

2 FULL-LENGTH PRACTICE EXAMS

Practice under conditions almost identical to the actual test to reduce stress and boost your effectiveness!

**BY
THOMAS W. CARRINGTON**



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Practice Test 2

- 1.** Why is it essential for social workers to evaluate biological, psychological, and social elements in their practice?
 - A. To gain a full picture of the client's well-being and areas of concern
 - B. To solely focus on mental health symptoms without outside factors
 - C. To emphasize medical care over social or environmental responses
 - D. To apply uniform treatment plans without accounting for unique needs
- 2.** What is the main purpose of conducting a risk and crisis assessment in social work?
 - A. To diagnose conditions without prioritizing current needs
 - B. To detect urgent safety risks and determine suitable responses
 - C. To focus only on long-term therapy while overlooking immediate danger
 - D. To examine only past experiences, not the client's present state
- 3.** Why is it important for social workers to include cultural awareness in the assessment process?
 - A. To ensure assessments are culturally sensitive, relevant, and fair
 - B. To use identical assessment strategies for everyone
 - C. To give precedence to standardized tools rather than cultural context
 - D. To avoid talking about how culture shapes client experiences
- 4.** In what way do standardized assessments and screening tools support social work?
 - A. They eliminate the use of professional judgment
 - B. They offer objective, research-based methods for assessing client needs and outcomes
 - C. They take the place of personalized and culturally informed evaluations
 - D. They guarantee uniform care plans for all individuals
- 5.** Which of the following is a common trait of childhood neurodevelopment disorders?
 - A. Challenges in communication, social behavior, or mental functioning
 - B. Sudden onset of symptoms in adulthood with no earlier signs
 - C. Brief difficulties that resolve without any support
 - D. Behavioral problems that result from parenting methods
- 6.** What distinguishes bipolar disorder from major depressive disorder?
 - A. The occurrence of manic or hypomanic episodes along with depression
 - B. A lack of mood changes or energy level shifts
 - C. Continuous low mood with no high-energy periods
 - D. Mood disturbances tied only to environmental stressors
- 7.** What is a defining symptom of trauma-related conditions like PTSD?
 - A. Recurring reliving of trauma through nightmares or flashbacks
 - B. A temporary energy and motivation boost after trauma
 - C. A future inability to feel stressed under pressure
 - D. A total lack of emotional reaction to distressing situations
- 8.** What is a notable characteristic of personality disorders?
 - A. Minimal effect on relationships or everyday life
 - B. Symptoms that emerge quickly due to outside stress

- C. Brief mood issues that resolve on their own
- D. Long-standing and rigid behavior patterns that lead to problems or distress

9. What is a core symptom of schizophrenia and related psychotic disorders?

- A. Delusions, hallucinations, and disorganized thoughts
- B. Constant low mood and lack of motivation without psychosis
- C. Short-term anxiety responses to stress
- D. Intense worry about social interactions

10. What best defines a co-occurring disorder or dual diagnosis?

- A. Temporary drug effects with no lasting mental health impact
- B. Substance abuse without mental illness involvement
- C. A single psychological condition without substance misuse
- D. The existence of both substance use and mental health disorders

11. Which factor increases the likelihood of developing a substance use disorder?

- A. Genetics, environment, and early exposure to drugs or alcohol
- B. Lack of willpower or drive
- C. Having strong social connections
- D. The ability to stop using at any point without withdrawal

12. How are substance use disorders categorized in the DSM-5?

- A. As one group without considering severity
- B. By levels of severity: mild, moderate, or severe
- C. As purely physical addictions without behavioral issues
- D. As short-term issues that do not need treatment

13. What effects can long-term substance use have on health?

- A. It may result in physical problems, cognitive damage, and mental illness
- B. It only harms the body, not the mind
- C. It enhances thinking skills by building tolerance
- D. It leaves no lasting impact after quitting

14. What advantage do evidence-based treatments offer for substance use disorders?

- A. They completely prevent relapse in every case
- B. They use structured, research-backed strategies to support recovery
- C. They insist on sobriety without addressing mental health issues
- D. They focus strictly on medical care, leaving out behavioral support

15. What is the primary purpose of integrated treatment for dual diagnoses?

- A. To manage both mental health and substance use at once
- B. To address substance use first, then mental health later
- C. To manage symptoms without involving behavioral strategies
- D. To treat each condition separately in different places

16. What is the guiding idea behind harm reduction in substance use care?

- A. Ignore substance use until the client wants treatment
- B. Demand total abstinence from the start
- C. Use punishment as a way to promote change
- D. Lessen the risks of substance use and encourage safer habits

- 17. Which signs suggest someone might be at risk of suicide?**
A. Feeling hopeless, withdrawing socially, or giving away items
B. Becoming more social and showing sudden mood improvement
C. Avoiding conversations about death or personal pain
D. Becoming more motivated and making long-term plans
- 18. What elements help determine how lethal a suicide risk is?**
A. No clear plan despite high distress
B. Willingness to talk about feelings with a social worker
C. A specific, realistic plan, access to means, and intent to act
D. General life stress with no signs of self-harm
- 19. What best predicts future violent behavior during risk assessments?**
A. Lacking support but no history of violence
B. Verbal anger without previous aggressive actions
C. A record of past violence and impulsivity
D. Stress that hasn't led to behavioral changes
- 20. What is a major protective factor in crisis intervention?**
A. Strong support systems and access to coping tools
B. Total social isolation to reduce stress
C. Immediate hospitalization for all in crisis
D. Avoid talking about the crisis to reduce emotional response
- 21. Which strategy is most successful in suicide and violence prevention?**
A. Avoid discussing suicidal or violent thoughts to prevent triggering them
B. Rely only on law enforcement to handle people in crisis
C. Assume people will ask for help when they need it
D. Identify early warning signs, assess risks, and tailor support
- 22. What legal and ethical duty do social workers have in risk situations?**
A. Always keep client information private, even during risk
B. Weigh confidentiality against the need to protect people from harm
C. Only assess risk when the client directly expresses harmful intent
D. Avoid documenting risks to protect client privacy
- 23. What is the first step in effective crisis intervention, according to best-practice models?**
A. Avoid talking about the issue to prevent distress
B. Let the client deal with the issue on their own
C. Begin long-term therapy before addressing urgent concerns
D. Build trust and secure immediate safety
- 24. Which method helps calm down a client who is agitated?**
A. Ignore their emotions and just solve the problem
B. Challenge them directly and demand cooperation
C. Raise your voice to take control
D. Speak softly, listen actively, and use non-threatening body language
- 25. What is an essential part of handling a suicide or self-harm crisis?**
A. Avoid bringing up suicidal thoughts to reduce distress

