

MARYLAND PSYCHOLOGY JURISPRUDENCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 is a necessary part of maintaining confidentiality in record keeping?**
 - A. Writing only about data that is relevant
 - B. Storing records in a public facility
 - C. Discussing records with interested parties
 - D. Maintaining logs of all sessions
- 2. What does the Tarasoff obligation require a mental health professional to do in the case of a threat?**
 - A. Seek civil commitment
 - B. Formulate a treatment plan
 - C. Inform local law enforcement and identifiable victims
 - D. All of the above
- 3. In cases of vulnerability, what should mandated reporters focus on?**
 - A. The adult's financial status and living conditions
 - B. The immediate safety and needs of the adult
 - C. The relationship dynamics within the family
 - D. The educational background of the adult
- 4. What information is included in a report on a vulnerable adult?**
 - A. Same procedures as for child abuse reports
 - B. Details about the adult's financial situation
 - C. Current health conditions and medications
 - D. History of the adult's family background
- 5. What is the role of ethical principles in the practice of psychology?**
 - A. They are optional guidelines for practice
 - B. They are critical for ensuring professional integrity
 - C. They dictate the fees for psychological services
 - D. They mainly apply to research situations
- 6. What kind of care might a vulnerable adult lack if they are self-neglecting?**
 - A. Social interaction and companionship
 - B. Healthcare services necessary for mental health
 - C. Professional support and advice
 - D. Financial assistance from the government

- 7. Which of the following is NOT a type of treatment a minor can consent to?**
- A. Initial treatment upon detention admission
 - B. Contraception other than sterilization
 - C. Psychoanalysis
 - D. Treatment for injuries from rape or sexual offenses
- 8. What is the total number of supervised experience hours required for licensure in Maryland?**
- A. 2000 hours
 - B. 2500 hours
 - C. 3250 hours
 - D. 4000 hours
- 9. Can patients request changes to their own medical records?**
- A. No, this is not allowed under any circumstances
 - B. Yes, but it does not include deletion
 - C. Yes, and they can request deletion
 - D. Only if they do it through a lawyer
- 10. What are the potential consequences of destroying or altering a medical record earlier than allowed?**
- A. A warning from the Board
 - B. A fine and possible imprisonment
 - C. Increased scrutiny of practice
 - D. Mandatory training sessions

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a necessary part of maintaining confidentiality in record keeping?

- A. Writing only about data that is relevant**
- B. Storing records in a public facility
- C. Discussing records with interested parties
- D. Maintaining logs of all sessions

Maintaining confidentiality in record keeping is fundamentally about ensuring that sensitive information is protected and only pertinent information is documented. Writing only about data that is relevant means that psychologists limit the information included in records to what is necessary for treatment, assessment, or legal requirements. This not only minimizes the risk of disclosing unnecessary details but also aids in upholding the client's privacy rights. When confidential information is restricted to relevant data, it helps prevent breaches of confidentiality that could arise from including unrelated personal details. This practice aligns with ethical guidelines, ensuring that the records strictly serve their intended purpose without exposing clients to potential harm from irrelevant disclosures. Therefore, focusing on relevant information is essential to uphold not only the ethical standards of the profession but also legal mandates regarding confidentiality. In contrast, storing records in a public facility would clearly compromise confidentiality. Discussing records with interested parties can lead to unauthorized disclosures, violating client trust and rights. Maintaining logs of all sessions, while a good practice for documentation, may not directly contribute to the confidentiality of the specific content of those records.

2. What does the Tarasoff obligation require a mental health professional to do in the case of a threat?

- A. Seek civil commitment
- B. Formulate a treatment plan
- C. Inform local law enforcement and identifiable victims**
- D. All of the above

