SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

LMSW

ASWB Masters Practice Exam

Exam 1

Answer Key & Explanations

ASWB Masters exam format from August 3, 2026 • Original practice questions

Values and Ethics 35% • Assessment and Planning 33% • Intervention and Practice 32%

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How to Use This Material

This practice exam has 122 questions in two sections of 61, like the current ASWB Masters exam, with questions from all three content areas mixed together. Some questions have three options and some have four. Allow 2 hours per section with an optional break between sections, and choose the single BEST answer for every question. Then check your work against the separate answer key, fill in the score sheet at the end of the key, and read every explanation, including for the questions you got right. Log each miss with the SEARCH rung and distractor family (Chapter 2 of the book).

LMSW Practice Exam 1: Answer Key

The best answer for each question, why it fits, why each alternative is weaker, and the chapter to review.

Section 1 Answers 1-61

1. C Authoritative

Baumrind's authoritative style combines high warmth and responsiveness with clear, firmly enforced expectations explained through reasoning, while still respecting children's input. Mrs. Ndiaye invites input but keeps final authority, explains her reasons, enforces consequences and is warm, which is the authoritative pattern. Authoritarian parents also enforce rules but rely on obedience without explanation and show less warmth. Permissive parents are warm but make few demands and seldom enforce limits, unlike her consistent consequences. Uninvolved parenting, added later by Maccoby and Martin, is low in both warmth and demands.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

2. A Use the trained Pular interpreter from the agency's phone service

Assessment should use a trained interpreter in the client's strongest language; children should not interpret. A trained Pular interpreter is available, so the worker should use that service and can explain to Hawa why, which protects accuracy, her privacy and her son. Her preference matters, but having a 12-year-old interpret sensitive history places an adult burden on him and risks omissions. A French-speaking caseworker is not a trained interpreter and would work in a language Hawa speaks only partly, which can distort meaning in a cultural assessment.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

3. C Return a brief side hug and guide Benji over to the group activity

With young children, brief, child-initiated touch that policy permits can be returned in a limited way and then redirected, keeping contact short and the focus on the group. A brief side hug followed by guiding Benji to the activity responds warmly and helps him through the transition. Teaching a high-five greeting is sound where policy restricts touch, but here a brief hug is allowed, and pulling away may feel like rejection to an anxious 5-year-old. Holding his hand for the whole session extends the contact well beyond the moment and singles him out from the other children.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

4. C Offer Kenji a short voluntary stay at the crisis stabilization unit

Crisis plans should use the least restrictive setting that provides enough support and safety. Kenji denies thoughts of harm and shows no psychosis, but he is too distressed and disorganized to be alone tonight, and a crisis stabilization unit gives short-term, voluntary support with an open bed now. Having a friend stay overnight with a clinic visit the next day would be the least restrictive plan, but no one is available. A voluntary psychiatric admission provides more care than Kenji needs, since the assessment shows no psychosis and he denies thoughts of harm, and a less restrictive option exists.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

5. B idiom of distress

DSM-5-TR describes three cultural concepts of distress. An idiom of distress is a shared way of expressing suffering that does not refer to a specific set of symptoms, which is how Mrs. Joseph describes "thinking too much." A cultural syndrome is a cluster of co-occurring symptoms recognized as a distinct condition within a community, but she says the phrase does not name one illness. A cultural explanation or perceived cause is a framework that accounts for why distress occurs, such as spirit influence or a curse, rather than a way of expressing it. Recognizing the idiom helps the worker explore her grief in her own terms.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

6. D Pairing students with slightly more fluent peers on shared tasks

Vygotsky's sociocultural theory holds that learning happens through social interaction with a more knowledgeable other inside the zone of proximal development. Pairing newcomers with slightly more fluent peers on shared tasks applies this most directly. A points system is an operant behavioral approach. Self-paced exploration reflects a more Piagetian, discovery-based view of learning that de-emphasizes guided interaction. Cultural mentors on outings offer valuable social support and belonging, but the mentoring is not structured around guided language learning, so it does not apply Vygotsky's mechanism.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

7. C Report the allegation through the agency's abuse hotline or intake process

An allegation of maltreatment in a licensed foster home must go through the formal abuse reporting process like any other report, even when the caseworker works for the agency and knows the foster parent. Carlos's familiarity with the foster mother is the reason objectivity matters. Asking her about it first could alert her and influence the child. Raising it at the next team meeting delays the report. Inspecting the closet and interviewing other children is investigation, which belongs to the assigned investigator.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

8. A The throughput, meaning how the food is sorted and distributed

Systems theory describes organizations as taking in inputs, transforming them through throughput, and producing outputs. When inputs are stable but outputs fall, the most likely problem lies in the throughput, the internal processes that turn donations and volunteer time into food delivered. Reviewing inputs makes sense when resources change, but the scenario says they are steady. The boundary could matter if eligibility had changed, yet nothing suggests that, so starting there skips the most direct explanation. The outputs are already known to have dropped; measuring them again describes the problem without locating its cause.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

9. B Heightened reward sensitivity and risk-taking when teens are with peers

Research shows that adolescents take more risks when peers are present, because peers increase the reward value of risky choices during a period when reward sensitivity is high. Luis is cautious alone and acted only with friends, which fits this peer effect. A conduct disorder would involve a repeated pattern of rule-breaking across settings, not a single incident in a teen with no history. Preconventional moral reasoning would shape his choices whether he was alone or with friends. A personal fable can contribute to risk-taking, but it would also appear when he is alone. The difference between his solo and group behavior is the decisive detail.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

10. B Decline to submit the claims and raise the misidentified provider with the manager

Billing must identify who actually provided the service, so listing a supervisor who never saw the clients is fraudulent, and Lena must refuse and raise the problem. Declining to submit and raising it with the manager stops the fraud and starts with internal channels. Reporting to the insurer first skips internal resolution, which is usually tried before going outside. Noting the truth in her own records does not correct a false claim. Having the supervisor meet each client once does not make the supervisor the provider of Lena's sessions.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

11. C Earl giving away his gear and truck

Warning signs point to risk in the coming hours or days, while risk factors raise lifetime risk. Earl giving away valued possessions this week, with a comment that he will not need them, is a warning sign of possible preparation and calls for direct questions about plans, means and timing now. A prior attempt is one of the strongest long-term risk factors and belongs in the assessment, but it does not by itself show what is happening this week. Chronic pain also raises long-term risk, yet it describes an enduring condition rather than a recent change in behavior.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

12. C To pull together the main themes and confirm agreed next steps

Summaries serve different purposes depending on when and why they are used. Offered in the last minutes and naming the topics covered plus the planned call and bedtime strategy, this is a closing summary that ties the session together and confirms next steps. Linking back to goals from the prior session is the job of an opening or bridging summary at the start of a session. Redirecting a client who has drifted is a focusing summary used mid-session. Collecting the client's change statements is a motivational interviewing technique that gathers reasons for change, whereas this summary reviews topics and tasks.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

13. D The median category can be reported, but the mean age cannot be computed

Grouping a ratio variable into ordered categories turns it into ordinal data, which supports the mode and median but not the mean. The department can report which age category holds the middle patient, but it cannot compute an average age. Estimating from midpoints fails because the youngest and oldest categories are open-ended, and the true zero of age does not help once exact ages are lost. Ranked categories still lack equal, known distances, so a mean cannot be computed directly. Saying the categories do not support a median treats them as nominal, but they are ordered from youngest to oldest.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

14. A Tell her that front desk roles receive only scheduling and payment information

Inside an organization, the minimum necessary standard limits each staff member's access to what the role requires, and substance use records carry extra federal protection. Front desk staff need schedules and payment details, so Neha explains that boundary. Describing the program without clinical detail still reveals treatment information the role does not need. Scheduling depends on the appointment times already set, not on knowing the level of care. Training is a good follow-up for a new employee but does not answer the question she asked.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

