SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

LMSW

ASWB Masters Practice Exam

Exam 3

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 3: 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 Help him notice body signals, such as a tight jaw or racing heart, before an outburst

Anger management builds awareness before skills: a client who experiences anger as coming from nowhere first needs to recognize the physical cues that signal it rising, so he has a chance to act. A situation log is a standard early step, but Mr. Bautista has already completed one and identified his trigger. Assertive scripts are a sound later skill, yet he cannot use them if he is already yelling before he notices his anger. Exploring how anger was handled in his family of origin can add insight, but it does not give him the in-the-moment awareness he needs now.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

2. A Serve Jolene while getting training and ongoing consultation from the specialist

When no qualified provider is reasonably available, a worker may serve a client outside her usual expertise if she takes responsible steps to build competence, such as training and consultation. Jolene is medically stable, cannot travel, and has no telehealth option, while the specialist offers consultation, so Carmen should serve her with that support. Referring her to the distant program and helping with travel ignores the stated fact that she cannot travel there. General counseling with medical monitoring addresses physical risk, but it leaves the eating disorder treated without specialized input that is available. Declining the case leaves her with no care at all.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

3. A Discuss texting's privacy limits and agree on how they will use it

Before using electronic communication with a client, the worker obtains informed consent about its risks and limits and sets clear expectations, such as response times and what to do in a crisis. Discussing texting's privacy limits and agreeing on how it will be used meets that standard. Texting about scheduling and mood on the agency's system may be where they end up, but starting without that discussion skips informed consent. Limiting texts to reminders or redirecting him to the portal may be reasonable outcomes, but setting either rule without discussing his request leaves him out of the decision.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

4. B Report the practice now to the state child protection or licensing authority

A restraint hold that restricts breathing can kill, and the administrator has said it will be used again tonight, so this is imminent danger; internal channels have been tried, and the report must go now to the authority that can act, the state child protection or licensing agency. Taking the concern to the board chair is a reasonable internal escalation, but the board cannot reliably stop tonight's restraint. Documenting each use and returning to the administrator repeats a channel that has refused. A complaint to the accrediting body later this week is a legitimate route, but it is too slow for a risk to life tonight.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

5. D Stable housing, safety, and coping skills for her panic and nightmares

Phase-based trauma care establishes safety, stability, and coping skills before trauma processing begins. Amina is in temporary housing and having frequent panic attacks, so stable housing and coping skills come first. Trauma-focused CBT with a detailed account may help later, but processing trauma while she is unstable can worsen symptoms. Grief work addresses real losses but is better timed after she is stable. English classes and cultural orientation are valuable resettlement services, yet they do not address her current instability or her panic and nightmares.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

6. A Formative evaluation

Formative evaluation gathers information during a program's development so staff can improve it while it is running. Monthly data shared with the team and used to change intake and scheduling in the pilot year is formative. Summative evaluation judges a program's overall merit at the end of a period to support decisions such as continuing, expanding or ending it; that decision is not planned until year three. Impact evaluation measures longer-term effects attributable to the program, usually comparing participants with others, and is likewise a judgment about results rather than ongoing improvement.

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

7. C Discuss locking the guns at home with the key held by someone he trusts

Lethal means counseling works best when it is collaborative and offers options the person will actually accept, since a partial step he takes is safer than an ideal step he refuses. Mr. Lindqvist has rejected removing his guns from the house but is willing to talk, so discussing locked storage at home, with the key held by someone he trusts, fits his limit while adding time and distance. Out-of-home storage is generally the most protective choice when a person is open to it, but he has ruled it out. Setting the topic aside leaves firearm access unaddressed for a man with suicidal thoughts.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

8. B Inter-rater reliability

Inter-rater reliability is the degree to which different raters using the same instrument with the same information reach the same results. Two workers agreeing on only about half of 30 files shows poor inter-rater reliability, meaning risk ratings depend on who completes the tool, a serious problem for consistent decisions. Test-retest reliability concerns the stability of scores when the same measure is repeated over time. Internal consistency is how well the items of a scale relate to one another. Construct validity is whether the tool measures the concept it claims to measure, not whether raters agree.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

9. C Call child protective services now and say he fears going home today

Reasonable suspicion of abuse triggers a report by the mandated reporter, and a child's fear of returning home makes it urgent. Diego's disclosure of being hit with a belt is enough; the worker reports to child protective services now and shares his fear of going home today so intake can respond before school ends. Gathering a full account goes beyond what a reporter needs and can harm a later forensic interview. Telling the principal may be school policy, but it does not replace the worker's own duty to report. Calling his mother could alert the household and is for CPS to decide.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

10. A Dismissing

In the Adult Attachment Interview, a dismissing state of mind is marked by idealizing parents in general terms that cannot be supported with specific memories, along with claims of self-reliance and minimizing the importance of relationships, which matches Mr. Lindqvist's answers. A preoccupied state of mind shows ongoing, often angry or confused involvement with past relationships and long, entangled accounts. A secure-autonomous state of mind involves balanced, coherent descriptions supported by examples, whether the memories are positive or negative. The worker would keep this pattern in mind when he declines help or support.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

11. A Avoid searching unless there is a compelling professional reason

The Code directs social workers to avoid searching for or gathering information about clients electronically unless there are compelling professional reasons, and, when appropriate, with the client's consent. Curiosity is not a compelling reason, so Simone should not look the account up. Searching only public accounts with a documented reason treats public visibility and paperwork as sufficient. The Code's informed consent standard also calls for consent before an electronic search, so asking permission is good practice, but it does not supply the compelling professional reason the confidentiality standard requires.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

12. B Gender expression

Gender expression is how a person outwardly presents gender through clothing, grooming, voice, and behavior, and it is separate from gender identity, the internal sense of one's gender. Malik says he is a boy and is happy being one, so his identity matches his assigned sex, and what the parents notice is his expression. Labeling this gender identity would misread his clear statement about who he is. Sexual orientation concerns romantic or sexual attraction, which has nothing to do with nail polish at age nine. Sex assigned at birth is a label given at birth, not a description of behavior.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

13. B Decline to confirm or discuss whether he received agency services

Client confidentiality, including the fact that a person was a client, continues after death and applies to inquiries from the media. The worker should decline to confirm or discuss whether Felipe received services. Confirming that he was a client while withholding details still discloses protected information. Referring the reporter to the communications office is appropriate for general questions about the agency, but routing a question about a specific person there implies there is something to say about him and invites a disclosure that no one is authorized to make without legal authority.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

14. C Ask Ash whether and how being nonbinary connects to the breakup and depression.

An identity a client mentions is not automatically a clinical focus; the worker first asks what it means to the client and whether it relates to the presenting concern. Asking whether and how being nonbinary connects to the breakup and depression does that. Offering community resources is supportive but assumes a need Ash has not expressed. Adding identity exploration as a treatment goal makes it a problem to work on without Ash's agreement. Asking when Ash first became aware of their identity takes a developmental history that Ash has not asked for and that may not bear on the depression.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

15. B Alcohol adds to the sedating effect of her medication and can slow breathing

When alcohol and an opioid are combined, their depressant effects add together and can cause dangerous sedation and slowed breathing, which is the most serious concern for Dorothy. Her prescribed opioid is the decisive fact. It is true that alcohol fragments sleep later in the night, but that is a comfort issue rather than a safety risk. Older adults do reach higher blood alcohol levels because of less body water, which would matter in planning yet is secondary to the interaction. Drinking as a way of coping with anticipatory grief deserves exploration later, after the immediate safety concern is addressed with Dorothy and her hospice team.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

