

EPPP ETHICS PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What should a psychologist do before working with clients from an unfamiliar ethnic group?**
 - A. Assess their own biases
 - B. Seek supervision and/or consultation
 - C. Read literature about the group
 - D. Attend cultural sensitivity training
- 2. In a consultative relationship, what is a necessary condition for disclosing confidential client information?**
 - A. Having an informal agreement with the consultant
 - B. Obtaining prior consent from the client
 - C. Creating a formal contract with the consultant
 - D. Ensuring the consultee is also a psychologist
- 3. How should psychologists handle conflicts of interest in their practice?**
 - A. Disclose them to their clients
 - B. Avoid mentioning them at all
 - C. Minimize the conflict but not disclose
 - D. Only address them when prompted
- 4. What is a psychologist's responsibility regarding client confidentiality?**
 - A. Keep it only during the session
 - B. Always maintain it, except in specific situations
 - C. Share it with colleagues for better assessment
 - D. Disregard unless it involves legal issues
- 5. Why is it important for psychologists to be transparent about their fees?**
 - A. To avoid potential complaints from clients
 - B. To ensure clients can make informed decisions regarding treatment
 - C. To allow for flexible pricing based on client income
 - D. To simplify the billing process for the psychologist

- 6. When can psychologists use testimonials from clients?**
- A. When requested by current therapy clients
 - B. If testimonials are unsolicited from vulnerable individuals
 - C. When the psychologist has a long professional history with the client
 - D. Only for marketing purposes
- 7. What is likely to happen if a psychologist's offense is considered so severe that they are deemed unrehabilitable?**
- A. They will receive a warning
 - B. They will be expelled from the professional organization
 - C. They will be placed on probation
 - D. They will require additional supervision
- 8. How should psychologists handle personal biases in their practice?**
- A. By ignoring them as unimportant
 - B. By continually reflecting and seeking supervision
 - C. By allowing biases to guide their practice
 - D. By openly discussing them with clients
- 9. What does "ethical distress" mean in psychological practice?**
- A. A feeling of being overwhelmed by workload and pressure
 - B. A conflict between personal values and professional ethics
 - C. A situation with excessive client demand beyond capacity
 - D. A lack of resources for proper client care
- 10. If a psychologist's personal issues are affecting their work performance, what is the recommended course of action?**
- A. Ignore the problems to avoid distraction
 - B. Obtain consultation and consider limiting work duties
 - C. Continue working without making changes
 - D. Immediately suspend all professional activities

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. A
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What should a psychologist do before working with clients from an unfamiliar ethnic group?

- A. Assess their own biases
- B. Seek supervision and/or consultation**
- C. Read literature about the group
- D. Attend cultural sensitivity training

Before working with clients from an unfamiliar ethnic group, seeking supervision and/or consultation is essential for psychologists. This practice enables mental health professionals to gain insight and guidance from colleagues who may have more experience or knowledge regarding specific cultural contexts. Engaging in supervision or consultation fosters an environment of learning and ethical practice, supporting the psychologist in navigating cultural nuances that could impact therapy outcomes. Additionally, while assessing one's own biases, reading relevant literature, and attending cultural sensitivity training are all valuable steps, they are often part of a broader preparation process. Seeking consultation can provide immediate support and practical strategies tailored to the unique needs associated with the ethnic group in question, ultimately enhancing the effectiveness of the psychological services provided.

2. In a consultative relationship, what is a necessary condition for disclosing confidential client information?

- A. Having an informal agreement with the consultant
- B. Obtaining prior consent from the client**
- C. Creating a formal contract with the consultant
- D. Ensuring the consultee is also a psychologist

In a consultative relationship, obtaining prior consent from the client is essential for disclosing confidential client information. This requirement is rooted in the fundamental ethical principle of respect for client autonomy and confidentiality. Clients have the right to control who has access to their private information, and consent ensures that they are fully aware of and agree to the disclosure of their confidential information to a third party. Maintaining confidentiality is critical to building trust in the therapeutic relationship, and obtaining consent demonstrates respect for the client's rights and promotes transparency in the consultative process. Even in situations where sharing information may be beneficial for the client's treatment, as a practitioner, it is important to ensure that the client has given informed consent before any disclosure occurs. This practice is guided by ethical codes, such as those established by the American Psychological Association, which emphasize the importance of confidentiality and informed consent in all professional relationships.