15. B Decline to share it, since the client has not consented to its use

The Code directs social workers to avoid posting identifying or confidential client information on websites or social media. A custody reunification story told by his own worker's agency can identify the father to people who know him, even with names and dates removed, and he has not consented. Removing names and dates reduces but does not eliminate identification. A supervisor's approval cannot waive the client's right to confidentiality. Only the client's informed consent, carefully obtained without pressure, could support sharing his story.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

16. B Prioritizing

Prioritizing ranks problems or tasks by urgency and importance to decide the order of work. Hector and the worker already broke the crisis into five tasks, which was partializing; now they are ordering those tasks around his court date, which is prioritizing. Partializing is attractive because the two steps often occur together, but it describes the earlier division of the problem. Universalizing would normalize his feelings as common to others facing eviction. Contracting is the broader agreement on goals, tasks, roles and time frames, not the ranking of tasks.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

17. A Ask the roommate what he has seen and heard, revealing nothing he does not already know

When a client has threatened a named person, the worker may seek collateral information needed to assess serious risk, while keeping disclosure to a minimum. The roommate drove Rafael there and already knows he is on the unit, so asking what he has seen and heard, without revealing anything new, may show whether the threat is ongoing. Relying only on Rafael's report accepts a denial that may not be accurate when someone could be harmed. Notifying the former partner before gathering facts is premature; warning duties depend on state law and on an assessment of current risk, which has not yet been made.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

18. C Client gave brief answers, checked her phone often, and declined to discuss her son.

Objective documentation records only what was observed or said, and it must match what actually happened. Dana gave brief answers, checked her phone often, and said she did not want to discuss her son, so that entry is both observable and accurate. The entry saying she arrived late is objective in form but false, since she came on time. Saying she seemed guarded when her son was raised replaces observation with an inference about her inner state, the same problem as calling her resistant. The entry saying she did not wish to work on her goals misstates her words; she declined one topic, not her goals.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

19. A Decide as he would decide, based on his known wishes and values

When a patient's wishes are known, a health care agent uses substituted judgment, choosing what the patient would choose based on his expressed wishes and values. Leah's father clearly stated his views about life-sustaining machines, so she should apply them. Weighing benefits and burdens is the best-interest standard, which applies when the patient's wishes are unknown; it is a real standard but the wrong one here. Following the medical team's recommendation gives weight to expert advice, which she should hear, but the agent's role is to speak for the patient, not to defer to the team.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

20. B Not post the story, since it could still identify the patient or family

Confidentiality covers any information that could identify a client, and it continues after the client's death. In a small town, a recent death, the hospice setting and a blog that names her employer could let readers recognize the patient or family even with the name and some details changed. Altering the age and occupation reduces the risk but does not remove it. Waiting a few more months softens the timing for the family, yet the identifying context remains and confidentiality does not expire. She can process the experience in supervision.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

21. B Identify the task where he seems stuck, adjusting to a world without her, and focus there

Worden describes mourning as tasks the mourner works on actively, not stages passed through in order, so the helper identifies which task is unfinished and focuses there. Mr. Osei has accepted the reality of the loss and processed much of the pain, but he has not adjusted to a world without his wife, as shown by unchanged routines and withdrawal. Restarting with acceptance of the loss repeats work he has done and treats the tasks as a fixed sequence. Saying mourning usually ends within a year imposes a timetable that Worden's model does not set and would cut short help he still needs.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

22. A Report the concern to child protective services based on what is already known

Mandated reporters report on reasonable suspicion and do not need certainty or proof. Patterned bruises in protected areas, a vague explanation, and new jumpiness are enough. A nurse's examination may add documentation, but the duty to report does not wait for it. Open-ended questioning sounds child-centered, but detailed interviewing is the investigators' role and can taint later forensic interviews. Contacting the parents could alert a possible abuser and give them a chance to influence Leo before the report is made.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

23. C Ask his mother to let Tomás answer the questions put to him himself

Person-centered planning makes the person with a disability the main voice in his own plan. Tomás chose to have his mother present, so the worker keeps her there but asks her to let Tomás answer, giving him time to speak. Asking whether he would rather meet alone would fit if he had not already chosen, but he asked for her to stay. Hearing his mother's concerns separately is useful, yet she has already shared them at intake, and doing it now does not solve the problem of Tomás being spoken for in his own meeting.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

24. A Keep them physically and electronically separate from each client's record

Psychotherapy notes receive special HIPAA protection only when they are kept separate from the rest of the client's record. Storing them apart, on paper or in a separately secured area, preserves that status. Adding diagnosis and treatment plan is a natural impulse for supervision, but HIPAA excludes those items from the definition of psychotherapy notes, so including them weakens the protection. Placing the notes in the progress section with restricted access still makes them part of the general record.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

25. A Decline the offer and use a different agent for the home purchase

Business relationships with current clients create a dual relationship with risk of exploitation and blurred boundaries, so social workers avoid them. Other agents are available, so she declines and uses one. Supervisory approval does not remove the conflict that a business deal with a current client creates. Paying the full commission removes the discount but still makes her Ifeoma's customer during treatment. Discussing Ifeoma's comfort sounds collaborative, but client consent does not cure a dual relationship, and setting the boundary is the worker's responsibility.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

26. D Tell her she is a licensed master's social worker and describe her role

Social workers must take steps to correct others' misunderstandings of their credentials, and a client's mistaken belief should be corrected clearly and promptly. Stating her license and describing her role does this at the start. Noting that the practice has both professions is accurate but leaves the misunderstanding in place. Waiting until the client raises it again lets her continue under a false belief. Saying she is a licensed therapist under supervision is true but vague, and it does not correct the specific error that she is a psychologist.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

27. B Her reactions are expected early stress responses, and she is coping well

Most people show temporary stress reactions after a disaster, such as poor sleep and jumpiness, and recover with ordinary supports. Mrs. Dubois's reactions are mild, and she is connected to church, neighbors, and family, so her coping is resilient. Acute stress disorder requires a broad cluster of intrusion, mood, dissociative, avoidance, and arousal symptoms, and she has only two arousal symptoms with no intrusion or dissociation. Older age and property loss are real risk factors, but her strong social support and active coping buffer them, and labeling her high risk would pathologize a normal response that still merits routine follow-up.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

28. B Explain why stopping medication alone rarely meets criteria and discuss other supports

Civil commitment generally requires danger to self or others or grave disability, so refusing medication alone rarely qualifies. Explaining this and discussing other supports answers the parents' request honestly and keeps options open. A mobile crisis evaluation would be right if Sam showed signs of danger or could not care for himself, but he is eating, bathing and making no threats. A petition for an emergency evaluation is more intrusive still and lacks a basis on these facts. A family support group is a useful resource, but on its own it sidesteps the question the parents asked.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

29. C Raise the access barriers and ask the agency to keep phone and in-person intake

The Code's standards on cultural competence and technology call for attention to clients' access to and ability to use technology, and workers should advocate when a policy shuts some clients out. Asking the agency to keep phone and in-person intake addresses both limited internet access and limited English literacy now. Printed translated instructions still assume internet access and reading ability. A client survey can inform planning, but the barriers are already known. Grant funds for devices may help later, but they will not arrive before next month and do not address literacy.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

30. A Decline to send the notes and offer the record information needed for payment

Psychotherapy notes receive special protection under HIPAA, and a health plan may not condition payment on the client authorizing their release. The worker should decline and provide information from the general record, such as diagnosis, dates and treatment plan, that supports the claim. Treating the request as an ordinary payment disclosure ignores the separate rule for psychotherapy notes. Asking Rosa to sign an authorization yields to a request the plan is not permitted to make. Moving her to private pay abandons a legitimate claim and shifts costs to the client.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