The Tarasoff obligation arises from a landmark case, Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California, which established that mental health professionals have a duty to protect individuals who are being threatened by their patients. This principle emphasizes the necessity of taking appropriate actions when a client poses a serious risk to themselves or to identifiable victims. The requirement to seek civil commitment can be part of the action plan when a patient poses a threat, as it may be necessary to ensure the safety of the patient or potential victims. Additionally, formulating a treatment plan is vital to address the underlying issues contributing to the potential threat, although it is not sufficient on its own to meet the obligation. Informing local law enforcement and the identifiable victims is a critical aspect of the Tarasoff obligation. By notifying law enforcement, a mental health professional can facilitate the protection of the potential victim and take steps to prevent harm. Informing identifiable victims directly is also crucial, as it allows them to take precautionary measures and mitigates the risk they face. Given that all these actions—seeking civil commitment, formulating a treatment plan, and informing local law enforcement and victims—are components of fulfilling the Tarasoff obligation, the most comprehensive and correct response is to acknowledge that

3. In cases of vulnerability, what should mandated reporters focus on?

- A. The adult's financial status and living conditions
- B. The immediate safety and needs of the adult**
- C. The relationship dynamics within the family
- D. The educational background of the adult

Focusing on the immediate safety and needs of the adult is crucial for mandated reporters when they encounter cases of vulnerability. This emphasis ensures that the primary concern is the well-being and protection of the individual, especially if there are signs of abuse or neglect. The role of a mandated reporter is to act in situations where individuals may be at risk, and prioritizing immediate safety allows for timely intervention. Addressing safety first ensures that if there are imminent threats or harmful situations, they can be addressed swiftly, providing the necessary support to the vulnerable adult. After ensuring safety, further assessments can be made regarding other factors such as financial status, relationship dynamics, and educational background, but the priority must consistently remain on safeguarding the individual involved. This approach aligns with the legal and ethical obligations mandated reporters have to protect those who may not be able to protect themselves.

4. What information is included in a report on a vulnerable adult?

- A. Same procedures as for child abuse reports
- B. Details about the adult's financial situation
- C. Current health conditions and medications**
- D. History of the adult's family background

In a report on a vulnerable adult, the focus is primarily on the specific circumstances and conditions affecting the adult's well-being, safety, and health. The correct information typically includes details about current health conditions and medications, as this directly relates to the individual's vulnerability and any potential abuse or neglect they may be experiencing. When assessing reports concerning vulnerable adults, understanding their current health status is crucial because it provides insight into their needs and the potential risks they face. This information helps authorities make informed decisions about the care, protection, and relevant interventions necessary to support the vulnerable adult. While information regarding a vulnerable adult's financial situation or family background may be relevant in some contexts, it does not directly address immediate concerns related to their health and safety. A focus on procedural similarities with child abuse reports might overlook the distinct legal and ethical obligations present in cases involving vulnerable adults.

5. What is the role of ethical principles in the practice of psychology?

- A. They are optional guidelines for practice
- B. They are critical for ensuring professional integrity**
- C. They dictate the fees for psychological services
- D. They mainly apply to research situations

The role of ethical principles in the practice of psychology is critical for ensuring professional integrity. These principles serve as a foundational framework that guides psychologists in making decisions that respect the dignity and welfare of their clients. Ethical guidelines help practitioners navigate complex situations and dilemmas that may arise in therapeutic settings, ensuring that practitioners act competently, responsibly, and ethically. Moreover, adherence to these principles fosters trust between psychologists and their clients, as well as between professionals within the field. Upholding ethical standards not only protects clients but also enhances the credibility and reputation of the profession as a whole. In essence, ethical principles are not merely optional considerations; they are essential for the effective and responsible practice of psychology.

6. What kind of care might a vulnerable adult lack if they are self-neglecting?

- A. Social interaction and companionship
- B. Healthcare services necessary for mental health**
- C. Professional support and advice
- D. Financial assistance from the government

A self-neglecting vulnerable adult may lack healthcare services necessary for mental health, which aligns with the critical needs of individuals who are at risk of harming themselves due to their inability to care for basic physical or mental health needs. Self-neglect often manifests as a failure to seek necessary medical care, leading to exacerbated mental health conditions that could have been managed or treated with proper professional input. Vulnerable adults may also struggle with conditions such as depression or anxiety, which can further deter them from accessing the healthcare services they require, resulting in a cycle of neglect. Therefore, lacking access to or the initiative to obtain necessary healthcare services for mental health can significantly affect their well-being. While social interaction and companionship, professional support and advice, and financial assistance are certainly important aspects of care that a vulnerable adult might be missing, the critical emphasis in the context of self-neglect specifically ties back to their health needs, particularly mental health services.

