

Maryland Psychology Jurisprudence Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the responsibility regarding medical records?**
 - A. They can be destroyed if they are old**
 - B. They should be altered for confidentiality**
 - C. Do not destroy, alter, or damage medical records in use**
 - D. They can be kept for personal use only**
- 2. Which responsibility involves enabling special education or training to cater to cultural differences?**
 - A. Limit practice to competence**
 - B. Avoid unfair discrimination**
 - C. Maintain competence through continued education**
 - D. Document and maintain appropriate records**
- 3. What actions can the Board take in terms of rehabilitation for a psychologist?**
 - A. Provide punitive action only**
 - B. Order substance abuse treatment or education**
 - C. Only issue warnings**
 - D. Require resignation from the profession**
- 4. What type of treatment constitutes abuse of a vulnerable adult?**
 - A. Providing adequate care but lacking emotional support**
 - B. Physical injury resulting from cruel or inhumane treatment**
 - C. Taking away independence**
 - D. Miscommunication about care needs**
- 5. How long before a prehearing conference must expert witness information be provided?**
 - A. At least 5 days**
 - B. At least 15 days**
 - C. At least 30 days**
 - D. At least 45 days**

- 6. What penalty is imposed for willfully failing to file a report or impeding a report?**
- A. Up to \$1000**
 - B. Up to \$2500**
 - C. Up to \$5000**
 - D. Up to \$7500**
- 7. Can the Board require a psychological examination of a psychologist?**
- A. Yes, at any time**
 - B. No, that is not within their authority**
 - C. Yes, in writing with compliance required**
 - D. No, unless the psychologist agrees voluntarily**
- 8. What is established during a prehearing conference?**
- A. Only the date of the hearing**
 - B. The list of witnesses and the schedule for the hearing**
 - C. The format of the evidence to be presented**
 - D. Legal rights of each party involved**
- 9. Which factor is NOT considered during a criminal history check for licensure?**
- A. The age at which the crime was committed**
 - B. How popular the applicant is in their community**
 - C. Subsequent work history**
 - D. Evidence that demonstrates a threat to public health**
- 10. What must therapists disclose to ensure client welfare?**
- A. Personal beliefs about treatment efficacy**
 - B. Conflicts of interest, considering confidentiality**
 - C. The therapist's personal therapy history**
 - D. Availability of alternative therapies**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the responsibility regarding medical records?

- A. They can be destroyed if they are old**
- B. They should be altered for confidentiality**
- C. Do not destroy, alter, or damage medical records in use**
- D. They can be kept for personal use only**

The responsibility regarding medical records is emphasized in the requirement to not destroy, alter, or damage medical records that are in use. This principle underlines the importance of preserving the integrity, confidentiality, and accessibility of patient information. Medical records serve as vital documentation of a client's treatment history and are legally binding; therefore, any destruction or alteration can lead to significant ethical and potentially legal ramifications. Maintaining accurate and complete medical records is not just a matter of good practice; it is also mandated by various regulations and laws. These records may be required for continuity of care, legal requirements, and in the event of audits or investigations. Protecting these documents safeguards both the client's rights and the professional integrity of the practice. Other options suggest actions that could undermine the reliability and confidentiality of medical records. For example, destroying or altering records, or using them solely for personal reasons, would compromise the trust involved in the therapist-client relationship and violate ethical standards. Thus, the responsibility is clear: medical records must be handled with care and maintained in their original, unaltered state while they are in use.

2. Which responsibility involves enabling special education or training to cater to cultural differences?

- A. Limit practice to competence**
- B. Avoid unfair discrimination**
- C. Maintain competence through continued education**
- D. Document and maintain appropriate records**

The responsibility that involves enabling special education or training to cater to cultural differences aligns with the principle of avoiding unfair discrimination. This principle emphasizes the importance of being aware of and sensitive to the cultural backgrounds of clients. Psychologists are expected to provide fair and equitable services that acknowledge and respect diversity, ensuring that their practices do not inadvertently discriminate against individuals based on their culture, race, or background. In this context, training in cultural competence is essential, as it prepares professionals to understand and address the unique needs of individuals from various cultural backgrounds. This approach not only enhances the effectiveness of the services provided but also fosters an environment of inclusivity and respect. While limiting practice to areas of competence is critical, it does not specifically address the nuances of cultural differences. Maintaining competence through continued education focuses more on professional growth and staying updated on practices rather than directly catering to diverse cultural needs. Documenting and maintaining appropriate records is essential for ethical and legal reasons but does not pertain to the proactive effort of adapting to cultural differences. Thus, the responsibility of avoiding unfair discrimination directly relates to the necessity of training that recognizes and integrates cultural differences into practice.

