SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

LMSW

ASWB Masters Practice Exam

Exam 6

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 6: 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. A Identity formation can loop back, so earlier concerns may resurface later

Troiden described homosexual identity formation as a spiral rather than a straight line, so people can revisit earlier concerns, such as concealment and anxiety, when circumstances change. Naomi's response to a hostile workplace fits this pattern without implying her identity has unraveled. Saying she has regressed to identity confusion and must rebuild reads the model as a strict stage sequence and misplaces her, since she is not questioning who she is. Saying her coming out was premature and commitment was never reached ignores her years of being out and treats a situational response as proof of an earlier failure.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

2. A Tell the father she is making a report and explain what to expect

When there is no risk that telling a parent will endanger the child or lead to flight, informing a voluntary client about a planned report supports honesty and the working relationship. Mei Lin has no such concern, so she should tell the father and explain the process. Reporting silently is appropriate when notice could create danger, but that is not the case here. Giving one more week delays a report once reasonable suspicion of medical neglect exists.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

3. A Turn to Mrs. Alvarez and ask her the physician's question directly.

Ageism in care often shows up as talking past an older patient; the worker corrects it in the moment, especially when the patient is capable and trying to speak. Turning to Mrs. Alvarez and asking her the physician's question gives her back her voice without confrontation. Asking her afterward whether she agrees sounds respectful but leaves her excluded from the decisions as they are made. Asking the daughter whether her mother wants to answer still routes the question through the daughter. Speaking with the physician later is useful for future meetings but does nothing for Mrs. Alvarez now.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

4. B Notify the former partner and the police about the threat to her life

A serious threat against an identifiable person, with means and a date, triggers the duty to protect where state law makes it mandatory, and the standard protective steps are warning the intended victim and notifying police. Documenting and consulting legal counsel are appropriate but cannot delay protective action. A safety plan that removes the gun is sound practice for self-directed risk, but it relies on the cooperation of a client who has just stated intent to kill. Asking his consent to contact her misreads the duty, which does not depend on his permission.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

5. C That privilege for group statements varies by state and may not protect them

Privilege is a legal protection from disclosure in court, and many jurisdictions limit or deny it when third parties, such as other group members, are present. Bettina is facing litigation, so she needs an accurate answer to decide what to share; telling her that privilege may not apply lets her make that choice and talk with her attorney. A licensed leader does not by itself make group statements privileged. The signed agreement supports group norms, but a private contract among members cannot create a legal privilege that the state does not recognize.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

6. B Reducing harms keeps clients engaged and has not been shown to raise use

The colleague's concern is an empirical claim that harm reduction increases use, so the best response addresses the evidence: reducing specific harms keeps clients engaged in services and has not been shown to increase substance use. Self-determination is a real reason for honoring Teodoro's goals, but it does not answer whether the approach makes his drinking worse. Describing the plan as a first step toward abstinence treats harm reduction as only a stepping stone, which is a misunderstanding of its philosophy: reduced harm is a valid goal in itself, and abstinence becomes a goal only if Teodoro chooses it.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

7. B Servant leadership

Servant leadership puts the needs and growth of staff and the community first; the leader serves by listening, removing obstacles and supporting others rather than by exercising status or authority. The director's description matches that model. Transformational leadership also attends to individual growth, which makes it attractive, but it centers on the leader's inspiring vision, and she does not set one. Democratic leadership is defined by the leader drawing staff into group decision-making; at this center decisions rest with a member council, and her role is support rather than facilitating staff votes.

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

8. D He can state driving risks but cannot apply them to his own case

Frontal lobe injury can impair insight and appreciation, so a person may recite general risks yet fail to recognize his own deficits, and routine cognitive screens often miss this. Leonard knows the risks and has normal recall, yet denies confirmed accidents and rates his driving as unchanged, which fits impaired appreciation. Caregiver stress could color a wife's account, but police reports confirm the accidents. A memory deficit would also explain forgetting, but his delayed recall is normal. Minimizing to protect independence is a common psychological response, but given a frontal stroke and flat denial of documented events, impaired self-awareness is the more likely explanation.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

9. B The adults lack a clear, shared agreement about who holds parental authority

Structural family theory looks at how the executive subsystem is organized, and a grandparent can share parenting well when authority and rules are clear. Gloria did not know the rules had changed and supports Tanisha when both are present, so the problem is an unclear, uncoordinated parental subsystem that Jaylen exploits. A cross-generational coalition would require Gloria to side with Jaylen against his mother as a stable alliance, which she does not do. Triangulation would mean the adults draw Jaylen in to manage tension between them, but the women rarely argue; he is using inconsistent rules, not stabilizing their relationship.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

10. A 'With so much on your shoulders, how have you managed to keep going each day?'

Coping questions fit moments when a client feels that nothing is working; they recognize the difficulty and draw out the strengths and resources the client is already using. Asking how Mrs. Delgado keeps going validates her strain and highlights her resilience. The miracle question asks her to imagine a different future, which can feel dismissive when she sees no hope. An exception question may be useful later, but she has just said nothing makes a difference. Rating her situation now adds little when she has already said it is as bad as it can be.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

11. C Is a peer similar to the teens who is seen being rewarded for it

Bandura found that people are most likely to imitate models who are similar to them and whose behavior is seen to be rewarded, which is vicarious reinforcement. A peer the teens identify with, shown gaining something from the skill, meets both conditions. An adult expert has status, which can increase modeling, but these teens distrust adult advice, so similarity matters more here. A clear video supports attention and retention, two of Bandura's processes, yet it does not supply the similarity and visible reward that drive motivation to imitate.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

12. A Maturation

Maturation refers to natural growth or change within participants over time. Three-year-olds acquire many new words during a year regardless of any program, so normal development could account for much of the gain. Without a comparison group, the program's added effect cannot be separated from that growth. History refers to an outside event during the study, and none is described. Attrition would matter if many children left the study, which is not described. Selection bias concerns differences between groups, and this study has only one group.

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

13. B A brief standardized depression scale she reads aloud to him each week

A practice-evaluation measure should be standardized, brief enough to repeat at the needed frequency, and usable by the client. Reading a brief standardized scale aloud each week gives reliable weekly data while working around Mr. Abara's vision loss. The same scale on paper would be ideal for most clients, but he cannot read printed forms. A comprehensive inventory at intake and week 12 provides only two points and cannot show the weekly pattern Ngozi wants. A physician-rated scale each month adds a different rater and too few data points for weekly tracking.

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

14. A Fully de-identify the case or obtain the personal representative's authorization

Presenting a client's case for teaching requires either the consent of someone legally authorized to give it or full de-identification, and these protections continue after a client's death. Fully de-identifying the case or obtaining the personal representative's authorization meets that standard. Changing only the name and age is not de-identification; distinctive details can still reveal the client to listeners from the same region. Verbal permission from next of kin falls short because next of kin may not hold legal authority, and an oral agreement leaves no record of informed consent.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

15. C The agency is not required to file, because a relative is caring for her

ASFA's 15-of-22-month filing requirement has three exceptions: the child is being cared for by a relative at the state's option, a compelling reason is documented, or the state has not provided needed services. Rosalind lives with her aunt in a state that uses the relative exception, so the agency is not required to file. Stating that the agency must file now applies the time limit while ignoring the exception that fits this case. Tying the filing duty to whether the mother keeps working her plan misstates the law; parental effort alone does not trigger or remove the requirement.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

16. A Drinking during rapid brain development can alter reward and control systems

Starting to drink in early adolescence, while the brain's reward circuits and prefrontal control systems are still developing, is linked to changes in those systems and to a higher lifetime risk of alcohol use disorder, which is why prevention efforts aim to delay first use. Family conflict is one risk factor, but research does not show it fully explains the onset link. Adolescents do feel less sedation and motor impairment than adults, which can encourage heavier drinking per occasion, but that describes an acute effect rather than the developmental explanation for later disorder. The coalition can use this to address the parent's belief.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

17. D Ratio

Ratio measurement has equal intervals and a true zero, so statements such as "twice as many" are meaningful. Days missed is a count, zero means no absences, and a student who missed 10 days missed twice as many as one who missed 5, so the variable is ratio. Interval also has equal distances between values but no true zero, as with temperature in Fahrenheit. Ordinal ranks values without equal spacing, like the low-to-high engagement rating she also records. Nominal sorts cases into unordered categories, such as school or program name.

