

# Georgia Psychology Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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## **Questions**

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- 1. What information must be included in a report for suspected child abuse?**
  - A. Only the child's age and perpetrator's name**
  - B. Details of previous reports only**
  - C. Name and address of child and caretakers, child's age, identity of perpetrator, and nature of injuries**
  - D. Just the nature and extent of injuries**
- 2. When should psychologists discuss fees with recipients of psychological services?**
  - A. Only after services are rendered**
  - B. At the end of the therapeutic relationship**
  - C. As early as is feasible**
  - D. Only if patients ask about it**
- 3. If an audited licensee fails to provide acceptable CE documentation, what is the consequence?**
  - A. The license will be suspended for one year**
  - B. The license will not be renewed**
  - C. A fine will be imposed**
  - D. The license will automatically be revoked**
- 4. When may a psychologist require students to disclose personal information?**
  - A. For any reason deemed necessary**
  - B. If it is stated as an admissions requirement**
  - C. When the student requests personal advice**
  - D. Whenever they want to assess student performance**
- 5. What is a psychologist who serves as a member of the Georgia Psychological Association Ethics committee eligible to earn for the biennium?**
  - A. 3 ethics CE credits**
  - B. 4 ethics CE credits**
  - C. 5 ethics CE credits**
  - D. 6 ethics CE credits**

- 6. What are the supervision requirements for an Industrial/Organizational supervisee?**
- A. Minimum of two hours of supervision per month**
  - B. Minimum of four hours per month**
  - C. No supervision required**
  - D. Minimum of six hours per week**
- 7. What defines the relationship between a patient and a licensed mental health professional?**
- A. Therapeutic alliance**
  - B. Psychotherapeutic relationship**
  - C. Clinical relationship**
  - D. Consultative relationship**
- 8. How long should psychologists maintain records for adults in the absence of state or federal laws?**
- A. For five years after service delivery**
  - B. For seven years after the last date of service delivery**
  - C. For the lifetime of the client**
  - D. For three years after the age of majority**
- 9. How should psychologists treat obsolete or outdated tests regarding assessments?**
- A. Continue using them to maintain consistency**
  - B. Base decisions on current and relevant data**
  - C. Combine results from old and new tests**
  - D. Use them only when newer tests are unavailable**
- 10. Who is exempt from the supervision requirements for individual or face-to-face video supervised work experience?**
- A. Graduate interns**
  - B. I/O Fellow**
  - C. Clinical psychologists**
  - D. PsyD students**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What information must be included in a report for suspected child abuse?**

- A. Only the child's age and perpetrator's name**
- B. Details of previous reports only**
- C. Name and address of child and caretakers, child's age, identity of perpetrator, and nature of injuries**
- D. Just the nature and extent of injuries**

In cases of suspected child abuse, a report must be comprehensive and include critical details that can assist in the investigation and ensure the safety of the child. The correct answer encompasses essential information such as the name and address of the child and their caretakers, the child's age, the identity of the perpetrator, and the nature of the injuries. Including the name and address of the child and caretakers ensures that the authorities can follow up directly and assess the situation in context. The child's age is vital as it can influence the type of care and protections they may need. Knowing the identity of the perpetrator is crucial for assessing the risk levels and preventing further harm. Lastly, understanding the nature of the injuries helps in determining the severity and immediacy of the situation, guiding potential medical needs and legal action. This detailed information plays a critical role in the protection of the child and the effectiveness of interventions by child welfare services and law enforcement. Inadequate reports lacking this comprehensive data could hinder investigations and support efforts needed to safeguard the child.

**2. When should psychologists discuss fees with recipients of psychological services?**

- A. Only after services are rendered**
- B. At the end of the therapeutic relationship**
- C. As early as is feasible**
- D. Only if patients ask about it**

Discussing fees with recipients of psychological services is crucial for establishing transparency and ensuring that clients are fully informed about the financial aspects of their care. Addressing fees as early as is feasible allows clients to make informed decisions about their treatment options and helps set clear expectations regarding financial responsibilities from the outset. This approach fosters trust in the therapeutic relationship, as it minimizes potential misunderstandings or disputes regarding payment later on. It also aligns with ethical obligations outlined in professional guidelines, which emphasize the importance of informed consent; clients should understand the costs associated with their services before engaging in treatment. By prioritizing this discussion early on, psychologists can help facilitate a clearer, more productive therapeutic environment where clients feel comfortable and knowledgeable about all aspects of their care, including finances.