16. A Love

Erikson's young adult crisis is intimacy versus isolation, and its successful resolution produces the virtue of love. Priya has a settled identity but withdraws from commitment for fear of losing herself, which places her struggle in this stage. Fidelity is the virtue of the adolescent crisis of identity versus role confusion, and Priya states that her identity is clear, so this neighboring stage does not fit. Care is the virtue of generativity versus stagnation in middle adulthood, which involves guiding the next generation. Wisdom is the virtue of integrity versus despair in late life, when people review the meaning of their lives.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

17. A Explain that gender identity and sexual orientation are separate parts of identity

When a parent's distress rests on a factual confusion, a clear, accurate answer to her question comes first. Grace has mixed up gender identity, a person's internal sense of gender, with sexual orientation, whom a person is attracted to; explaining the difference addresses what is upsetting her now. Asking how long her child has felt this way gathers history the worker already has, since Michael has been consistent for two years. A gender-affirming clinic referral may be useful later but does not answer her question. A parent support group is a good next step once she understands the basic terms.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

18. A Pause the discussion, set ground rules, and turn first to Walter for his view

A patient with decision-making capacity makes his own care decisions, and a proxy's authority begins only when he cannot. Walter is alert and able to speak, so the worker should calm the meeting with ground rules and ask Walter first. Turning to the proxy would be right if Walter lacked capacity, which he does not. A single family spokesperson helps communication with the team but does not resolve whose decision it is. Separate meetings can lower conflict, but they delay hearing from Walter, whose wishes decide the question.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

19. C The neighbor keeping the change from each errand without telling her about it

Financial exploitation is the improper or unauthorized use of an older adult's funds or property. A helper who quietly keeps the change from every errand is using Gertrude's money without her knowledge or consent, even though the amounts are small. Payment to a family caregiver under a written agreement is a recognized, legitimate arrangement. A large gift to her church is tempting because it upsets her children and is substantial, but Gertrude has capacity and may give her money as she chooses; that is self-determination, not exploitation.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

20. B Ms. Grant will submit five applications and attend a job fair weekly for 60 days

Objectives should describe actions within the client's control, so that success depends on her effort rather than on decisions others make. Submitting five applications and attending a job fair each week are steps Ms. Grant can take and count. Completing a resume and mock interview would be good early objectives, but she has already done both. Being hired through a partner employer still depends on an employer's decision, even a friendlier one. Extending the deadline to 90 days gives more time but leaves the outcome in employers' hands, which is the flaw the case manager identified.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

21. C Briefly apologize, restate the summary with "he," and continue the session

When a worker misgenders a client, the accepted response is a short apology, a correction, and a return to the client's agenda, so the mistake is owned without making the client manage the worker's error. Kai's pause shows he noticed, so a brief apology with the correct pronoun fits. Silently restating the summary corrects the word but leaves his visible reaction unacknowledged. Stopping to ask how the mistake affected him sounds attentive, but it turns the session toward the worker's error and asks Kai to process it, which can deepen discomfort; he can raise it if he wishes.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

22. B Explore activities she valued in the past and choose one small step to start with

Behavioral activation for mild depression builds on activities the client already values, starting with small, achievable steps chosen with her, which respects her right to decline a particular service. A friendly visitor program is a good resource for isolated older adults who welcome company at home, but Ruth has said she does not want strangers coming to her home. Offering to accompany her to the senior center would help a client who is anxious about going, but Ruth has rejected the center itself. A psychiatric referral may be appropriate for moderate or severe depression, but her screening shows mild symptoms that often respond to activation.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

23. D Posttraumatic growth

Posttraumatic growth, described by Tedeschi and Calhoun, is positive change that emerges from the struggle with a major crisis, often in relationships, priorities, and appreciation of life, and it can coexist with grief. Rafael describes functioning beyond his pre-injury level in exactly these areas. Resilience means maintaining or returning to healthy functioning, not surpassing it. Positive reappraisal is a coping strategy of reframing a stressor, which may contribute to growth but names a process rather than the lasting changes he reports. Acceptance in stage models describes coming to terms with loss, but Rafael still grieves and reports gains beyond acceptance.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

24. A Add a dated amendment to yesterday's note correcting the medication

Errors in a record are corrected with a dated amendment that leaves the original entry visible, so the record becomes accurate and its history stays transparent. Amending yesterday's note fixes the error where tomorrow's provider will look for it. Having an administrator replace the note erases the original and hides that a change was made, which undermines the record's integrity and could look like tampering. Recording the correct drug in today's note leaves the wrong name standing in yesterday's entry, where another provider may rely on it without seeing the later note.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

25. A Firm, unexplained rules with limited warmth

Research on Baumrind's styles, largely with U.S. families, links authoritarian parenting, strict control with little warmth or explanation, to children who are obedient and do adequately in school but show lower self-esteem and weaker social skills. Minh's compliance, solid grades, harsh self-view and few friends match that profile. Authoritative parenting, combining reasoning and warmth, is associated with high self-esteem and social competence. Indulgent parenting is associated with good self-esteem and social ease but weaker self-control and rule following, the reverse of Minh's pattern. The association guides hypotheses only; the social worker would still assess the family directly.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

26. D Ask what he fears could happen and explain what confidentiality does and does not cover.

Service members' fear of career consequences is a major barrier to care, and the worker should explore the specific fear and give accurate, complete information about confidentiality and its limits. Asking what he fears and explaining what is and is not covered lets him make an informed choice. Reassuring him that his commander has no access is largely true for civilian care, but it omits limits such as releases he may sign or required disclosures, so it is incomplete. A chaplain offers privileged support but is not mental health treatment. Asking about unit culture first delays his immediate concern.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

27. A Review with her and the class provider what she learned and what help she needs

Monitoring in case management measures whether a service changed what it was meant to change, not only whether it was completed. Ms. Abdi finished the class but still struggles with the target behavior, and the case manager does not know what the class covered, so reviewing with her and the provider what she learned and what she still needs comes next. In-home coaching may be the right service, but choosing it before that review risks repeating or missing what the class did. Reporting completion to the court is accurate but incomplete. Moving to longer visits treats completion as success when observed behavior shows the goal is not yet met.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

28. C Safety on weekends, when he drinks and is most dangerous

Survivor-led safety planning builds the plan around the survivor's own knowledge of the abuser and her own priorities. Rosa has identified weekend drinking as the most dangerous time, so the plan should center first on weekend safety. Workplace and commute safety matter for many survivors, but she says he never comes to her work. Planning to leave within a month overrides her decision to stay for now. Keeping children out of the home on weekday evenings targets a time she has not identified as dangerous.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

29. C Assign Tess a bed in the women's dormitory and address staff questions

When agency policy assigns beds by gender identity and the client states her preference, the worker should carry out that placement and correct staff confusion. Assigning Tess to the women's dormitory and addressing staff questions does both. A single room near staff can be offered when a resident asks for it, but imposing it isolates her against her stated wish. Referral to an LGBTQ+ shelter sends her away from services she is entitled to here. Asking the director to decide passes along a question the written policy already answers.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

30. A Sensorimotor

Piaget's sensorimotor stage, from birth to about age two, is when infants learn through sensing and acting and develop object permanence, the understanding that objects continue to exist when out of sight. Searching for a hidden toy at nine months is a typical sign of this milestone, and fussing when his mother leaves fits the same growing awareness, so the worker can reassure her. The preoperational stage begins around age two with symbolic play and language. The concrete operational stage brings logical reasoning about concrete objects in school-age children. The formal operational stage brings abstract reasoning in adolescence.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