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

18. C Intersectionality, in which interlocking systems create distinct experiences

Intersectionality, as described by Kimberle Crenshaw, holds that systems such as racism, sexism, and ableism interlock to create experiences that differ from those produced by any single system. Keisha explains that her treatment as a Black disabled woman differs from what Black men or White disabled women face, and that programs addressing one identity at a time miss it. Implicit bias may drive her supervisors' behavior, but it does not explain why single-category programs fail her. Institutional racism describes policies with unequal racial effects, yet her account emphasizes the combination of identities rather than race alone.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

19. A Maslow saw needs as overlapping, so higher needs can be active while lower ones are unmet

Maslow described a general order of priority, not a strict sequence, and noted that people often pursue several levels of need at once. Amara is already doing everything the housing search requires, and her choir supplies belonging and practical leads, so the overlapping view fits. Shifting her time to housing would make sense if choir were crowding out the search, but the stem shows it is not. The idea that stress pushes people back to lower needs comes from Alderfer's frustration-regression principle, and it predicts something her own behavior contradicts. Applying the model well means checking it against what the client is actually doing.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

20. A Check the fee with the billing office and share it before services continue

Informed consent includes the cost of services, so the client should know her actual fee before she commits to continuing. Checking with billing and sharing the amount before the next session gives Mi-rae accurate information. A general range answers quickly but may be wrong for her plan and delays the real figure until after services continue. Suggesting she call her insurer shifts to the client a question the practice can answer, since the practice knows its own fees and can verify her benefit after the deductible.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

21. C A control tactic that uses outing to keep him from leaving

Threatening to out a partner is a recognized identity-based abuse tactic in LGBTQ+ relationships: it exploits stigma and the risk of losing work and family to keep the partner from leaving. Jordan's partner ties the threat directly to his leaving, alongside monitoring and control of his social life. Emotional abuse through insults about identity is also common, but Jordan reports no insults, and the threat works through exposure rather than degradation. Stalking involves repeated following or surveillance that causes fear, and although the phone checks are monitoring, the threat itself is about disclosure, not pursuit.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 10

22. D I don't want my daughter to ever see me drunk again, not once.

Change talk is the client's own speech in favor of change, such as desire, ability, reasons, need or commitment. Daniela's wish that her daughter never see her drunk again is her own reason for change. Her mother's wish for her to quit is tempting because it is a reason to stop, but it belongs to someone else, and change talk must come from the client. Saying she is a good mom is a strength worth affirming, yet it does not argue for changing her drinking. Calling drinking the only way to unwind is sustain talk, a reason to keep things as they are.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

23. A Exhaustion

In Selye's General Adaptation Syndrome, prolonged stress moves the body from alarm through resistance to exhaustion, when resources are depleted and susceptibility to illness rises. Rosa's long period of managing, followed by repeated infections, fatigue and a sense that she cannot continue, fits exhaustion. Resistance describes the earlier period when she was adapting and functioning despite strain. Alarm is the initial mobilization when a stressor first appears. Recognizing exhaustion should prompt the worker to explore respite, added in-home help and caregiver support, since continuing without relief places both Rosa and her husband at risk.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

24. C The information his insurer may require about his diagnosis and treatment

Informed consent includes the limits of services created by third-party payers, so a client using insurance should know what the insurer may require, such as a diagnosis and treatment information. That is the topic missing here. The research support for each approach is useful to discuss as treatment is planned, but it is not the required consent element at stake. Practice outcome data can help a client choose a provider but is not a consent requirement. The private-pay rate has already been covered under fees, so repeating it adds nothing.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

25. B FERPA, which governs records a school district keeps on its students

Records that a school district keeps on its students, including counseling notes kept by district-employed social workers, are education records governed by FERPA, and the HIPAA Privacy Rule expressly excludes FERPA education records from protected health information. Nadia therefore generally needs written parental consent, or a FERPA exception, before releasing the notes. The HIPAA treatment rule the office manager cites governs the therapist's own records, not the school's. Applying both laws with the stricter one winning describes how HIPAA relates to some state laws, not how it relates to FERPA for records a school maintains.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

26. B Sustainment

Hollis grouped casework procedures into sustainment, direct influence, exploration-description-ventilation, and several forms of reflection. Sustainment conveys interest, understanding, acceptance and confidence in the client, which lowers anxiety and supports her coping, exactly what the worker's validating statement does. Ventilation refers to the client's release of feelings; Mrs. Castellanos's crying is ventilation, but the worker's response is sustainment. Direct influence involves suggestion or advice, and none is given. Developmental reflection examines how early life experiences shape current reactions, which this response does not touch.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

27. C Dial 988 and press 1 to reach the Veterans Crisis Line

The Veterans Crisis Line is reached by dialing 988 and pressing 1, and it offers immediate, confidential support from responders trained to work with veterans, without requiring VA enrollment or a visit to a facility. That fits Mr. Greene's need for nighttime crisis support from someone who understands veterans. Dialing 211 connects people to community resources such as housing or food help; it is not designed as a crisis line and would delay support at a dangerous moment. A VA medical center's main line is not a crisis service, and Mr. Greene has said he avoids the VA.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

28. B That she is supervised and that her supervisor will review his case

Informed consent includes telling clients who will have access to their information and the credentials and conditions under which the worker practices. A client of a supervised LMSW must know that a supervisor reviews the case, and Mr. Kahale's belief that only he and his counselor are involved makes this disclosure essential. Her years of practice are reasonable to share if he asks, but the duty concerns her supervised status and who sees his information, not her experience. An expected diagnosis cannot be stated before assessment and is discussed as it develops, not promised at consent.

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

29. C A closed-ended ASL video survey of barriers offered to all clients

The research question decides the method: qualitative methods discover reasons, while quantitative methods measure how common they are. The interviews already uncovered five reasons, and the board now needs their frequency across 400 clients, which calls for a closed-ended survey offered to everyone in an accessible ASL video format. New in-depth interviews with a purposive sample would be best for exploring an unstudied topic, but they cannot estimate prevalence. Focus groups with clients who completed referrals would add perspective, yet they omit the people facing the barriers and do not measure frequency.

