Essentials of MMPI-2 Assessment

Questions from chapter 1

1) The MMPI was first published in
   a) 1922
   b) 1932
   c) 1942
   d) 1952

2) Hathaway and McKinley were prevented from collecting data from a larger sample of normal subjects because of a lack of
   a) volunteers
   b) statistical methodology
   c) motivation
   d) funds

3) The age range for the MMPI-2 is _____ and above.
   a) 16
   b) 17
   c) 18
   d) 21

4) How many of the MMPI-2’s items are repeated?
   a) 0
   b) 5
   c) 17
   d) 22

5) Percentile-rank uniformity among the scales was achieved in the MMPI-2 through the use of
   a) z scores
   b) uniform T-scores
   c) r coefficients
   d) x files

6) The minimum reading proficiency level for the MMPI-2 is the _____ grade.
   a) 8th
   b) 9th
   c) 10th
   d) 12th

7) The authors state that all the scales on the MMPI-2-RF are _____ with scales on the MMPI-2.
   a) congruent
   b) interchangeable
   c) compatible
   d) redundant
Questions from chapter 2

8) It is recommended that the purposes of the assessment be discussed with the patient after they have completed the MMPI-2 to not bias the administration.
   a) True
   b) False

9) According to Dahlstrom et al. (1994) the written instructions for the MMPI-2 have been found to be more difficult than the test items themselves.
   a) True
   b) False

10) All the following are available from the 370 item abbreviated Form EXCEPT
    a) content scales
    b) standard validity scales
    c) clinical scales
    d) Harris-Lingoes subscales

11) The time to complete the MMPI-2 is _____ for most people.
    a) 30 to 45 minutes
    b) 45 to 60 minutes
    c) 1 to 2 hours
    d) 2 to 3 hours

Questions from chapter 3

12) T-scores have a mean of _____ and standard deviation of _____.
    a) 100, 15
    b) 10, 3
    c) 50, 10
    d) 500, 100

13) When hand scoring, males and females have separate templates for Scale
    a) 3
    b) 5
    c) 7
    d) 9

14) The symbol used for a T-score range of 60 - 69 is
    a) #
    b) +
    c) :
    d) /
Questions from chapter 4

15) Emotional-behavioral control is the _____ Factor.
   a) First
   b) Second
   c) Third
   d) Fourth

16) Which supplemental scale is a readily available marker for the First Factor?
   a) R
   b) A
   c) N
   d) D

17) The highest two or three scales are termed the profile's
   a) code
   b) apogee
   c) peak
   d) markers

18) Butcher et al. (1990) stated that the success of the Wiggins scales inspired the development of the MMPI-2 _____ scales.
   a) content
   b) clinical
   c) supplemental
   d) validity

19) The interpersonal pressure exerted on the clinician by the patient's symptoms are examples of Level _____ phenomena.
   a) I
   b) II
   c) III
   d) IV

20) "Consistency" falls under which part of the MMPI-2 structural summary?
   a) Factor Scales
   b) Moods
   c) Test-taking attitudes
   d) Cognitions

21) "Cynicism" falls under which part of the MMPI-2 structural summary?
   a) Factor Scales
   b) Moods
   c) Test-taking attitudes
   d) Cognitions
22) Grandiosity is a primary indicator under which category?
   a) Somatic
   b) Cognition
   c) Mood/Emotion/Affect
   d) Interpersonal

Questions from chapter 5

23) A conventional upper limit for an allowable ? score has been set at
   a) 20
   b) 30
   c) 40
   d) 50

24) Marking all the items True or False will result in VRIN raw scores of
   a) 5
   b) 10
   c) 15
   d) 20

25) The MMPI-2 manual recommends a VRIN cutoff score of
   a) 7
   b) 13
   c) 17
   d) 23

26) The _____ scales provides a rough measure of the consistency of performance on the front and back portions of the test.
   a) F and FB
   b) FB and L
   c) L and K
   d) K and F

27) All of the items which make up the F scale are contained within the first 361 items.
   a) True
   b) False

