

# Maryland Psychology Jurisprudence Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. When are mental health professionals immune from Tarasoff obligations?**
  - A. If they were not aware of the propensity to violence**
  - B. If they had informed the law enforcement before the threat**
  - C. If the patient is a minor**
  - D. If they had a previous therapeutic relationship**
- 2. What type of treatment can minors consent to without parental permission?**
  - A. Psychological counseling**
  - B. Drug abuse treatment**
  - C. Behavioral therapy**
  - D. Marriage counseling**
- 3. What behavior is prohibited under the advertising don'ts?**
  - A. Soliciting endorsements from peers**
  - B. Claiming membership that asserts qualifications**
  - C. Accurately representing qualifications**
  - D. Publishing truthful statements about services**
- 4. What responsibility do therapists have concerning payment arrangements?**
  - A. Make advance financial arrangements clear to clients**
  - B. Allow clients to set their own payment schedules**
  - C. Encourage clients to apply for financial assistance**
  - D. Require all payments upfront before services**
- 5. What constitutes neglect in the context of child welfare?**
  - A. Providing insufficient food or clothing**
  - B. Leaving a child unattended**
  - C. Failing to ensure proper education**
  - D. All of the above**

**6. In what situation must clients be informed of the right to withdraw from a research study?**

- A. Before signing any formal agreements**
- B. At any point while the study is ongoing**
- C. Only at the conclusion of the study**
- D. Only if they express dissatisfaction with the study**

**7. What is the purpose of a prehearing conference?**

- A. To delay the hearing process**
- B. To determine the location of the hearing**
- C. To settle the case and prepare for the hearing**
- D. To finalize witness arrangements**

**8. How long is an authorization valid for disclosures, unless otherwise stated?**

- A. One year**
- B. Six months**
- C. Thirty days**
- D. Until revoked**

**9. Which aspect of therapy includes discussing fees and billing procedures with clients?**

- A. Establishing rapport**
- B. Addressing limits of confidentiality**
- C. Determining eligibility for services**
- D. Clarifying fees, billing, and collection processes**

**10. 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**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. When are mental health professionals immune from Tarasoff obligations?

- A. If they were not aware of the propensity to violence**
- B. If they had informed the law enforcement before the threat**
- C. If the patient is a minor**
- D. If they had a previous therapeutic relationship**

The correct answer reflects the legal principle surrounding the Tarasoff duties, which require mental health professionals to take appropriate action if they believe a patient poses a serious threat of harm to themselves or others. Mental health professionals are typically considered immune from these obligations if they were genuinely unaware of the patient's potential for violence at the time the evaluation or treatment took place. This underscores the expectation that professionals can only act upon information they possess; thus, if they lacked awareness of any violent tendencies, the obligation to warn or protect does not apply. The other choices misinterpret the essence of the Tarasoff obligations. For instance, notifying law enforcement of a threat may satisfy some aspects of the duty to protect but does not influence the initial awareness of violent propensity. Similarly, whether a patient is a minor or whether there has been a previous therapeutic relationship does not exempt the professional from the Tarasoff duties—if they are aware of the threat. Thus, these options do not accurately reflect the circumstances under which immunity from Tarasoff responsibilities is established.

## 2. What type of treatment can minors consent to without parental permission?

- A. Psychological counseling**
- B. Drug abuse treatment**
- C. Behavioral therapy**
- D. Marriage counseling**

Minors in Maryland are able to consent to drug abuse treatment without obtaining parental permission, reflecting the state's recognition of the sensitive nature of substance use issues and the need for accessible support services for youth battling addiction. This legal provision is designed to encourage minors to seek help without fear of involving their parents, which could hinder their willingness to engage in treatment. On the other hand, psychological counseling typically requires parental consent, as minors may not have the legal standing to make decisions regarding their mental health treatment. Similarly, behavioral therapy generally falls under the same guidelines as counseling and often necessitates parental involvement. Marriage counseling also requires parental consent since minors do not have the legal capacity to enter into marriage contracts without consent, and thus would also need permission for related counseling services. This legal framework ensures that while minors have some autonomy in seeking help for substance abuse, other forms of psychological treatment remain subject to parental involvement to ensure comprehensive care and support.