- B. Assume the client will get help if needed
- C. Carefully evaluate the risk and create a safety plan with the client
- D. Immediately hospitalize anyone expressing emotional pain

26. What defines a trauma-informed approach in crisis care?

- A. Provide safety, empowerment, and give the client choices
- B. Push the client to suppress emotions and regain control
- C. Solve the crisis without exploring past trauma
- D. Use strict language to enforce compliance

27. What should social workers keep in mind when connecting clients with community resources during a crisis?

- A. Make sure the services match the client's needs and are easy to access
- B. Refer clients to any resource without checking if it fits
- C. Only recommend long-term therapy and skip short-term help
- D. Expect the client to find resources on their own

28. What is a core ethical and legal obligation for social workers during a crisis?

- A. Never break confidentiality, no matter the danger
- B. Balance confidentiality with the responsibility to protect those at risk
- C. Only act if the client directly asks for help
- D. Put legal rules above all ethical concerns

29. Why should cultural identity be considered in assessment and diagnosis?

- A. Culture influences how people show, understand, and experience symptoms
- B. Mental health symptoms appear the same in every culture
- C. Cultural identity doesn't matter in clinical evaluation
- D. Diagnostic tools work equally well in every culture

30. How can implicit bias impact clinical assessments?

- A. Social workers make decisions based only on personal experience
- B. Bias has no effect on diagnoses or client outcomes
- C. Bias may influence diagnoses and lead to unequal care
- D. Bias is unavoidable and doesn't require self-reflection

31. Why is it important to evaluate social determinants of health in social work?

- A. Interventions should only focus on personal behaviors
- B. Social factors have no role in mental health and should be ignored
- C. Social conditions heavily affect access to care, well-being, and health results
- D. Only financial status impacts health outcomes

32. How do environmental stressors contribute to mental health problems?

- A. Long-term stress from poverty, discrimination, and violence increases risk for mental illness
- B. These stressors only harm the body, not the mind
- C. People can completely manage mental health regardless of external stress
- D. These stressors matter only if there's a family history of mental illness

- 33.** Why are culturally sensitive assessment tools necessary in social work?
- A. They help avoid misdiagnosis by reflecting the client's cultural context
 - B. They are equally valid for all individuals
 - C. They're unnecessary because mental health is experienced the same by all
 - D. Social workers should interpret results based on their own culture
- 34.** What ethical practice should guide social workers in cross-cultural evaluations?
- A. Assume all clients experience mental health symptoms in the same way
 - B. Use tools that are culturally relevant and fair
 - C. Prioritize the worker's culture over the client's
 - D. Rely solely on standardized tools without adaptation
- 35.** What is the foundation of strengths-based assessments in social work?
- A. Focus on and enhance the client's skills, support, and resilience
 - B. Concentrate on diagnosing problems and limitations
 - C. Apply the same method to every client, ignoring strengths
 - D. Keep the client out of the assessment process
- 36.** Which of the following is a protective factor that strengthens a client's resilience?
- A. Having supportive relationships and healthy coping abilities
 - B. Avoiding all challenges to prevent stress
 - C. Depending solely on professionals for mental well-being
 - D. Overlooking past achievements to focus on current problems
- 37.** What is the main objective of conducting a needs-based assessment?
- A. Identify needs and match clients with suitable resources
 - B. Focus only on income to determine eligibility
 - C. Assume all clients need the same support
 - D. Only suggest services in emergencies
- 38.** Why is it valuable to consider both strengths and needs in treatment planning?
- A It allows for a personalized plan that empowers while addressing concerns
 - B It focuses on problems and ignores client capabilities
 - C It uses one-size-fits-all methods regardless of strengths
 - D It aims for fast fixes without lasting growth
- 39.** What makes an assessment culturally responsive when focusing on strengths and needs?
- A. Use the same tools for everyone, regardless of culture
 - B. Understand how cultural background influences strengths and barriers
 - C. Emphasize problems while ignoring culture
 - D. Avoid discussing culture to remain neutral
- 40.** Why are standardized instruments useful in evaluating strengths and needs?
- A. They offer objective ways to measure progress and functioning
 - B. They remove the need for professional judgment
 - C. They ensure every client gets the same treatment plan
 - D. They only assess problems, not client abilities

- 41.** A client becomes visibly emotional while talking about a traumatic event but expresses a desire to continue. How should the social worker proceed?
- A. Gently validate the client's emotions and offer the option to pause or slow down if needed
 - B. Shift the topic to something less distressing to avoid further emotional discomfort
 - C. Encourage the client to persist through the emotions to strengthen their emotional resilience
 - D. Immediately end the session to prevent the client from becoming overwhelmed
- 42.** During an intake interview with a client from a different cultural background, which approach best reflects cultural sensitivity and ethical practice?
- A. Apply the same clinical method to every client to ensure fairness
 - B. Ask the client to explain their culture before moving forward with the assessment
 - C. Recognize cultural differences, ask open-ended questions about values, and consider cultural relevance in the evaluation
 - D. Limit cultural discussions to avoid making the client uncomfortable or self-conscious
- 43.** When using cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) to support a client with anxiety, which technique is the social worker most likely to use?
- A. Examine early childhood memories to uncover hidden conflicts
 - B. Help the client recognize and challenge negative thinking patterns contributing to anxiety
 - C. Focus solely on relaxation exercises to help reduce stress
 - D. Use free association to explore subconscious fears
- 44.** Which strategy would a social worker most likely use when applying dialectical behavior therapy (DBT) for emotional regulation?
- A. Instruct the client to suppress overwhelming emotions to preserve relationships
 - B. Recommend the client avoid emotionally triggering situations entirely
 - C. Teach skills such as mindfulness, distress tolerance, emotional regulation, and effective communication
 - D. Dive deeply into past traumas to explore unresolved conflicts
- 45.** A social worker practicing insight-oriented therapy based on psychodynamic theory would most likely do which of the following?
- A. Help the client restructure negative thinking patterns
 - B. Explore unresolved past experiences and unconscious conflicts influencing current behavior
 - C. Use mindfulness techniques to anchor the client in the present moment
 - D. Encourage the use of reinforcement strategies to change problematic habits
- 46.** When implementing solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT), which intervention would a social worker likely apply?
- A. Explore historical trauma to understand current difficulties
 - B. Assist clients in identifying strengths and using them to find practical solutions
 - C. Analyze unconscious motivations behind behaviors
 - D. Utilize exposure therapy to help overcome fears and phobias
- 47.** Which approach aligns with humanistic and person-centered therapy?
- A. Offer unconditional positive regard, empathy, and a safe, nonjudgmental space for self-discovery
 - B. Challenge negative thought patterns to reshape the client's cognition

- C. Examine unconscious motivations driving behavior
- D. Guide the client through structured behavior reinforcement strategies