31. B super-reasonable

Satir's super-reasonable stance responds to emotional situations with detached facts and logic, discounting both one's own feelings and the other person's. Dr. Haddad answers his tearful daughter with research and recommendations, staying calm but disconnected. Congruent communication may also be calm, but it matches words to genuine feeling and acknowledges the other person, which he does not do. Blaming would mean finding fault with his daughter. The irrelevant stance would mean distracting from the topic. His calm tone could be mistaken for congruence, but the absence of feeling marks it as super-reasonable.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

32. B Supportive

Kadushin and Harkness describe three overlapping supervisory functions: administrative, educational, and supportive. The supportive function addresses the worker's stress, morale, and confidence, which is what this meeting focuses on. The administrative function covers assignments, policy, procedures, and accountability, and Lucas's reports and testimony already met agency requirements. The educational function builds knowledge and skills, and the supervisor is not teaching new practice here. Consultation is a separate arrangement in which an outside or peer expert advises without administrative authority, not one of the three supervisory functions.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

33. B Help her look up program requirements and plan her first steps

The strengths perspective holds that we do not know the upper limits of a person's capacity to grow, so the worker takes the client's aspirations seriously and helps her pursue them. Mei has a clear goal, relevant experience and a specific request, so helping her look up requirements and plan first steps fits. Suggesting a nearer goal such as volunteering replaces her goal with one the team prefers. Asking what draws her to veterinary work is a fine way to explore an aspiration that is still vague, but Mei has already shown her interest through two years of fostering and has asked for concrete help.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

34. C Bipolar II disorder

Bipolar II disorder requires at least one major depressive episode and at least one hypomanic episode, with no history of mania. Anika's periods of at least four days of decreased need for sleep, increased productivity and talkativeness, noticed by others but without marked impairment, hospitalization or psychosis, are hypomanic. Bipolar I requires a full manic episode, which would involve marked impairment, hospitalization or psychosis. Major depressive disorder, recurrent, does not apply once hypomania has occurred. Persistent depressive disorder describes a chronic depressed mood lasting at least two years, not discrete episodes with hypomania.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

35. A Consult her supervisor today to decide on protective steps under state law

A specific threat against a named person, with a method, calls for a timely decision about protective steps, and a supervised LMSW makes that decision with her supervisor under agency policy. Consulting the supervisor today lets them decide on protective steps under their state's duty-to-protect law, which may require, permit or not address disclosure, while the timeline still allows. Notifying the brother-in-law and police herself may be one of the steps they choose, but acting alone bypasses the supervision her role and agency policy require. Assessing further at next week's session delays action on a threat that is already specific; more assessment can happen, but it does not replace a same-day decision.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

36. D Tell him plainly that angry words and wishes do not make people sick

Young children's magical thinking can lead them to believe their wishes or angry words caused a death, and when a child asks directly, the best response is a simple, concrete, honest answer that corrects the belief. Mateo has asked a clear question, so telling him that words and wishes cannot cause illness addresses his fear now. Drawing or play is useful for expressing feelings but leaves his question unanswered. Reassuring him that his sister knows he loves her is kind but does not correct his belief that he caused her illness. A medical explanation from the nurse may help later, yet deferring now leaves him alone with his guilt.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

37. A Report to child protective services, since the signs give reasonable suspicion

Mandated reporters must report when they have reasonable suspicion of abuse or neglect; proof and certainty are not required, and investigators decide what happened. Weeks of hunger, unchanged clothing, absences and a young child preparing his own food while his parent sleeps all day amount to reasonable suspicion of neglect. Watching for another week to gather evidence holds the worker to a standard the law does not set and delays protection. Calling his mother may feel like careful assessment, but it postpones a required report and could affect the investigation.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

38. B Review the recorded terms with him and renegotiate the disputed task

Contracts, verbal or written, are working agreements that should be reviewed and renegotiated when a client disagrees or circumstances change. Going over the recorded terms with Victor and renegotiating the disputed task keeps him engaged in reaching the benefits goal he still wants. Insisting he complete the task as recorded treats the contract as a legal obligation and risks a power struggle over who remembers correctly. Switching to a signed written contract may clarify future terms, but doing it now skips the conversation about why he disagrees, and agency policy already allows verbal contracts.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

39. B Riders' accounts of how the service links them to work and care

A person-in-environment argument shows how an environmental resource shapes people's ability to function in work, health and community life. Riders' accounts of how paratransit connects them to jobs and care show what the cut would do to their lives. Cost comparisons can persuade a budget-focused board and may complement the testimony, but they address efficiency rather than how people and their environment interact. Satisfaction data describe how riders rate service quality, which would matter in a review of the provider, not in arguing what losing the service would mean for members' functioning.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

40. A Ambiguous loss

Ambiguous loss, described by Pauline Boss, occurs when a loved one is physically present but psychologically changed, or the reverse, so the loss lacks clarity and closure. Carlos's description of a daughter who is present yet no longer the person he knew fits the first type. Disenfranchised grief is grief that others do not recognize or support, but his relatives and coworkers acknowledge his loss. Anticipatory grief is mourning an expected future death. Prolonged grief disorder in DSM-5-TR applies after a death, with persistent longing or preoccupation for at least 12 months in adults, and Elena is alive.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

41. C You sound hurt that the work you put in went unnoticed by your family.

A reflection of feeling names the emotion the client is expressing, and it must match what the client actually conveyed. Marisol's words point to hurt at not being thanked, so naming hurt about going unnoticed is accurate. Naming worry about the wedding coming together is also a reflection of feeling, but it attributes an emotion she never expressed; she raised no concern about the event. Restating that she stayed up late and no one thanked her is a reflection of content, since it names no emotion. Saying she wonders why planning always falls to her adds an inference about a pattern she did not describe and still leaves her feeling unnamed.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 14

42. C Make a report to adult protective services about what Tanya has disclosed

A mandated reporter who has reasonable suspicion of elder abuse must report to adult protective services; proof is not required, and the caregiver's own admission of shaking her mother hard meets the threshold. Connecting Tanya with respite and caregiver support is an important part of the response and can reduce future risk, but offering it instead of a report leaves the mandate unmet. Checking on the mother's immediate safety is appropriate alongside the report, but interviewing her to find out whether abuse occurred before reporting amounts to investigating, which is the role of adult protective services, and the report does not wait for her confirmation.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

43. A Muscle stiffness, tremor and restlessness

First-generation antipsychotics, especially high-potency drugs like haloperidol, carry a higher risk of movement side effects such as stiffness, tremor, dystonia and akathisia than second-generation drugs. After switching from olanzapine, Mr. Ruiz is more likely to develop these. Weight gain and rising blood sugar are more typical of second-generation drugs like olanzapine, the medication he left. Low white blood cell counts requiring monitoring are associated with clozapine. A narrow therapeutic range with level checks describes lithium, not antipsychotics.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 12

44. B Offer telehealth, home visits, or off-hours appointment times

In small communities, privacy concerns about being seen are a leading barrier to care, and the fix must address visibility directly. Offering telehealth, home visits, or off-hours times removes the visible trucks that clients fear. Reminding clients that staff keep their attendance confidential is reassuring, but the clients' worry is what neighbors see, not what staff say. An anti-stigma campaign is a worthwhile long-term effort, but it will not bring back the two clients who have already stopped coming.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

45. B Survivors sought more help as abuse worsened but met poor responses

Gondolf and Fisher found that women in shelters were active help seekers whose efforts increased as the abuse became more severe, but that formal helpers often responded inadequately. This challenged learned helplessness, which predicts growing passivity as abuse continues. Their point was that staying reflects failed systems and limited options, not the survivor's resignation. The claim that survivors turned mainly to family and friends rather than agencies misstates their findings, since women in their sample contacted many formal sources. The idea that help-seeking dropped after shelter stays because of shame reverses their picture of persistent, strategic help seeking.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

46. A The ego

In Freud's structural model, the ego operates on the reality principle and mediates between the id's demands, the superego's standards and the limits of the outside world. Jonah's realistic shift trade satisfies his wish to see the band and his sense of duty, which is the ego's compromise work. The superego supplied the guilt and the idea that good people do not let others down, but it sets standards rather than negotiating solutions. The id supplied the urge to skip work for immediate pleasure; it seeks gratification without regard to consequences and cannot plan a delayed alternative.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