28) When F is low but _____ or both are elevated in clinical populations, an effort to deny distress, alienation, and abnormality is usually suggested.
   a) HS, L
   b) L, K
   c) K, Pd
   d) Pd, HS
29) The content of _____ is quite heterogeneous but emphasizes general demoralization, instability, health concerns, incompetence, disability, and relatively severe alienation from others.
   a) Fs
   b) FBS
   c) RBS
   d) Ds

30) Among the impression management scales, _____ is the weakest and most readily manipulated
   a) L
   b) F
   c) K
   d) TRIN

31) Which scale was developed after the subjects were told to answer each item according to what they thought "people in general" would consider the more socially desirable response.
   a) Mp
   b) Ss
   c) Wiggins Sd
   d) Seymour Mt

Questions from chapter 6

32) A Uniform T-score of 70 is in the _____ range.
   a) High
   b) Moderately High
   c) Average
   d) Moderately Low

33) The criterion group for Scale 1 consisted of individuals manifesting abnormal
   a) fears of persecution
   b) delusions of persecution
   c) levels of expressed anxiety
   d) concern over bodily health

34) Which subscale for D measures Unresponsiveness: distrust of one's own psychological functioning.
   a) D3
   b) D4
   c) D-O
   d) D-S
35) The content of which scale involves somatic complaints, health dysphoria, anxious depression and denial of cynicism?
   a) Pa
   b) Mf
   c) D
   d) Hy

36) Which type of explanations and treatment modalities tend to be preferred by high Scale 3 scorers?
   a) psychological
   b) emotional
   c) medical
   d) social

37) Scores on Scale 4 are known to decline
   a) with psychological treatment
   b) without treatment
   c) with psychopharmacological treatment
   d) with age

38) On scale 5, T-scores must enter the range of ______ to indicate that the person is responding in a manner characteristic of the opposite gender.
   a) 75 to 80
   b) 80 to 85
   c) 85 to 90
   d) 90 to 95

39) Concurrent elevations on Scales _____ tend to accentuate the negative features of Scale 6 characteristics.
   a) 4, 8 and 9
   b) 3, 5 and 7
   c) 7, 9 and 0
   d) 2, 4, and 0

40) Implications of low scores on Scale 6 are not dissimilar to those of low scores on Scale
   a) 3
   b) 5
   c) 7
   d) 9

41) The primary symptom associated with high Scale 7 scores is
   a) worry
   b) depression
   c) anxiety
   d) paranoia
42) Don't Forget: Scale 7 is likely to reflect personality over symptomatic features when scores are elevated primarily due to the
   a) assessment setting
   b) presence of comorbid disorders
   c) presence of antianxiety medications
   d) K-correction

43) The content of Scale 8 has a rather strong bias toward the _____ symptoms of schizophrenia.
   a) bizarre
   b) positive
   c) negative
   d) chronic

44) When Scale 9 is accompanied by unusually low scores on Scale 2, especially when the lowest scales are 2 and _____, mood tends to be buoyant.
   a) 4
   b) 6
   c) 8
   d) 0

45) Low scale 0 scorers are described in terms that suggest
   a) favorable overall adjustment
   b) social withdrawal and avoidance
   c) dull and listless presentation
   d) hypomanic levels of activity

Questions from chapter 7

46) Hi scorers on this scale are irritable and volatile, underregulate crude affect and are intolerant of frustration.
   a) MEA
   b) FRU
   c) GRR
   d) ANG

47) The components of speed and impatience, job involvement, and hard-driving competitiveness are make up which scale?
   a) MBA
   b) CPA
   c) ATN
   d) TPA

48) The components of the SOD scale are
   a) bluntness and anxiety
   b) anxiety and introversion
   c) introversion and shyness
   d) shyness and bluntness
49) At elevations of _____, PSYC reflects mostly unusual beliefs or experiences and a tendency to overindulge in daydreaming.
   a) 55T-65T  
   b) 65T-75T  
   c) 75T-85T  
   d) 85T-95T

50) Which measures a broad dimension of behavioral undercontrol?
   a) NEGE  
   b) INTR  
   c) RCd  
   d) DISC

51) Which Supplemental Scale was developed by Gough et al. (1951) to identify positive social dominance?
   a) Be  
   b) Do  
   c) Su  
   d) CI

52) Which Supplemental Scale was developed to predict teachers' ability to get along with students in their classes?
   a) Ho  
   b) Yo  
   c) Go  
   d) No