48. How would a social worker using an eclectic or integrative therapy model typically work with clients?

- A. Follow one specific therapy approach consistently across all sessions
- B. Blend strategies from various therapeutic models to suit the client's individual needs
- C. Focus solely on behavioral methods while ignoring other models
- D. Work without structure, relying on instinct alone to guide sessions

49. Which method represents how a social worker incorporates evidence-based practice (EBP) in clinical work?

- A. Trust clinical instincts over research when making treatment decisions
- B. Apply interventions supported by research while respecting client input and professional judgment
- C. Use a uniform treatment plan for all clients to maintain consistency
- D. Avoid new therapeutic techniques until universally accepted by practitioners

50. When reviewing research for clinical use, what should a social worker prioritize?

- A. Choose strategies grounded in peer-reviewed evidence, client preferences, and clinical experience
- B. Stick with traditional methods used over many years, regardless of updated research
- C. Base treatment solely on personal experience and anecdotal evidence
- D. Apply research outcomes the same way to every client without accounting for individual differences

51. What is the best approach for a social worker who wants to implement evidence-based therapeutic models?

- A. Choose treatments based on research, clinical experience, and individual client preferences
- B. Use one consistent model across all clients to ensure uniformity
- C. Rely on a trial-and-error process rather than structured research
- D. Dismiss structured therapy approaches in favor of instinctive methods

52. When applying evidence-based practice (EBP), how can a social worker include cultural values and client preferences in treatment planning?

- A. Prioritize research findings even when they conflict with client preferences
- B. Use the same evidence-based method for all clients to ensure fairness
- C. Tailor evidence-based strategies to respect the client's cultural background and values
- D. Avoid modifying research-based treatments, as changes may reduce effectiveness

53. Which approach best allows a social worker to evaluate the effectiveness of a treatment method?

- A. Use standardized assessments, gather client feedback, and track progress toward goals
- B. Depend only on verbal feedback from clients, without formal measurements
- C. Continue treatment regardless of progress due to the complexity of evaluation
- D. Consider the treatment effective as long as the client continues to attend sessions

- 54.** What is a practical and ethical way for social workers to apply evidence-based practice (EBP)?
- A. Balance research-based interventions with the client's individual needs and autonomy
 - B. Follow research recommendations exclusively, ignoring client preferences
 - C. Avoid evidence-based models due to difficulties in applying research in real-life settings
 - D. Use a universal treatment method for every client to promote uniformity
- 55.** When a client is experiencing emotional distress immediately following a traumatic event, what is the first action a social worker should take?
- A. Prioritize safety and emotional stabilization
 - B. Begin discussing long-term therapeutic goals right away
 - C. Analyze the underlying causes of the trauma before offering support
 - D. Encourage the client to regulate emotions independently, without external help
- 56.** According to Roberts' Seven-Stage Crisis Intervention Model, what should a social worker do first when responding to a client in crisis?
- A. Explore the client's presenting issues in detail
 - B. Build rapport and engage the client in the intervention process
 - C. Conduct a safety check and assess the severity of the crisis
 - D. Begin creating an action plan to address the situation
- 57.** In the ABC Crisis Intervention Model, what does the "B" stage primarily focus on?
- A. Establish a sense of trust and connection
 - B. Clarify the client's understanding of the crisis and emotional response
 - C. Design a plan of action to resolve the crisis
 - D. Evaluate the client's immediate safety and risk level
- 58.** From a cognitive-behavioral crisis management perspective, what is the core aim of intervention?
- A. Assist clients in identifying and altering unhelpful thoughts and behaviors causing distress
 - B. Delve into deep-seated unconscious conflicts
 - C. Prevent the client from discussing the crisis to avoid emotional strain
 - D. Allow emotional recovery without structured support
- 59.** When practicing trauma-informed crisis intervention, what is the top priority for a social worker?
- A. Ensure the client experiences safety, empowerment, and support throughout the process
 - B. Encourage clients to revisit traumatic memories in detail
 - C. Concentrate solely on problem-solving without exploring emotional impacts
 - D. Assume a uniform response to crisis will work for all clients
- 60.** What is the most critical ethical and legal obligation of a social worker during a crisis intervention?
- A. Prioritize safety and assess for potential harm to self or others
 - B. Encourage clients to handle crises independently without support
 - C. Always maintain confidentiality, even when there is a risk of harm
 - D. Avoid documenting interventions to protect client privacy

- 61.** Which principle is fundamental to trauma-informed social work practice?
- A. Avoid talking about traumatic experiences to prevent retraumatization
 - B. Ask clients to describe traumatic events repeatedly as a path to healing
 - C. Apply a single treatment model to all individuals affected by trauma
 - D. Emphasize client safety, autonomy, and empowerment during interactions
- 62.** From a neurological standpoint, how does trauma affect the brain?
- A. It disrupts normal functioning of the amygdala, hippocampus, and prefrontal cortex, leading to heightened stress responses
 - B. It does not cause long-term changes in the brain and affects only psychological functioning
 - C. It mostly impacts motor coordination and has little influence on emotional regulation
 - D. It enhances activity in the prefrontal cortex, improving executive functions
- 63.** What is the most appropriate way for a social worker to conduct a trauma history assessment?
- A. Allow the client to share their trauma experience at a pace they are comfortable with
 - B. Require clients to disclose every detail of traumatic experiences for a complete evaluation
 - C. Focus only on current symptoms, avoiding discussion of past traumas
 - D. Presume all clients have experienced trauma and build the treatment plan accordingly
- 64.** When incorporating trauma-informed care into practice, what should be the social worker's top priority?
- A. Create an emotionally safe, collaborative, and empowering environment that reduces the risk of retraumatization
 - B. Encourage clients to discuss their trauma repeatedly in detail to support emotional healing
 - C. Assume all clients require trauma-focused therapy, regardless of their presenting concerns
 - D. Use generalized treatment models without tailoring to individual trauma history
- 65.** Which strategy best helps trauma survivors build psychological resilience?
- A. Strengthen existing coping mechanisms, highlight personal resources, and foster supportive networks
 - B. Focus entirely on exploring traumatic memories before moving to skill-building
 - C. Discourage reflection on traumatic experiences to avoid emotional discomfort
 - D. Assume resilience will develop naturally without targeted support
- 66.** To offer trauma-informed care while respecting ethical and cultural values, what approach should the social worker take?
- A. Apply the same intervention to all trauma survivors for consistency
 - B. Acknowledge clients' cultural backgrounds and apply culturally sensitive trauma-informed practices
 - C. Focus exclusively on trauma and avoid discussing cultural influences
 - D. Treat all clients as though they process trauma identically, regardless of culture
- 67.** When using structural family therapy, where should the social worker place their focus?
- A. Assess and restructure dysfunctional interaction patterns, family roles, and boundaries
 - B. Encourage family members to seek individual therapy for their personal challenges
 - C. Refrain from influencing family dynamics to maintain a neutral position
 - D. Teach family members to avoid emotional closeness to reduce relational conflict