7. Which of the following is NOT a type of treatment a minor can consent to?

- A. Initial treatment upon detention admission
- B. Contraception other than sterilization
- C. Psychoanalysis**
- D. Treatment for injuries from rape or sexual offenses

In the context of Maryland law, minors have specific rights when it comes to consenting to certain types of medical and psychological treatments. The options listed pertain to the individual circumstances under which a minor can provide their own consent for treatment. The correct response indicates that psychoanalysis is not a treatment to which a minor can consent independently. This is largely due to legal definitions and the nature of psychoanalysis, which often requires comprehensive understanding and sophisticated engagement that may not be completely achievable by minors without parental involvement. On the other hand, treatments such as initial treatment upon detention admission, contraception (excluding sterilization), and treatment for injuries resulting from rape or sexual offenses are recognized under Maryland law as situations where minors can grant consent. These scenarios often involve urgent needs or sensitive health issues where the minor's autonomy in decision-making is recognized, reflecting the legal and ethical principle that respect for a minor's capacity to seek treatment can sometimes take precedence in specific contexts. Thus, psychoanalysis stands apart as an area that requires the nuance of informed consent which minors may not fully possess.

8. What is the total number of supervised experience hours required for licensure in Maryland?

- A. 2000 hours
- B. 2500 hours
- C. 3250 hours**
- D. 4000 hours

The total number of supervised experience hours required for licensure in Maryland is 3250 hours. This requirement reflects the state's commitment to ensuring that individuals seeking licensure as psychologists have adequate hands-on experience in the field. This substantial number of hours allows for the development of necessary skills, competencies, and practical insights that are vital for effective practice. Having a specific number of hours aids in setting a standard for the profession, ensuring that future practitioners have received rigorous training and mentorship under qualified supervisors. This emphasis on comprehensive supervised experience helps maintain high quality and accountability within the field of psychology in Maryland. Moreover, the exact requirement of 3250 hours is designed to meet national standards, aligning with best practices for training and professional readiness among psychologists.

9. Can patients request changes to their own medical records?

- A. No, this is not allowed under any circumstances
- B. Yes, but it does not include deletion**
- C. Yes, and they can request deletion
- D. Only if they do it through a lawyer

Patients do have the right to request changes to their own medical records, which primarily includes the ability to correct or amend inaccuracies in the information. This right stems from regulations under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA), which grants individuals the authority to request revisions to their health information when they believe it is incorrect or incomplete. However, it's important to note that while patients can request these amendments, they cannot simply demand deletions of information. Deleting information might violate the integrity of the medical record and could potentially compromise legal and medical obligations. The medical provider must review the request and determine if the amendment is justified. If the amendment is made, the original record generally remains intact. In contrast, the other options suggest either an absolute prohibition on any changes or misstate the extent of the patient's rights regarding their medical records. Patients are empowered to request changes, but with specific limitations working towards maintaining the accuracy and completeness of the medical record.

10. What are the potential consequences of destroying or altering a medical record earlier than allowed?

- A. A warning from the Board
- B. A fine and possible imprisonment**
- C. Increased scrutiny of practice
- D. Mandatory training sessions

The potential consequences of destroying or altering a medical record earlier than allowed can include very serious legal implications, such as a fine and possible imprisonment. Medical records are considered vital documents that support the continuity of care for patients and uphold the integrity of health care practices. Certain laws and regulations mandate how long these records must be kept, reflecting the importance of maintaining accurate and accessible medical histories. If a healthcare professional destroys or alters these records before the legally mandated retention period, they could face legal repercussions because such actions may be viewed as obstruction of justice, especially if the destruction impairs future access by the patient or in legal settings. The potential for fines serves as a deterrent, emphasizing the seriousness of adhering to these regulations. Additionally, imprisonment can be a consequence in more severe cases, highlighting the gravity of the responsibility healthcare professionals have in managing medical records correctly and ethically. Understanding these potential ramifications underlines the importance of compliance with medical and legal guidelines in practice, reinforcing the ethical and professional standards expected in the field of healthcare.

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://marylandpsychology.examzify.com>

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

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