Questions from chapter 8

53) The "Well-defined" codetype (Greene, 2011) requires that the highest scale exceed the next highest by a minimum of _____ T-scores to be included in the codetype.
   a) 5  
   b) 7  
   c) 10  
   d) 13

54) For a 1-3 codetype, Scales 1 and 3 should exceed Scale 2 by at least _____ T-scores.
   a) 5  
   b) 7  
   c) 10  
   d) 13

55) The 2-3 codetype is much more frequent in men.
   a) True  
   b) False
56) With the 2-4-9 codetype, you would look for all the following EXCEPT
   a) relationship instability
   b) substance abuse
   c) instability of employment
   d) a history of legal difficulties

57) With the 4-5-9 codetype, you would expect
   a) paranoid delusions
   b) severe introversion
   c) severe narcissism
   d) hypomanic periods

58) With the 7-8 codetype, the individual may be
   a) euphoric
   b) immature and alienated
   c) catatonic and withdrawn
   d) ruminative and obsessive

Questions from chapter 9

59) All the following are considered strengths of the MMPI-2 EXCEPT
   a) developed from methods emphasizing test validity
   b) ease of administration
   c) objective scoring
   d) item overlap between scales

60) A criticism mentioned by Helmes and Reddon (193) concerns the ambiguities that grow out of the inadvertent mixing of _____ and _____ models of measurement.
   a) objective, humanistic
   b) humanistic, categorical
   c) categorical, dimensional
   d) dimensional, objective

61) Regarding the standardization sample, the norms may _____ some patients of _____.
   a) underpathologize, high educational attainment
   b) overpathologize, high educational attainment
   c) underpathologize, limited educational attainment
   d) overpathologize, limited educational attainment

62) Regarding reliability among individuals, the best-known example is patients with _____, some of whom may generate markedly different profiles within a few days.
   a) Borderline Personality Disorder
   b) Bipolar Disorder
   c) Schizophrenia
   d) Conversion Disorder
63) It appears that the inclusion of overlapping items on the clinical scales has enhanced the test's _____ validity.
   a) convergent
   b) content
   c) criterion
   d) internal

64) Because of the heterogeneity of the scale, two patients may both achieve elevations of T-65 on Scale 4 despite their having endorsed no items in common.
   a) True
   b) False

65) "Double profiling" refers to
   a) using manual and computer scoring of results
   b) using objective and projective assessment methods
   c) plotting scores using the old and new norms
   d) retesting a patient after at least 1 week

Questions from chapter 10

66) Which dimension of self-presentation sets the basic condition for protocol interpretation?
   a) dissimulation versus simulation
   b) generic versus specific deception
   c) crude versus sophisticated deception
   d) inconsistency versus inaccuracy

67) Which dimension of self-presentation concerns the range of items to be endorsed within particular symptomatic or personological domains?
   a) intentional versus nonintentional deception
   b) self-deception versus impression management
   c) selectivity versus inclusiveness
   d) us versus them

68) Elevations of F and low scores on _____ suggest an acceptance of deviance, misfortune and a compromised or spoiled identity that can lead to a more ready acceptance of a marginalized social role.
   a) K and Ss
   b) Ss and A
   c) A and R
   d) R and K

69) What is reflected primarily on Scale4, RC4, and on AAS, MAC-R and APS?
   a) substance use disorders
   b) thought disorder
   c) paranoid disorders
   d) anxiety disorders
70) The most general measure of elation is Ma higher than
   a) A
   b) D
   c) Hs
   d) Pd

71) The difference between Scales _____ remain the most sensitive measures of
    obsessional processes.
   a) 7 and 8
   b) 8 and 6
   c) 6 and 1
   d) 1 and 7

72) Feeling of estrangement, emotional distance, and isolation from others are reflected in
    Pd4 and especially _____.
   a) CYN
   b) SOD
   c) Es
   d) Sc1

73) Which would be an indication of strengths?
   a) INTR (high)
   b) LSE (High
   c) WRK (high)
   d) Do (high)

74) Most commercial reports reflect a combination of _____ and _____ information.
   a) actuarial, empirical
   b) empirical, WAG
   c) WAG, proprietary
   d) proprietary, actuarial