



JULIUS NYERERE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS DEGREE IN PSYCHOLOGY

LEVEL 1 SEMESTER 2

EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER

MODULE CODE : PSYH123
MODULE NARRATION : ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE
DATE : 2024
DURATION : 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- 1. Answer all questions in Sections A and B.**
- 2. Answer one question from Section C.**

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SECTION A: (50 Marks)

1. Liza believes that her adolescent client would not talk to her if she knew that Liza was speaking to the client's parents. Therefore, Liza promises the client confidentiality and secretly arranges to call the client's parents when the client is at school. Which ethical principle is Liza violating?
A. Autonomy B. Fidelity C. Justice D. Veracity
2. All of the following are ways of being ethically responsible related to culture except
A. recognizing that traditional ways of providing help may not be sufficient for clients from another culture
B. reading about the client's culture
C. assuming that the client wants to assimilate into the dominant culture
D. demonstrating interest in the client's culture.
3. Behaving in a virtuous manner refers to
A. possessing positive moral character and acting with integrity
B. following the rules and guidelines established by your profession
C. always meeting your clients' needs
D. none of the above.
4. The term professional can be used to refer to
A. Adherence to ethical values B. Awareness of personal values and biases
B. Multicultural competence D. All of the above
5. In Zimbabwe, board-certified psychologists
A. are more competent than those who are not
B. are eclectic psychologists
C. are the only ones who accept medical/ health insurance
D. have met national standards for competency
6. Which of the following statements is true with regard to ethical codes?
A. Issues can be handled solely by relying on ethics codes
B. Conflicts sometimes emerge within ethics codes and among various organization codes
C. Ethics codes tend to be proactive rather than reactive
D. Codes do not conflict with institutional policies and practices.
7. Richard is counselling a male Asian client and is encouraging him to go to college even though he is expected to take care of his aging parents. Richard is violating the following basic moral principle in making ethical decisions
A. non-maleficence B. autonomy C. beneficence D. fidelity
8. and are the hallmarks of being able to make a difference in the helping professions.
A. Self-interest; ambition
B. Compassion for others; dedication to serving others
C. Good public relations skills; an outgoing personality
D. High verbal reasoning abilities; a high I.Q.
9. Researchers point out that there isrelationship between a practitioner's personal life and his or her professional behaviour.
A. no B. a negative C. an inverse D. often a reciprocal and causal
10. Some professionals believe that self-care is a for mental health practitioners.
A. Luxury B. moral imperative C. legal requirement D. waste of valuable time

11. Which of the following situations is appropriate for a therapist to breach confidentiality?
A. spouse inquiry B. court order C. insurance company order D. relative asks a question
12. When colleagues engage in bullying, harassment, or emotional abuse of an individual within the workplace, this would be described as:
A. a normal difference of opinion that occasionally occurs within a workplace
B. a case of mobbing within an organizational culture
C. relational issues that are normal when people work closely with one another
D. individuals who are experiencing conflict due to holding similar values
13. How do we distinguish between confidentiality and anonymity in psychological research?
A. Data collection can be described as anonymous if you do not know who has taken part in your study
B. Confidentiality can be promised in circumstances when you know who has taken part in your study but you do not divulge this information to other people
C. Both of the above
D. None of the above
14. Although the ethics codes of the various professional organizations have specific differences, some of the common themes include
A. being interested in the welfare of clients, avoiding harm and exploitation, and protecting client's confidentiality and privacy
B. practicing outside the scope of one's competence and utilizing mandatory ethics
C. avoiding discrimination of client ethnicity while providing minimal services
D. acting ethically responsible and focused on limiting professional sanctions.
15. Each major mental health professional organization has its own code of ethics; however, most of these codes are
A. specific and informative, giving answers to all ethical dilemmas
B. broad and general and do not provide specific answers to ethical dilemmas
C. not necessary to obtain or read
D. old and outdated, not pertaining to current ethical dilemmas.
16. Being empathetic is considered a moral virtue. Empathy involves
A. Feeling sorry for someone B. Putting others before yourself
C. Putting yourself in someone else's shoes D. Putting yourself before others
17. As a helper, Sharise strives to be respectful of her clients, act with integrity, and promote human welfare. Sharise is
A. Ethical B. Virtuous C. Empathic D. A counselling psychologist.
18. A counsellor's primary responsibility is to the:
A. third party referral source
B. judge who subpoenas a case file
C. family of a competent adult client seen in individual counselling
D. professional setting (employer) where the counsellor works.
19. In the A-B-C-D-E strategy for an ethical decision-making model, what does B stand for?
A. The helper identifies specific breaches of confidentiality in the case
B. The helper considers what will benefit the client, the relationship, and important people in the client's life
C. The helper considers the benefits of consulting with another psychologist on the case
D. The benefits and risks are discussed directly with the client.