**3. If an audited licensee fails to provide acceptable CE documentation, what is the consequence?**

- A. The license will be suspended for one year**
- B. The license will not be renewed**
- C. A fine will be imposed**
- D. The license will automatically be revoked**

The consequence for an audited licensee who fails to provide acceptable continuing education (CE) documentation is that the license will not be renewed. This outcome reflects the regulatory requirements in Georgia for licensed psychologists, which mandate documentation of completed CE as a condition for license renewal. If the necessary documentation is not submitted or does not meet the established standards, the state board will deny the renewal application, thereby preventing the licensee from legally practicing until they fulfill the requirements. In the context of maintaining professional qualifications and ensuring that practitioners remain up-to-date with ongoing education, the non-renewal serves as a mechanism to uphold standards within the profession. This reinforces the importance of compliance with continuing education requirements in the psychology field, underscoring that failure to adhere to these essential obligations can have significant repercussions for practicing psychologists.

**4. When may a psychologist require students to disclose personal information?**

- A. For any reason deemed necessary**
- B. If it is stated as an admissions requirement**
- C. When the student requests personal advice**
- D. Whenever they want to assess student performance**

A psychologist may require students to disclose personal information if it is stated as an admissions requirement. This situation typically arises in academic settings where the admissions process is designed to evaluate a candidate's readiness for a program. The requirement for personal information is often justified as a means to assess the applicant's background, experiences, and potential fit for the program. This approach must also align with ethical guidelines that govern psychological practice and education, which emphasize informed consent and the relevance of the disclosed information to the decision-making processes. When applicants are informed beforehand about the necessity of sharing specific personal details as part of the admissions criteria, it ensures transparency and allows candidates to make informed decisions about their participation in the process.

**5. What is a psychologist who serves as a member of the Georgia Psychological Association Ethics committee eligible to earn for the biennium?**

**A. 3 ethics CE credits**

**B. 4 ethics CE credits**

**C. 5 ethics CE credits**

**D. 6 ethics CE credits**

A psychologist serving on the Georgia Psychological Association Ethics Committee is eligible to earn 6 ethics continuing education (CE) credits for the biennium. This provision recognizes the valuable contributions of committee members to the field of psychology, particularly in promoting ethical standards and addressing ethical issues within the profession. The specifics regarding continuing education credits are designed to support the ongoing professional development of psychologists, ensuring they stay updated on ethical practices and standards. In this context, the 6 credits highlight the importance of participation in such committees, acknowledging that involvement in ethics-related activities can significantly enrich a psychologist's understanding and application of ethical principles in their practice. It is not uncommon for professional organizations to have structured credit systems that reward members for their active engagement in ethics committees or similar roles. This ensures that psychologists not only maintain their licensure but also contribute to the development of ethical practices within the field.

**6. What are the supervision requirements for an Industrial/Organizational supervisee?**

**A. Minimum of two hours of supervision per month**

**B. Minimum of four hours per month**

**C. No supervision required**

**D. Minimum of six hours per week**

The minimum supervision requirement for an Industrial/Organizational supervisee in Georgia is established as four hours per month. This guideline is in place to ensure that supervisees receive adequate oversight and support as they develop their professional skills and apply their knowledge in real-world settings. Regular supervision is critical in fields like psychology, where ethical standards and professional competencies must be upheld. The requirement for four hours a month strikes a balance between providing essential mentorship and allowing supervisees the autonomy to practice their skills. This level of supervision helps ensure that the work done by the supervisee is aligned with accepted professional standards and fosters professional growth. Other potential answers may suggest either insufficient or excessive supervision, which would not align with the established guidelines for Industrial/Organizational psychology practice in Georgia. Keeping the supervision at four hours a month is designed to promote effective learning and professional development while adhering to regulatory standards in the field.