3. How should psychologists handle conflicts of interest in their practice?

- A. Disclose them to their clients**
- B. Avoid mentioning them at all
- C. Minimize the conflict but not disclose
- D. Only address them when prompted

Disclosing conflicts of interest to clients is crucial for maintaining transparency, trust, and ethical standards in the practice of psychology. This practice aligns with the ethical principles outlined in the American Psychological Association's Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct, which emphasize the importance of integrity and transparency in professional relationships. When psychologists disclose potential conflicts of interest, they provide clients with important information that enables informed decision-making regarding their care. This disclosure helps clients understand any factors that might influence the psychologist's objectivity or effectiveness, thus safeguarding the client's right to make choices based on a full understanding of their situation. In addition, failing to disclose conflicts can lead to perceptions of deception or a lack of professionalism, which can ultimately harm the therapeutic relationship. It is an essential practice to have open lines of communication regarding any possible conflicts, rather than minimizing them or addressing them only when prompted. Such transparency not only upholds ethical standards but also reinforces the trust between the psychologist and the client.

4. What is a psychologist's responsibility regarding client confidentiality?

- A. Keep it only during the session
- B. Always maintain it, except in specific situations**
- C. Share it with colleagues for better assessment
- D. Disregard unless it involves legal issues

A psychologist's responsibility regarding client confidentiality is to always maintain it, except in specific situations where disclosure is ethically or legally required. This encompasses protecting all information disclosed by the client during therapy, ensuring a safe and trusting environment for the client to discuss personal matters. Confidentiality serves as a foundational principle in the therapeutic relationship, fostering a sense of security that encourages clients to open up and engage deeply in the therapeutic process. However, there are certain exceptions where confidentiality may need to be breached, such as when a client poses a threat of harm to themselves or others, or when there is a legal obligation to report abuse or neglect. Psychologists should be familiar with the ethical guidelines and legal statutes governing confidentiality in their practice, as these form the basis for responsible decision-making when exceptions arise. This understanding ensures that psychologists not only uphold ethical standards but also protect the welfare of their clients while navigating complex situations that may arise. Maintaining confidentiality at all times, without exceptions, can lead to ethical dilemmas, especially when the psychologist encounters situations that legally or ethically necessitate a breach of privacy. Therefore, being aware of the many layers of confidentiality and the circumstances under which it might need to be adjusted is essential for psychologists.

5. Why is it important for psychologists to be transparent about their fees?

- A. To avoid potential complaints from clients
- B. To ensure clients can make informed decisions regarding treatment**
- C. To allow for flexible pricing based on client income
- D. To simplify the billing process for the psychologist

Transparency about fees is crucial for psychologists as it fosters informed decision-making among clients regarding their treatment options. When psychologists clearly communicate their fees, it empowers potential clients to evaluate whether they can afford the services being offered. This transparency promotes trust and supports the therapeutic alliance, as clients feel respected and valued when they are provided with complete and honest information about financial commitments. Moreover, being clear about fees helps clients understand the potential financial impact of their treatment, enabling them to weigh the benefits of therapy against the costs. This is particularly important in the context of informed consent, where clients should be fully aware of what they are engaging in, including any financial obligations. While avoiding complaints and simplifying the billing process are valuable considerations, the primary rationale centers on the client's ability to make informed decisions about their healthcare. Likewise, flexible pricing based on income, although beneficial, does not directly address the broader need for transparency that assists clients in understanding their options and making choices aligned with their financial situations.

6. When can psychologists use testimonials from clients?

- A. When requested by current therapy clients
- B. If testimonials are unsolicited from vulnerable individuals**
- C. When the psychologist has a long professional history with the client
- D. Only for marketing purposes

The use of testimonials from clients by psychologists is governed by ethical guidelines that prioritize client confidentiality and the potential for harm. When testimonials are unsolicited from vulnerable individuals, they may be used in a limited context because the implicit power differential is mitigated; the testimonial is not prompted by the psychologist and therefore is less likely to be perceived as coercive or manipulative. In the context of ethical practice, unsolicited testimonials may provide a genuine reflection of a client's experiences without compromising the therapeutic relationship or exploiting the client's vulnerable status. This aligns with ethical standards that aim to protect clients and avoid exploiting the client-therapist relationship for promotional purposes. Other options do not align with these ethical principles. For instance, using testimonials from current therapy clients poses significant ethical risks, as it could compromise their privacy or pressure them. Testimonials based on a long professional history might suggest an established rapport, but they still raise concerns about the power imbalance and the potential for clients to feel obligated to provide positive feedback. Lastly, restricting the use of testimonials solely for marketing undermines the necessity of informed consent and could lead to exploitation, particularly if the testimonials are solicited or arranged in a way that pressures clients to comply. Therefore, the best practice, according to ethical guidelines, allows for