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

30. D Explain the title law and the risks to patients, and propose a lawful staffing plan

Social workers should prevent the unauthorized use of the social work title and advocate within their organizations for policies that protect clients. As manager, Farida should explain the law and the risks and offer a lawful alternative. Training new staff is useful but does not make them social workers under a protected title. Reporting to the board skips internal advocacy. Deferring to administration ignores her duty to address the violation.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

31. D Help her describe in concrete detail a life without the problem

In solution-focused brief therapy, the miracle question helps the client build a detailed, concrete picture of her preferred future, which then guides goals and small steps. Ana's description of calm breakfasts and her daughter laughing is that picture taking shape. Finding past times the problem was absent or milder is the purpose of exception questions. Drawing out how she has coped is the purpose of coping questions. Rating progress from 0 to 10 is the purpose of scaling questions. All are solution-focused tools, but each answers a different question.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

32. A Rigorous review finds it justified, no equally effective alternative exists, and participants are debriefed

The Code permits research that departs from full informed consent only when rigorous and responsible review finds it justified by its value and equally effective alternatives are not feasible; participants should then be debriefed. A liability release and offered counseling protect the agency and address harm but do not justify deceiving participants. Limiting the deception to the topic and sharing findings later still lacks review and an alternatives test. Absence of physical risk and a director's approval are not independent ethical review.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

33. D Link him before release with an MOUD provider and give him naloxone

Overdose risk is extremely high in the first weeks after release because tolerance has fallen, so continuity of medication for opioid use disorder and access to naloxone are the most important parts of the plan. Linking Curtis with an MOUD provider before release and giving him naloxone directly target that risk. A recovery residence and a clinic intake are useful supports, but neither addresses the overdose danger as directly. A Medicaid application is critical in reentry planning, but the facility has already submitted his.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 12

34. A Keeping a client's confidence may leave a third party at some risk of harm

An ethical dilemma arises when two professional obligations conflict, so honoring one means compromising the other. Keeping a client's confidence while a third party may be harmed pits confidentiality against protection of others, a true dilemma that calls for judgment. A conflict between personal religious beliefs and a client's choice is a values conflict; the professional duty to respect self-determination is clear, and Rafael sets his personal views aside. Reporting suspected elder financial abuse can feel difficult, but where state law requires professionals to report, as most states do, that mandate governs it. Billing for a session that did not occur is a clear violation of the Code's standard on billing.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

35. C Request an ethics consultation and a family meeting that includes Owen

When a nearly adult minor and his parents disagree about life-sustaining treatment and the law is unclear, the social worker's role is to make sure Owen's voice is heard and to use the institution's process for ethical conflicts. Requesting an ethics consultation and a family meeting that includes Owen does both. Advocating that the team follow Owen's choice takes a side the law does not clearly support. Helping the family petition a court may become necessary, but it is an escalation before mediation has been tried. Supporting the parents' decision because they hold legal authority overlooks Owen's developing autonomy and his strong interest in the decision.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

36. B Ageism

Ageism, a term coined by Robert Butler, is the systematic stereotyping of and discrimination against people because they are old. The team is making care decisions about Mrs. Kowalski based on her age rather than her prior independence, which is the core problem the training should name. Elderspeak, such as calling patients "sweetie," is real and harmful, but it is one expression of ageism and does not explain the plan to withhold rehabilitation. Gerontophobia is an irrational fear of aging or of older people, not a pattern of biased decisions. Senescence refers to biological aging, not to a social attitude.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

37. A They expect him to meet the sick role's obligation to recover

Parsons's sick role exempts an ill person from usual duties on condition that he try to get well and seek help, which fits acute illness better than chronic conditions where full recovery may not be possible. Victor's family expects recovery and reads his lack of improvement as not trying, even though he follows treatment. Secondary gain is a real concept, but the stem shows he receives no special attention, and the family does not describe him as seeking it. Resentment over shifted roles is common in chronic illness, yet the family says they do not mind covering his tasks.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

38. C Build rapport and, with his permission, share facts about vaping

In precontemplation the person does not see a problem, so the work is to build the relationship and raise awareness without pressure. Jaylen minimizes his use, so rapport and permission-based information fit best. Setting a quit date and coping plan fits preparation, when the person has decided to change. Weighing pros and cons fits contemplation, when the person already sees some reason to change. A referral for a full substance use assessment would fit heavier or multiple-substance use, which he does not report.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

39. B Explain the situations in which information may be shared without her consent

Clients should learn the limits of confidentiality before they disclose sensitive material. Marisol has not yet shared anything and wants a promise of total secrecy, so the worker first explains when information can be shared without consent, such as serious risk of harm or mandated reporting. Explaining that her referring provider gets updates only with a release is accurate but answers a narrower question. Citing federal privacy law is true yet implies protection without exceptions. Exploring her past experiences builds engagement, but it belongs after she knows what can and cannot stay private.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

40. D The age 30 transition

Levinson's age 30 transition, roughly 28 to 33, is a time when the provisional structure built in the twenties feels incomplete and the person feels pressure to make lasting commitments before it is too late. Tomás's age and his sense that early choices were temporary match this period closely. Entering the adult world, roughly 22 to 28, is when he would have first built and tried out that structure. The early adult transition, about 17 to 22, involves leaving the preadult world. The midlife transition comes around 40 and centers on reappraising the Dream after years of commitment.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

41. C Compassion fatigue

In the ProQOL model, compassion fatigue is the negative side of professional quality of life and has two parts: burnout and secondary traumatic stress. High scores on both describe Mara's combined pattern. Vicarious trauma refers to lasting changes in a helper's beliefs about safety, trust and the world from cumulative exposure to clients' trauma; her intrusive images make it tempting, but it is not the ProQOL term for these two scores together. Emotional exhaustion is one component of burnout in Maslach's model, which covers only part of her profile and leaves out the trauma-related stress.

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

42. C Submit written comments to the department during the input period

Advocacy should target the stage the policy is in. Once a law passes, the agency that writes regulations is implementing it, and public comment periods exist so stakeholders can shape eligibility rules before they become final. Written comments to the health department reach the decision makers now. Seeking a statutory amendment is a legitimate fallback if the final rules exclude foster youth, but it is slower and unnecessary while the rules are still open. Committee testimony belongs to the formulation stage, which ended when the bill passed. An outcome study is policy evaluation and comes after services have been delivered.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 18

43. D Broad resident participation to build capacity and solve problems

Locality development, one of Rothman's models of community intervention, emphasizes broad citizen participation, self-help and the building of local leadership and problem-solving capacity. Open meetings, resident-chosen projects and the worker stepping back as leaders emerge are its signs. Expert planning based on data describes social planning, where professionals rather than residents define solutions. Organized groups pressing those in power describes social action, which assumes conflict with decision makers. Agency staff designing services to fit the mission describes program development inside an organization rather than community capacity building.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

44. A Decline the trade and review the agency's sliding fee scale with him

The Code allows bartering only in limited circumstances, including that it is essential for providing services, is an accepted practice among professionals in the local community, is negotiated without coercion, and is entered into at the client's initiative with informed consent. Mr. Kowalczyk initiated it, but a sliding fee scale makes the barter unnecessary, so the worker declines and reviews that option. Matching the painting's value to the fee does not meet the Code's conditions. His job loss shows need, but need alone does not justify bartering when another payment route exists. Recording the value documents the arrangement without making it appropriate.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

45. A Conservation

Conservation is the understanding that a quantity stays the same when its shape or appearance changes. Preoperational children like Zoe focus on one striking feature, such as the height of the liquid, a tendency called centration, and cannot mentally reverse the pouring, so they judge by appearance. Children usually master conservation in the concrete operational stage. Object permanence, knowing that objects exist when out of sight, is achieved in infancy, and Zoe clearly has it. Hypothetical-deductive reasoning, testing abstract possibilities systematically, belongs to the formal operational stage and is not expected at age 5, so its absence is not what this task reveals.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

46. B Help him find mutual-help groups that welcome people taking MOUD.

Supporting recovery means helping a client find peer support that fits his treatment and his own choices. Andre plans to stay on buprenorphine, wants peer support, and no longer wants that group, so helping him find MOUD-friendly groups fits all three. Exploring a taper works against a medication that is helping him and a decision he has already made. Contacting the NA group oversteps the worker's role and may breach his confidentiality. Planning responses to comments would suit a client who wanted to stay in the group, but Andre has decided to leave it.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