20. Which of the following models of ethical decision making focuses primarily on the social aspects of decision making and redefines the process as being interactive rather than intrapsychic?
- A. Social constructionist model
 - B. Transcultural integrative model
 - C. Feminist model
 - D. Socio-cultural model
21. Ethics codes tend to be:
- A. reactive rather than proactive
 - B. no longer relevant
 - C. clear and direct
 - D. proactive rather than reactive.
22. Professional competence by definition involves:
- A. the quality of provided services
 - B. appropriate accreditation and registration
 - C. sufficient training
 - D. all of the above
23. Psychologists are precluded from engaging in with students or supervisors?
- A. Extra-curricular activities
 - B. Training
 - C. Assessments
 - D. Sexual relationships
24. Who amongst the following is NOT necessarily a professional?
- A. Medical Doctor
 - B. Engineer
 - C. Psychologist
 - D. Shopkeeper
25. How often must a Psychologist's practicing certificate/license be renewed in Zimbabwe?
- A. Every six months
 - B. Every year
 - C. Every five years
 - D. Every ten years
26. Regarding confidentiality, it is ethical to break confidence for all the following except
- A. when there is reason to believe a client may do serious harm to him- or herself.
 - B. when there is reason to believe that a client will do harm to someone else.
 - C. when the parents of a client ask for certain information
 - D. when informing the authorities when a client is breaking the law
27. Counselors should be aware of potentially detrimental counsellor-client relationships and can safeguard themselves by taking which of the following actions?
- A. ongoing discussions to identify and work through conflicts or concerns that develop and documentation of all events
 - B. consultation with a colleague to guard against overlooking a problem
 - C. supervision if a situation involves a high risk for harm
 - D. all of the above are safeguards that counselors should consider
28. Groups or group process may.....
- A. differ depending on the national origin of group members
 - B. be enhanced by the acceptance of differences among group members
 - C. be enhanced by a culturally sensitive counsellor
 - D. all of the above
29. James and Mary were in counselling for marital problems. The counsellor decided to meet each partner in an individual session before meeting them as a couple. James confided that he was HIV positive and was not going to tell his spouse because she would know that he had been unfaithful. The counsellor decided to break confidentiality after unsuccessful attempts to encourage James to inform his wife of his condition. The counsellor's action
- A. was legal and ethical
 - B. may be considered ethical, but the practitioner could be in violation of a legal standard
 - C. was unethical but legal