### **3. What behavior is prohibited under the advertising don'ts?**

- A. Soliciting endorsements from peers**
- B. Claiming membership that asserts qualifications**
- C. Accurately representing qualifications**
- D. Publishing truthful statements about services**

The prohibition on claiming membership that asserts qualifications is grounded in the need to prevent misleading representations in advertising. This behavior can lead prospective clients to falsely assume that a psychologist possesses certain credentials or affiliations that may not be accurate or may carry different weight in a professional context. For instance, if a psychologist claims membership in a prestigious organization without meeting its membership requirements or without clear communication about the nature of that membership, it can mislead the public about their qualifications and expertise. Maintaining integrity in advertising is crucial for fostering trust and ensuring that clients can make informed decisions based on accurate information. Therefore, misrepresenting qualifications by incorrectly asserting membership in professional bodies is a serious violation of ethical advertising standards in the field of psychology.

### **4. What responsibility do therapists have concerning payment arrangements?**

- A. Make advance financial arrangements clear to clients**
- B. Allow clients to set their own payment schedules**
- C. Encourage clients to apply for financial assistance**
- D. Require all payments upfront before services**

Making advance financial arrangements clear to clients is a fundamental responsibility for therapists. This ensures transparency and fosters trust within the therapeutic relationship. By communicating payment policies, including fees, payment methods, and any cancellation policies, therapists help clients understand their financial obligations from the outset. This clarity allows clients to make informed decisions about their treatment options and can prevent misunderstandings that might arise later on. While allowing clients to set their own payment schedules may seem accommodating, it can lead to complications in managing accounts receivable and might not be financially sustainable for the therapist. Encouraging clients to apply for financial assistance could be beneficial in some contexts, but it is not a primary responsibility of the therapist and may not be applicable in all situations. Similarly, requiring payments upfront can create barriers for clients needing therapy, as it may exclude individuals who cannot afford to pay in advance, thus contradicting ethical practice regarding accessibility to mental health services. Overall, ensuring clarity in financial arrangements is essential for maintaining ethical and effective therapeutic practices.

## 5. What constitutes neglect in the context of child welfare?

- A. Providing insufficient food or clothing**
- B. Leaving a child unattended**
- C. Failing to ensure proper education**
- D. All of the above**

In the context of child welfare, neglect encompasses a wide range of behaviors and actions that compromise the well-being of a child. Providing insufficient food or clothing is a clear form of neglect, as it deprives the child of basic necessities essential for their physical health and development. Similarly, leaving a child unattended can pose significant risks to their safety and emotional well-being, making it another valid indicator of neglect. Furthermore, failing to ensure that a child receives proper education not only hinders their cognitive development and future opportunities but also violates legal obligations parents or guardians have towards their children's education. Neglect, therefore, is not limited to one specific action but is characterized by a failure to provide for the fundamental needs of a child across various domains, including nutrition, safety, and education. This holistic view is crucial for understanding the multifaceted nature of neglect, as it underscores the importance of ensuring that all aspects of a child's life are addressed adequately. Thus, recognizing that all the provided options collectively represent forms of neglect solidifies the understanding that neglect can manifest in different ways, warranting comprehensive protection and intervention for vulnerable children.