3. What actions can the Board take in terms of rehabilitation for a psychologist?

- A. Provide punitive action only**
- B. Order substance abuse treatment or education**
- C. Only issue warnings**
- D. Require resignation from the profession**

The Board has the authority to promote rehabilitation for psychologists through various supportive measures, reflecting a focus on recovery and professional growth rather than solely on punitive measures. Ordering substance abuse treatment or education demonstrates an understanding that issues may arise from personal struggles rather than inherent incompetence or inability to practice effectively. This approach not only helps the psychologist address their challenges but also aims to protect the public and maintain professional standards within the field. In contrast, punitive actions alone do not facilitate growth or recovery. Although the Board may still have the capacity to issue warnings or other disciplinary actions, these are typically not designed with rehabilitation in mind. Additionally, requiring resignation from the profession would be a more drastic and final measure, which does not provide the individual with an opportunity for rehabilitation and return to practice once they have addressed their issues. The emphasis on treatment and education represents a constructive pathway toward reintegration into professional practice.

4. What type of treatment constitutes abuse of a vulnerable adult?

- A. Providing adequate care but lacking emotional support**
- B. Physical injury resulting from cruel or inhumane treatment**
- C. Taking away independence**
- D. Miscommunication about care needs**

The correct answer highlights that abuse of a vulnerable adult can manifest as physical injury stemming from cruel or inhumane treatment. This definition is consistent with the legal and ethical understandings surrounding vulnerable adults, who often require protection due to their physical or mental limitations that make them more susceptible to harm. Cruel or inhumane treatment can include actions that directly harm an individual, such as physical violence or neglect that leads to physical injury. This type of abuse undermines the dignity and well-being of the individual, reinforcing the necessity for stringent protections for vulnerable populations. In contrast, the other options present scenarios that, while concerning, do not fall under the legal definition of abuse as clearly as physical injury does. Providing adequate care with a lack of emotional support reflects a failure in one aspect of care but does not necessarily constitute abuse. Taking away independence might relate more to neglecting the autonomy of the adult rather than direct abuse. Miscommunication about care needs can lead to issues but doesn't inherently involve abusive behavior. Thus, the focus on physical injury underscores the seriousness of intentional harm against vulnerable adults.

5. How long before a prehearing conference must expert witness information be provided?

- A. At least 5 days**
- B. At least 15 days**
- C. At least 30 days**
- D. At least 45 days**

Providing expert witness information at least 15 days before a prehearing conference is important because it allows all parties involved sufficient time to prepare for the hearing. This timeline ensures that each side can review the qualifications, opinions, and potential testimony of the expert witness, which is crucial for the proper administration of justice. By establishing a 15-day deadline, the process promotes fairness and allows parties to engage in meaningful dialogue about the evidence being presented. This timeframe aligns with standard practices in legal proceedings, where adequate notice is essential for effective participation and cross-examination of expert testimony. It reflects the need for transparency and preparation in the legal process, which ultimately supports the integrity of the proceedings.

6. What penalty is imposed for willfully failing to file a report or impeding a report?

- A. Up to \$1000**
- B. Up to \$2500**
- C. Up to \$5000**
- D. Up to \$7500**

The penalty for willfully failing to file a report or for impeding a report can be significant due to the seriousness of such misconduct in the field of psychology. A fine of up to \$5000 reflects the importance of maintaining ethical standards and compliance with reporting requirements, which are essential to protect clients and the public. This amount serves as a deterrent against neglecting these responsibilities, emphasizing that accountability is critical in a professional setting where the wellbeing of individuals may be at stake. Such monetary penalties are often structured to reflect the severity of the violation and the potential harm that could result from a failure to report. In this context, the chosen amount accurately aligns with the regulatory framework that aims to ensure ethical practice among psychologists in Maryland.