47. C Review the written evaluation criteria with Jordan at this meeting

The Code's standard on performance evaluation calls on social workers who evaluate others to do so in a fair and considerate manner and on the basis of clearly stated criteria. Jordan's concern is specifically that he does not know the standards, so reviewing the written criteria with him now fixes the gap while he still has time to act on them. Ongoing feedback is good practice, and Ana already provides it, but it does not tell him the standards. Basing ratings on documented observations makes the evaluation accurate, yet he still would not know what is being measured. A self-evaluation adds his perspective but presumes he knows the criteria.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

48. B Meet before the next session to agree on a shared approach to the interruptions

Co-leaders need to plan and debrief together so they present a coordinated approach, and an open disagreement in session calls for resolving it before the group meets again. Meeting beforehand to agree on how to handle the interrupting member is the direct step. Asking a supervisor to observe can help co-leaders who keep struggling, but it delays a decision the two can make themselves now. Taking turns with different approaches gives members inconsistent limits, which adolescents in an anger management group are likely to test, and it leaves the disagreement unresolved.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

49. A Give only general housing advice without using anything learned from the client

Information obtained in a professional relationship is confidential and should not be used for personal purposes, even with good intentions. Ana Sofia can help her friend with general advice but must not draw on what her client told her. Warning the friend about the landlord turns a client disclosure into personal use. Removing the client's name seems careful, but the content still comes from the client and could identify the family in a small community. Concerns about housing conditions can be pursued through proper channels with the client's input.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

50. D In four of six observed intakes, he did not ask about suicidal thoughts

Useful evaluation statements describe specific, observed behavior tied to the concern being documented. Stating that he did not ask about suicidal thoughts in four of six observed intakes is concrete, measurable, and directly about the required screening. The statement about the housing section is just as specific but documents a different issue. The comment that he needs to be more thorough names the right topic but gives no observable evidence. His report of discomfort may help explain the problem in supervision, but it records a feeling rather than the performance gap.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

51. B Identification with the aggressor

Identification with the aggressor, described by Anna Freud, is a defense in which a frightened person reduces anxiety by taking on the traits or behavior of someone who threatens them. Carlos uses his abusive father's exact threats with younger children, adopting the aggressor's role to feel less helpless. Displacement redirects feelings from their real target to a safer one, and although his targets are safer, displacement does not explain why he copies his father's words and manner. Turning against the self directs hostility inward, as in self-blame or self-harm, which is not what his behavior shows.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

52. D Honor her decision now and assure her services will not change

Research participants may withdraw at any time without penalty, and when the researcher is also the client's social worker, the risk of pressure is greater. Yaw should honor Tanisha's decision immediately and assure her that her services are unaffected. Asking her reasons so the study can address them, offering a shorter interview, or suggesting she wait a week each sounds accommodating, but each works to keep her in the study after she has said she wants to leave, which a client may experience as pressure from her own worker.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

53. B Address the father first and follow the family's order of speaking

In structural therapy, joining comes before any challenge to the family's structure, and joining means accommodating to the family's existing hierarchy and style. Addressing the father first and following the family's order of speaking respects that hierarchy and builds the trust needed for later change. An enactment is a key structural technique, but it comes after joining, once the worker has standing to observe and shift interaction. Inviting each member to speak in turn sounds even-handed, but it overrides the father's role at the outset, and such early unbalancing risks losing a family that has not yet accepted the worker.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

54. B Share information about his last days that relates to her role in his care

HIPAA allows providers to share information relevant to a family member's involvement in a deceased patient's care, unless this conflicts with the patient's known wishes. Mr. Haddad wanted Leila, his main caregiver, kept informed, so sharing information about his last days that relates to her role in his care is appropriate. Requiring executor documents applies the standard for releasing the full record to a conversation that does not need it. Giving her the full record exceeds what is relevant to her caregiving role. Referring her to the records office routes a caring conversation into a formal records request that is not required.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

55. B Many spouses caring for a partner with dementia feel anger and guilt.

Universalization reduces shame by letting a client know that others in a similar situation have the same reactions. Telling her that many spouses caring for a partner with dementia feel both anger and guilt does exactly that. Saying that she feels angry and then ashamed is a reflection of feeling: it shows she was heard but does not address her belief that the feeling is unacceptable. Suggesting that her anger shows how much she misses the marriage is an interpretation, offering a hidden meaning she has not raised and may not be ready to hear.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

56. A Acknowledge the frustrations and bring discussion back to drafting the recommendations

A task group exists to produce a product, so its leader balances attention to members with steady progress toward the group's charge. With a deadline and no draft, acknowledging the frustrations and steering back to the recommendations keeps the group on task while recognizing that the experiences are useful input. Giving more time to share feelings fits a support or treatment group, where sharing is the purpose. Suggesting members take frustrations to supervisors redirects useful information away from the committee and may leave members feeling dismissed.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

57. D Client describes the problem as 'my spirit being out of balance' since the job loss

The CFI aims to record the person's own understanding in her own words so that the team sees the problem as she does. Quoting Kalani's description of her spirit being out of balance since the job loss preserves her meaning and timing. Calling it a culturally based belief about depression relabels her experience with the worker's diagnosis and frames her view as secondary. Saying she denies depression treats her explanation as resistance to the correct view. Describing limited insight judges her model as deficient, which undermines the collaborative purpose of cultural assessment.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

58. A Her claim can fall between race and sex categories when each is judged on its own

Crenshaw developed intersectionality to explain why Black women's discrimination claims fell between legal categories: courts looked at race by examining Black men and at sex by examining White women, so discrimination aimed at Black women specifically went unseen. Denise's employer uses exactly that defense, which the intersectional argument answers. Treating her claim as race discrimination alone ranks oppressions and still ignores the combined effect. Requiring proof of race bias and sex bias separately repeats the single-axis approach that hides discrimination against Black women, since the employer's record on Black men and White women would defeat each claim.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

59. C Ask Brian what he meant and whether he has thoughts of harming his supervisor

An ambiguous threat needs clarification before any protective action, because the duty to protect depends on a serious threat toward an identifiable person. Asking what he meant and whether he has thoughts of harming his supervisor lets the worker judge intent, plan and history. Notifying the supervisor before knowing whether there is any intent is premature and could damage Brian's job and trust. Letting the remark pass assumes it was figurative without checking. Reviewing confidentiality limits has its place, but doing it first can shut down the conversation needed to judge risk.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

60. B Reconnecting with his adult daughter soon

When no safety issue or urgent deadline is present, the plan starts with the problem the client ranks highest. Marcus named his daughter first, and the practical needs that often come first in reentry are already moving: the ID appointment is booked and the benefits application is filed. Making the ID card the first goal would fit a client with no ID process under way, since many services depend on it. Making income the first goal would fit if he had no pending application or faced losing his housing soon. Here both are in progress, so the first goal is the reconnection he chose.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

61. B Fitting services to the person's learning style, culture, abilities, and motivation

The RNR model has three principles. Responsivity means delivering interventions in ways that fit the person, generally through cognitive-behavioral approaches, adjusted for learning style, culture, gender, cognitive ability and motivation. Matching service intensity to the likelihood of reoffending is the risk principle. Targeting changeable factors linked to reoffending is the need principle, which focuses on criminogenic needs. Responding quickly to violations is a supervision practice, not part of the RNR framework, and confuses responsivity with responding.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

Section 2 Answers 62-122

62. A Complete a written safety plan with Jordan in his own words

No-suicide contracts lack evidence of effectiveness and can discourage honest disclosure, while a written safety plan that lists warning signs, coping strategies, contacts, and means safety has research support. Jordan has thoughts without intent, plan, or past attempts, so completing a safety plan in his own words is the right response. Giving him the 988 number and a follow-up date are sound elements, but on their own they leave out the warning signs, coping steps, and means safety a plan provides. An urgent psychiatric evaluation fits a client with intent, a plan, or recent attempts, which Jordan does not have.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