## 6. In what situation must clients be informed of the right to withdraw from a research study?

- A. Before signing any formal agreements**
- B. At any point while the study is ongoing**
- C. Only at the conclusion of the study**
- D. Only if they express dissatisfaction with the study**

Clients must be informed of their right to withdraw from a research study at any point while the study is ongoing as a fundamental ethical guideline in research practice. This principle is rooted in respect for the autonomy of participants. By ensuring that participants are aware they can withdraw whenever they choose, researchers uphold the voluntary nature of participation and prevent any feelings of coercion. This approach not only promotes ethical standards but also encourages participants to feel safe and supported throughout their involvement in the study, ultimately aiding in the collection of unbiased and honest data. Allowing withdrawal at any time is pivotal for maintaining trust between the researcher and participants and for ensuring that participants can make informed choices about their involvement without pressure. The other options do not reflect the ethical standards required of researchers. Informing clients only before signing agreements, at the end of the study, or only if they express dissatisfaction does not encompass the continuous nature of participant autonomy and informed consent in research.

## 7. What is the purpose of a prehearing conference?

- A. To delay the hearing process**
- B. To determine the location of the hearing**
- C. To settle the case and prepare for the hearing**
- D. To finalize witness arrangements**

The purpose of a prehearing conference primarily revolves around facilitating case management and ensuring that both parties are adequately prepared for the impending hearing. During this conference, key issues can be discussed, which helps identify points of agreement or contention, and allows for the potential settlement of the case before it goes to a full hearing. The prehearing conference serves as an opportunity for parties to outline their arguments, exchange information, and explore the possibility of resolution, effectively streamlining the entire process. By addressing these elements in advance, the conference helps to simplify the proceedings, ensure clarity about the issues at hand, and create a more organized structure for the hearing itself. Thus, the conference is not merely administrative; it plays a significant role in promoting efficiency and cooperation between the involved parties.

## 8. How long is an authorization valid for disclosures, unless otherwise stated?

- A. One year**
- B. Six months**
- C. Thirty days**
- D. Until revoked**

The correct answer, one year, reflects the standard duration for which an authorization for disclosures remains valid under typical privacy regulations unless a different time frame is specified. This one-year period is consistent with the guidelines established by entities, such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), which governs the privacy of health information and the disclosures of such information. In the context of psychological practice and patient confidentiality, having a clear time frame helps ensure that practitioners and patients are aware of the limits of information sharing. Ensuring that disclosures are not indefinite protects clients' privacy and fosters trust in the therapeutic relationship. While other options seem plausible, they do not align with the established guidelines of one year for authorizations. Six months and thirty days are shorter durations that could lead to confusion about the ongoing validity of the authorization, while stating that an authorization is valid "until revoked" would mean it potentially lacks a clear endpoint, which might not serve the best interests of patient confidentiality practices. The one-year validity strikes a balance between ensuring that information can still be shared for a meaningful duration while also respecting the need to renew consent on a regular basis.

**9. Which aspect of therapy includes discussing fees and billing procedures with clients?**

- A. Establishing rapport**
- B. Addressing limits of confidentiality**
- C. Determining eligibility for services**
- D. Clarifying fees, billing, and collection processes**

The focus on discussing fees, billing, and collection processes is a fundamental part of the therapeutic relationship and business practices in mental health. It ensures that clients are aware of the financial commitment involved in their therapy, which helps to prevent misunderstandings later on. Clear communication about fees and billing procedures establishes transparency and trust between the therapist and client, allowing clients to make informed decisions about their treatment. This aspect also supports ethical practices within the field of psychology. It aligns with the principles of informed consent, as clients need to be fully aware of the financial implications before they engage in therapy. By addressing these topics at the outset, therapists can help set realistic expectations and reduce potential anxieties related to financial matters. This process is distinct from establishing rapport, which focuses on building a trusting relationship; addressing limits of confidentiality, which pertains to how client information will be protected; and determining eligibility for services, which relates to the client's qualifications for receiving particular therapeutic services. Each of these aspects is important for effective therapy, but discussing fees, billing, and collection processes specifically targets the logistical and financial elements that are vital for the therapeutic arrangement.

**10. 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.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://marylandpsychology.examzify.com>**

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

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