- 68.** Which concept in Bowenian family therapy explains how emotional patterns are passed down through generations?
- A. Multigenerational transmission process
 - B. Family homeostasis
 - C. Structural alignment
 - D. Emotional cut-off
- 69.** What is the main focus of cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) when used with couples or families?
- A. Discourage conflict by teaching members to suppress emotional expression
 - B. Explore generational trauma and hidden conflicts influencing current dynamics
 - C. Identify and change harmful thought patterns and behaviors impacting relationships
 - D. Allow relational issues to resolve naturally without structured techniques
- 70.** What is the central goal of emotionally focused therapy (EFT) when working with couples?
- A. Help partners recognize and change negative relational cycles to create emotional security
 - B. Focus strictly on conflict resolution without exploring emotional factors
 - C. Encourage emotional detachment to limit conflict in the relationship
 - D. Explore unconscious influences from childhood on adult attachment
- 71.** When combining solution-focused and narrative therapy in family work, what should be the guiding focus?
- A. Support families in reinterpreting experiences and identifying strengths to build empowering narratives
 - B. Focus solely on deep-seated issues and unconscious motivations
 - C. Begin by processing historical traumas before addressing current concerns
 - D. Help families accept dysfunction as an unchangeable reality
- 72.** For a social worker supporting diverse couples and families, what is the most important consideration?
- A. Encourage them to adopt majority cultural norms to improve functioning
 - B. Apply the same approach to all families for the sake of fairness
 - C. Understand and incorporate each family's cultural traditions and communication style into therapy
 - D. Avoid mentioning culture to prevent discomfort or making assumptions
- 73.** During the forming stage of group development, what should be the primary focus?
- A. Establish trust, clarify group structure, and set expectations
 - B. Resolve interpersonal conflicts and power struggles
 - C. Deepen group cohesion and encourage emotional sharing
 - D. Begin preparing for group closure and review overall progress
- 74.** What is the central responsibility of a social worker leading a therapeutic group?
- A. Create a safe and structured space while guiding interactions and group dynamics
 - B. Step back and let the group manage itself without intervention
 - C. Personally resolve each member's issues during sessions
 - D. Prioritize individual concerns instead of group cohesion

75. What is the key purpose of cognitive-behavioral and psychoeducational group approaches in social work?

- A. Focus entirely on past trauma instead of current behaviors
- B. Use free association and explore unconscious processes
- C. Allow members to express emotions without structure or education
- D. Teach coping skills, behavioral strategies, and cognitive restructuring techniques

76. What do process-oriented and support groups aim to accomplish?

- A. Promote open expression, emotional connection, and mutual support among participants
- B. Focus on structured learning and behavioral change
- C. Encourage clients to focus solely on their personal concerns
- D. Avoid discussing emotional issues in favor of practical problem-solving

77. How should a social worker address conflict in a therapy group?

- A. Let the conflict resolve itself without social worker intervention
- B. Guide the group through respectful conversation and ensure the environment remains safe
- C. Remove members who express disagreement to maintain group harmony
- D. Ignore interpersonal issues and address only the presenting problem

78. In a group with members from diverse backgrounds, what should a social worker do to ensure culturally competent practice?

- A. Recognize and integrate cultural diversity into discussions while promoting inclusivity
- B. Use the same therapeutic model for all clients for consistency
- C. Encourage all members to adopt dominant cultural views
- D. Avoid discussing cultural issues to reduce discomfort

79. What distinguishes short-term therapy from long-term therapy in social work?

- A. Long-term therapy is always more effective than brief interventions
- B. Short-term therapy is used only in crisis, while long-term therapy treats all other concerns
- C. Short-term therapy aims for quick solutions, while long-term therapy focuses on deeper emotional patterns
- D. Short-term therapy avoids emotional work, while long-term therapy avoids goal setting

80. What is the primary focus of solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT)?

- A. Highlight client strengths and build realistic, forward-looking solutions
- B. Explore early life experiences and unconscious conflicts
- C. Revisit and relive traumatic events in detail to resolve past emotions
- D. Use long-term therapy to gradually address deep-rooted behavior patterns

81. In Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, what is the key conflict faced by individuals during adolescence?

- A. Trust versus Mistrust
- B. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt
- C. Identity versus Role Confusion
- D. Generativity versus Stagnation

82. According to Piaget's stages of cognitive development, at which point do people begin to think abstractly and reason hypothetically?

- A. Sensorimotor
- B. Preoperational

- C. Concrete operational
- D. Formal operational

83. In Freud's model of psychosexual development, during which stage does a child work through the Oedipus or Electra complex?

- A. Oral stage
- B. Anal stage
- C. Phallic stage
- D. Latency stage

84. Based on Kohlberg's theory of moral development, at which level is morality driven by social norms and the desire for approval?

- A. Preconventional level
- B. Conventional level
- C. Postconventional level
- D. Autonomous level

85. According to Bandura's Social Learning Theory, what is the primary way individuals acquire new behaviors?

- A. Through direct reinforcement only
- B. By observing and imitating others
- C. Via innate biological processes
- D. Through random trial and error

86. In Bowlby's Attachment Theory, what type of attachment is shown when a child becomes distressed upon separation from a caregiver but is comforted when they return?

- A. Secure attachment
- B. Avoidant attachment
- C. Ambivalent attachment
- D. Disorganized attachment

87. What is the most influential factor in forming a secure attachment between a caregiver and an infant?

- A. Caregiver's financial resources
- B. Consistent responsiveness to the infant's needs
- C. Infant's temperament alone
- D. The number of caregivers involved

88. Within Freud's psychodynamic framework, which aspect of personality operates according to the reality principle?

- A. Id
- B. Ego
- C. Superego
- D. Unconscious

89. According to Carl Rogers' humanistic theory of personality, what supports an individual's journey toward self-actualization?