47. C Decline and explain that the funds must go to their stated purpose

Social workers act as diligent stewards of agency resources and do not use funds for purposes other than those intended. The grant restricts the money to client food assistance, so Precious declines and explains why, which gives the director a chance to reconsider. Asking for the request in writing sounds like careful documentation, but a written instruction does not make misuse of restricted funds acceptable, and proceeding afterward would still be wrong. Spending the funds properly and reporting the director to the funder protects the money but skips a direct conversation that is likely to resolve a first-time request.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

48. C Keep the call focused on housing and avoid discussing his treatment

A release limits disclosure to its stated purpose, here housing after release. The social worker can listen to what the grandmother offers but keeps the conversation on housing and does not answer questions about Andre's treatment. Answering briefly because she is family and knows his history still discloses health information Andre did not authorize. Ending the call to seek a broader release abandons the housing planning that Andre did authorize, and a wider release is his decision to make, not a condition for finishing this conversation.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

49. A Clothing worn and stained, strong body odor; alert; asked about shower access

Appearance in a mental status exam should be described as observed, without inferences that the facts do not support. The entry noting worn, stained clothing, body odor, alertness and his request for a shower is accurate and objective. The entry describing him as drowsy and slow to answer misstates what was observed, since he was alert and answered clearly. The entry attributing his hygiene to self-neglect adds an interpretation; his request for a shower suggests limited access rather than neglect.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

50. A Share the results with Fatima and discuss what they mean for her safety

Danger assessment results belong to the survivor: the advocate's next step is to share them and discuss what they mean so she can make informed decisions about her safety. A legal referral for a protective order may be part of her plan, but it moves to a remedy before she has heard the findings or said what she wants. Arranging shelter tonight decides for her, however well meant. Reporting to police without her consent overrides her choice, since adult survivors generally decide whether to involve law enforcement.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

51. C Describe both clinics to Bashir and let him decide between them

When two reasonable options involve tradeoffs that depend on the client's values, the client should make the choice with full information. Each clinic has a real advantage, transit passes reduce the travel barrier, and Bashir has not said what matters most, so the worker should describe both clinics and let him decide. Referring him to the Dari-speaking clinic with transit passes is a thoughtful plan, but it assumes language matching matters more to him than distance. Referring him to the closer clinic with a Dari interpreter is equally thoughtful, but it assumes the opposite.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

52. A Who is affected, what is driving the evictions, and who sees them as a problem

In policy analysis, defining the problem means describing who is affected and how, what causes or drives it, and how different stakeholders view it, before turning to solutions. Counts and costs show scale, but the section is incomplete without populations, causes and perspectives. Recommending a policy change with a cost estimate is an essential later step, after the problem and alternatives have been analyzed. A personal story is a strong advocacy tool for engaging legislators and the press, but it illustrates the problem rather than defining it.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

53. A Review her progress with her, including the budget goal, and decide together

When a client asks to end early, the worker reviews progress with her and decides together whether ending now meets her needs. Rosa has met two goals, has one unmet practical goal, and is open to discussion, so reviewing all three goals is the right step. Holding her to 12 sessions treats the contract as fixed. Interpreting her wish as avoidance reads hidden meaning into a reasonable request about a practical goal. Ending today respects her choice but skips a review she is willing to have.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

54. A Acknowledge her anger and ask what she wants for her family.

Engagement with an involuntary client begins by acknowledging her feelings and connecting services to her own goals. Acknowledging Mrs. Bello's anger and asking what she wants for her family starts where she is and can link the class to something she values. She has just heard the requirements, so reviewing consequences again is likely to increase resistance. Normalizing her reaction and describing the class format moves quickly past her feelings to selling the program. Asking about the neglect finding is a legitimate assessment step later, but raising it now invites defensiveness before any working relationship exists.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

55. B Invite Lily to draw or play with dolls while observing her themes

Young children express feelings and concerns more readily through play and drawing than through conversation, so play-based observation is the primary assessment method at this age. Inviting Lily to draw or play lets the worker see her themes without pressing for words. Bringing her mother back to speak for her repeats the history already gathered and loses Lily's own view. Simpler questions still rely on verbal answers she is not giving. A joint session could help a child who could not separate, but Lily separated easily.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

56. B Turning off the open oven and arranging safe heat or shelter tonight

An immediate threat to a child's life comes before any other task, including one with a near deadline. An open gas oven used for heat can cause carbon monoxide poisoning or fire, and the toddler is sleeping beside it, so the first task is stopping that and arranging safe heat or shelter for tonight. An emergency repair request to the landlord and code office is important but will not make tonight safe. Hearing preparation is time-sensitive, yet it comes after the danger is removed. A utility assistance referral addresses the cost of repair later, not the hazard now.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

57. C Ask Rukhsana whether she wants to continue with this interpreter

When a client's comfort with an interpreter is in question and no urgent decision is pending, the worker asks the client before changing or continuing the arrangement. Rukhsana's shift from talkative to silent suggests discomfort with a male interpreter, but only she can say whether that is the cause, so asking her comes first. Explaining the interpreter's confidentiality duty would help if her worry were privacy, which is not yet known. Requesting a female interpreter for next time may be the right result, but deciding it without asking her takes the choice away. Checking the interpreter's experience addresses his readiness, not her concern.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

58. D Report suspected neglect of her son to child protective services

Federal confidentiality rules for substance use disorder records, 42 CFR Part 2, contain an exception for initial reports of suspected child abuse or neglect required by state law. Leaving a toddler alone for hours while using creates reasonable suspicion, so the worker reports. A safety plan and childcare help are valuable, but they cannot replace a mandated report. Consulting a compliance officer suits unclear disclosures, but this exception is settled and the delay leaves the child unprotected. Seeking Shauna's consent treats the report as optional when the law permits it without consent.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

59. C Review the consent with Keisha using plain words and pictures, then have her sign

An adult with an intellectual disability and no guardian is her own decision maker, and the worker's job is to support her understanding rather than replace her consent. Explaining the group in plain words and pictures and then obtaining her signature does both. A capacity assessment by the behavior specialist is more than the facts call for, since no one has yet tried an accessible explanation. Mailing a copy to her parents discloses her information without her permission. A parental co-signature treats her parents as decision makers when they have no legal authority, even though it sounds like extra protection.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

60. C Request an exception for Marcus and raise the rule's effect on workers

When a policy harms a client, the social worker uses the agency's legitimate channels, seeking an exception for the client and advocating to change the policy for others. The shelter's director can approve exceptions, so requesting one for Marcus and raising the rule's effect on working residents fits. Asking his employer for a different shift would help if the employer were flexible, but the employer has already said no. An informal arrangement with night staff bypasses the director's authority. Referring him elsewhere would fit if he wanted to move or no exception process existed.