- D. was ethical and meets the Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe (AHPCZ) standard regarding contagious diseases, which states that practitioners must report when a client is HIV positive
30. Identify the correct listing of the six basic ethical principles in psychology practice
- A. individuality, autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, and fidelity
 - B. autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, fidelity, and veracity
 - C. generativity, justice, individuality, liberty, veracity, and beneficence
 - D. justice, veracity, fidelity, consensuality, autonomy, and practicality
31. Providing equality of resources and opportunity for all people upholds the ethical principle of.....
- A. veracity
 - B. autonomy
 - C. beneficence
 - D. justice
32. Jimmy volunteers to coach a third grade baseball team. He notices that one of the players doesn't seem to get along with the other members of the team. He begins to use his helping skills to try to provide counselling services to this child before and after practice. Jimmy talks about the player's problems with the parents of the other team members because he wants to try to help the child. Which ethical principle could Jimmy be violating?
- A. autonomy
 - B. non-maleficence
 - C. justice
 - D. veracity
33. Being a virtuous ethical practitioner mainly entails
- A. acting in compliance with mandatory ethical standards only
 - B. reflecting on the effects my interventions are likely to have on the welfare of my clients
 - C. avoiding obvious violations of my profession's ethics codes
 - D. thinking about the legal implications of everything I do.
34. Sexual or romantic feelings toward a client:
- A. are the result of seductive behaviour on the part of the client and need to be ignored.
 - B. are an indicator that the client needs to be referred to another counsellor.
 - C. are unethical, counter therapeutic, and also illegal in many states
 - D. do not necessarily mean that the counsellor cannot effectively work with the client
35. A student counsellor is providing services to a client and audiotapes each of the sessions for individual review with their supervisor and group review with their fellow students. The client was not informed that their counsellor was a student in training or of the purpose of the audio-taping. The supervisor and supervisee have violated which of the following?
- A. client informed consent
 - B. client confidentiality
 - C. supervisee confidentiality
 - D. both a and b are correct
36. Which of the following are effective suggestions for supervisors to consider to avoid malpractice lawsuits?
- A. possess appropriate knowledge, skill and work habits
 - B. foster healthy, respectful relationships
 - C. have keen knowledge of self
 - D. all of the above
37. Which of the following best describes a profession?
- A. Occupation
 - B. Job
 - C. Vocation
 - D. Type of work that needs specialised training
38. Psychologists in Zimbabwe are regulated by ethical codes of the.....
- A. Allied Health Practitioners Council of Zimbabwe

- B. Zimbabwe Psychological Association
 - C. Zimbabwe Institute of Systemic Therapy
 - D. Friendship Bench Zimbabwe
39. Areas of major ethical concern in working with people with HIV include
- A. confidentiality
 - B. informed consent
 - C. stigma
 - D. both a and b are correct
40. The Tarasoff outcome directs the counsellor in which of the following actions when considering the safety of a third party?
- A. counselors are not responsible for warning third parties they may be in danger
 - B. counselors have a responsibility for third parties that they know may be in danger
 - C. cannot breach confidentiality no matter what the situation
 - D. may breach confidentiality only when suicide is involved
41. The tendency to treat others relative to one's own cultural perspective with an apparent disregard for cultural differences is called
- A. cultural encapsulation
 - B. cultural deficit
 - C. multiculturalism
 - D. none of the above
42. Which of the following are forms of physical harm that might affect participants in a psychology research project?
- A. Accidental injury on equipment
 - B. Fatigue from activity
 - C. Altered consciousness or cognitive function due to abstention from normal activities such as eating
 - D. All of the above
43. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- A. Psychologists can ethically practice any specialty in Psychology, even without appropriate specialised training
 - B. The terms "dual" and "multiple" relationships should be abandoned.
 - C. Avoiding detrimental relationships with clients relates to the ethical standard of avoiding dual and multiple relationships
 - D. People who refuse recommended counselling services must be coerced
44. Which of the following is an example of special circumstances that counselors may be faced with in relation to confidentiality and privilege?
- A. counselling persons with HIV and AIDS
 - B. family/couples counselling
 - C. clients in drug/alcohol treatment
 - D. all of the above
45. An exception to confidentiality for psychologists and counselors serving in the military exists and focuses on which area most clearly?
- A. responsibility to report generally negative attitudes of officers and enlisted personnel
 - B. report threats to military installations, weapons and integrity even when threats to specific persons have not been made
 - C. to report all counselling activities regardless of the content to their superiors on a regular basis
 - D. none of the above
46. What steps can you take to minimize the risk of psychological harm to participants in a psychology research study?
- A. Have a plan of what to do if someone cries during the study
 - B. Ask people to leave the room immediately if they seem distressed
 - C. Ask people to leave if they become angry during the study
 - D. None of the above

