

Examination for Professional Practice of Psychology (EPPP) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

- 1. Which factors are linked to better adjustment for children living with a stepparent?**
 - A. Younger age; female gender**
 - B. Younger age; male gender**
 - C. Older age; female gender**
 - D. Older age; male gender**
- 2. What are the major categories of psychological testing?**
 - A. Neuroimaging tests, personality tests, aptitude tests, and psychometric tests**
 - B. Intelligence tests, personality tests, achievement tests, and neuropsychological tests**
 - C. Clinical assessments, projective tests, behavioral observations, and interviews**
 - D. Self-report surveys, observational studies, cognitive assessments, and emotional inventories**
- 3. What threat to internal validity arises from varying the locations of sales training programs in different neighborhoods?**
 - A. A source of unreliability**
 - B. A source of reactivity**
 - C. A threat to internal validity**
 - D. A threat to statistical validity**
- 4. A treatment for depression that is based on Rehm's self-control theory is most likely to include:**
 - A. Having the client keep a record of automatic thoughts**
 - B. Having the client keep a record of positive experiences**
 - C. Helping the client replace irresponsible behaviors with responsible ones**
 - D. Using functional behavioral analysis to help the client identify the antecedents and consequences associated with maladaptive behaviors**

- 5. Which of the following is a key feature of humanistic psychology?**
- A. Focus on unconscious processes**
 - B. Emphasis on biological influences**
 - C. Valuing subjective experience**
 - D. Studying abnormal behavior**
- 6. When assessing psychological constructs, which method is more likely to account for latent variables?**
- A. Multiple regression**
 - B. Factor analysis**
 - C. ANOVA**
 - D. Correlation**
- 7. What is the main function of a control group in psychological research?**
- A. To receive the treatment being tested.**
 - B. To provide a baseline for comparison with the experimental group.**
 - C. To enhance the experiment's validity through variables.**
 - D. To ensure all participants have equal characteristics.**
- 8. In the moral development framework of Carol Gilligan, the last stage emphasizes...**
- A. Upholding social contracts**
 - B. Avoiding harm to oneself and others**
 - C. Taking the perspective of others**
 - D. Sacrificing personal desires for others**
- 9. What role does medication potentially play in the treatment of social anxiety disorder?**
- A. General mood enhancement without focus**
 - B. Reduction of anxiety symptoms**
 - C. Elimination of all social fears**
 - D. Dependency for coping with stress**

- 10. In an organization, an assessment center is most likely to include which of the following?**
- A. A measure of psychomotor ability**
 - B. A lie detector**
 - C. A "vestibule"**
 - D. An "in-basket test"**

Answers

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- 1. B**
- 2. B**
- 3. C**
- 4. B**
- 5. C**
- 6. B**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. B**
- 10. D**

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Explanations

1. Which factors are linked to better adjustment for children living with a stepparent?

- A. Younger age; female gender**
- B. Younger age; male gender**
- C. Older age; female gender**
- D. Older age; male gender**

The factors linked to better adjustment for children living with a stepparent often include younger age and male gender. Younger children may have more adaptable coping mechanisms and may more easily accept changes in their family structures, such as the introduction of a stepparent. They are typically in developmental stages where they are still forming their identities and may be more open to forming new relationships. Moreover, boys may demonstrate better adjustment than girls in certain scenarios involving stepparents. This could stem from socialization patterns or differing expectations about emotional expressiveness in boys versus girls. Boys may exhibit more behavior that is generally considered socially acceptable in blended family situations, facilitating smoother transitions. In contrast, older children and females may experience more intense feelings of loss or opposition regarding a stepparent, which could complicate adjustment. Hence, the combination of younger age and male gender is frequently linked to better adjustment in these situations.

2. What are the major categories of psychological testing?

- A. Neuroimaging tests, personality tests, aptitude tests, and psychometric tests**
- B. Intelligence tests, personality tests, achievement tests, and neuropsychological tests**
- C. Clinical assessments, projective tests, behavioral observations, and interviews**
- D. Self-report surveys, observational studies, cognitive assessments, and emotional inventories**

The selection of intelligence tests, personality tests, achievement tests, and neuropsychological tests as major categories of psychological testing captures the essence of the different domains that these assessments aim to evaluate. Intelligence tests are designed to measure cognitive abilities, evaluating factors such as reasoning, problem-solving, and understanding. They provide insight into a person's intellectual capacity and potential. Personality tests assess characteristic patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors that define an individual. These tests can help in understanding a person's traits, psychological state, and how they might respond in various situations. Achievement tests focus on measuring knowledge and skills in specific areas, often relating to academic performance. They help in identifying strengths and weaknesses in educational contexts. Neuropsychological tests are utilized to assess a person's cognitive functioning and to understand the relationship between the brain and behavior. These assessments are particularly useful for detecting impairments or changes due to injuries or neurological conditions. This framework of categorizing psychological tests into these four areas provides a comprehensive understanding of the different dimensions of human psychology and the various methods employed to assess them accurately.