31. D Tell the court the question exceeds the waiver and ask for a ruling

A waiver of privilege covers only what the client agreed to disclose, and the social worker should assert privilege for anything beyond it. Aisha waived privilege only for her attendance, so the LMSW should tell the court that the question exceeds the waiver and let the judge rule. Waiting for Aisha's attorney to object is risky because the attorney may not act, and the duty to protect the client's privilege also rests on the witness. Treating the waiver as opening the door to related history misreads its limits. Closing the courtroom limits the audience but still discloses content Aisha never agreed to share.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

32. D Thank Lena, decline, and explore what the invitation means to her

Attending a current client's personal event is a boundary crossing that can blur the relationship, and it should be avoided when treatment is ongoing and agency policy discourages it. Thanking Lena, declining and exploring the invitation's meaning honors her gesture and keeps the relationship clear. Deciding together after exploring the meaning can be reasonable for a client whose treatment has ended, but it leaves open an option that policy and her ongoing care argue against. Attending only the ceremony still crosses the boundary. Sending a gift creates an exchange of gifts that adds a personal element.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

33. B Trauma bonding through cycles of abuse and affection

Trauma bonding describes a strong emotional attachment that forms when abuse alternates with affection, because intermittent warmth after harm is intensely reinforcing. Kiara's heightened attachment and the intense relief when he is 'sweet' fit this pattern. An anxious attachment style from childhood can shape adult bonds, but she describes close, steady early relationships. Learned helplessness involves passivity and a belief that escape is impossible, yet she works and believes she could leave. Identification with the aggressor means adopting the abuser's traits or views to manage fear, which is different from defending him out of attachment.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

34. B Catastrophizing

Catastrophizing means predicting the worst possible outcome and treating it as unbearable or certain. Kwame jumps from a possible rejection to a ruined future with no college and no job, a chain of disasters that his record does not support. Labeling would attach a global name to himself, such as calling himself a failure, which he does not do. Should statements are rigid rules about how he or others must act, such as "I must be the best"; his worry is about consequences, not rules. Mind reading assumes knowledge of what others think, which would apply if he claimed the committee already sees him as unworthy.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

35. B Meet with Mr. Petrov alone to learn what he wants before any release is signed

Consent must be voluntary, and signs of undue influence call for hearing the client's wishes away from the person who may be influencing him. Meeting with Mr. Petrov alone is the first step. Reviewing the release line by line improves understanding, but doing it with the son present leaves the influence in place. A report to adult protective services may become necessary if exploitation is suspected, but deference to a son during one meeting is not yet reasonable suspicion, and the worker has not heard from Mr. Petrov. A capacity evaluation addresses a problem he does not have, since he has no cognitive impairment.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

36. C Summarizing and partializing

Summarizing pulls together several things the client has said, and partializing breaks an overwhelming set of problems into parts so the client can choose where to start. The worker lists the eviction, suspension and car repair, then asks which feels most pressing, which combines both techniques. Clarification asks the client to explain a vague statement, and interpretation offers a new meaning for the client's behavior; neither happens here. Reframing presents a situation in a new light, and universalization tells the client that her reactions are common; the worker does neither.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 14

37. A FERPA likely does not apply here, since it covers schools funded by Education Department programs

FERPA applies to educational agencies and institutions that receive funds under programs administered by the U.S. Department of Education. Most private schools that take no such funds are not covered, so the parent's access depends on school policy and state law instead, though records a public district holds about her son would be covered. Coverage does not turn on enrolling minors. Special education can bring a public district's records into the picture, but FERPA does not attach to a private school's own records student by student based on special education status.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

38. C Assess her current danger, including the choking, and plan for safety

A disclosure of intimate partner violence, especially strangulation, calls for an immediate assessment of danger and safety planning before the treatment plan is revised. Keisha is returning home today, and choking is a strong marker of lethal risk. Reporting to police would be required in some situations, such as abuse of a child, but for a competent adult the decision usually rests with her. A hotline number is a useful resource, yet handing it over alone underreacts to the risk. Shifting the treatment goals is appropriate after her immediate safety is addressed.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

39. B An online survey collecting no names, emails, IP addresses or small-unit details

Anonymity requires that no one can link responses to the person who gave them. An online survey that collects no names, emails or IP addresses and avoids identifying details, such as unit and job title in small teams, meets that standard. A paper survey with names held by human resources can at best be confidential, and staff may fear retaliation. Interviews with the human resources director identify each respondent by definition. A coded survey with a linking list held by the evaluator protects confidentiality but is not anonymous, because the link exists.

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

40. B It is a response to facing mortality that can prompt a more authentic life

Existential theory treats death anxiety as a normal response to facing mortality, one of the givens of existence, and holds that confronting it can lead to a more authentic, purposeful life. Viewing it as unaccepted loss frames the anxiety as unfinished grief work. Viewing it as a conditioned fear linked to treatment cues is a behavioral explanation that would lead to exposure. Viewing it as testable beliefs about recurrence is a cognitive-behavioral explanation. Each alternative offers a real way to understand anxiety after cancer, but each treats Lars's anxiety as a problem to resolve rather than as an opening to examine how he wants to live.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

41. C Help her arrange attendant care and backup supports for the move

A capable adult directs her own living arrangements, and the worker's client is Priya, not her parents. Helping her arrange attendant care and backup supports carries out the plan she has made. A family meeting is a common way to address relatives' worries, but Priya has asked that planning stay with the center, and convening one would override that request. A further functional assessment repeats the skills assessment she has already completed and treats her disability as a reason to keep testing her readiness, which the independent living model rejects.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

42. A To monitor how Ana's PTSD symptoms change as treatment proceeds

Repeating a standardized symptom measure at regular intervals is measurement-based care: it shows whether symptoms are improving and whether treatment should be adjusted. Giving the PCL-5 every four weeks to Ana serves this monitoring purpose. Deciding whether she still meets diagnostic criteria requires a clinical interview, and her diagnosis is already established. Screening for new trauma exposure would require a trauma history or events checklist, since the PCL-5 rates symptoms, not events.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

43. B Developmental

A developmental, or maturational, crisis arises from an expected life transition, such as becoming a parent, retiring or entering adolescence, when new roles demand coping skills the person has not yet developed; Amina's struggle with new motherhood fits. A situational crisis is triggered by an unexpected external event such as a disaster, sudden loss or assault. An existential crisis centers on inner conflicts about purpose, meaning or responsibility; although new parents may reflect on these, Amina's distress stems from the role change itself. The worker would still screen for postpartum depression, but the classification guides a normalizing, skill-focused approach.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

44. B Pursue dementia care training while supervised by an experienced colleague

The Code permits social workers to move into new practice areas after appropriate education, training, consultation and supervision from people competent in that area, so a plan that pairs targeted training with experienced supervision fits. Many of Abebe's engagement and family skills will transfer, but dementia care involves specific knowledge about cognition, caregiver strain and capacity that he needs now. Waiting for problems before seeking training puts vulnerable clients at risk. A full graduate certificate before any client contact goes beyond what the Code requires and delays service, when supervised practice with concurrent training meets the standard.