7. What is likely to happen if a psychologist's offense is considered so severe that they are deemed unrehabilitable?

- A. They will receive a warning
- B. They will be expelled from the professional organization**
- C. They will be placed on probation
- D. They will require additional supervision

When a psychologist's offense is considered so severe that they are deemed unrehabilitable, expulsion from the professional organization is the likely outcome. This is based on the principle that professional organizations exist to uphold the integrity and standards of the field, and members who commit serious ethical violations threaten these standards. Expulsion serves to protect the public and maintain the profession's reputation. Professional organizations often have clear guidelines regarding the behavior that may lead to expulsion, particularly in instances where there is persistent disregard for ethical standards or where the behavior indicates a fundamental inability to practice safely and ethically. Thus, if a psychologist is evaluated and found to be beyond rehabilitation, their removal from the organization is a critical step in ensuring that the standards of the profession are upheld and that clients are not put at risk.

8. How should psychologists handle personal biases in their practice?

- A. By ignoring them as unimportant
- B. By continually reflecting and seeking supervision**
- C. By allowing biases to guide their practice
- D. By openly discussing them with clients

Psychologists should handle personal biases by continually reflecting on them and seeking supervision. This approach is essential because personal biases can influence clinical judgment and the therapeutic process. Engaging in ongoing self-reflection encourages psychologists to identify and understand their biases, while supervision provides guidance and support from experienced colleagues. This combination fosters professional growth and ensures that biases do not negatively impact client care or the effectiveness of the therapeutic relationship. Reflection and supervision are integral parts of ethical practice in psychology, as they promote awareness of potential prejudices and encourage the implementation of strategies to mitigate their effects. It allows psychologists to create a safe and effective treatment environment for their clients, ensuring that the focus remains on the clients' needs rather than the psychologists' personal views or biases. This practice aligns with the ethical standards outlined in the professional guidelines for psychologists, emphasizing the importance of competence and the enhancement of client welfare.

9. What does "ethical distress" mean in psychological practice?

- A. A feeling of being overwhelmed by workload and pressure
- B. A conflict between personal values and professional ethics**
- C. A situation with excessive client demand beyond capacity
- D. A lack of resources for proper client care

"Ethical distress" refers specifically to the conflicts that arise when professionals face a situation where their personal values clash with their professional responsibilities or ethical standards. This distress often occurs when psychologists feel they cannot act according to what they believe is the right course of action due to external pressures, institutional policies, or other constraints. For instance, a psychologist might believe that a certain course of action is ethically appropriate for the client's well-being but finds themselves restricted by their organization's policies or legal guidelines. This disconnect creates an internal struggle that can lead to significant emotional discomfort and ethical dilemmas. Understanding ethical distress is vital for psychologists, as it emphasizes the importance of ethical considerations in clinical practice and underscores the need for support systems that allow professionals to navigate these challenging situations effectively. It highlights the necessity for ongoing training and dialogue around ethical issues, ensuring that practitioners can reconcile their values with their professional duties in a complicated and often challenging work environment.

10. If a psychologist's personal issues are affecting their work performance, what is the recommended course of action?

- A. Ignore the problems to avoid distraction
- B. Obtain consultation and consider limiting work duties**
- C. Continue working without making changes
- D. Immediately suspend all professional activities

When a psychologist's personal issues begin to impact their work performance, obtaining consultation and considering limiting work duties is recommended because it aligns with ethical guidelines regarding self-awareness and professional competence. The American Psychological Association (APA) Code of Ethics emphasizes the importance of psychologists recognizing their own limitations and seeking help when needed. Consulting with a colleague or supervisor can provide valuable insight and support, helping the psychologist manage their situation while ensuring clients receive appropriate care. Limiting work duties may also be necessary to maintain ethical practice. This action reflects an understanding that personal and professional well-being are interconnected; by addressing personal issues, the psychologist can protect themselves from burnout and ensure that they are offering the best possible support to their clients. In contrast, ignoring the problem can lead to a deterioration of the psychologist's effectiveness and could eventually harm clients. Continuing work without changes may perpetuate the negative impact on both the psychologist and their clients, compromising ethical practice. Immediately suspending all professional activities may be excessive if the individual can seek help and manage their situation with appropriate limits, thus allowing for continued contributions to their profession while safeguarding client welfare.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://epppethics.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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