- A. Unconditional positive regard
- B. Rigid conformity to social norms

- C. Genetic predisposition to success
- D. Emotional suppression

90. Under Social Learning Theory, what plays the most important role in shaping behavior?

- A. Genetic inheritance
- B. Learning by observing and modeling others
- C. Unconscious motivations
- D. Random life events

91. When using a systems perspective, what is the main consideration for assessing an individual's functioning?

- A. Inner psychological conflicts
- B. Interactions with their environment and social systems
- C. Biological predisposition to mental illness
- D. Individual motivation as the sole factor

92. What developmental task is central during infancy, according to Erikson's psychosocial theory?

- A. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt
- B. Trust versus Mistrust
- C. Initiative versus Guilt
- D. Industry versus Inferiority

93. In Piaget's cognitive development theory, which ability begins to appear during adolescence?

- A. Understanding object permanence
- B. Using symbolic thought
- C. Reasoning abstractly
- D. Displaying egocentrism

94. Which psychosocial conflict is most relevant during early adulthood based on Erikson's theory?

- A. Identity versus Role Confusion
- B. Intimacy versus Isolation
- C. Generativity versus Stagnation
- D. Integrity versus Despair

95. What is the key psychosocial task in late adulthood according to Erikson?

- A. Industry versus Inferiority
- B. Generativity versus Stagnation
- C. Integrity versus Despair
- D. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt

96. How do environmental and cultural influences impact development across the lifespan?

- A. They shape values, behaviors, and opportunities
- B. They are only influential in early childhood
- C. They are less important than genetics
- D. They completely determine personality, regardless of experience

- 97.** Which factor most contributes to the development of resilience throughout life?
- A. A dependable and nurturing relationship with at least one supportive adult
 - B. Full independence from external help
 - C. Sole reliance on genetics
 - D. Avoiding difficult or stressful situations
- 98.** What cognitive change is typically observed with normal aging?
- A. Major memory loss and inability to retain new information
 - B. Slower processing speed with preserved reasoning ability
 - C. Complete breakdown of executive functioning
 - D. Rapid and complete cognitive decline after age 65
- 99.** In Erikson's theory, which emotional conflict is common in older adulthood?
- A. Integrity versus Despair
 - B. Industry versus Inferiority
 - C. Initiative versus Guilt
 - D. Autonomy versus Shame and Doubt
- 100.** What approach best promotes independence and enhances quality of life for people with disabilities?
- A. Restricting their choices to keep them safe
 - B. Providing individualized support and reasonable accommodations
 - C. Encouraging full dependence on caregivers
 - D. Avoiding conversations about challenges related to disability
- 101.** What is a major difficulty for caregivers providing long-term care for family members?
- A. High likelihood of emotional exhaustion and burnout
 - B. Excess leisure time and lack of productivity
 - C. Inadequate financial rewards for caregiving
 - D. Inability to build emotional bonds with those they care for
- 102.** What is a typical environmental or social obstacle experienced by older adults or individuals with disabilities?
- A. Lower demand for healthcare or accessibility
 - B. Greater opportunities for work and social life
 - C. Limited access to transportation and inclusive public spaces
 - D. Full access to affordable housing and adaptive devices
- 103.** What is the primary aim of advocacy and policy work focused on aging and disability?
- A. Promoting autonomy, dignity, and equal access to services
 - B. Relying exclusively on institutional care for everyone
 - C. Serving only people with severe impairments
 - D. Reducing government involvement in long-term support
- 104.** How does intersectionality contribute to understanding cultural identity?
- A. It downplays the effects of systemic factors
 - B. It argues that identity is shaped by just one dominant trait
 - C. It assumes cultural groups all share identical experiences
 - D. It highlights how overlapping identities shape privilege and oppression

- 105.** How might unconscious bias influence social work practice?
- A. It may subtly shape how decisions are made and how clients are treated
 - B. It only applies to those who are intentionally biased
 - C. It has no effect on social workers due to their training
 - D. It ensures uniform treatment across clients
- 106.** What is an essential part of conducting culturally appropriate assessments in social work?
- A. Ignoring cultural factors and focusing only on presenting issues
 - B. Assuming all members of a group have identical needs
 - C. Applying the same assessment tools regardless of cultural background
 - D. Integrating a client's values, beliefs, and cultural background into the process
- 107.** When serving underserved and marginalized populations, what should a social worker aim to do?
- A. Address structural barriers that limit access to resources
 - B. Offer help only when clients request it
 - C. Treat all individuals in a marginalized group as having the same experience
 - D. Avoid discussing oppression or systemic discrimination
- 108.** Which ethical responsibility is crucial in culturally competent social work?
- A. Examine and manage personal biases to ensure fairness
 - B. Use the same interventions for all clients
 - C. Choose convenience over cultural relevance
 - D. Steer clear of discussions about clients' cultural identities
- 109.** What is the main objective of advocacy and social justice efforts within diverse communities?
- A. Stay away from activism and advocacy roles
 - B. Direct support only toward those in positions of power
 - C. Tackle systemic inequality and promote fairness
 - D. Dismiss the role of cultural identity in social services
- 110.** What is the impact of institutional and systemic oppression on marginalized communities?
- A. It builds obstacles that restrict opportunity and access
 - B. It guarantees equal outcomes for everyone
 - C. It only affects those who face direct personal discrimination
 - D. It does not affect long-term mental or economic outcomes
- 111.** In what way does discrimination influence a person's mental health?
- A. It only causes temporary distress in isolated cases
 - B. It strengthens resilience with no negative effects
 - C. It has no identifiable impact on psychological well-being
 - D. It leads to increased stress, anxiety, and decreased overall well-being
- 112.** How does intersectionality enhance our understanding of marginalized experiences?
- A. It shows how overlapping identities shape access, privilege, and discrimination
 - B. It focuses solely on one identity when analyzing inequality

- C. It assumes equal treatment of everyone within a group
- D. It ignores the influence of institutional systems

113. What is a typical structural and economic barrier for marginalized individuals?

- A. Lack of motivation to seek opportunities
- B. Equal availability of services in all communities
- C. Inadequate access to quality jobs and education
- D. Minimal influence of economic class on outcomes

114. How do communities affected by oppression build resilience?

- A. They develop support systems and a strong cultural identity to cope
- B. They avoid talking about systemic oppression
- C. They eliminate the effects of structural inequality
- D. They remain unaffected by psychological hardship

115. Which advocacy method best supports justice and equality in underserved communities?

- A. Push for policy reform and grassroots movements to remove structural barriers
- B. Assume every community has equal resource access
- C. Emphasize individual responsibility without addressing systems
- D. Avoid working with government or local leaders

116. In what way do family relationships influence personal growth and behavior?

- A. They shape emotional skills, relationship patterns, and coping styles
- B. They have minimal effect on social or emotional development
- C. They only influence young children, not adults
- D. They are determined entirely by genes

117. How do neighborhoods and communities affect development?

- A. They have no real impact on growth or opportunity
- B. They influence access to resources, social networks, and risk factors
- C. They solely shape personality without regard for individual actions
- D. Their effects are limited to childhood years

118. What role does socioeconomic status play in shaping opportunities?

- A. It affects access to education, healthcare, work, and overall life quality
- B. It doesn't significantly influence life experiences
- C. It only affects those in poverty, not middle or upper-income individuals
- D. It results purely from individual choices, not systemic issues

119. What effect do cultural and social expectations have on behavior?

- A. They don't impact how people make decisions or interact
- B. They define social norms, values, and accepted behaviors
- C. They are the same in all societies
- D. They only matter during early development

