heavy emphasis on research methods and psychological testing.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: D
20. School psychologists
A) are not qualified to conduct psychological testing.
B) work with children in schools and the adults involved in students' lives.
C) all of the above
D) none of the above
Ans: B

21. Across both PhD and PsyD programs, graduate training in clinical psychology typically includes
- A) a predoctoral internship.
 - B) coursework in psychotherapy, assessment, research design, statistics, and other areas.
 - C) all of the above
 - D) none of the above
- Ans: C

22. Between 1988 and 2001, the number of PsyD degrees awarded
- A) more than doubled.
 - B) remained constant.
 - C) declined by 10%.
 - D) increased by 10%.
- Ans: A

23. The website of one doctoral training program includes the following statement: “[our] Clinical Training Program is designed with a special mission in mind: To train first-rate clinical scientists ...applicants with primary interests in pursuing careers as service providers are not likely to thrive here.” This program adheres to the _____ model of training.
- A) scientist-practitioner
 - B) practitioner-scholar
 - C) clinical scientist
 - D) counseling psychology
- Ans: C

24. What are the primary differences between Ph. D. and Psy. D. programs
- Ans: Compared with Ph. D. programs, Psy. D. programs tend to
- deemphasize research
 - emphasize practice
 - accept a greater percentage and larger number of students
 - be housed in professional schools, not university psychology departments
 - offer less funding to students
 - see Box 1.1 for complete list

25. What are the primary differences between the scientist-practitioner, practitioner-scholar, and clinical scientist models of training?
- Ans: --Scientist-practitioner balances research and practice
- Practitioner-scholar emphasizes practice
 - Clinical scientist emphasizes research

26. Summarize the data on the primary work setting of clinical psychologists.
- Ans: A wide variety of settings, but private practice is most common by far. The second-most-common setting is university psychology departments, followed by a variety of others.

27. Summarize the data on the primary professional activities of clinical psychologists.

Ans: A wide variety, but psychotherapy is by far the most common. Specifically, individual therapy (as opposed to group, family, or couples) is most common. Other common activities include diagnosis/assessment, teaching, supervision, research/writing, consultation, and administration.

28. How do clinical psychologists differ from counseling psychologists?

Ans: Compared to counseling psychologists, clinical psychologists tend to work with more severely pathological clients and to work in settings such as inpatient psychiatric units.