3. What threat to internal validity arises from varying the locations of sales training programs in different neighborhoods?

- A. A source of unreliability**
- B. A source of reactivity**
- C. A threat to internal validity**
- D. A threat to statistical validity**

The correct answer acknowledges that varying the locations of sales training programs in different neighborhoods indeed presents a threat to internal validity. Internal validity refers to the degree to which a study can establish a causal relationship between variables without interference from other factors. When training programs are conducted in different neighborhoods, factors such as socio-economic status, cultural differences, or neighborhood characteristics may influence the outcomes of the training. These contextual variables could introduce confounding effects, making it difficult to attribute any changes in sales performance solely to the training itself. By conducting training in varied settings, researchers may not be able to determine whether observed effects are due to the training or to the specific characteristics of the neighborhoods in which the training was delivered. This can lead to inaccurate conclusions about the effectiveness of the training program, thus posing a significant threat to internal validity. In contrast, other threats mentioned, such as reactivity, unreliability, or statistical validity, pertain to different aspects of research design and analysis. Reactivity, for instance, typically refers to when subjects alter their behavior because they are being observed, which isn't directly related to the control of different settings.

4. A treatment for depression that is based on Rehm's self-control theory is most likely to include:

- A. Having the client keep a record of automatic thoughts**
- B. Having the client keep a record of positive experiences**
- C. Helping the client replace irresponsible behaviors with responsible ones**
- D. Using functional behavioral analysis to help the client identify the antecedents and consequences associated with maladaptive behaviors**

The correct answer focuses on having the client keep a record of positive experiences, which aligns with Rehm's self-control theory. This theory emphasizes the importance of self-monitoring and self-evaluation in the treatment of depression. It posits that individuals who struggle with depression often have a biased perception that leads them to focus more on negative experiences and emotions, while overlooking positive ones. By encouraging clients to document positive experiences, the treatment aims to shift their attention away from negative thoughts and views of themselves or their circumstances. This practice helps clients develop a more balanced perspective, enhancing their mood and overall mental health. Documenting positive experiences allows clients to recognize their achievements and supportive interactions, which can foster a sense of self-efficacy and encourage adaptive thinking patterns. To further clarify why the other options do not align with the main thrust of Rehm's self-control theory, keeping a record of automatic thoughts is more closely related to cognitive therapy, which targets cognitive distortions rather than enhancing self-monitoring of positive experiences. Replacing irresponsible behaviors with responsible ones can be part of broader behavioral therapies but does not specifically embody the self-evaluation principle central to Rehm's framework. Using functional behavioral analysis focuses on identifying antecedents and consequences of behavior, which is more behavioral

5. Which of the following is a key feature of humanistic psychology?

- A. Focus on unconscious processes**
- B. Emphasis on biological influences**
- C. Valuing subjective experience**
- D. Studying abnormal behavior**

Humanistic psychology is characterized by its emphasis on valuing subjective experience. This perspective highlights the importance of individual perception and understanding of one's own experiences as central to psychological well-being. It posits that each person has the capacity for personal growth and self-actualization. Humanistic psychologists, such as Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow, focus on concepts such as self-esteem, self-worth, and the human potential, encouraging individuals to explore their feelings and experiences authentically. This emphasis on subjective experience contrasts with other psychological approaches that may focus more on unconscious processes, biological influences, or abnormal behavior. Humanistic psychology seeks to affirm and validate each person's unique viewpoint, fostering a supportive therapeutic environment that prioritizes empathy, respect, and the client's personal narrative.

6. When assessing psychological constructs, which method is more likely to account for latent variables?

- A. Multiple regression**
- B. Factor analysis**
- C. ANOVA**
- D. Correlation**

Factor analysis is the method most likely to account for latent variables when assessing psychological constructs. This technique is designed to identify underlying relationships between measured variables, allowing researchers to discover latent constructs that are not directly observable. By analyzing patterns of correlations among observed variables, factor analysis can group these variables into factors that represent the latent dimensions they are measuring. This is particularly useful in psychology, where many constructs (such as intelligence, personality traits, and attitudes) are abstract and cannot be measured directly. In contrast, multiple regression focuses on predicting a single outcome variable based on one or more predictor variables, without inherently allowing for the identification of underlying latent constructs. ANOVA, or analysis of variance, is primarily used to compare means across groups and does not focus on revealing hidden variables. Correlation assesses the relationship between two variables but does not delve into the complex structure of how multiple variables interact or connect to latent traits. Thus, factor analysis is uniquely suited to reveal and account for these abstract constructs in psychological research.