63. D Members are reacting to the ending with withdrawal and devaluing

In the Boston model's separation stage, members often react to the group's ending with denial, regression, withdrawal or devaluing of the experience, which helps them manage the loss. Missed meetings and the claim that the group never helped, coming in the final sessions after a close, productive period, fit that pattern. Staying stuck in preaffiliation is ruled out because the group had been close. Differentiation brings more autonomy but not absence or dismissal of the group's worth. A power and control struggle would show challenges to the leader's authority and rules, not quiet withdrawal. The worker's task is to name the ending and its feelings.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

64. A It can sharply lower the white blood cell count and weaken defense against infection

The frequent early blood draws with clozapine track the absolute neutrophil count, because the drug can cause severe neutropenia that leaves a person unable to fight infection, and the risk is highest in the first months. Explaining this helps Rosa understand why fever or sore throat must be reported. Clozapine does raise blood sugar and lipids, as her doctor mentioned, but those metabolic checks are periodic, not the reason for frequent early draws. Keeping a drug within a narrow range describes lithium monitoring, a real concept attached to the wrong medication.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 12

65. D Treat the case as covered by ICWA and begin notifying the tribe

Under the Indian Child Welfare Act, when there is reason to know a child is an Indian child, the agency treats the case as covered by ICWA until it is determined otherwise and ensures the tribe receives notice. The grandmother's statement gives reason to know. Waiting for proof of enrollment delays protections the law applies from the start. Transfer to tribal court can occur on petition, but it is a court process, not the worker's first step. A parent's preference does not decide whether ICWA applies, since the law also protects the tribe's interest in its children.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

66. A Ask what her answer would mean to him and refocus on his own choices

A personal question in a first meeting is usually about the relationship, such as whether the worker will judge him, so exploring its meaning serves the client better than answering. Asking what her answer would mean and refocusing on his choices keeps the conversation about Mateo. Saying she did not use is a disclosure aimed at modeling and can sound moralizing. Promising to answer later makes the disclosure a reward for trust and keeps the question open. Saying she did use discloses for rapport and can seem to normalize use in a disciplinary referral.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

67. C She may feel unable to decline because the worker approves her eligibility

When a worker controls a resource the client depends on, quick agreement may reflect fear of consequences rather than real commitment. Aisha's agreement without follow-through, along with her discomfort when recertification comes up, points to feeling unable to say no to the person who approves her housing. Practical barriers are a sound general hypothesis, but she has a car and child care. Poor past experiences are ruled out because she has not used these services before. Ambivalence is possible, but it would not explain why she avoids the recertification topic, which links her behavior to the worker's power.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

68. A Private individual interviews with clear confidentiality protections

Private individual interviews suit sensitive topics that need depth, because they allow follow-up questions while keeping each account away from other participants. Residents worry others will learn their details, and staff want to probe each account, so private interviews with confidentiality protections fit. An anonymous online survey protects identity and allows written detail, but no one can ask follow-up questions. A focus group can surface shared experiences, but residents would disclose in front of one another, which is what they fear. A sealed paper questionnaire protects privacy but also prevents follow-up and limits detail.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

69. B Thought process: tangential, drifting from the question without returning

Thought process describes how ideas connect, and the deciding question is whether the client eventually gets back to the point. Tangential thinking drifts away from the question and never returns, which matches this client. Circumstantial thinking also includes many unnecessary details, but the person does eventually answer the question, so it fits a neighboring case. Pressured speech is a speech finding marked by rapid, hard-to-interrupt talk, and this client speaks at a normal rate and is easy to interrupt.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

70. A Have him sign an authorization stating what may be shared with the program.

Disclosing protected health information to a party that is not providing treatment generally requires the client's written authorization specifying what may be shared. The housing program is not a health care provider, and Bashir's verbal agreement is not a signed authorization, so obtaining one comes first. Treating the call as discharge coordination misapplies the treatment exception, which covers communication among providers. Handing him the form sounds empowering, but the program needs clinical information completed by a provider. Sharing only the minimum necessary is a sound principle once disclosure is authorized, yet it does not replace authorization.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

71. C Work with the parents on how their conflict plays out in front of Marcus

The intervention should follow the formulation. The tantrums appear almost only when the parents argue, which points to the parents' conflict as the main driver, so work with the parents on that conflict fits. Play therapy might help Marcus express feelings but leaves the trigger in place. Behavioral parent training fits tantrums that stem from inconsistent discipline, yet his parents set consistent rules. A social skills group addresses peer problems, and his teachers report none.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

72. D Offer nonpartisan voter registration help at the center for interested clients

The Code's standards on public participation and social and political action support helping people take part in civic life, and in a clinical setting that help must be nonpartisan and voluntary. Clients said they do not know how to register, so registration help at the center addresses the need. A candidate comparison guide drifts toward partisanship in a clinical setting. Referring clients to party offices sends them to partisan organizations. Civic education is useful but does not help clients register.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

73. D Help her plan the steps to start treatment and handle early obstacles

In preparation, the person has decided to change and needs help turning intention into a concrete plan. Rosa has made the decision, has an appointment, and is asking how to get ready, so building a plan for starting treatment and handling early obstacles fits best. Exploring her decision and doubts fits contemplation and could undercut her stated commitment. Information about health risks fits precontemplation. A check-in after treatment starts is a good later step, but it does not answer her question now.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

74. A Incrementalism

Incrementalism, described by Charles Lindblom, sees policy as changing through small adjustments to existing programs and budgets, because decision makers have limited time and information and seek politically safe changes; small yearly budget increases and minor eligibility tweaks fit this pattern exactly. The rational-comprehensive model describes defining goals, reviewing all alternatives and choosing the best one, which this legislature has not done. Kingdon's multiple streams model explains sudden, larger changes when the problem, policy and political streams converge and open a policy window, not steady small adjustments over twenty years.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 18

75. B Offer voluntary services and review how consent and reporting will change

When a mandate ends, a client who wants to continue becomes a voluntary client, with new informed consent and full control over what is shared. Offering continued services and reviewing how consent and reporting change respects Dmitri's choice and his privacy. Asking the court about further reports would share information after its order has ended, without his consent. Sending a completion report is required, but closing the case ignores his request to continue. Referring him elsewhere is unnecessary because the agency can serve him voluntarily, and it would break a relationship he says is helping.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

76. B Continue CBT and coordinate with the family and healer to include the ceremonies

Evidence-based practice integrates research with the client's values, culture, and stated wishes. Kiona wants both CBT and ceremonies in her treatment plan, and the clinic works with healers, so continuing CBT while coordinating with her family and healer matches the evidence and her request. Pausing CBT would fit a family or healer who wanted the approaches kept apart, but Kiona wants to keep meeting. Moving her to the traditional healing program and closing CBT would suit a client who wanted only traditional care. Keeping the ceremonies outside the plan could respect privacy for some families, but Kiona and her grandmother asked that they be included.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

77. A Criterion validity

Criterion validity is shown when scores on a measure agree with an accepted standard, or criterion. Comparing the new screen with an established burden assessment given at about the same time provides concurrent criterion validity. Construct validity is a broader judgment that a measure behaves as theory predicts, such as relating to similar concepts and not to unrelated ones, rather than matching one benchmark. Content validity concerns whether items cover all parts of the concept and is usually judged by expert review.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

78. A Tell Arturo soon, talk about his reactions, and arrange a joint session

When a worker leaves, clients need timely notice, a chance to process the ending, and a planned transfer. Six weeks allows Arturo to react and to meet the new worker in a joint session. Telling him at the last session leaves no time to address his feelings or ease the handoff. Having the supervisor tell him removes the conversation from the relationship it affects. Continuing by video after leaving the agency raises problems of agency responsibility for the client and a blurred role, plus licensure questions if she moves to another state.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