120. How do environmental stressors influence emotional health?

- A. They contribute to anxiety, depression, and challenges in daily functioning
- B. They only impact those with pre-existing mental health issues
- C. They don't affect people in higher income groups
- D. They only impact physical health, not emotional well-being

- 121.** How do systems and policies influence human behavior and opportunity?
- A. They are shaped solely by personal decisions
 - B. They only influence politically active individuals
 - C. They have no effect on behavior or outcomes
 - D. They determine access to services, resources, and upward mobility
- 122.** What are the psychological effects of experiencing trauma?
- A. Trauma may result in emotional instability, PTSD, and difficulty with relationships and everyday functioning
 - B. It only affects people who suffer physical injury
 - C. It doesn't have long-term mental health impacts
 - D. It mainly affects personality traits rather than emotional health
- 123.** What are the long-term effects of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)?
- A. They only impact children from disadvantaged backgrounds
 - B. They are irrelevant if the person is successful in school and work
 - C. They raise the risk for chronic illness, emotional disorders, and behavioral issues in adulthood
 - D. They have little to no impact on future resilience or health
- 124.** How does trauma affect how the brain works and develops?
- A. It changes brain areas that handle stress, memory, and emotions
 - B. It has no effect on the brain once the trauma has ended
 - C. It only impacts people who were physically harmed
 - D. It improves emotional control and stress tolerance
- 125.** What principle is at the core of trauma-informed practice in social work?
- A. Provide a safe, trusting, and empowering setting for clients
 - B. Discourage discussion of trauma to avoid emotional distress
 - C. Assume every client has experienced trauma
 - D. Use standard interventions for all trauma survivors
- 126.** What can social workers do to help clients recover from trauma and build resilience?
- A. Promote healthy relationships and supportive connections
 - B. Avoid discussing traumatic events
 - C. Rely entirely on the client's willpower
 - D. Introduce more stress to boost emotional strength
- 127.** What defines intergenerational or collective trauma?
- A. It affects families and communities across generations
 - B. It only applies to those directly harmed
 - C. It's limited to individual experiences and does not persist
 - D. It stems solely from biological causes, not social factors
- 128.** Why do social workers perform biopsychosocial assessments?
- A. To replace observation with diagnostic tools
 - B. To diagnose conditions without considering external context
 - C. To only examine physical health, ignoring psychological aspects
 - D. To analyze how biological, emotional, and social factors impact well-being

129. Why is it important for social workers to gather background and identify strengths in assessments?

- A. It supports the creation of a personalized, strengths-based plan
- B. It gives the worker control over the client's choices
- C. It focuses on past trauma, not current capabilities
- D. It makes collaboration with the client unnecessary

130. What is one benefit of identifying client strengths during assessment?

- A. It helps develop empowering interventions based on resilience
- B. It minimizes the client's role in shaping the care plan
- C. It replaces the need to discuss challenges
- D. It focuses only on what is going wrong in the client's life

131. What is the main goal of psychodynamic and insight-oriented therapy in extended treatment settings?

- A. Explore unconscious processes, early experiences, and relational patterns to support insight and emotional development
- B. Focus only on present-day issues without examining the past
- C. Apply short-term techniques to address behavior at the surface level
- D. Avoid any discussion of past influences and emphasize only current functioning

132. When developing treatment goals, how should a social worker consider the length of therapy?

- A. Short-term work should focus on measurable goals, while long-term therapy allows deeper exploration and gradual progress
- B. Long-term approaches should prioritize immediate symptom relief over insight
- C. Short-term therapy should only manage crises and avoid structured goal planning
- D. Goal-setting should be consistent across all cases, regardless of treatment duration

133. What factor primarily determines the appropriateness of short-term or long-term therapeutic approaches?

- A. The personal preference of the social worker
- B. The client's presenting needs, goals, and the nature of their concerns
- C. The idea that extended therapy is inherently more effective
- D. A policy requiring all clients to attend a fixed number of sessions

134. How can a social worker ethically and culturally determine the appropriate length of therapy?

- A Use the same therapy duration for every client to ensure fairness
- B Collaborate with the client, considering their individual needs, values, and cultural background
- C Assume that in-depth therapy is preferred by all clients from diverse backgrounds
- D Set a rigid limit on sessions regardless of the client's goals or cultural context

135. What is the main purpose of client advocacy within social work?

- A. Promote clients' rights, access to needed resources, and systemic changes to reduce injustice and increase empowerment
- B. Make all choices for the client to speed up decision-making
- C. Address client issues individually while avoiding systemic analysis
- D. Encourage clients to adjust to current conditions rather than seek improvements

- 136.** Which strategy best supports empowerment among underserved groups in social work?
- A. Support self-advocacy, access to services, and challenge barriers rooted in inequality
 - B. Encourage conformity to dominant societal norms instead of system change
 - C. Decide on the best course of action for the client without collaboration
 - D. Focus only on individual treatment and avoid addressing larger social challenges
- 137.** What is the best way for social workers to assist clients in navigating social and community-based supports?
- A. Prioritize public services and exclude local grassroots resources
 - B. Expect clients to be familiar with all available services and manage them alone
 - C. Direct clients to one specific resource without exploring alternatives
 - D. Evaluate the client's needs, inform them about relevant services, and assist in connecting with support options
- 138.** What is the core role of social workers in advocating for policy and legislative changes?
- A. Avoid policy advocacy and limit involvement to clinical work
 - B. Endorse only policies that align with agency goals, regardless of client impact
 - C. Assume that lawmakers will address inequality without social work engagement
 - D. Work toward policies that advance fairness, equity, and protection for at-risk populations
- 139.** What ethical principle should guide a social worker's efforts when advocating for a client?
- A. Make decisions without the client's input to accelerate the process
 - B. Ensure advocacy aligns with the client's preferences, autonomy, and best interest
 - C. Favor agency needs over individual client rights
 - D. Only advocate when clients explicitly request it, even if barriers prevent them from speaking up
- 140.** Which approach is most effective in helping clients build resilience and self-confidence?
- A. Help clients identify their strengths, set realistic goals, and improve problem-solving skills
 - B. Provide direct solutions to guarantee client success
 - C. Concentrate on reducing symptoms without fostering long-term coping
 - D. Minimize the client's involvement in decision-making to avoid mistakes
- 141.** What are essential roles of case management in social work?
- A. Organize services, represent client interests, and ensure they access the right supports
 - B. Take control of all client decisions to streamline their care
 - C. Restrict involvement to immediate crises and avoid future planning
 - D. Allow clients to manage all service systems alone
- 142.** What is the main purpose of interdisciplinary collaboration and coordinated care in social work?
- A. Ensure clients receive integrated support through effective team communication
 - B. Require clients to coordinate communication between providers by themselves
 - C. Collaborate only within a single profession to avoid confusion
 - D. Prioritize institutional procedures over personalized care
- 143.** What is the initial step a social worker should take when creating a care plan?
- A. Assume the client's needs based on similar past cases
 - B. Begin treatment without gathering a full history