7. What is the main function of a control group in psychological research?

- A. To receive the treatment being tested.**
- B. To provide a baseline for comparison with the experimental group.**
- C. To enhance the experiment's validity through variables.**
- D. To ensure all participants have equal characteristics.**

The main function of a control group in psychological research is to provide a baseline for comparison with the experimental group. This means that the control group does not receive the treatment or manipulation that is being tested. By keeping the control group under the same conditions as the experimental group, except for the treatment itself, researchers can observe the effects of the treatment more clearly. This comparison helps determine whether any observed changes in the experimental group are due to the treatment itself or if they might be attributed to other factors or pre-existing differences. In psychological studies, establishing a control group is crucial for validating the results. It allows researchers to assess the effectiveness of an intervention by comparing outcomes against a standard or baseline condition, which is essential for making claims about cause-and-effect relationships.

8. In the moral development framework of Carol Gilligan, the last stage emphasizes...

- A. Upholding social contracts**
- B. Avoiding harm to oneself and others**
- C. Taking the perspective of others**
- D. Sacrificing personal desires for others**

In Carol Gilligan's framework of moral development, particularly in her focus on care ethics, the last stage emphasizes the importance of avoiding harm to oneself and others. This perspective aligns with her belief that moral reasoning proceeds through a sequence that eventually leads individuals to consider the needs and well-being of all parties involved, rather than adhering strictly to rules or personal desires. At this final stage, individuals move beyond the binary distinction of right and wrong or personal versus societal interests. Instead, they prioritize a relational approach that considers the impact of their decisions on others. This focus on minimizing harm highlights a deepening understanding of interconnectedness and the moral responsibility individuals hold towards others, illustrating a significant progression in moral reasoning. Other potential answers may touch upon related themes, but they diverge from the central premise of holistic consideration for well-being that characterizes the ultimate stage in Gilligan's framework.

9. What role does medication potentially play in the treatment of social anxiety disorder?

- A. General mood enhancement without focus**
- B. Reduction of anxiety symptoms**
- C. Elimination of all social fears**
- D. Dependency for coping with stress**

Medication can play a significant role in the treatment of social anxiety disorder by helping to reduce anxiety symptoms. This approach often includes the use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or other medications that target the underlying neurotransmitter imbalances associated with anxiety disorders. By alleviating the intensity of feelings such as fear and anxiety in social situations, medication can enable individuals to engage more fully in therapy or social interactions. Reduced symptoms can help improve overall functioning and quality of life, making it easier for individuals to confront situations they previously avoided. This form of treatment serves as an important component in a comprehensive treatment plan, which may also integrate therapeutic approaches such as cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT). Other options may seem plausible at first glance but do not accurately reflect the role of medication in this context. For instance, while medications may enhance mood, they do not serve merely as a mood enhancer without a targeted focus on anxiety. Similarly, medications are not intended to eliminate all social fears; instead, they target symptom reduction while acknowledging that some level of anxiety may still exist. Additionally, medications are designed to improve coping mechanisms, not to create a dependency as a primary means of handling stress. Thus, the focus remains on reducing symptoms, allowing for broader

10. In an organization, an assessment center is most likely to include which of the following?

- A. A measure of psychomotor ability**
- B. A lie detector**
- C. A "vestibule"**
- D. An "in-basket test"**

An assessment center is designed to evaluate individuals' potential for specific roles within an organization by simulating tasks and situations they might encounter on the job. An "in-basket test" is a common component of assessment centers, as it effectively measures candidates' ability to prioritize, make decisions, and manage time in a context that mimics real work scenarios. In this test, participants are presented with a series of tasks, correspondence, and reports that require them to respond appropriately, showcasing their analytical, interpersonal, and problem-solving skills. While other options may be used in different assessment contexts, they do not fit as seamlessly into a traditional assessment center framework. Measures of psychomotor ability may not capture the multifaceted skills required for many managerial or professional roles, and a lie detector is generally not a valid or accepted tool in the context of employee assessment due to ethical concerns. Similarly, a "vestibule" refers to a simulation-based learning environment rather than an assessment tool directly associated with evaluating candidates' capabilities in decision-making or prioritization tasks. Thus, the in-basket test aligns closely with the goals of an assessment center to evaluate a candidate's potential through realistic job simulations.

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://eppp.examzify.com>

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