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

45. A Have Jordan show her photo ID on camera now, as procedure requires

The technology standards call for verifying a remote client's identity at the start of services, and the company sets photo ID at intake as the method. Jordan has her ID within reach, so showing it takes a moment and does not delay care. Waiting until the second session puts her preference ahead of a safeguard that protects both client and worker. A matching date of birth is weaker evidence than the procedure requires, because anyone with the referral information could provide it. Confirming location and an emergency contact is also essential at intake, but it does not replace identity verification.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

46. D Explore what he would want in a place and what worries him about rules

Responses should match the client's readiness, and Patrick is in contemplation: interested someday but with a clear concern. Exploring what he would want and what worries him about rules builds on his own interest. Starting an application today fits a client who has decided to move forward. Waiting for him to raise housing again fits a client who reacted with irritation or clear refusal, but Patrick showed some interest. Going over the rules in detail answers a question he has not asked and may increase his worry.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

47. B her thought that she is a terrible mother

The cognitive model holds that emotions are shaped most directly by how a person interprets an event, not by the event itself. In Halima's sequence, the children's fighting is the situation, her thought that she is a terrible mother is the interpretation, and hopelessness follows from that thought. The fighting is the trigger, but other parents could face the same fighting without feeling hopeless. Lying down is a behavioral consequence of the mood that may maintain it by reducing chances to feel effective, but it comes after the hopelessness rather than producing it.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

48. C Corrective recapitulation of the primary family group

Corrective recapitulation of the primary family group occurs when members relive early family dynamics with leaders and members and, this time, experience a different and healthier outcome. Elena reenacts her relationship with her father and changes it. Interpersonal learning is closely related and is involved here, which makes it attractive, but the defining feature of this vignette is the reenactment of a family-of-origin pattern with a parent figure. Catharsis is emotional release, and imparting information is didactic teaching, neither of which describes her experience.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

49. C Explore home and community-based services, such as a personal care attendant

Discharge planning starts with services that let a person live in the most integrated setting he chooses, and home and community-based services exist for that purpose. Exploring a personal care attendant for mornings and evenings could let Daniel return to his own accessible apartment. A nursing facility stay is more restrictive than his needs require. Moving to his parents' home is a reasonable temporary plan if no services can be arranged, but it skips checking whether he can go home now. An independent living center offers valuable peer support, but that referral follows a discharge plan rather than creating one.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

50. A Meet with the family about attendance barriers without asking about their status.

Public schools must serve children regardless of immigration status, and workers should not ask about status unless a specific service requires it. The school needs no status information, so meeting with the family about attendance barriers without asking addresses Diego's absences directly. Asking privately and keeping the answer out of records sounds protective, but asking at all can frighten the family and is unnecessary. Referring them to an immigration legal clinic assumes the family is undocumented based on a teacher's guess and may signal that the school suspects them.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

51. B Tell the client a personal conflict has arisen and arrange a transfer to another clinician

Some conflicts of interest are serious enough that the Code calls for ending the professional relationship with an appropriate referral, and a client's partner who is the worker's opposing party in a custody dispute is one of them. Allison should tell the client that a conflict has arisen, without unnecessary personal detail, and arrange a careful transfer. Continuing while avoiding the topic leaves a major source of bias in place and limits what the client can discuss. Closer supervision helps with countertransference but cannot neutralize a direct personal stake in the client's relationship.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

52. C It is now included within autism spectrum disorder

DSM-5 folded Asperger's disorder, autistic disorder and pervasive developmental disorder not otherwise specified into a single diagnosis, autism spectrum disorder, and DSM-5-TR keeps that structure; people with a well-established Asperger's diagnosis are given the autism spectrum diagnosis. Social (pragmatic) communication disorder is a separate condition for social communication deficits without restricted or repetitive behaviors, which Asperger's included. Conditions for further study appear in Section III, but Asperger's is not among them. Social workers can explain that many people still use the term personally while records use the current diagnosis.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

53. B "Tell me about a class period when the panic was less intense."

Asking about times when a problem is absent or milder, often called finding exceptions, uncovers what the client is already doing that works, which is a practical way to assess strengths. Asking Hannah about a class period when the panic was less intense can reveal coping strategies, supportive people, or conditions she can build on. Asking what happens in her body gathers useful symptom information but stays focused on the problem. Asking which classes or teachers set off the attacks identifies triggers, which also matters, but it looks for what makes things worse rather than what helps.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

54. A Choose a de-escalation curriculum that targets the gaps the review found

Training should follow a needs assessment, and once the assessment identifies the gap, the next step is to select training that targets it. Marisol's review and survey already show a skills gap in de-escalation, so choosing a curriculum aimed at those gaps comes first now. Reviewing the incidents again repeats an assessment that is complete. A survey of preferred topics measures interest rather than need, and the existing survey already shows the need. Revising policy would fit if the review had found a system problem, but the policy is current and the gap is in staff skills.

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

55. B Freezing is an automatic survival response to danger; it is not a choice you made.

When a client asks a direct question rooted in self-blame for a trauma response, accurate psychoeducation that normalizes the response is the most helpful answer. Keisha is asking whether freezing means something is wrong with her; explaining that freezing is an automatic survival response answers her and challenges the self-blame. Reflecting the blame she carries would suit an earlier session, but those feelings have already been reflected and her question would go unanswered. Reviewing Title IX reporting options is appropriate for a student who wants to report, but she has said she does not. Universalizing her feelings offers comfort yet does not explain the freeze response she is asking about.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

56. C Help her manage the stress of the case so she can keep working well

Kadushin's supportive function aims to reduce job-related stress and sustain morale so that workers can use their skills effectively. Helping Bianca manage the stress of the injury case, and connecting her with resources such as an employee assistance program if needed, fits that aim. Exploring her divorce in depth would turn supervision into therapy, a boundary problem; personal issues are acknowledged and referred elsewhere. Reviewing policy compliance is administrative and, done now, may deepen her self-blame. Teaching a risk assessment tool is educational and may help later, but her immediate need is stress, not a skill gap.

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

57. D Rationalization

Rationalization is creating logical-sounding but self-serving explanations to protect self-esteem after a disappointment. Kenji earlier called the job his dream, and now, after rejection, he explains that he never wanted it because of the commute and pay, a classic sour grapes rationalization. Denial would involve refusing to accept that the rejection occurred. Intellectualization uses detached, abstract analysis to avoid emotion, such as discussing hiring market trends at length instead of his disappointment. Projection would assign his feelings to others, for example insisting the employer was the one who felt insecure. Gently acknowledging the disappointment beneath the explanation can help.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

58. D Develop an in-home safety plan with Elena and continue the assessment

When a non-offending parent shows protective capacity, the least intrusive effective response is to keep the child at home with a safety plan built around her actions while the assessment continues. Placement with relatives is more restrictive than needed when Elena has removed the threat. Closing the case right away skips confirming that her protective actions hold. Referring the father to a parenting program addresses his behavior and may be part of later case planning, but it does not secure Sergio's safety in the home now.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

59. D Help her find a safe place to stay tonight and a way to get there

Crisis intervention addresses the most immediate concrete need once life-threatening risk has been ruled out. Ana is uninjured, denies thoughts of self-harm, and has nowhere to sleep tonight, so finding a safe place and the steps to reach it comes first. Asking further about safety is essential when risk is unclear, but the stem shows it was already assessed. Listing documents and belongings to replace is useful practical work for the coming days. A follow-up appointment is part of good crisis work, but scheduling it now leaves tonight's shelter unresolved.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

60. B Explain that the score shows strong anxiety and more assessment will tell

A screening score indicates the level of symptoms but does not by itself establish a diagnosis, and clients deserve an honest, clear answer to a direct question. Explaining that the score shows significant anxiety and that the rest of the assessment will clarify whether a disorder is present answers Lucía accurately. Exploring what a diagnosis would mean to her can be useful, but used here it sidesteps a direct question. Deferring to a psychiatrist is inaccurate in this case, because the social worker is completing the diagnostic assessment today.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