79. C Compare participants with a similar group that did not get the program

Causal claims require ruling out other explanations, and a comparison group shows what would likely have happened without the program, such as gains from an improving economy. Comparing participants with a similar group that did not receive the program addresses the board's question directly. Raising the response rate would help if many participants were missing, but 95% already responded. A twelve-month follow-up shows whether gains last, which is a question about durability, not cause. Repeating the evaluation in other cities tests whether results generalize, but without a comparison group each site still cannot show the program caused the employment.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

80. D Contact her to learn what got in the way and help her reconnect.

Monitoring after linkage means checking that a referral actually worked and acting when it did not. Gloria missed her intake, and the reason is unknown, so contacting her to learn what happened and help her reconnect addresses the gap. Asking the program to reschedule may become part of the plan, but setting a new date without knowing the barrier could lead to another missed appointment. Moving on to employment goals assumes the housing link is in place. Waiting for her to call the program puts the burden on her when an unexplained missed intake is a reason for the case manager to reach out.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

81. C Work with the parents to increase their presence and assign consistent nurses

Robertson and Bowlby described young children's response to separation in hospital as protest, despair and detachment; quiet withdrawal after protest signals despair, not adjustment, and the remedy is restoring attachment figures and consistent caregivers. Andre's parents can be present more, so helping them do that and stabilizing nursing staff addresses the cause. A psychiatric consultation treats an expected separation response as a disorder and does not reunite him with his parents. Child life play sessions are helpful support but cannot replace his parents. Shorter visits would deepen the separation that is causing his despair.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

82. C Help her prepare what to say and plan next steps if he does not respond

Empowerment practice helps clients act for themselves when they are able and want to, with backup ready if their efforts fail. Maribel wants to handle this herself, and the cold is not yet dangerous, so helping her prepare what to say and planning next steps if the landlord does not respond builds her capacity. Reporting to the code office is a legitimate next step if direct contact fails, but filing it for her now overrides her stated wish. Calling the landlord for her takes over a task she has said she wants to do.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

83. C Uninvolved

Maccoby and Martin added the uninvolved or neglectful style to Baumrind's framework to describe parenting that is low on both responsiveness and demands, with little monitoring, which matches Ms. Haddad's current pattern. The permissive style also makes few demands but is warm and engaged, whereas she seldom interacts with her son. The authoritarian style involves strict control, the opposite of her lack of rules. The worker would recognize that untreated depression is likely driving the pattern, so treating her depression and assessing her son's supervision and needs are central to the plan.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

84. B Thank her and decline, explaining that her investigative role limits what she can accept

Accepting gifts during an active investigation creates a conflict of interest, because the worker's decisions affect the family and a gift can look like, or become, an attempt to influence the outcome. Thanking Mrs. Nguyen and declining with a brief explanation of her role respects the gesture while protecting the investigation's integrity. Accepting a small portion and documenting it still creates the appearance of favor during an open case. Accepting to preserve trust would be reasonable in many ongoing helping roles, but an investigator must keep decisions free of any perceived influence.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

85. B PLEASE skills to reduce her emotional vulnerability

Within DBT's emotion regulation module, PLEASE skills target the physical conditions that make emotions more intense: physical illness, eating, mood-altering substances, sleep and exercise. Leilani's skipped meals, short sleep, and use of caffeine and alcohol are textbook vulnerability factors, so these skills address the source of her heightened reactivity. Distress tolerance skills help a person get through an acute crisis without making it worse, but she is describing an ongoing pattern, not a single crisis. Mindfulness skills would help her notice her emotions, yet they would not change the habits that are amplifying them.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

86. A Help her estimate how the raise would change her benefits and net income

When a client faces a decision that turns on facts she does not yet have, the worker helps her get those facts before weighing values or choices. Estimating how the raise would change Tanisha's benefits and net income addresses the benefits cliff she fears and lets her decide with real numbers. Referring her to the subsidy office may confirm details, but sending her away first leaves her without the combined picture of wages and benefits she needs. Exploring what career growth means to her family respects her values and may come next, but without the numbers she cannot judge the tradeoff.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

87. A The help Gladys already gets from neighbors, family, or friends

Case managers look first at informal supports, which are usually the least intrusive way to meet a need and fit the client's wishes. Gladys prefers to avoid outside workers if possible, so learning what help neighbors, family, or friends already give comes next. Eligibility for homemaker services is a sound step if informal help is not enough, but it brings in the outside help she would rather avoid. A cognitive screen would be needed if her capacity were in question, but she was screened in the hospital and is intact.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

88. C Ask what she wants in a counselor, such as language or gender

A referral works best when it matches what the client needs and prefers, so the worker learns those preferences before choosing a provider. Nasra wants counseling, and her doctor has already ruled out medical causes, so asking what she wants in a counselor, such as language, gender, or format, comes first. Another medical workup would fit a new sleep complaint, but her doctor recently evaluated her and recommended counseling. The shortest waitlist matters, but speed does not help if the counselor does not fit her needs. Reviewing a list of refugee-serving programs is a reasonable next step, but without her preferences the list cannot be narrowed well.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

89. D Gendered racism in care, such as dismissal of Black women's symptoms

Intersectional analysis asks how race and gender together shape treatment, especially when common explanations have been ruled out. The gap persists after controlling for insurance, preexisting conditions, and hospital, so gendered racism within care encounters, such as having symptoms dismissed, is the explanation most consistent with what remains. Chronic conditions, insurance gaps, and hospital access through segregation are all real contributors to disparities in other analyses, but the data here already control for each of them. Each also treats race on a single axis rather than examining how being Black and a woman combine in the care a patient receives.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

90. B A difference this large would occur about 3 percent of the time if the program had no effect

A p-value is the probability of getting a result at least as large as the one observed if there were truly no effect. A p of .03 means a difference this large would be expected only about 3 percent of the time if the program did nothing. Reading it as a 3 percent probability that chance alone produced the result reverses the logic, because the p-value assumes no effect rather than estimating how likely that assumption is. A p-value also says nothing about the chance that the program will help any particular person, and it does not describe how large or useful the improvement is.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

91. C Arrange for another reviewer to take over audits of Abena's records.

The Code says social workers who become involved with a colleague have a duty to transfer professional responsibilities, when necessary, to avoid a conflict of interest. Dating is not prohibited, but Lukas's role reviewing Abena's records creates exactly that conflict, so another reviewer should take over those audits. Informing human resources while keeping current assignments leaves the conflict in place. Noting the relationship in each audit report discloses the conflict but does not remove it; the reviews would still be done by someone whose objectivity is in question.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

92. B Start with a specific issue residents feel strongly about and can win

New organizing groups build power by starting with an issue that is specific, deeply felt and winnable, because an early victory builds confidence, membership and credibility. Residents speak most urgently about the intersection, a concrete local problem that can realistically be won, so starting with a specific, strongly felt, winnable issue fits. Choosing by available data can miss what residents care about. Rising rents affect many people but are a large, citywide issue that a new group is unlikely to win soon. A further survey repeats input already gathered in house meetings with more than 100 residents.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 18

93. C Her repeated suggestions are increasing discord in the working relationship

In motivational interviewing, discord is tension in the working relationship and is strongly influenced by the worker's behavior, especially pushing advice or solutions. Mr. Adeyemi argues more with each suggestion and talks easily when asked open questions, which points to the worker's approach. Sustain talk is the client's language favoring the status quo; it concerns the behavior rather than the relationship, and it would not vanish when the worker changes approach. Precontemplation describes not considering change, but a stage would not shift within a conversation based on how the worker asks. The pattern tracks her suggestions.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

94. A psychological reactance to a perceived threat to his freedom of choice

Psychological reactance is the push to restore a freedom that feels threatened, so a person rejects options because they are being proposed by someone else. Raymond rejects even an idea he endorsed when it comes from the worker, yet engages with topics he raises, which points to the source of the proposal rather than its content. Ambivalence would show both pro and con statements about the same change, not automatic refusal of anything offered. Learned helplessness produces passivity and hopelessness, which the stem rules out. A defense against anxiety about the incident would appear when the incident comes up, not whenever the worker makes a suggestion.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 14