- C. Conduct a detailed biopsychosocial evaluation of the client's context and resources
- D. Focus exclusively on the client's urgent issues and defer long-term planning

144. How can social workers best connect clients to relevant community supports?

- A. Let clients explore service options on their own
- B. Refer to general supports without considering individual needs
- C. Identify personalized services, guide clients on access, and assist in making connections
- D. Refer only to in-agency services, avoiding external options

145. Why is monitoring and follow-up a key aspect of case management?

- A. To confirm that interventions remain effective and adapt to changing needs
- B. To end services after initial referrals without checking outcomes
- C. To let clients assess their own progress independently
- D. To rely only on client updates without evaluating service delivery

146. What should social workers prioritize when coordinating services across diverse populations?

- A. Ensure services reflect the client's culture, priorities, and unique needs
- B. Follow standard agency protocols instead of cultural considerations
- C. Refer to general services without reviewing cultural relevance
- D. Assume that one-size-fits-all approaches apply to every client

147. Which option best captures a foundational value from the NASW Code of Ethics?

- A. Place institutional priorities above client welfare
- B. Advocate for justice, dignity, and respect for all people
- C. Avoid activism to remain neutral in social work
- D. Restrict clients' choices to ensure they comply with treatment

148. According to the NASW Code of Ethics, what is the social worker's primary responsibility to clients?

- A. Respect client dignity, autonomy, and confidentiality while practicing ethically
- B. Make all decisions to ensure clients follow appropriate treatment
- C. Place organizational goals ahead of client needs
- D. Share client data widely to improve interagency coordination

149. How should social workers ethically collaborate with other professionals?

- A. Compete with colleagues to ensure professional recognition
- B. Avoid sharing information to maintain strict confidentiality
- C. Foster ethical teamwork, act with integrity, and report unethical behavior
- D. Ignore concerns about coworkers' actions to preserve team morale

150. How does the NASW Code of Ethics guide social workers in handling client information?

- A. Obtain informed consent for disclosures, except when legally required to prevent harm
- B. Share all client data freely among professionals for convenience
- C. Restrict access to records to shield clients from sensitive content
- D. Disclose confidential details if requested by family members or employers

- 151.** What is the recommended approach when a social worker encounters an ethical dilemma?
- A. Review the NASW Code of Ethics, consult laws and peers, and prioritize client well-being
 - B. Rely on personal beliefs when making ethical choices
 - C. Follow agency rules without considering ethical standards
 - D. Wait until the issue resolves without intervention
- 152.** How can social workers demonstrate both cultural competence and commitment to justice?
- A. Apply the same model of care for all clients, regardless of cultural identity
 - B. Assume cultural differences don't affect treatment outcomes
 - C. Encourage assimilation into dominant culture to reduce service gaps
 - D. Show cultural awareness, advocate for equity, and tailor services to client needs
- 153.** Why is maintaining clear professional boundaries important in social work?
- A. To safeguard the therapeutic alliance, avoid conflicts, and uphold ethical standards
 - B. To create emotional separation and reduce personal connection
 - C. To discourage client openness
 - D. To allow flexibility and form personal ties with clients
- 154.** What is the most ethical way to manage a dual relationship with a client?
- A. Assess risks, define professional boundaries, and follow ethical standards to prevent harm
 - B. Form personal bonds with clients as long as professionalism is maintained
 - C. Avoid all clients with any personal connection, regardless of context
 - D. Treat all dual relationships as unethical and terminate services
- 155.** What is the best method for preserving ethical boundaries in practice?
- A. Let boundaries shift depending on personal dynamics
 - B. Engage socially with clients if it doesn't impact judgment
 - C. Maintain clear limits, avoid dual roles, and put client welfare first
 - D. Avoid emotional involvement to eliminate ethical risks
- 156.** What could result from boundary violations in clinical practice?
- A. Stronger therapeutic connection due to informality
 - B. Improved results through closer personal ties
 - C. Client harm, loss of professional trust, and potential legal consequences
 - D. More flexibility without crossing ethical lines
- 157.** What is the most effective way to prevent ethical boundary violations?
- A. Discuss boundaries from the beginning and revisit them throughout treatment
 - B. Allow clients to set their own limits with no guidance
 - C. Avoid boundary discussions to prevent awkwardness
 - D. Build informal friendships to increase trust
- 158.** A client from a culture that values community and personal connections frequently invites their social worker to family gatherings and offers gifts. How should the social worker respond to respect culture and uphold boundaries?
- A. Accept both gifts and invitations to support cultural practices
 - B. Kindly explain ethical boundaries and decline both invitations and gifts

- C. Accept small tokens but decline invitations to maintain professionalism
- D. Ignore the offers to avoid reinforcing inappropriate behavior

159. A family member requests information about a client's therapy, claiming the client would approve. How should the social worker respond according to HIPAA?

- A. Offer general information to keep the family involved
- B. Explain that details cannot be shared without written consent
- C. Acknowledge services but withhold any specifics
- D. Ask the family to submit a formal records request to administration

160. A client reveals detailed plans to harm someone. What is the social worker's ethical and legal duty?

- A. Keep the discussion confidential while exploring safer options
- B. Notify the intended target and document the conversation
- C. Alert authorities and take steps to ensure the person's safety
- D. Wait for concrete action before intervening

161. Which option best reflects the characteristics of measurable, client-focused objectives in a social work treatment plan?

- A. Clearly defined, realistic, and aligned with the client's strengths and individual goals
- B. Broad and applicable to every client, regardless of their specific circumstances
- C. Created solely by the practitioner without involving the client's perspective
- D. Concentrated only on long-term achievements without acknowledging short-term steps

162. What is one of the main advantages of engaging clients in collaborative treatment planning?

- A. It allows clients to actively participate in setting goals and making decisions
- B. The social worker determines the plan independently for maximum efficiency
- C. It emphasizes standardized plans instead of adapting to client-specific preferences
- D. It limits the client's involvement in order to streamline the treatment process

163. A social worker is creating a plan for a client with anxiety. Which example best illustrates a short-term goal?

- A. Client will build a support system and maintain consistent employment for a year
- B. Client will identify at least three techniques for coping with anxiety within two sessions
- C. Client will demonstrate symptom stability and remain in therapy for six months
- D. Client will experience a significant reduction in anxiety symptoms over the course of the year

164. In what way should a social worker integrate the client's existing strengths and support systems into their treatment planning?