61. C Ask what would help her feel safer while she stays in the home

Survivor-centered practice starts from the survivor's own decision and builds safety around it. With lethality screened and Ruth clear that she will stay, the next step is safety planning within that choice: what would help her feel safer at home. A decisional balance on staying versus leaving is a motivational tool for ambivalence, but Ruth is not ambivalent, and it implies her decision is still open. Information about escalation is useful once she asks for it, but offered now it reads as pressure to reconsider. A legal aid referral for divorce ignores her stated values; the hotline can be offered as part of safety planning.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

Section 2 Answers 62-122

62. B internal consistency

Internal consistency is the type of reliability that shows whether the items in a scale measure the same underlying construct, usually reported with Cronbach's alpha from a single administration. Items that rise and fall together in one administration are evidence of internal consistency. Criterion validity requires comparing scores with an outside standard or another established measure, which the evaluator has not done. Test-retest reliability requires giving the scale to the same people at two points in time, and she has given it only once.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

63. A placating

Satir described four incongruent stances that people adopt under stress. The placater agrees, apologizes and tries to please while discounting the self. Mrs. Ortiz agrees with everything, apologizes, and does not state her own wishes, which fits placating. The irrelevant stance distracts from the issue through jokes, changes of subject or restless behavior. The super-reasonable stance stays detached and logical while ignoring feelings, including one's own. The blaming stance finds fault with others while discounting them. Recognizing a stance helps the worker invite congruent communication, in which words and feelings match.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

64. C List further possible courses of action with their benefits and risks

Reamer's third step is to identify all possible courses of action, not only the two most obvious ones, along with the benefits and risks of each. Tariq framed the problem as tell or do not tell, so he skipped generating other options, such as helping the father share the news or asking the father what he wants. Identifying everyone affected is the second step, which the supervisor did not flag. Bringing the two choices to an ethics committee is the consultation step and would review an incomplete set of options. Weighing the two choices against the Code, law and theory is the fourth step, built on the same narrow list.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

65. B Briefly reflect a story, then ask how she keeps track of her medications

When a client drifts from needed topics, the worker can acknowledge what she shares and then guide her back with a focused question. Beatrice is alert and manages her own pills, so she is the best source, and the information is needed today. Letting her talk and returning later would suit a visit without a deadline, but the home health referral depends on today's assessment. Calling the pharmacy is a useful collateral check, but it shows what is filled, not how she actually takes her medications, and it bypasses a client who can answer for herself.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

66. B Stop the consultation and seek advice from a colleague without that connection.

Consultation should not disclose identifying information unless necessary, and here the consultant's social tie means he may already recognize the client. Stopping and consulting someone without that connection protects the client while still getting advice. Asking the colleague to keep his inferences confidential accepts a disclosure that can be avoided. Changing details now may not work, because the colleague has already recognized the situation from what was shared. Informing the client afterward is honest but comes after the harm the worker could have prevented by stopping.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

67. D Multifinality

Multifinality is the systems principle that similar starting conditions can lead to different outcomes. Three siblings raised in the same home with a parent who drank heavily now have very different lives, which is multifinality. Equifinality is the reverse, different starting points leading to the same outcome. Circular causality describes how family members' behaviors influence each other in repeating loops rather than in a straight line of cause and effect. Homeostasis is a system's tendency to maintain balance and resist change. Recognizing multifinality reminds the worker that adversity does not determine a single outcome.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

68. D Case advocacy

Case advocacy is action on behalf of a particular client to secure services or rights that are being denied. Appealing Mr. Albright's denial and arguing his case with the reviewer is case advocacy. The two other denials make cause advocacy tempting, and the worker might later pursue it, but cause advocacy seeks change in policies or practices for a whole group rather than one person's appeal. Legislative advocacy works to change laws. Brokering links a client to available services; here the service exists but has been denied, so advocacy rather than linkage is needed.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 18

69. A Mention briefly that she also gets nervous before speaking, then ask what Lena makes of that

A disclosure is appropriate when it is brief, relevant to the client's goal, and quickly returns attention to the client. Lena's treatment targets the belief that competent people never feel nervous, so a short statement that the worker also gets nervous directly tests that belief, and asking what Lena makes of it keeps the work hers. A detailed story about the worker's own stage fright moves the session toward the worker's history and goes further than Lena needs. General reassurance that everyone gets nervous and that things will go well predicts an outcome the worker cannot promise and does not give Lena evidence against her belief.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

70. B Assent

Assent is a child's agreement to take part after an explanation suited to his age, sought in addition to the legal consent given by a parent or guardian. Explaining counseling in simple words and asking Tomás whether he is willing is seeking his assent. Informed consent is the legal authorization for treatment, which a 9-year-old generally cannot give; his parents provided it by signing the forms. Parental permission is the term used, especially in research, for the parent's authorization on the child's behalf, which was given before this session. Seeking assent respects the child's developing autonomy and supports engagement.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

71. C Leaving is often a process, and returns often reflect housing and income barriers

Leaving an abusive relationship is often a process that takes several attempts, and returns frequently reflect concrete barriers such as housing, income, and child care rather than lack of will. Ana went back when shelter time ran out, and she says she would leave again with a place to go, so the team should focus on housing and economic help. Returning can indeed be a safety strategy when separation raises lethality, but he has not threatened her over leaving and she cites housing, not fear. Motivational interviewing fits ambivalence, yet Ana is not ambivalent; her decision is clear and the barrier is practical.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 10

72. A Weber's bureaucratic model

Weber's bureaucracy is defined by a hierarchy of authority, written rules and procedures, specialization, and appointment based on technical qualifications. The agency's chain of command, written procedures, credential-based assignments and layered review fit this model. Taylor's scientific management seeks efficiency through time-and-motion studies and pay tied to output, which the stem says the agency does not use. Mayo's human relations model emphasizes the social needs of workers and informal group dynamics as drivers of productivity, which the stem does not describe.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

73. D Ask her directly about current suicidal thoughts, plans, and intent

A positive answer on the PHQ-9 self-harm item calls for an immediate, direct suicide risk assessment before other decisions are made. Asking Esperanza about current thoughts, plans, and intent tells the worker what level of response is needed. An emergency evaluation would be right if she reported a plan or intent, but that is not yet known. Informing the physician about medication is a reasonable coordination step after risk is clarified. Giving the 988 number with a follow-up is part of safety planning for lower risk, but it assumes her risk is low without asking.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

74. C Call it promising, with early pre-post gains that still need a controlled evaluation

Integrity requires describing a program's evidence accurately, neither overstating nor understating it. One year of uncontrolled pre-post data from 30 participants is early, promising evidence, but it cannot rule out alternative explanations, so the honest description notes the gains and the need for a controlled evaluation. Saying the program is unevaluated understates real data the agency collected. Calling it evidence-informed because mentoring in general has trial support borrows evidence from other models; this program was designed locally and has not been tested against a comparison group.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

75. C Pay for the staff's lobbying time with non-federal funds, such as private donations

Federal law and grant cost rules prohibit using federal grant funds to pay for lobbying Congress, but receiving a grant does not bar an agency from lobbying with other money. Paying for the lobbying time from non-federal sources, such as unrestricted donations, and documenting it keeps the agency compliant. Cancelling the meetings rests on the mistaken belief that grantees may not lobby at all. A percentage-of-time limit is not how the federal grant restriction works; any lobbying charged to the grant is unallowable. Calling staff private citizens does not help when their time is still paid by the grant.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 18

