

Chapter 2 — Ethical, Legal, and Professional Issues in Assessment

1. Relative to assessment, which of the following is NOT addressed in ethical codes?
 - a. The use of diagnosis in the assessment process
 - b. Proper test administration
 - c. The importance of test security
 - d. Proper test scoring and interpretation
 - e. Specific ethical decision making models (e.g., Corey, Remley & Herlihy)

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

2. Relative to Kitchener's Ethical Decision-Making Model, which is NOT a value a test examiner should consider when making ethical decisions?
 - a. Autonomy
 - b. Beneficence
 - c. Nonmaleficence
 - d. Empathy
 - e. Justice

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

3. Corey, Corey, & Callanan's Model does which of the following?
 - a. Offers a framework for problem-solving when confronted with difficult ethical dilemmas.
 - b. Demonstrates which aspects of ethical codes to address when making ethical decisions.
 - c. Offers a mechanism for dualists to become relativists in their ethical decision-making process.
 - d. Provides a moral model of ethical decision-making.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

4. Which of the following is NOT a reason a counselor can break confidentiality?
 - a. If a client is in danger of harming self or another person
 - b. If a parent asks for information about his or her young child
 - c. If the client gives the counselor permission to break confidentiality
 - d. For purposes of supervision
 - e. A counselor can break confidentiality for all these reasons.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

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5. As noted in the text, relative to choosing appropriate tests, which of the following does NOT need to be considered?
- The validity of the test
 - The reliability of the test
 - The practicality of the test
 - The cross-cultural fairness of the test
 - All of these need to be considered.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

6. The following quote refers to what level test: "[This level] require[s] technical knowledge of test construction and use and appropriate advanced coursework in psychology and related courses (e.g., statistics, individual differences, and counseling)..."
- Level A
 - Level B
 - Level C
 - Level D

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

7. As per ethical codes, which is the most likely case in which one can break confidentiality?
- Your client admits to occasionally smoking marijuana.
 - The parents of a college student you are counseling demand to speak with you about their son.
 - Your supervisor wants to talk to you about a difficult case you are having.
 - Your client's psychiatrist calls because it is time for the client's Xanax refill and wants to know about her status.
 - A lawyer demands that you provide them the client's records for a child custody case.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

8. In addition to ethical codes, other standards in testing exist. Which of the following is NOT a well-known standard?
- The Standards for the Qualifications of Tests Users
 - Responsibilities of Users of Standardized Tests
 - Assessment Standards for Human Services Practitioner
 - The Code of Fair Testing Practices in Education
 - Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

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9. The purpose of this standard is to assure that tests are "fair to all test takers regardless of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, linguistic background, or other personal characteristics."
- The Standards for the Qualifications of Tests Users
 - Responsibilities of Users of Standardized Tests
 - Competencies in Assessment and Evaluation for School Counselors
 - The Code of Fair Testing Practices in Education

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

10. This document speaks to the qualifications of the individual giving tests in the following areas: qualifications needed, technical knowledge, test selection, test administration, test scoring, interpreting test results, and communicating test results.
- The Standards for the Qualifications of Tests Users
 - Responsibilities of Users of Standardized Tests
 - Standard for Educational and Psychological Testing
 - The Code of Fair Testing Practices in Education

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

11. This law assures the right of individuals to access their federal records, including test records. Most states have similar laws that assure the right to access of state records.
- Americans with Disabilities Act
 - FERPA
 - Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - Freedom of Information Act

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

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12. This act or law applies to all federally-funded programs receiving financial assistance and was established to create a "level playing field." Any instrument used to measure appropriateness for a program or service must be measuring the individual's ability, not be a reflection of his or her disability.
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 - PL94-142 and IDEA
 - Privileged communication laws

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

13. This act or law assures proper test administration, that accommodations be made for individuals with disabilities who are taking tests for employment and that testing be shown to be relevant to the job in question.
- FERPA
 - Americans with Disabilities Act
 - Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

14. This act or law assures the privacy of client records, including testing records, and the sharing of such information.
- FERPA
 - Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - Freedom of Information Act
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

OTHER: Sample question on the website

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15. This act or law assures that a number of disenfranchised groups (e.g., economically disadvantaged, single parents, incarcerated, disabled) have access to vocational assessment, counseling, and placement.
- Americans with Disabilities Act
 - FERPA
 - Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - Freedom of Information Act

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

16. This act or law affirms the right of all individuals to their school records, including test records.
- FERPA
 - Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
 - Freedom of Information Act
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 - PL94-142 and IDEA

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

17. This act or law assures the confidentiality of a conversation conducted with someone that the state or federal law has identified as having the legal right to confidentiality (i.e., attorney-client, doctor-patient, therapist-patient, clergy-penitent, etc.).
- FERPA
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - Freedom of Information Act
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
 - Privileged communication laws

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

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18. This act or law asserts that if a student is found to have a disability, schools must assure the student is given accommodations for his or her disability and taught within the "least restrictive environment," which often is a regular classroom.
- FERPA
 - Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
 - Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
 - PL94-142 and IDEA
 - Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

19. Which of the following resulted in assuring that tests for hiring and advancement show ability to predict job performance?
- Griggs v. Duke Power Company*
 - FERPA
 - The IDEA
 - Carl Perkins Act
 - PL94-142