**7. What defines the relationship between a patient and a licensed mental health professional?**

- A. Therapeutic alliance
- B. Psychotherapeutic relationship**
- C. Clinical relationship
- D. Consultative relationship

The term that best defines the relationship between a patient and a licensed mental health professional is the psychotherapeutic relationship. This relationship is characterized by its unique structure, purpose, and boundaries, fostering a safe environment where clients can explore their thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. The psychotherapeutic relationship involves trust, respect, and confidentiality, which are essential for promoting the patient's emotional healing and personal growth. This relationship is specifically formulated to create an avenue for therapeutic work, unlike other types of relationships which may have different purposes or dynamics. While the therapeutic alliance and clinical relationship may describe certain aspects of interactions between a patient and a mental health professional, the term "psychotherapeutic relationship" encapsulates the entirety of the therapeutic endeavor, emphasizing the mutual commitment between the professional and the patient to work towards the patient's mental health and well-being. The consultative relationship, in contrast, typically refers to a scenario where guidance is provided in a more informal or advice-giving capacity rather than the structured therapeutic work focused on healing or personal development.

**8. How long should psychologists maintain records for adults in the absence of state or federal laws?**

- A. For five years after service delivery
- B. For seven years after the last date of service delivery**
- C. For the lifetime of the client
- D. For three years after the age of majority

The recommended timeframe for maintaining records for adults, particularly in the absence of specific state or federal laws, is typically seven years after the last date of service delivery. This duration allows for sufficient time for potential legal issues to arise, as clients or patients might not pursue claims immediately after treatment concludes. Seven years is a commonly accepted standard that aligns with practices in various healthcare and therapeutic fields, ensuring that psychologists retain important documentation that could be relevant for future reference or legal protection. This timeframe acknowledges that psychological conditions and related issues may not manifest or be recognized immediately, and it provides a safety cushion for both the client and the psychologist. It also reflects a balance between the need for thorough documentation and the practicalities of record-keeping, which can become burdensome over extended periods. Overall, maintaining records for seven years after the last service fosters accountability and helps uphold professional and ethical standards in psychological practice.

**9. How should psychologists treat obsolete or outdated tests regarding assessments?**

- A. Continue using them to maintain consistency**
- B. Base decisions on current and relevant data**
- C. Combine results from old and new tests**
- D. Use them only when newer tests are unavailable**

Basing decisions on current and relevant data is essential for psychologists because assessments must reflect the latest research, standards, and practices in the field. Obsolete or outdated tests may not adequately measure what they were designed to and could lead to inaccurate conclusions about a client's abilities, needs, or treatment options. By utilizing current and relevant data, psychologists ensure that they are making informed decisions that are grounded in the most recent findings, thus improving the validity of their assessments and the effectiveness of their interventions. This approach is crucial for ethical practice and to uphold the standards of the profession, particularly when it comes to delivering quality care to clients. Relying on outdated assessments compromises the quality of the psychological evaluation and might not accurately capture a client's current status or needs. Therefore, it is vital to prioritize the use of assessments that reflect contemporary knowledge and practices in psychology.

**10. Who is exempt from the supervision requirements for individual or face-to-face video supervised work experience?**

- A. Graduate interns**
- B. I/O Fellow**
- C. Clinical psychologists**
- D. PsyD students**

The exemption from the supervision requirements for individual or face-to-face video supervised work experience applies specifically to Industrial/Organizational (I/O) Fellows. This is due to the nature of their training and the type of work they engage in, which often involves consultation, research, or applied I/O psychology in environments that do not necessitate the same level of clinical supervision required for other positions. In contrast, graduate interns, clinical psychologists, and PsyD students typically require supervision to ensure that their practice aligns with ethical standards and to maintain a level of clinical oversight. This supervision is essential for their training and professional development, as it allows for guided learning, feedback, and assessment of clinical competencies. Understanding the unique requirements and standards applicable to different psychological roles is crucial for navigating the regulatory landscape effectively. Therefore, recognizing I/O Fellows as exempt highlights the distinctions within the field of psychology and the varying levels of oversight needed based on the nature of their work.