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

61. B Reply through the patient portal about the appointment and remind Zoe how to reach the agency

Client communication belongs on secure, agency-approved channels, so the worker moves the contact to the patient portal and reminds the client how to reach the agency. Replying through the portal handles the scheduling need and redirects future contact. Confirming in the direct message, even briefly, continues contact on a personal account. Leaving the message unanswered leaves Zoe unsure whether Tuesday's appointment will change. Blocking her is more abrupt than the situation calls for and may feel rejecting, even if the front desk handles the scheduling.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

Section 2 Answers 62-122

62. C Influence from the professional role can persist after services end

The Code places the burden on the worker because the power, trust and knowledge built in a professional relationship do not end when services do, and a former client's choices can still be shaped by them, even years later and even when the former client initiates contact. Former clients are adults who can legally consent; the concern is the worker's influence on that consent. Laws and licensing rules on relationships with former clients vary by state, so illegality is not the basis of the Code's rule. The rule rests on the worker's responsibility for a relationship the professional role helped create.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

63. B Ask her how each of her three Hmong families differs from what the course described.

Supervision toward cultural humility treats training as background and keeps attention on how each family actually lives its culture. The worker has just claimed full understanding and plans to apply the course to every family, so asking how each family differs from the course tests that assumption with real cases. Presenting to the team is a good use of training in other circumstances, but here it reinforces her sense of mastery and spreads a group-level picture. Revising each plan from the course content is exactly the risk the stem signals: three families with different concerns would be fitted to one template.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

64. A Refer her for a mental health assessment and help her arrange the first appointment

Psychological first aid includes linking survivors to further services when distress is severe, persistent or impairing. Mrs. Haddad's symptoms have not eased in three weeks and she has stopped working, so a mental health assessment, with help arranging the appointment, is the right step. Continuing PFA visits fits survivors whose reactions are easing, but hers are not. Sleep and relaxation skills are helpful coping tools, but they would treat one symptom of a broader, impairing pattern that needs assessment. Hospital admission is generally used for imminent danger or inability to care for oneself; she is safe and has support, so it is far more restrictive than needed.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

65. A Installing physical barriers on the bridge

When suicides cluster at a specific site, restricting access to the means at that site has the strongest evidence; barriers on bridges reduce deaths there, with little evidence that people simply move to nearby sites. Gatekeeper training teaches community members to recognize warning signs and connect people with help, which is valuable for the county overall but does not target this location. Caring contacts after hospital discharge have research support for reducing repeat attempts among people already in care, but many who die at a public site have no recent hospital contact. Each strategy fits a different problem, and the site cluster in the stem points to barriers.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 16

66. B Inform Ahmed about the free program and raise the directive in supervision

Clients are entitled to information about service options that affect their welfare, and an employer's directive does not override that duty. The worker should tell Ahmed about the free program and raise the directive in supervision so the policy can be addressed. Asking for another hardship review repeats a request already denied last month. Reviewing his budget keeps him in paid services while withholding a free alternative he would likely want to know about. An ethics committee review of the directive is a reasonable channel for the policy issue, but waiting for it delays information Ahmed needs now.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

67. B Give the physician the information needed for the emergency and document the disclosure

Part 2 permits disclosure without consent to medical personnel to the extent needed to meet a bona fide medical emergency, and the program must document it. An unresponsive patient whose medications are unknown is such an emergency, so the worker shares what is needed and records the disclosure. Declining to confirm he is a patient is the right default for routine requests but not for a medical emergency. Waiting for the medical director delays care the rule already allows. Sending the full record goes beyond what the emergency requires.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

68. C Test-retest reliability

Test-retest reliability is the stability of scores when the same measure is given to the same people at two times, while the trait is not expected to change. Giving the identical scale to untreated adults two weeks apart and finding highly correlated scores shows exactly that. Internal consistency concerns how well items within a single administration relate to one another, usually reported as Cronbach's alpha; she has not examined item correlations. Parallel-forms reliability compares two different but equivalent versions of a measure, and only one version was used here.

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

69. C Recommend that he receive a medical evaluation before anger services begin

A sudden personality change with irritability and outbursts after a head injury suggests a possible medical cause such as a brain injury, so a medical evaluation comes before any psychosocial intervention. Treating the anger as behavioral could delay care for a serious condition. Enrolling him in a group assumes a learned anger problem without ruling out an injury. Teaching relaxation may ease symptoms but leaves the cause unexamined. Exploring family stressors is part of a full assessment and may still be useful, but the recent fall and abrupt change make medical evaluation the first priority.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

70. D Reward systems become highly responsive before prefrontal control fully matures

The dual systems model explains adolescent risk-taking as a mismatch in timing. Around puberty, reward-related brain systems become highly responsive, while the prefrontal systems that support impulse control and planning keep maturing into the mid-twenties. Risk-taking peaks when the gap is widest. The order is reversed in the option that has control maturing first. Myelination continues through adolescence and into early adulthood, so it is not complete early. Synaptic pruning makes neural networks more efficient rather than weakening reasoning. This model explains why teens can understand risks well yet still act on the pull of rewards.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

71. C Ask Mr. Tanaka how he takes the pills each day and what makes that difficult

Before accepting a referral label or offering a solution, the social worker clarifies the client's own account of the problem. Mr. Tanaka is oriented and able to explain what "when I can" means, which might be cost, side effects, confusion about timing or beliefs about the pills. Reviewing refill records is useful when a client cannot give a reliable account, but here the best source is in the room. A pill organizer and reminder calls assume the problem is forgetting, which has not been established and may not fit the actual barrier.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

72. C Avoidant

Ainsworth's avoidant pattern is marked by little outward distress at separation and active avoidance of the caregiver at reunion, such as turning or moving away, which Noor shows. A secure child may stay calm but would greet or approach the mother on return. An ambivalent-resistant child is very distressed by separation and both seeks and resists contact at reunion. A disorganized child shows contradictory or odd behavior, such as freezing or approaching while looking away, without a consistent strategy. A single visit is not a formal assessment, but the pattern helps guide what the worker explores next.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

73. D Drinking helps you relax, and you're also worried you drink too much.

In motivational interviewing a double-sided reflection captures both sides of the client's ambivalence, letting her hear her own reasons for change alongside her reasons for drinking without pressure. Reflecting that drinking helps her relax and that she is also worried does this. Asking what it would take to cut back this week moves to planning before she has resolved her ambivalence. Suggesting other ways to relax gives unrequested advice, which tends to invite "yes, but" responses. Warning about dependence is the righting reflex: well meant, but it pushes her to defend the drinking side of her ambivalence.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 14

74. D Submit the study for review by an IRB or an equivalent ethics committee

Research involving human participants, especially a study designed for publication, requires review by an institutional review board or equivalent ethics body before recruitment begins. Teresa's plan moves beyond internal quality improvement because she intends to publish, so independent review protects clients' voluntary participation and confidentiality. Recruiting with a consent form approved only by the director skips that protection. Asking caseworkers to choose participants adds pressure, since clients may feel they cannot refuse their own worker. Updating funders is fine later, but it does nothing to protect participants and is not a required step.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

75. B Explain that a backup plan is required and reunification is still the goal

Concurrent planning depends on full disclosure: parents must be told openly why a backup plan exists and that reunification remains the primary goal. Explaining that a backup plan is required by policy and that reunification is still the goal answers Ms. Tran directly and honestly. Suggesting she talk with her attorney is reasonable for legal questions, but it sends away a question the caseworker can and should answer now. Acknowledging her distress and turning to her progress is supportive but avoids her question. Saying the family will be assessed only if her progress stalls misstates what is already happening.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

76. D Arrange for him to be taken to the emergency department right away

Confusion, unsteady gait and a coarse tremor in a person taking lithium, especially after days of vomiting and diarrhea, suggest lithium toxicity, a medical emergency that requires immediate evaluation. Gavin should go to the emergency department now. Giving fluids and rechecking later delays care while toxicity can worsen quickly. Calling the prescriber's office is appropriate for milder side effects, but waiting for a callback and a lab visit is too slow given his confusion. Advising him to skip a dose is outside the case manager's role and does not address the danger he is already in.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 12

77. B Negative symptoms of his schizophrenia

Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are reductions in normal functions, including diminished emotional expression, avolition, alogia (reduced speech), anhedonia and asociality, and they often persist when positive symptoms such as hallucinations are controlled. Mr. Okeke's flat expression, sparse speech, inactivity and lack of interest fit this picture. Depression can look similar, but he denies sadness, guilt and worthlessness, which makes a depressive episode less likely, though it should still be monitored. Cognitive symptoms involve attention, memory and planning problems, which are not described. Disorganized thinking would produce illogical or tangential speech, whereas his speech is sparse but logical.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