7. Can the Board require a psychological examination of a psychologist?

- A. Yes, at any time**
- B. No, that is not within their authority**
- C. Yes, in writing with compliance required**
- D. No, unless the psychologist agrees voluntarily**

The Board has the authority to require a psychological examination of a psychologist, but this is typically done under specific conditions and must be communicated in writing. This aligns with professional standards ensuring that the process respects the rights of the individual while maintaining public safety and ethical practice. In Maryland, the Board can mandate such examinations when there are concerns about a psychologist's fitness to practice, often related to issues such as mental health or impairment. However, the requirement must be formally documented, ensuring that the psychologist is aware of the expectations and compliance measures involved. This formalization helps maintain the integrity of the process and offers the psychologist clear expectations regarding the examination. The other options misrepresent the Board's powers or the conditions under which examinations are required. It's essential to understand the balance that oversight boards must maintain between protecting public interest and respecting the professional rights of practitioners.

8. What is established during a prehearing conference?

- A. Only the date of the hearing**
- B. The list of witnesses and the schedule for the hearing**
- C. The format of the evidence to be presented**
- D. Legal rights of each party involved**

During a prehearing conference, the primary purpose is to streamline the process leading into the actual hearing. This includes establishing a clear outline of how the hearing will proceed, which typically involves determining the list of witnesses who will testify, as well as the schedule for the hearing itself. Identifying the witnesses allows all parties to prepare adequately for their testimonies and ensures that the hearing can proceed efficiently and effectively. While other elements such as the date of the hearing, the format of the evidence, and legal rights may be discussed in a more informal way, the formal establishment and confirmation of the witnesses and the timeline for the hearing are critical components of what typically occurs during a prehearing conference. This organization helps set expectations and can lead to a more structured and focused hearing process.

9. Which factor is NOT considered during a criminal history check for licensure?

- A. The age at which the crime was committed**
- B. How popular the applicant is in their community**
- C. Subsequent work history**
- D. Evidence that demonstrates a threat to public health**

The factor that is not considered during a criminal history check for licensure is how popular the applicant is in their community. When assessing an applicant's suitability for licensure, regulatory boards typically focus on objective criteria, such as the applicant's criminal history, evidence of rehabilitation, and factors that directly impact public safety or professional competence. Popularity in the community is subjective and does not provide relevant information regarding an applicant's professional qualifications or ability to perform safely and ethically in their role. In contrast, the age at which a crime was committed can be significant because it may provide context around the behavior, suggesting whether it was a youthful indiscretion or a more serious pattern of behavior. Subsequent work history can indicate how the applicant has behaved in a professional setting after any incidents. Evidence demonstrating a threat to public health is clearly vital, as it directly relates to the applicant's capacity to perform their duties responsibly without posing risks to the public.

10. What must therapists disclose to ensure client welfare?

- A. Personal beliefs about treatment efficacy**
- B. Conflicts of interest, considering confidentiality**
- C. The therapist's personal therapy history**
- D. Availability of alternative therapies**

The necessity for therapists to disclose conflicts of interest is paramount for ensuring client welfare. This requirement is rooted in ethical principles that guide therapeutic practice, focusing on transparency, trust, and the protection of the client's best interests. When therapists have conflicts of interest—such as financial interests in certain treatment methods or relationships that might affect their professional judgment—it is critical to disclose these to clients. This allows clients to make informed choices about their treatment, understanding how these conflicts might influence the therapist's recommendations or actions. The importance of this disclosure lies in promoting integrity in the therapeutic process. Clients need to trust that their therapist is acting solely in their best interests, and awareness of any potential conflicts fosters that trust. Additionally, while confidentiality is crucial, it does not negate the necessity for such disclosures. Therapists have a responsibility to balance confidentiality concerns with the client's right to know about factors that could compromise their therapy. In comparison, the other options, while they may hold relevance in certain contexts, do not directly address the immediate and direct influence on client welfare in the same way. Personal beliefs about treatment efficacy, a therapist's history, and the availability of alternative therapies are important, but they fall short of the essential nature of conflict disclosure in upholding the ethical standards of practice.