95. A The information the housing program needs to decide on his application

Even with a valid release, social workers share only what is needed for the purpose the client agreed to. Tyrone's release covers his housing application, so the worker sends what the program requires to decide on it. Sending his psychiatric and abuse history assumes the program needs everything because it serves people with similar needs, but detailed trauma history may have no bearing on eligibility. Sending only contact details seems protective and respects the program's intake, yet it can stall an application Tyrone wants and fails the purpose of the release.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

96. B Have him sign an authorization naming what may be shared

Sharing health information with an outside housing program is not treatment, payment, or health care operations, so it requires the client's written authorization, and that authorization should specify what may be shared. Mr. Ramirez has not signed one, so obtaining a specific authorization comes first. The minimum necessary standard limits how much is shared, but it does not replace the need for authorization in this situation. A general release covering all his VA records would share far more than the program needs and undercuts informed consent, because he cannot know what he is agreeing to disclose.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

97. B Assimilation

In Berry's model, assimilation means adopting the dominant culture while giving up the heritage culture. Dmitri has dropped his language and community ties and built his life around American customs by choice, which fits assimilation. Integration would mean keeping his Ukrainian identity while also participating in American society, but he has deliberately set his heritage aside. Marginalization means losing connection to both cultures, usually with distress, yet Dmitri feels at home and is firmly connected to the dominant culture. His mother's hurt suggests a family acculturation gap that the worker might explore, but it does not change his strategy.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

98. A Strengthening the parents' alliance and the boundary around them

Structural family therapy holds that symptoms arise when the family's structure is unbalanced, as when a child forms a cross-generational coalition with one parent against the other. The intervention restores a clear parental subsystem with a firm boundary that keeps the child out of the marriage. Chidi's alliance with his mother and the father's distance call for strengthening the parents' alliance and that boundary. Exploring family-of-origin patterns to raise differentiation is a Bowen approach. Helping Chidi express his feelings about being caught may give him relief, but it leaves the coalition and the weak parental subsystem in place, which is what structural work targets.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

99. C Share the research with leadership and propose a pilot program

Policy change inside an agency is best pursued through the channels that can change the policy, using evidence. Leadership has said it is open to evidence, so sharing the Housing First research and proposing a pilot addresses the rule itself. Advocating for each resident at eviction reviews is valuable case advocacy, but it handles cases one at a time and leaves the policy unchanged. Helping residents organize is a legitimate tactic in community practice, but staff mobilizing clients against their own program before using an open internal channel is premature and places residents in conflict with the program housing them.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

100. C Testify accurately, including the chain's data, and disclose the donor tie

Integrity and the Code's standards on honest public statements require accurate testimony, and a funding relationship that could appear to influence the speaker should be disclosed. Elena should present the data, including the chain's, and disclose the relationship. Using only industry-wide data seems neutral but omits the most relevant evidence because of the donor. Asking the board for permission lets the funding relationship shape testimony. Referring the legislator to the ombudsman avoids the conflict rather than handling it honestly.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

101. A Whether the problems occur in other settings and when they started

ADHD requires several symptoms present before age 12 and in two or more settings, so the first question is whether Mateo's problems appear outside class and when they began. His parents report good focus at home and at soccer and a separation last fall, which suggests a reaction to family change. A teacher rating scale is a useful tool, but it captures only one setting and would not resolve the timing question. Ruling out vision or hearing problems is sound in many referrals, but it does not answer the setting and timing questions that come first here. Preferential seating is an intervention that comes after assessment.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

102. D Explain that sharing needs Jaden's consent and offer to ask him about it

When state law lets a minor consent to his own outpatient mental health care, he generally controls disclosure of that care, so sharing with a parent requires his permission. The LMSW should explain this to the mother and offer to talk with Jaden about involving her. Sharing general progress is still a disclosure Jaden has not authorized. Inviting her to a family session may be a good later step, but only if Jaden agrees, so it cannot be offered on his behalf. Referring her to the records office implies she can obtain the file by request, when release depends on Jaden's consent.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

103. A Discuss the group's purpose and agree with members on norms and the schedule

In the first session, the worker and members build the group contract together by clarifying purpose, agreeing on norms such as confidentiality and attendance, and setting the schedule. Members' eagerness to share makes this more pressing, since norms about confidentiality should be in place before personal stories are told. Letting members share now and setting norms in week two leaves them without agreed protections during their first disclosures. Having members sign a standard set of rules imposes norms rather than building ownership, and the center does not require any set rules.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

104. D It broadened the duty to warn into a duty to take reasonable steps to protect

The 1974 Tarasoff decision described a duty to warn an identifiable victim; the 1976 rehearing recast it as a duty to use reasonable care to protect that person, which may include warning, notifying police, or other steps such as hospitalization. That is why warning alone may not be enough. Limiting the duty to family members misstates the rule, which covers any identifiable victim. Extending it from psychiatrists to all licensed workers misdescribes the change; the case involved a university psychologist from the start. Replacing warning with a police-reporting mandate is wrong, because notifying police is one possible protective step, not a required substitute.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

105. C Biofeedback training

Biofeedback uses instruments to show a person real-time information about bodily signals, such as muscle tension or heart rate, so the person can learn to change them. Raj wants concrete evidence during practice that his muscles are relaxing, which is exactly what biofeedback provides. Guided imagery uses a calming mental scene and gives no measured feedback on the body. Autogenic training relies on self-suggestions of warmth and heaviness; it is structured, but the person still judges the result subjectively, which is the problem Raj describes.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

106. A A summary of themes

A summary in motivational interviewing gathers several things the client has said, often at a transition or near the end of a session, and checks for accuracy. Here the worker links three separate points from the whole session and asks what was missed, which marks a summary. A double-sided reflection is tempting because his doubt about insulin sits beside his doctor's concern, but it captures both sides of ambivalence in a single statement rather than pulling together material from across the session. An affirmation recognizes a client's strengths or efforts, and nothing in the statement comments on his strengths.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 14

107. B Report to the agency state law designates, and also inform the principal

The duty to report suspected abuse applies when the alleged abuser is a school employee, and internal notice does not replace the report state law requires. The worker reports to the designated agency and also follows school policy by informing the principal. Informing the principal and parents and documenting the marks is thorough but still keeps the matter inside the school. Human resources handles employment discipline, not child protection, so a referral there does not meet the legal duty.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

108. C Tell him he cannot drive impaired and that she will alert his employer or police

Confidentiality yields when disclosure is needed to prevent serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm, and an intoxicated driver about to transport children meets that standard. The worker should state the limit plainly and be ready to notify his employer or police if he will not stop. Urging him to call in sick depends on a choice he has already refused. Exploring his stress is useful later, but the bus leaves in 20 minutes. Consulting a supervisor is wise when time allows; it should not delay protective action, and a quick consult can happen while acting.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

109. C Most respondents fall outside the population the survey is meant to describe

Survey results can be generalized only to the population that the respondents represent. Here 80% of responses come from people under 65, so most respondents fall outside the intended population, and older adults without internet, who may face the greatest transportation barriers, are likely missing. Repeat responses can distort open online surveys, but the platform allowed only one response per device, which reduces that risk. Nine hundred responses would be enough for a regional estimate if they came from the right population; the problem is who responded, not how many.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

110. B Report the incident to Adult Protective Services as required

A mandated reporter who learns that a caregiver has injured a vulnerable adult must report it promptly to the designated agency, regardless of the caregiver's stress or remorse. Nadia admitted grabbing her mother hard enough to cause bruises, which meets the threshold for reasonable suspicion. Respite services and teaching Nadia ways to calm her mother are appropriate supports and may become part of the plan, but neither replaces the report. A safe discharge setting will need attention, but choosing one away from Nadia's home before the report is made and the situation is assessed is premature.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 10