78. B His status is typical of early-maturing boys, though early drinking is a risk

Research on pubertal timing finds that early-maturing boys tend to enjoy higher peer status, leadership roles and confidence in early adolescence, while also facing elevated risk of early substance use and delinquency through association with older peers. Marcus fits this pattern, so his strengths are real but warrant attention to substance use. The claim that both genders benefit is inaccurate: early-maturing girls show more depression, body dissatisfaction and early sexual risk. The claim that early maturers are generally less popular reverses the findings for boys; late-maturing boys tend to have lower status and confidence.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

79. C Decline the trade and review whether he qualifies for the sliding fee scale

Bartering is acceptable only in limited circumstances, including when it is essential for providing services and is an accepted practice among local professionals, and the worker bears the burden of showing it is not harmful. Here the agency's sliding fee scale offers a way to serve Tomás without bartering, and the proposed labor would benefit the worker personally. A written agreement documents value but does not make an unnecessary barter appropriate. Community acceptance of labor exchanges is not the Code's test, which looks to local professional practice, and even that is only one condition; barter is not essential when a sliding fee exists.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

80. B To notice sensations and thoughts in the present without judging them

Mindfulness practices such as the body scan and breath awareness train nonjudgmental, present-moment attention: noticing sensations and thoughts as they are, including unpleasant ones, without trying to change them. Disputing irrational beliefs is the method of rational emotive behavior therapy. Tensing and relaxing muscle groups in sequence is progressive muscle relaxation, which aims at a relaxed state rather than awareness. Picturing a calm, safe place is guided imagery. All four are legitimate stress-management techniques, but only one matches what the MBSR leader is teaching.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

81. C Offer her two or three simple choices about what happens next

A person in acute crisis who feels unable to think needs a structure that restores control without taking it away, so the worker narrows decisions to a few simple choices. Offering two or three options about next steps does this for Svetlana. Bringing in a friend or relative is often helpful, but she has said she does not want anyone told yet. Talking through the assault and her feelings can come later, but she is asking for help deciding now. Reviewing reporting options repeats what the nurse covered an hour ago and adds to her overload.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

82. C Arrange an immediate emergency psychiatric evaluation for possible hospitalization

Preferring the least restrictive setting never outweighs imminent danger, and a specific plan, intent, available means and refusal to engage in safety planning call for emergency evaluation now. Arranging an immediate psychiatric evaluation is the only option that matches that level of risk. A safety plan with a visit tomorrow depends on cooperation Femi has already refused and leaves him alone tonight with the pills. An intensive outpatient program later this week is a reasonable step-down after stabilization but leaves the immediate danger unaddressed. Calling 988 adds support but is not a substitute for in-person emergency assessment.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

83. A Empowerment, building clients' capacity to act on their own behalf

Empowerment means sharing knowledge and power so clients can act on their own behalf; giving members research and then having them write their own plans as experts on their lives is a direct expression of it. Normalization is a real element of psychoeducation, used when a worker tells clients their reactions are common and understandable, but nothing in this activity centers on reassuring members that their experiences are typical. Harm reduction reduces the dangers of a behavior without demanding that it stop and fits substance use or risky behavior, which is not the focus of relapse-prevention planning for bipolar disorder.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

84. B Historical time and place

The life course principle of historical time and place holds that the era and setting in which people live shape their experiences and development. Veterans of different wars returned to very different public attitudes and military practices, which helps explain differences in their reintegration and how they talk about it. Timing of lives concerns whether transitions occur at the expected point in an individual's life, which does not explain group differences tied to a particular war. Human agency refers to individual choices within constraints, which matters for each veteran but does not explain the contrast between eras.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

85. A Confirm with his state board that the supervisor and plan meet its rules

Licensure requirements are set by the state board, and the supervisee is responsible for ensuring that his supervisor and supervision plan meet the board's rules before counting hours. Confirming with the board, including any required registration, protects his hours. Checking that the LCSW holds an active license is a sensible part of that review, but it covers only one requirement and does not confirm that the plan is registered or that she meets other qualifications. Asking HR is the step already taken; agency approval does not determine whether the board will accept the hours.

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

86. C An automatic thought, quick and specific to the situation

In Beck's cognitive model, automatic thoughts are quick, situation-specific thoughts or images that arise without deliberate reasoning and directly shape mood. 'I'm going to be fired,' triggered by an unanswered email, is a clear example. Her statement 'I've always been incompetent' is a core belief, the deeper level from which such thoughts grow. 'If I make a mistake, people will reject me' is an intermediate belief, a conditional rule. The stem includes both, so the item tests whether each level is matched correctly. Irrational demands such as 'must' and 'should' belong to Ellis's REBT, not Beck's levels.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

87. D Arrange an emergency evaluation for Imogen, even though she objects

Self-determination yields when a client's actions pose a serious, foreseeable, and imminent risk to herself, and Imogen has a plan, a method, a time, and access to a gun. Arranging an emergency evaluation despite her objection is justified protection, not unwarranted paternalism. Expressing concern while honoring her stated right treats a lethal plan as a personal preference. A session tomorrow comes after the time she has set. Exploring her reasons is valuable in a later conversation, but the facts already show imminent danger, so further exploration first would delay the protective step she needs now.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

88. C Contemplation, since she is weighing reasons on both sides

Stages of change are defined by awareness of the problem and intention and planning to act. Farah recognizes the harm, wants to quit, and also values what smoking does for her, with no plan or date; that two-sided weighing is contemplation. Precontemplation means the person does not see a problem or has no intention to change, but Farah clearly sees the harm. Preparation requires intending to act soon and taking or planning concrete steps, and she has no plan or quit date.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

89. D Explain that nothing so far gives the team reason to question her capacity

Capacity is judged by a person's ability to understand, appreciate and reason about a choice, not by whether the choice is risky. Dorothy explains her risk, her plan and her values, and her physician finds her alert and oriented, so the son should be told there is no basis to question her capacity. A formal capacity evaluation fits when there are signs of impaired understanding, which are absent here. Asking whether the fall reflects cognitive decline would make sense after an unexplained fall, but she tripped over a rug. Pointing him toward guardianship invites a restrictive legal step that her intact decision-making does not justify.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

90. A Bring medical staff to evaluate her right away

In psychological first aid and disaster work, urgent medical needs come before practical help, and the social worker's role is to connect the person to medical care rather than to treat. New confusion, pallor and rapid breathing after a missed insulin dose can signal a dangerous blood sugar emergency, so medical staff must evaluate her now. Arranging a refill honors her own request and will be needed, but it addresses tomorrow's supply while today's symptoms may be life-threatening. Offering juice and a snack is lay first aid for suspected low blood sugar; it cannot identify the cause of her symptoms, and a confused person may not swallow safely, so it should not replace or delay medical evaluation.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

91. A Help tenants organize collectively to press the landlord for repairs

Anti-oppressive practice addresses the structural source of a shared problem and builds collective power, especially when individuals are too vulnerable to act alone. The mold is the landlord's responsibility, and families fear retaliation if they complain individually, so helping tenants organize collectively targets the cause with shared protection. Individual asthma action plans are sound medical care but leave the housing condition in place. Teaching families to reduce triggers is useful health education, yet it shifts responsibility for the landlord's neglect onto the tenants.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

92. A Report the suspected exploitation to Adult Protective Services

Adult Protective Services is generally the agency that receives and investigates reports of abuse, neglect and exploitation of older adults living in the community, and the social worker is mandated to report reasonable suspicion. The long-term care ombudsman advocates for residents of nursing homes and assisted living, so it would be the right contact if Mr. Petrakis lived in a facility, which he does not. The Area Agency on Aging plans and funds services and may help later with supports, but it does not investigate exploitation. A Medicaid fraud control unit investigates provider fraud and abuse in Medicaid-funded facilities, not a relative's misuse of funds.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 10

