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The discipline of clinical psychology did not come into existence until

- A) around the turn of the 19th
- B) around the turn of the 20th
- C) the 1950s.
- D) the 1980s.

Ans: B

_____ was an early pioneer in the field of mental health who advocated for better treatment of the mentally ill in England.

- A) William Tuke
- B) Phillippe Pinel
- C) Eli Todd
- D) Henry Murray

Ans: A

The _____, a residential treatment center for the mentally ill in England, served as a model for humane treatment facilities that subsequently opened throughout Europe and the United States.

- A) Pinel Institute
- B) Hartford Retreat
- C) York Retreat
- D) Todd Institute

Ans: C

_____ was an early pioneer in the field of mental health who advocated for better treatment of the mentally ill in France.

- A) Eli Todd
- B) Edward Lee Thorndike
- C) Phillippe Pinel
- D) Hermann Rorschach

Ans: C

Which of the following is NOT true of Philippe Pinel?

- A) Pinel helped to establish compassionate treatment of the mentally ill in England.
- B) Pinel advocated for institution staff to record a patient's case history and ongoing treatment notes.
- C) Pinel wrote Treatise on Insanity, in which he argued for empathy for the mentally ill.
- D) Pinel created institutions where patients were given healthy food and kind treatment.

Ans: A

Eli Todd is most notable for

- A) creating an inkblot personality test that is still used by many clinical psychologists.
- B) advocating for humane treatment of the mentally ill in the United States.
- C) coining the term clinical psychology.
- D) creating the first widely used test of intelligence.

Ans: B

_____’s work directly resulted in the establishment of more than 30 state institutions for the mentally ill throughout the United States.

- A) William Tuke
- B) Philippe Pinel
- C) Eli Todd
- D) Dortha Dix

Ans: D

James receives his doctorate in psychology in the late 1800s. Upon graduation, he is most likely to find employment as

- A) a clinician providing psychotherapy.
- B) a clinician conducting psychological assessments.
- C) a lecturer at a professional school of psychology that trains the next generation of practitioners.
- D) a researcher in an academic setting.

Ans: D

The first psychological clinic was founded by

- A) Lightner Witmer.
- B) Wilhelm Wundt.
- C) James McKeen Cattell.
- D) William Tuke.

Ans: A

At the first psychological clinic, the patients were primarily

- A) children with school-related problems.
- B) adults with personality disorders.
- C) children and adults with depression.
- D) couples experiencing relationship problems.

Ans: A

The journal founded by Lightner Witmer was titled

- A) Treatment of Emotional and Behavioral Disorders.
- B) The Psychological Clinic.
- C) Behavior Change.
- D) Psychology and Cognition.

Ans: B

Lightner Witmer originally defined clinical psychology as related to the disciplines of ____.

- A) philosophy and pathology
- B) sociology, physiology, and communication sciences
- C) medicine, education, and social work
- D) psychiatry and anthropology

Ans: C

____ is credited with the first known publication in which the term clinical psychology was used.

- A) Wilhelm Wundt
- B) Lightner Witmer
- C) Emil Kraepelin
- D) Edward Lee Thorndike

Ans: B

In 1800s Europe, mental illness was initially placed in one of two categories: ____, psychiatric symptoms, or ____, breaks from reality.

- A) neuroses, psychoses
- B) psychoses, neuroses
- C) exogenous disorders, endogenous disorders
- D) endogenous disorders, exogenous disorders

Ans: A

Emil Kraepelin

- A) is considered a pioneer in the diagnosis of mental illness.
- B) authored an objective personality test that remains widely used among clinical psychologists today.
- C) created the first Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders.
- D) argued for humane treatment of the mentally ill in France.

Ans: A

Emil Kraepelin's two-category system of mental illness included ____, disorders caused by external factors, and ____, disorders caused by internal factors.

- A) neuroses, psychoses
- B) psychoses, neuroses
- C) exogenous disorders, endogenous disorders
- D) endogenous disorders, exogenous disorders

Ans: C

____, a term coined by Emil Kraepelin, described a cluster of symptoms similar to what is now known as schizophrenia.

- A) Dementia praecox
- B) Paranoia
- C) Depressive psychosis
- D) Cyclothymic personality

Ans: A