111. B Decline, since Soo-ah is likely to need her services again soon

The Code does not ban every social relationship with a former client, but workers should avoid dual relationships when there is a risk of exploitation or harm. Soo-ah expects to return for help and the LMSW is the only case manager, so a friendship now would likely become a conflicting dual relationship. Agreeing not to discuss past services is a reasonable boundary for a contact that carries little risk, but it does not solve the coming overlap. A brief case closed two years ago might allow a social tie in another situation, yet the expected return of services outweighs that here.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

112. A Tell her that VA provides MST-related care even if the assault was never reported.

Survivors of military sexual trauma are often blocked by misinformation, so the worker gives accurate information that answers the client's actual question. VA provides MST-related care without requiring that the assault was reported or documented, which directly addresses her doubt and opens a specialized resource. Requesting service records to document the assault sounds helpful but is not needed for care and may delay it. A rape crisis center is a legitimate resource but sidesteps the VA question she asked. Beginning trauma processing now is premature before safety, trust, and a plan are in place.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

113. B Tell the team now that the shelter cannot accommodate his wheelchair.

Social workers contribute their knowledge to team decisions that affect clients' well-being, and a fact that makes a plan unsafe should be raised with the team at once. The LMSW holds information the team lacks, so telling them now about the shelter's limits lets them revise the plan before tomorrow. Arranging the placement and recording concerns allows an unsafe discharge to proceed. Informing Mr. Petrov supports his voice, but it shifts to him a problem she can resolve directly. An ethics committee review is a later step if the team disregards the information.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

114. B A poor fit between her needs and her environment's resources

Germain and Gitterman's life model centers on the goodness of fit between a person's needs and capacities and the resources of the environment. A capable trainee who cannot reach a second-floor classroom without an elevator faces a poor person-environment fit, and the barrier lies in the setting. Low self-efficacy is Bandura's concept for doubting one's ability, and nothing suggests Naledi doubts herself. A coping difficulty with her disability locates the problem in her adjustment rather than in the inaccessible building. Role strain from competing responsibilities would require evidence of other demands, which the stem does not describe.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

115. A Discuss respite options, such as adult day services, and her need for regular time off

Interventions should match the caregiver's main unmet need; Carmen's are rest and time away, which respite services such as adult day programs provide, and discussing them can also ease her guilt. A caregiver support group is valuable for isolation and shared coping, but attending it adds another commitment without giving her the sleep or free time she names. Individual counseling for guilt may help if guilt keeps her from using respite, but counseling alone leaves her exhausted. Information on disease stages is useful for caregivers who lack it, but she already understands the illness well.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

116. C Help Ms. Begay arrange video counseling through the regional clinic

Social workers should avoid dual relationships when there is a risk of harm, and they manage unavoidable ones with clear boundaries only when no reasonable alternative exists. Here an alternative exists: the regional clinic's video counseling, which Ms. Begay can use from home, so helping her connect to it comes first. Agreeing on how to handle contact at school is the right approach in rural practice when no other provider is reachable, but that is not this case. Referring her to an in-person provider two hours away creates a travel barrier when a closer option is available.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

117. B The task-centered model

The task-centered model of Reid and Epstein is brief and time-limited, focuses on a small number of target problems the client selects, and uses tasks between sessions, reviewing obstacles to completion at each meeting. The program's session limit, family-chosen problems and task reviews match it closely. Solution-focused therapy is also brief, but it builds on exceptions and a preferred future rather than structured task review. Crisis intervention is brief, directive help to restore functioning after an acute event. Narrative therapy helps people separate from a dominant problem story and does not center on assigned tasks.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

118. D Gambling disorder, which DSM-5-TR groups with addictive disorders

DSM-5-TR classifies gambling disorder with substance-related and addictive disorders, because it shares features such as needing to gamble with larger amounts for the same excitement, which parallels tolerance, and irritability when cutting back, which parallels withdrawal. Brian shows both. Gambling was classified as an impulse-control disorder in DSM-IV, but that classification changed in 2013. Mania can involve risky behavior, but Brian's mood and sleep are normal. Gambling can be a way of coping with stress, but he reports no unusual stress, and the escalating pattern suggests a disorder rather than a temporary coping response.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

119. C a support group where members share experiences and ways of coping

Group type should match the members' needs and the severity of their difficulties. These students have normal reactions to a family change, no severe symptoms, and a sense of being alone, so a support group in which peers share experiences and coping ideas addresses isolation directly. A psychoeducational group would fit if the main need were information about divorce, and it often helps, but teaching alone does less for feeling like the only one. A therapy group fits students with more serious symptoms needing clinical treatment, which the stem rules out.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

120. B Agree aloud on the goal, each person's tasks, and the next visit, and note it

A contract can be verbal when its terms are clear and recorded, and agency policy here does not require a signature. Agreeing aloud on the ID goal, who does what, and when they will meet next respects Walter's limit while keeping the work focused. Asking a trusted peer to present a written agreement would help a client who distrusts the worker but might sign; Walter refuses papers from anyone. Explaining the protections of a signed agreement is reasonable when policy requires one, but here it pushes against a clear refusal for no required purpose.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

121. A Check whether he can hear the questions and adjust how they are asked

Answers that do not match questions, along with repeated 'What?', point first to a possible hearing problem, which is common in older adults and can look like confusion. Checking and adjusting for hearing must come before any judgment about cognition. Asking the daughter about the history of the confusion is useful collateral but assumes confusion is the issue. A cognitive screen given to someone who cannot hear the questions will produce falsely poor results and could lead to a mistaken conclusion.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

122. A Veterans were surveyed at discharge and again one and three years later

A longitudinal design measures the same participants at two or more times, which is the only way to show how each person's adjustment changes. Surveying veterans at discharge and again one and three years later is a longitudinal panel design. The single survey comparing veterans discharged 1, 5 and 10 years earlier is attractive because it spans time since discharge, but it is cross-sectional; differences could reflect the groups rather than change within individuals. Interviewing veterans from three eras once each is qualitative and cross-sectional. Coding discharge records once is a one-time record review with no repeated measurement.

Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration · Review: Chapter 19

Your Score Sheet

Count your correct answers in each study area. ASWB reports that the passing score on its 110 scored questions generally falls between 66 and 78 correct (about 60–71%), set separately for each exam form; every question here counts, so use roughly 70% overall as a practice target and 75% or higher as a comfortable margin.

Study area	Questions	Your score	Study if below 70%
Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct Content area I	33	____ of 33	Chapter 4: Ethical Foundations and Decision-Making Chapter 5: Confidentiality, Informed Consent and Legal Duties Chapter 6: Boundaries, Professional Conduct and Ethical Service Delivery
Diversity, Equity & Social Justice Content area I	10	____ of 10	Chapter 7: Diversity, Equity and Social Justice
Human Development, Behavior & Trauma Content area II	18	____ of 18	Chapter 8: Human Development Across the Lifespan Chapter 9: Human Behavior in the Social Environment Chapter 10: Abuse, Neglect, Violence and Exploitation
Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning Content area II	22	____ of 22	Chapter 11: Assessment Methods Chapter 12: Mental Health, Substance Use and Medications Chapter 13: From Assessment to Plan
Intervention Methods & Practice Settings Content area III	28	____ of 28	Chapter 14: Engagement and the Helping Relationship Chapter 15: Practice Models and Evidence-Based Interventions Chapter 16: Working with Families and Groups Chapter 17: Case Management, Crisis and Practice Across Settings Chapter 18: Communities, Organizations, Policy and Advocacy
Research, Evaluation, Supervision & Administration Content area III	11	____ of 11	Chapter 19: Research, Evaluation, Supervision and Administration

Total: ____ of 122. For every miss, write down the SEARCH rung you missed and the distractor family (D1–D8) you chose; your largest cluster is what to study next.