76. B Explain what will be reported to the court and the consequences of declining

Involuntary clients still receive informed consent about the nature of services, what will be reported to the court, and their right to refuse, including its consequences. Explaining reporting and the consequences of declining lets Tyrone make an informed choice. Saying the court order makes consent unnecessary is wrong; the order creates consequences for refusing but does not remove his right to know and choose. Saying sessions stay private unless he is dangerous describes ordinary limits for voluntary clients, but it omits the reports to the court that are part of mandated services and would mislead him.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

77. B Talk with Deshawn's mother about the concern and ask what she wants

Advocacy for a minor requires the parent's involvement and consent before the worker contacts others. Deshawn's mother is his legal decision maker for the IEP and does not know about the concern, so talking with her first gives her information and a voice. An 11-year-old cannot sign a valid release for school contact. A state complaint is a formal step that may follow if the school does not respond, but it skips the parent and less adversarial steps. Contacting the coordinator without a release would disclose his treatment without authorization.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 18

78. B Acuity-based tiering

Acuity-based tiering assigns frequency and intensity of contact according to each client's current level of need or risk, and adjusts as that level changes. Weekly contact for high-risk clients, monthly contact for stable ones and monthly review match that practice. Step-down planning moves a client to a less intensive program or level of care as he improves, such as from intensive case management to standard services; she is not transferring anyone. Weighted caseload measurement assigns workload points to cases to set or balance total caseload size across workers, which she does not do.

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

79. C An objective, since it is a measurable step toward a broader aim

Goals state broad desired outcomes, while objectives are specific, measurable and time-limited steps toward a goal. Attending three AA meetings each week through June 30 states a behavior, a frequency and a deadline, and it serves the broader goal of staying sober, so it is an objective. It is not a goal, because it describes a concrete action rather than the overall outcome Jamal wants. It is not a baseline, because a baseline records the current level of a behavior before intervention, not a target set for the future.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

80. B Ask management to revise the policy to share only needed information

When an employer's policy conflicts with ethical practice, the Code asks social workers to take reasonable steps to bring the policy into line with their ethical obligations. Sending entire files conflicts with sharing only information needed for the purpose, and with no referrals pending, Grace has time to ask management to revise it. Following the policy while waiting for leadership to notice leaves an unethical practice in place. Quietly sharing less on her own referrals protects her clients but leaves the policy unchanged for everyone else. A licensing board report is not the first step for a policy that has never been raised internally.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

81. B Discord, which signals tension in the working relationship

Current motivational interviewing separates sustain talk, which is about the target behavior, from discord, which is about the relationship between client and worker. Tyrell's remark targets the worker, not curfew, so it is discord and calls for the worker to step back and repair the alliance. Sustain talk would be a statement favoring the behavior itself, such as 'Curfew doesn't matter.' 'Resistance' was dropped from motivational interviewing language because it blamed the client, and one irritated statement does not establish a stage of change.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

82. A His cousin's rides to his medical appointments

Environmental resources are supports outside the person, such as family, friends, services and community, while personal strengths are the person's own qualities, skills and motivations. A cousin who drives Luis to appointments is support from his social network, so it belongs in the environmental column. His determination to stay sober for his children is an internal motivation. His budgeting skill is a personal competence. His sense of humor is a personal quality that helps him cope. All three are valuable personal strengths, but none comes from his environment.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

83. B To add her view of recent changes and fill gaps in what he can recall himself

Collateral information adds other viewpoints and fills gaps in the client's own account; it supplements self-report rather than replacing or policing it. Theo participates fully but cannot recall when his sleep changed or how his drinking has shifted, so Ines can add timing and observations he lacks. Replacing his self-report would fit a client who cannot take part, which is not the case here, and would undercut his voice. Treating collateral as a check on his accuracy before planning casts the worker as investigator and can damage trust; differing accounts are explored, not used to verify.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

84. B By June 2027, the program will match 60 youth with mentors who meet them weekly

Process objectives measure whether a program delivers its services as planned, while outcome objectives measure change in participants. Matching 60 youth with mentors who meet weekly counts service delivery, so it is the process objective the funder requested. Raising school attendance by 10% above baseline is a participant outcome, which the funder has already accepted. Youth ratings of a strong mentor bond also measure a change in participants, an intermediate outcome, not delivery of the service. Both outcome objectives are well written; they simply answer a different request.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

85. C Help him plan concrete steps such as applying for rent aid

Problem-focused coping fits stressors that can still be changed. Marcus has three weeks before an eviction that rental assistance or a landlord agreement might prevent, and he has been journaling without contacting anyone, so planning concrete steps such as applying for rent aid is the best focus. Relaxation skills, positive reframing and emotional support from friends are all valid emotion-focused strategies that can help him feel calmer, but used now they leave the controllable problem untouched while time runs out. They work best alongside action, not in place of it.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

86. A Arrange for someone trained in forensic interviewing to supervise that work

Supervisors, like practitioners, must work within their competence; the Code says supervisors should have the knowledge and skill to supervise appropriately within their areas of competence. Forensic interviewing of children is a specialized method with legal consequences, so Odessa should arrange supervision of that work by someone trained in it, while she can still supervise other parts of the LMSW's practice. Reviewing each recorded interview against a published protocol is a real quality check, but without training she may miss errors that matter in court. Her broad clinical experience with children does not supply forensic knowledge, such as avoiding leading questions.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

87. D Ask what he would like and offer to sit with him while he prays

Spiritually sensitive practice responds to the client's request in the moment while the worker stays authentic and within role. Asking what he would like and offering to sit with him while he prays meets his immediate need without the worker performing a faith that is not the worker's own. Contacting the chaplain is an appropriate addition, but a later visit does not meet a request for prayer now. Leading a prayer from his tradition puts the worker in a religious leadership role the worker does not hold. Disclosing that the worker does not share his faith shifts attention to the worker at a frightened moment.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

88. C A few households with very high incomes are pulling the mean upward

The mean is sensitive to extreme values, while the median is not, so a mean well above the median signals a distribution skewed to the right by a small number of high values. Here the mean of $52,000 exceeds the median of $38,000, so a few high-income households are raising the mean, and the median better describes a typical household. Very low incomes would pull the mean below the median, which is the opposite of these figures. Most households earning above the mean with a few far below describes a left-skewed distribution, which also produces a mean below the median.

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

89. C Describe the family conflict without names or other identifying details

Workers may consult without client consent when they share only what is needed and remove information that could identify the client. Because the consultant lives in another state and has no ties to the community, describing the conflict without names or identifying details protects the family and still gives the consultant enough to help. Written consent would be needed if the consultant might recognize the family, as in a small town where she knows residents, or if identifying details had to be shared. Asking only general questions about family conflict protects privacy but gives too little detail for useful advice on this case.