93. C Record the relevant content of the texts in the agency record

Client information belongs only in secure, agency-controlled records, with access limited to those who need it. The LMSW documents the relevant content in the agency record. Photographing with a personal phone leaves copies on a personal device, even after upload. Suggesting Brianna save screenshots for her attorney is useful advice for her case, but it does not create the record the worker needs. Saving photos to a shared staff folder uses an agency device but exposes the information to staff without a need to know.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 4

94. A The attendance objective was met; the alcohol-free goal was not

A process objective, such as attending sessions, can be met while the outcome goal it serves is not. Lamar attended all ten sessions, so the attendance objective was met, but drinking heavily on three weekends means the alcohol-free goal was not. Calling the goal partly met misreads it, because he drank on most weekends and the goal was no alcohol. Waiting for drug screens is unnecessary when the client himself reports the drinking. Counting both as met confuses completing the steps with reaching the outcome.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

95. B Explain that the judge decides on return, and note the review date and what it weighs

Case plans must be honest about who decides and what is required. The judge decides reunification, so the worker explains this and writes in the review date and what the court will consider, such as whether the safety concerns have changed. Writing the date in as a goal implies a promise the worker cannot keep. Promising a recommendation tied to completing services confuses attendance with change. Leaving all dates out is wrong because case plans should include time frames, and the review date gives Sergio a real target.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

96. C Describe what the exercise involves and invite her to try a short version

A client's choice is informed only when it rests on an accurate picture of what is being offered. Dorothy's hesitation comes from a mistaken image of sitting cross-legged and chanting, so describing what the body scan actually involves and inviting her to try a short version lets her decide with accurate information. Accepting her answer and suggesting stretching respects her words but leaves her decision based on a misunderstanding. Sharing research on mindfulness and pain is accurate, but it argues for the exercise rather than correcting her mistaken picture of it.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 15

97. A Discuss authorship order with her supervisor based on contributions.

The Code says social workers should take credit, including authorship credit, only for work they actually performed, and should honestly acknowledge others' contributions. Elena should first discuss authorship order with her supervisor based on what each contributed. Accepting the order because he secured funding treats one contribution as outweighing her design, analysis, and writing. Asking the editor brings in an outside party before the authors have talked. The IRB oversees protection of research participants, not authorship disputes.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

98. A Chronic financial strain uses up mental bandwidth, which looks like poor follow-through

Research on scarcity shows that chronic financial strain consumes mental bandwidth, reducing attention and memory for tasks that are not urgent, so people can appear disorganized or unmotivated when they are overloaded. Tanya meant to submit the renewal and juggles shifting schedules, which fits bandwidth depletion rather than lack of motivation. Learned helplessness describes giving up after repeated uncontrollable events, but Tanya is actively working and trying to keep up. The culture of poverty view, which attributes poverty to values passed down in families, is widely criticized and blames clients. The scarcity view suggests practical supports such as reminders and simplified paperwork.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

99. B Discuss the lack of progress with Sophie and help her connect to the program

When services are not helping, the worker should discuss it openly and help the client move to services more likely to work, without abandoning her. Talking with Sophie about the lack of progress and connecting her to the specialized program meets both duties. Continuing the same sessions to avoid a sense of abandonment keeps her in care that is not working. Doubling sessions adds more of an approach that has not helped. Ending and handing her a phone number leaves a discouraged client to manage the transition alone.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

100. D Help Sven arrange care in his new city before he leaves

Clients have the right to make their own life choices, and the worker supports a decision already made rather than reopening it. Sven has acted on his choice and asked for help with care, so arranging services in his new city is the most useful response. Exploring whether he has thought through the risks is reasonable while a client is still deciding, but he has already decided. Sharing her concern puts her personal view ahead of his request. Supervision is a good place to examine her reaction, but his request does not need to wait for it.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

101. B Discuss why the skill matters and break it into clear steps.

Social skills training follows a set sequence: explain the skill and its rationale, model it, have members rehearse it, give feedback, and assign practice. Because members are meeting this skill for the first time, the worker begins by discussing why it matters and breaking it into steps. Demonstrating the skill is the very next step and is most useful once members know which steps to watch for. Having members role-play first to gauge their level puts rehearsal ahead of instruction and modeling, which can leave members practicing errors and feeling discouraged.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

102. B Help Ethan save screenshots and report the posts under the school's bullying policy

With cyberbullying, preserving evidence comes first, because posts can be deleted; saving screenshots and reporting under the school's policy, which covers off-campus conduct that disrupts school, starts the school's response. Reporting to the platform is an important step, but if the posts are taken down before they are saved, the school may lack evidence to act. Contacting the classmate's parents directly can escalate the conflict and bypasses the school's process, and it also may lead to removal before anything is documented. Platform reporting and parent contact can follow through the school's procedures.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

103. B Whether supportive adult relationships buffer the stress response

The toxic stress framework from the Center on the Developing Child defines stress as toxic when strong, frequent or prolonged adversity activates the stress response without the buffering protection of supportive adult relationships. The same adversity can be tolerable when a caring adult helps the child cope. The number of adversities matters, since cumulative risk raises the load, but what turns it toxic is the absence of buffering. Age at onset also matters because early childhood is a sensitive period, yet buffering relationships remain the deciding factor in the framework's definition.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 9

104. A Not record the session, since every member present must consent

In group work, recording captures everyone present, so every member's consent is needed. Because Mr. Abara declined, the LMSW does not record. Editing out his comments still records him and the reactions of others to what he says. Moving him out of camera view keeps his voice on tape and makes him visibly different from the group. Offering him another group makes his refusal cost him his place, which turns a free choice into a penalty and undermines the voluntariness of every member's consent.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

105. C Tell the team now and help him document his current wishes

A person with capacity can revoke or change an advance directive at any time, and generally does not need a formal legal process to do so; his current wishes govern his care. Mr. Chukwu is alert, his physician has just documented capacity, and he has changed his mind, so the team should be told at once and his new wishes recorded. Requiring an attorney's revocation first would delay honoring a valid decision and is not legally required. Asking for a capacity assessment would be appropriate if there were doubt, but capacity was documented this morning.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

106. A Focus today on replacing his ID, since the other steps depend on it.

Partializing breaks an overwhelming set of problems into one manageable piece, chosen by urgency and by what unlocks the rest. Deshawn already has a bed through Friday, so finding shelter tonight is not today's gap, though it would come first for someone with nowhere to sleep. The ID clinic is open only today, and both the job program and housing applications require ID, so replacing his ID is the step that opens the others. Contacting his daughter matters to him, but her birthday is a month away and nothing is lost by waiting a few days. Enrolling in the job program cannot happen without ID, so starting there would stall.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

107. C Adjusting the couple system to make room for the new child

Carter and McGoldrick describe accepting new members as the emotional process of families with young children, including adjusting the couple system to make space for the child, taking on parenting roles, and realigning extended-family relationships around new grandparents. Jordan's loss of couple time and feeling shut out fit this task. Committing to a new couple system belongs to newly married couples, but Sam and Jordan have been married six years. Shifting boundaries for children's independence is the task of families with adolescents. Separating from the family of origin to form an identity belongs to young adults leaving home.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

108. B Not reply on the app, and consult his supervisor on addressing it in session

Once a client makes personal contact outside the professional relationship, the worker avoids continuing that contact and addresses it in the professional setting, ideally after consulting supervision. Not replying and planning with his supervisor how to raise it keeps the boundary clear and treats the message as material for treatment. Unmatching and leaving it to Daniel avoids the worker's responsibility and leaves the event unspoken. Referring Daniel out is more than one awkward contact requires unless the relationship cannot be repaired. Replying on the app, even to redirect, continues contact through the personal channel.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

109. A People may act differently when they know they are being watched

Reactivity means people change their behavior because they know they are being observed, and scheduled visits make it more likely. The son's comment suggests his mother's behavior during visits differs from other times, which is reactivity. A checklist can miss behaviors it was not designed to capture, but the worker used narrative notes, not a checklist. Observer bias is a real risk, but a second worker independently recorded the same observations, which makes it a less likely explanation. The son's statement also calls for further child safety assessment, such as unannounced visits and other collateral contacts.