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

20. Which association “is an organization of counselors, educators, and other professionals that advances the counseling profession by promoting best practices in assessment, research, and evaluation in counseling”?
- Division 5 of the American Psychological Association
 - The Assessment Division of the National Association of Social Workers
 - The National Organization of Human Service Education and Assessment
 - The Association for Assessment and Research in Counseling (AARC)

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

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21. Which association promotes high standards in both research and practical application of psychological assessment, evaluation, measurement, and statistics?
- Division 5 of the American Psychological Association
 - The Assessment Division of the National Association of Social Workers
 - The National Organization of Human Service Education and Assessment
 - The Association for Assessment and Research in Counseling (AARC)

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

22. Which of the following was NOT a result of the *Jaffe v. Redmond* case?
- Licensed therapists have a right to privileged communication.
 - Licensed social workers has a right to have her case notes kept confidential.
 - Licensed therapists have protection against having their records brought to federal court against their wishes.
 - Licensed therapists have the right to reveal information in federal court against the client's wishes.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

23. To act as an expert witness in a child custody lawsuit, it is best to have specialized training in:
- divorce law and child custody litigation.
 - forensic evaluations.
 - high stakes testing.
 - Child Protective Services.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

24. Which of the following does NOT offer an accreditation standard that helps to drive curriculum guidelines in assessment?
- American Psychological Association
 - CACREP
 - American Board of Forensic Psychology
 - National Association of School Psychologists

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

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25. Which association certifies counselors and social workers as forensic health evaluators?
- The NASW and ACA Evaluator Service
 - The American Board of Forensic Psychologists
 - The National Board of Certified Counselors
 - The National Board of Forensic Evaluators

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

26. To some degree, all tests are an invasion of privacy.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

27. All tests likely carry some gender and cultural bias.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

28. Confidentiality is an ethical guideline, not a legal right.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

29. All counselors can give "Level C" tests.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

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30. HIPAA restricts the amount of information that a client can give to a clinician.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

31. Due to confidentiality guidelines, therapists are not allowed to discuss their client's issues; however, test data does not apply to those codes.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

32. Due to the nature of testing and the need for sometimes justifiable deception, informed consent is not required for administration of tests.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

33. It is permissible to change test content of purchased tests as long as you consider the client being assessed.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

34. Test worthiness is generally only an issue in the selection of a test, not the scoring and interpretation of a test.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

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35. The Code of Fair Testing Practices in Education was developed for testing in education in the following areas: admissions, educational assessment, educational diagnosis, and student placement.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

36. Generally, testing should not be in a holistic framework because of its narrow focus.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

37. The *Jaffe v. Redmond* case assured the right of licensed therapists to privileged communication.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

38. Forensic psychology primarily involves the evaluation of the deceased.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

39. Forensic evaluations often include interviewing, assessment, knowledge of ethical and legal issues, and writing forensic reports.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Professional Issues

For Corey, Corey, and Callanan's ethical decision making model, match the step with the correct sequence of events.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a. 1st step | e. 5th step |
| b. 2nd step | f. 6th step |
| c. 3rd step | g. 7th step |
| d. 4th step | h. 8th step |

REFERENCES: Ethical Issues in Assessment

40. Identifying the potential issues involved

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

41. Deciding on what appears to be the best course of action

ANSWER: h

POINTS: 1

42. Knowing relevant laws and regulations

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

43. Listing the consequences of various decisions

ANSWER: g

POINTS: 1

44. Obtaining consultation

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

45. Identifying the problem

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

46. Considering possible and probable courses of action

ANSWER: f

POINTS: 1

47. Reviewing the relevant ethical guidelines

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

Match the law or act with the most appropriate description.

- Americans with Disabilities Act
- The Buckley Amendment (FERPA)
- Carl Perkins Act (PL 98-524)
- Civil Rights Acts (1964 and amendments)
- Freedom of Information Act

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- f. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)
- g. PL94-142 and IDEA
- h. Privileged communication laws
- i. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.
- j. *Jaffe v. Redmond*

REFERENCES: Legal Issues in Assessment

48. Asserts that any test used for employment or promotion must be shown to be suitable and valid for the job in question.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

49. Upheld the right that licensed professionals would not need to reveal information in their case notes.

ANSWER: j

POINTS: 1

50. This law assures the right of individuals to access their federal records, including test records. Most states have similar laws that assure the right to access state records.

ANSWER: e

POINTS: 1

51. This act applies to all federally-funded programs receiving financial assistance and was established to create a "level playing field." Any instrument used to measure appropriateness for a program or service must be measuring the individual's ability, not be a reflection of his or her disability.

ANSWER: i

POINTS: 1

52. Assures proper test administration, the accommodations be made for individuals with disabilities who are taking tests for employment, and that testing be shown to be relevant to the job in question.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

53. Assures the privacy of client records, including testing records, and the sharing of such information.

ANSWER: f

POINTS: 1

54. Assures that a number of disenfranchised groups (e.g., economically disadvantaged, single parents, incarcerated, disabled) have access to vocational assessment, counseling, and placement.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

55. Affirms the right of all individuals to their school records, including test records.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

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56. Assures the confidentiality of a conversation conducted with someone that the state or federal law has identified as having the legal right to confidentiality (i.e. attorney-client, doctor-patient, therapist-patient, clergy-penitent, etc.).

ANSWER: h

POINTS: 1

57. Asserts that if a student is found to have a disability, schools must assure that the student is given accommodations for his or her disability and taught within the "least restrictive environment," which often is a regular classroom.

ANSWER: g

POINTS: 1