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

90. C Ask what has helped her get through hard nights in the past

After the problem is defined and feelings are expressed, crisis work explores coping options, beginning with the client's own past successes. Leila has said she has handled hard times before, so asking what helped her on difficult nights builds a plan from her own resources. Teaching a grounding exercise may be useful, but offering a new skill before learning what already works for her skips this step. A follow-up call tomorrow comes after a plan for tonight exists. A separation support group may help in the coming weeks but does not address being alone tonight.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

91. B Support his choice and set up home services for the fall risk

A patient with decision-making capacity has the right to choose his discharge setting, and the social worker plans to reduce the risks he accepts. Supporting his choice and arranging home therapy, a fall alert and other services respects his autonomy and addresses his daughter's concern. A rehabilitation stay would be right if therapy had found he needed it, but he has been cleared for home. Asking his daughter to approve the plan gives her authority she does not hold. A second capacity evaluation is not warranted when nothing has changed since yesterday's finding.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

92. C The parents may request a hearing and add their own statement to the file

FERPA lets parents ask a school to amend records they believe are inaccurate or misleading. If the school declines, it must inform them of their right to a hearing, and if the hearing still upholds the record, the parents may place a statement in the file explaining their disagreement, which must be kept and disclosed with the contested portion. An appeal limited to the school board is not the federal process. Sealing the note during disagreement has no basis in FERPA. An outside evaluator's review is not a FERPA right.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

93. D Write each note from that visit's observations and the client's own report.

Each progress note must accurately reflect the specific contact it documents. Writing each note from that visit's observations and the client's report is the only option that ensures this, and the notes about a deceased wife show how copied content goes stale. Adding a line confirming review still leaves wholesale copied text as the record of each visit. Copying the assessment and plan while writing a fresh narrative carries forward clinical judgments that may no longer be true. A one-line note confirming the visit occurred fails to record what was observed and done.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

94. A "You're frustrated about spending time on something you didn't choose."

Motivational interviewing responds to discord by reflecting the client's perspective rather than arguing, which lowers defensiveness. Reflecting Clarence's frustration about not choosing the program shows understanding and invites him to say more. Citing research is an attempt to persuade that is likely to increase resistance. Normalizing his feeling and then predicting he will find it useful still argues against his view. Asking what his employer hoped for keeps the focus on the referral source rather than on Clarence's own experience at this moment.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

95. C His past arrests for assaulting other people

Past violent behavior is generally the strongest single predictor of future violence. Leon's two assault arrests should carry the most weight, and the worker should explore their circumstances, triggers and any recent similar behavior. A schizophrenia diagnosis by itself is a weak predictor, especially for someone who is stable on medication and not using substances, and leaning on it reinforces stigma. Angry statements in session are worth monitoring and exploring, but anger expressed in words, without threats or a target plan, predicts less than an actual history of assault.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

96. A Set the old plan aside and ask what he wants to change in his own life

Shared decision-making means goals come from the client, not merely the client's signature on the worker's goals. Hector has said the current goals belong to the previous worker, so setting that plan aside and asking what he wants to change starts from his own aims. Asking which current goals matter most sounds client-centered but keeps him choosing among goals he did not set. Having him explain each goal back checks comprehension, which is not the problem he named. A peer specialist review adds support but still centers a plan he does not own.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

97. C Keep it private, since she is already taking adequate remedial steps

The Code's duty to act on a colleague's impairment applies when the impairment interferes with practice and the colleague has not taken adequate steps. This colleague is in treatment and, with her supervisor's knowledge, has reduced her caseload, and no rule requires a report, so the worker should honor her request for privacy. Informing the supervisor duplicates what the supervisor already knows and breaches a friend's confidence for no purpose. Urging full leave substitutes the worker's judgment for a plan the colleague and supervisor have already made.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

98. D Have her record situations and thoughts each time her mood shifts

Cognitive restructuring follows a sequence: notice and record the automatic thoughts that accompany a mood change, examine the evidence, generate balanced alternatives, then test beliefs in experiments. Mei cannot yet name any thoughts, so a thought record that links situations, feelings and thoughts is the necessary starting point. Weighing evidence is the second step and needs a specific thought to examine. Writing balanced alternatives depends on having identified and examined the original thought. A behavioral experiment is a strong later technique, but there is no identified belief to test, so planning one now would skip the steps that give it a target.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

99. A Urge him to call 911 now and confirm that help is on the way

Chest pressure spreading to the arm, shortness of breath, and nausea can signal a heart attack, and Gerald's statement that this feels different from his usual panic makes urgent medical care the clear priority. The social worker should have him call 911 and confirm that help is coming. Coaching breathing skills assumes the symptoms are panic and could delay life-saving treatment. Comparing anxiety ratings gathers information while a medical emergency may be unfolding. Advising him to take anxiety medication and call back is medical advice and treats a possible cardiac event as anxiety. A history of panic does not rule out heart disease.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

100. C Offer them places in the next cycle and see them individually until then

A closed, sequential curriculum group depends on stable membership and shared content, so new members are best placed in the next cycle with interim support. Since a new cycle starts in five weeks, offering the students places then and meeting with them individually until it starts meets their needs and protects the group. Adding them now and pairing them with current members places a teaching burden on children who are coping themselves and disrupts trust built over three weeks. Adding them and reviewing earlier content for everyone slows the curriculum for current members. Either way of adding them could work in an open, drop-in group, which this is not.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

101. A Lost child

In the family roles often described in families affected by addiction, the lost child withdraws, stays quiet, asks for little and avoids conflict, and is frequently overlooked by adults. Emma's solitary behavior, invisibility in class and lack of demands fit the lost child, a role that can hide real distress and isolation. The hero is the high-achieving, responsible child who makes the family look good, while Emma's grades are average. The scapegoat acts out and draws negative attention away from the parent's addiction. The mascot uses humor and clowning to relieve family tension.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

102. B Bargaining

Bargaining, in Kübler-Ross's model, is an attempt to postpone or soften a loss by striking a deal, often with God, fate or oneself, typically in the form of "if only I can have this, then I will accept." Raymond's wish to reach his daughter's wedding before accepting what comes fits that pattern. Denial would show up as rejecting the diagnosis or acting as if it were not true, yet he plainly acknowledges his illness. Acceptance involves a calmer readiness to face the outcome without conditions, and his statement sets a condition. Recognizing bargaining helps the worker support meaningful goals while staying honest about prognosis.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

103. A Help him identify which of these concerns set off tonight's crisis

Once lethality has been assessed and safety is in place, crisis work moves to identifying the major problem that precipitated the crisis. Mateo has no plan, intent or means, his roommate is present and he has agreed to a safety step, so his rapid jumping among concerns calls for help focusing on what set off tonight's crisis. Speaking with the roommate duplicates safety measures already in place. Offering an appointment for tomorrow defers crisis work he needs during this call. Listing options for every concern belongs to a later stage and, done now, would add to his sense of being overwhelmed.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

104. C Role ambiguity

Role ambiguity occurs when the expectations, rights and limits of a role are unclear to the person who holds it. Brenda does not know what decisions she is allowed to make as a foster parent because no one has defined them, which is role ambiguity, and clear written guidance from the agency would address it. Role overload means too many demands for the time and energy available, which she denies. Role conflict involves incompatible expectations, such as competing demands from two roles. Role discontinuity describes a poor fit between earlier role preparation and the demands of a new role.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

105. D Review how cases were assigned and how complex each caseload is

A new supervisor gathers information before acting on what may only look like a problem. Raw caseload counts can mislead when some cases are low-contact monitoring, so Rashida should first review how cases were assigned and how complex each caseload is. Raising the issue with the program director may be needed if the review shows a real staffing gap. Rebalancing caseloads and asking the worker to identify closures are reasonable fixes, but either could shift work unfairly if the 48 cases are mostly light.

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

106. A Her conclusion that failing the test means she is worthless

In Ellis's ABC model, the activating event (A) does not directly cause the emotional and behavioral consequences (C); the belief about the event (B) does, so disputing (D) targets irrational beliefs. Renata's conclusion that failing proves she is worthless is the irrational belief. Her shame and avoidance are consequences; they will change when the belief changes, not by disputing them directly. The failed test and the instructor's remarks are the activating event, which is a fact rather than something to argue with. Her decision to stop practicing is part of the behavioral consequence, a target for later homework rather than for disputing.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

107. C Summative outcome evaluation

Summative outcome evaluation judges whether a program achieved its intended results, usually at the end of a funding period, to inform decisions about continuing or ending it. Comparing participants' employment and earnings with similar nonparticipants to guide a renewal decision fits that purpose. Formative process evaluation looks at how a program is being implemented so staff can improve it while it runs; the foundation has said it is not asking about daily operations. A community needs assessment identifies gaps in services before planning a program, not the results of one that has operated for three years.