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

110. C Make employment the first goal and revisit sleep and nightmares at later meetings.

When a client with no safety concerns names his own priority, the worker starts there and returns to other concerns as the relationship grows. Aung Min wants work, denies self-harm, and says his sleep is not a problem now, so making employment the first goal and revisiting sleep later respects his frame. Screening for PTSD before setting goals sounds thorough but puts the worker's agenda ahead of his. A primary care referral may become useful if sleep worsens, but he has not asked for it. A trauma program referral sounds holistic, yet it overrides his stated view that this is not a current need.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

111. A Small-group dilemma debates that include peers reasoning one stage higher

Kohlberg held that moral reasoning advances through cognitive disequilibrium, most effectively when people discuss dilemmas with others reasoning about one stage above their own. Peer debate of dilemmas applies this mechanism directly. Adult mentors who model honesty reflect Bandura's observational learning and may improve behavior, but Kohlberg did not see modeling as the route to more mature reasoning. A reward system is an operant approach that would reinforce the punishment-and-reward thinking these youths already use. Teaching values and the reasons for rules is direct instruction; Kohlberg argued that reasoning must be constructed through active engagement rather than transmitted by lecture.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 8

112. D As a cultural concept of distress to understand in its context

DSM-5-TR lists ataque de nervios as a cultural concept of distress: an episode of intense emotional upset, often with screaming, crying, trembling, and heat rising, typically triggered by a family stressor such as a death. Marisol's episode, its trigger, and her family's name for it fit this concept, which is best explored in her cultural context. Panic disorder requires recurrent unexpected attacks centered on fear, so screening for it misreads a single, clearly triggered grief response. Calling it an acute stress reaction needing crisis counseling, or a dissociative episode needing a trauma assessment, applies a general Western frame and overlooks the recognized cultural meaning her family has given.

Diversity, Equity & Social Justice · Review: Chapter 7

113. C Invite his son and daughter-in-law to join the planning meeting

A capable client may choose to involve family in planning, and the worker honors that choice once consent is in place. Mr. Chen has capacity, has signed releases for both relatives and confirmed his wish in private, so the worker invites them to the meeting. Meeting alone to confirm his wishes is good practice when a client might be under pressure, but that step was done this morning. A release documents his consent to share information, and he signed one yesterday. Sending a summary afterward leaves out the family decision-making he asked for.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

114. C An adolescent intensive outpatient program held after school

Adolescent level-of-care decisions step up only as far as the assessment requires and keep youth in school and at home when possible. Weekly counseling has not worked, so Brianna needs more, and an after-school intensive outpatient program adds intensity without removing her from school or home. Adding family therapy to weekly counseling is a reasonable change, but it keeps her at a level that has already failed. Partial hospitalization runs during school hours and exceeds her needs. A residential program, even near home, is for youth with safety risks or unstable homes, which the assessment ruled out.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 12

115. C Briefly share that she is in recovery and then return the focus to Jamal's goals

Self-disclosure is appropriate when it is brief, serves the client and is allowed in the setting. Jamal is about to leave because he believes no one understands addiction, so a brief statement that the counselor is in recovery, followed by a return to his goals, directly addresses the barrier. A detailed recovery story shifts the focus to the counselor. A peer specialist is a useful resource, but handing him off at this moment does not repair his connection to his counselor. Exploring his doubts without disclosure is sound in general, yet it leaves unanswered the specific belief that is driving him away.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 5

116. A Arrange a medical review of her lorazepam and alcohol use

Before attributing memory problems to dementia, reversible causes such as medication effects should be ruled out. Margaret takes lorazepam as needed from two prescribers and drinks wine nightly, a combination that can impair memory and raise fall risk in older adults, so arranging a medical review comes first. A cognitive screen is a reasonable part of the assessment, but its results would be clouded by sedation until the medications are reviewed. Asking her daughter how the forgetfulness developed adds useful history but delays addressing a likely cause. A support group assumes a substance use problem before the medical picture is clear.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 11

117. D Keep the accurate diagnosis and explore other ways to fund the care he needs

Diagnoses must reflect clinical findings, never reimbursement goals, because a false diagnosis is insurance fraud and follows the client in his record. The worker keeps the adjustment disorder diagnosis and works with Raymond to find other funding, such as a sliding fee, community resources or group treatment. Using the depression diagnosis because symptoms overlap misrepresents her assessment. Handing the decision to her supervisor avoids a clear ethical answer that is hers to give. Keeping the accurate diagnosis but simply stopping when benefits end neglects her duty to help him obtain needed care.

Ethics, Confidentiality & Professional Conduct · Review: Chapter 6

118. A Linking

Linking, also called brokering, connects a client with an available resource by giving information, making contact and smoothing the path to the first visit. Calling the pantry, confirming intake requirements and handing Mr. Begay directions and a name are linking tasks. Advocacy is needed when a resource refuses or blocks a client who should be served, and the pantry has not turned anyone away. Coordination organizes the efforts of several providers so services fit together, which does not apply while only one agency is involved. Monitoring follows up afterward to check that he received the service and that it is helping.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

119. C Relief from escaping school negatively reinforces avoidance and keeps her fear

Avoidance maintains anxiety through negative reinforcement: escaping the feared situation removes distress, which makes avoidance more likely next time. Sofia feels better soon after being allowed to stay home, so the relief itself strengthens her avoidance and keeps her fear of school alive. Positive reinforcement through attention would explain the pattern if staying home brought extra attention, but she spends the day alone while her father works. An unidentified medical cause is unlikely when a pediatrician found none and symptoms ease once school is avoided.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

120. C Personalization

Personalization is taking responsibility for an outside event that has many causes, most of them beyond one's control. Gloria attributes her adult daughter's divorce, a mutual decision between two other people, to her own parenting. Magnification exaggerates how large or bad an event is; Gloria is not inflating the divorce's impact so much as blaming herself for causing it. Should statements are rigid rules about how she or others ought to behave; her comment about being a better mother hints at a standard, but the core error is assigning herself causal responsibility for her daughter's marriage.

Intervention Methods & Practice Settings · Review: Chapter 17

121. B Develop a safety plan with her and describe the specialized services available

Adult trafficking survivors have the right to self-determination, and no reporting mandate applies here. Developing a safety plan and describing specialized services respects Oksana's decision while addressing the threats she faces. Telling her a police report is the main route to protections pressures her and overstates the role of law enforcement, since many services do not require a report. Emergency shelter is a strong option when a survivor has nowhere safe to go, but she is staying at an address the owner does not know. Waiting until a later visit delays safety planning while she is still at risk.

Human Development, Behavior & Trauma · Review: Chapter 10

122. C a problem formulation

A problem formulation is the worker's integrated, working explanation of the client's situation, linking causes, the client's goals and strengths, and it guides goal setting. The statement explains why Ms. Diaz fell behind, states what she wants, and names a strength to use, all as a bridge to planning. The presenting problem is the concern as first stated, such as 'I'm behind on rent,' without explanation. A strengths assessment inventories capacities and resources; this statement mentions one strength but does more by tying cause, goal and strength together.

Assessment, Diagnosis & Planning · Review: Chapter 13

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.