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

108. B Soliciting a private fee for services available through her employer

The Code says social workers should not solicit a private fee for services that clients are entitled to receive through the social worker's employer or agency. By steering a waitlisted clinic client to her private practice, Ines uses her agency position to generate private income, a conflict of interest. Fee splitting involves payment for a referral when the referrer provides no service, which is not the case here, since Ines would provide the service herself. Abandonment refers to ending services without proper planning, and the client has not been in services that Ines is ending; the problem is the solicitation itself.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

109. C Mezzo practice

Mezzo practice works with small groups and families, using group processes such as mutual aid to help members. A weekly eight-member caregiver group led to build mutual support fits this level. Micro practice is work with an individual, which describes the separate appointment the member requests, not the group itself, so it is tempting but wrong here. Macro practice targets organizations, communities or policies, such as advocating for more respite funding across the county. The worker's group meetings help members directly, and their target is the members' coping, not a larger system.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

110. A Listen to her concerns without confirming or sharing information

Once a client revokes consent, the social worker may not share information or confirm the relationship unless an exception such as imminent danger applies. Yesenia revoked her release today and there is no sign of imminent danger, so the worker can listen to the sister without confirming or sharing anything. Promising to pass the message along confirms that Yesenia is a client. Explaining that consent was withdrawn discloses her decision. A general update, even when the caller already knows about services, would be an unauthorized disclosure once consent has been revoked.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

111. B Defer group placement until he is more stable and reconsider him then

Pre-group screening excludes people who cannot currently take part in the group's tasks, including those in acute psychosis or mania, because they are unlikely to benefit and may disrupt the group. Deferring placement and reconsidering when Lionel is stable protects both him and the group while keeping the door open. Admitting him now in hope that the group will help him stabilize overlooks the screening criteria. Admitting him on a trial basis with a talking-time agreement assumes he can follow an agreement he is not currently able to keep.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

112. D Decline the payment and refer members based only on their needs

Payment for referrals when the worker provides no service is fee splitting, which the Code prohibits because it distorts referral decisions. Yusuf should decline and keep making referrals based solely on members' needs, including the medication evaluations they have asked about. Asking his supervisor to decide defers a question the Code already answers. Disclosing the arrangement to members does not remove the conflict of interest. Directing the money to the nonprofit still ties referrals to payment and creates the same incentive for the agency.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

113. B Report to adult protective services and explain to her why

When state law makes social workers mandated reporters of suspected exploitation of vulnerable adults, the duty to report does not depend on the client's agreement. The worker should report to adult protective services and, when safe, explain to Mrs. Abernathy what will happen and that she will be involved. Respecting her request not to tell anyone would violate the legal mandate and leave her finances at risk. Calling the nephew puts the worker in an investigative role, may alert him to hide assets, and could expose Mrs. Abernathy to retaliation.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

114. C APS will investigate and offer services, which her mother may choose to refuse

Adult Protective Services investigates reports of abuse, neglect, exploitation and, in many states, self-neglect, and it offers protective services; adults who have decision-making capacity can generally refuse them. Mrs. Okonkwo has capacity, so she keeps control over whether to accept help. APS is not limited to adults already found incapacitated by a court; most people it serves have no guardian, so it will not simply close the case on that basis. Substantiating self-neglect does not give APS authority to move someone to a facility, which requires the person's consent or a court order such as guardianship.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

115. C Staff must use a model without the training to deliver it competently

Administrators and supervisors should take reasonable steps to provide or arrange continuing education and staff development, and requiring a new treatment model while eliminating training sets staff up to practice beyond their competence. That gap creates the most direct risk to clients. Staff input into model selection is good management but is not an ethical requirement in the form of a vote. Telling clients about treatment approaches is part of informed consent, but it does not solve clinicians being unprepared. Cultural fit matters and is another reason training is needed, but it is not the core problem in this scenario.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

116. B Anti-oppressive practice

Anti-oppressive practice centers how power and structural inequality shape clients' lives and works with clients to challenge those structures. Examining how housing rules screen out large families and building a challenge with the family is anti-oppressive. Studying Somali customs to communicate better describes cultural competence, the first worker's approach. Cultural humility emphasizes the worker's ongoing self-reflection and openness to the client as the expert on their own culture, which neither worker's actions center. The strengths perspective builds on client capacities and resources, but the second worker's focus is on an unjust rule, not on the family's strengths.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

117. B Assess for a major depressive episode, including any thoughts of suicide

Persistent worthlessness, loss of pleasure in everything and early waking with little focus on the deceased point toward a major depressive episode rather than grief, and depression in a widowed older man carries elevated suicide risk. Assessing for depression, including suicidal thoughts, comes first. Explaining that his reactions are common and planning check-ins would fit typical grief, but his symptoms go beyond it. Inviting memories of his wife is a sound grief intervention, yet his distress is centered on himself, not the loss. A medical referral is reasonable later, but sleep is one symptom, and the depression and safety picture must be assessed before handing off.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

118. B Connect Pedro with legal aid and raise the rule's impact with her supervisor

When an agency rule limits service, the worker meets the client's need through other appropriate resources and works through agency channels to change the rule. Free legal aid exists for disability appeals, so connecting Pedro to it meets his need without breaking the rule, and raising the rule's impact addresses the policy. Helping him with the appeal anyway puts his need first but ignores a legitimate rule when an alternative is available. Giving him forms and written instructions would suit a client who reads well, but Pedro has limited literacy, so this leaves him likely to miss the appeal.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

119. C Review with her what the records contain and how they may be used

Valid consent requires that the client understand what she is authorizing, so before any release the worker reviews with her what the records contain and how they may be used. Clients often do not know what was written, and records produced in litigation can be read by the opposing side. Signing the release and sending the records is the likely outcome, but doing it first skips informed consent. Sending records to the court rather than the attorney changes the recipient without addressing her understanding. A treatment summary can be a good option, but it should come from that discussion, not replace it.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

120. D Engaging the client's own coping capacity on a present problem

Perlman's problem-solving model, drawing on ego psychology, shifted casework from the diagnostic school's long exploration of the past toward engaging the client's own capacity to cope with a present, specific problem. Exploring early life conflicts to build insight is the diagnostic school's focus, which Perlman moved away from. Changing family structure so members can solve problems together describes structural family therapy, a later and different model. Linking clients to resources to improve person-environment fit describes the ecological life model of Germain and Gitterman. Each option names a real approach, but only one marks Perlman's departure from the diagnostic tradition.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

121. A Add an aide and pull-out reading help in his general class first

IDEA requires that students be educated in the least restrictive environment and removed from general classes only when education there with supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily. Aiden has not yet received the aide or reading help his recent evaluation recommends, so adding them in his general classroom comes first. A reevaluation is the right step when the team lacks current information, but his full reevaluation is only two months old. A special education classroom in his own school is less restrictive than a separate school, but it still removes him from general education before the recommended supports have been tried.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

122. A History

History is a threat to internal validity when an outside event occurring during the study could explain the change. The district-wide response to the cyberbullying case, with assemblies, news and parent meetings, happened during the curriculum and could have reduced bullying on its own. Testing refers to changes caused by taking a measure more than once; the survey was given only in December. Maturation refers to natural growth or development over time; three months of normal development is possible but far less likely than a specific, widely publicized event to produce a sharp drop in reports.

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.