- A. Focus primarily on the client's current problem and avoid emphasizing their strengths
- B. Recognize and incorporate personal abilities and community supports that may assist in progress
- C. Assume the client can access all necessary resources without a formal assessment
- D. Use generalized interventions that do not account for the client's unique abilities

165. If a client has not achieved their original treatment goals, what is the most appropriate action for the social worker to take?

- A. Stay with the original plan, as long-term goals take time to achieve
- B. Reevaluate the client's progress with them and revise goals if necessary
- C. Terminate services due to a lack of improvement
- D. Adjust goals independently, without client input, to speed up progress

166. When setting therapeutic goals with a client from a culturally different background, what approach should a social worker take?

- A. Use the same treatment goals for all clients to maintain consistency
- B. Modify the goals to reflect the client's cultural beliefs and values
- C. Prioritize the social worker's views when defining treatment needs
- D. Assume all clients require the same type of goals regardless of cultural context

167. A client appears withdrawn and reserved during their first session. What is the most effective way for the social worker to foster connection and build trust?

- A. Start with formal interventions to quickly address the main issue
- B. Gather as much background information as possible before addressing the client's concerns
- C. Demonstrate empathy, ask open-ended questions, and listen attentively to create a safe space
- D. Maintain professional distance to reinforce therapeutic boundaries

168. A client voices disappointment in their lack of progress during therapy. Which response best illustrates empathetic listening and effective communication?

- A. "Try to stay positive—things will improve with time."
- B. "It sounds like you're feeling frustrated. Can you help me understand what's making you feel stuck?"
- C. "Many clients feel this way, but things usually get better with consistency."
- D. "Let's shift to another topic so we stay aligned with your treatment goals."

169. A social worker is conducting an intake assessment with a new client. Which of the following is an example of an open-ended question?

- A. "Are you anxious about starting the new job?"
- B. "What concerns do you have about beginning your new job?"
- C. "Do you think this job will be stressful for you?"
- D. "Have you had difficulty adapting to new jobs before?"

170. Which core value and ethical principle guides social workers to take action against unjust systems and promote fairness for all clients?

- A. Multiculturalism
- B. Social justice
- C. Fidelity
- D. Professional integrity

Practice Test 3

- 1.** A social worker is supporting a marginalized population facing challenges in accessing healthcare, housing, and employment. What is the most effective advocacy strategy to support them?

 - A. Deliver only individual-level services without addressing systemic issues
 - B. Challenge systemic obstacles through policy change, community mobilization, and client empowerment
 - C. Assume everyone has equal access to resources and avoid policy advocacy
 - D. Encourage clients to adjust to barriers rather than work to change them
- 2.** How can an intersectional approach be effectively used in policy advocacy for women of color experiencing homelessness?

 - A. Identify how intersecting forms of oppression impact individuals and advocate for policies addressing these combined challenges
 - B. Concentrate only on one identity, like gender, while ignoring others
 - C. Treat all people facing homelessness as experiencing the same difficulties
 - D. Promote general homelessness policies without addressing issues linked to race or gender
- 3.** A social worker is advocating for immigrant families experiencing discrimination and lack of access to services. What is the most ethical way to promote human rights?

 - A. Focus solely on direct services and avoid systemic issues
 - B. Assume all people have equal chances and avoid advocacy
 - C. Advocate for fair policies that support immigrant rights and improve service access
 - D. Avoid human rights discussions to remain neutral
- 4.** A client facing financial hardship needs help accessing essentials like food and healthcare. Which public benefit programs should be explored?

 - A. Recommend SSDI regardless of the client's employment history
 - B. Suggest unemployment assistance even if the client hasn't recently worked
 - C. Look into Medicaid for healthcare, SNAP for food support, and TANF for temporary cash assistance
 - D. Propose Medicare regardless of age or disability status
- 5.** What is the best way for a social worker to assist a low-income client with applying for public assistance?

 - A. Evaluate eligibility for Medicaid, SNAP, and TANF, and offer help with the application process
 - B. Tell the client to apply for all available programs without considering eligibility
 - C. Expect the client to handle the application process alone
 - D. Wait until the client's finances worsen before recommending assistance
- 6.** A client feels overwhelmed by the complicated process of applying for social benefits. How should the social worker respond?

 - A. Encourage the client to apply independently without any guidance
 - B. Complete the application for the client without involving them
 - C. Clarify eligibility, assist with the process, and advocate for access to services
 - D. Assume the client will manage the process and focus only on emotional support

- 7.** A social worker is analyzing how new Medicaid eligibility rules affect low-income families. What is the best way to assess the impact?
- A. Assume the changes affect everyone the same and avoid collecting data
 - B. Consider only individual situations instead of wider implications
 - C. Stay out of policy discussions to avoid bias
 - D. Analyze healthcare access data, listen to client feedback, and advocate for improvements
- 8.** A social worker has found gaps in mental health services in a low-income area and wants to push for policy change. What is the most effective first step?
- A. Rely on personal opinions without gathering data or input
 - B. Collect information on service gaps, consult stakeholders, and develop policy suggestions based on actual needs
 - C. Assume the issue is already on policymakers' radar and wait for action
 - D. Focus solely on direct services and avoid getting involved in broader advocacy
- 9.** A client from a culturally diverse background is reluctant to seek welfare benefits due to stigma and mistrust. How should the social worker approach the situation?
- A. Offer culturally appropriate education about benefits and respect the client's values
 - B. Push the client to apply without addressing their concerns to avoid delays
 - C. Dismiss the client's reluctance as misunderstanding and encourage them to apply
 - D. Avoid discussing benefits out of respect for their discomfort
- 10.** A social worker wants to tackle food insecurity in a low-income community through organizing efforts. What is the best starting point?
- A. Consult with community members to understand their needs and build shared action
 - B. Develop a solution alone and then ask for community approval
 - C. Assume existing services are sufficient and avoid creating new initiatives
 - D. Depend only on lawmakers to solve the problem without involving the community
- 11.** A social worker plans to advocate for a new policy that enhances mental health support for underserved groups. What is the most effective method to influence legislation?
- A. Assume that lawmakers already understand the issue and wait for them to act
 - B. Focus only on individual client care and avoid getting involved in policy matters
 - C. Use social media exclusively to spread awareness without engaging directly in advocacy
 - D. Conduct research, collaborate with stakeholders, and communicate with policymakers through advocacy
- 12.** What is the most effective strategy to ensure a community-based support initiative is both impactful and relevant to the community's needs?
- A. Conduct a needs assessment, apply evidence-based methods, and consistently evaluate results
 - B. Launch the program without a needs assessment to provide quick services
 - C. Apply a standardized model to all communities, assuming their needs are the same
 - D. Focus solely on program delivery without assessing long-term outcomes

- 13.** A social worker in a leadership position wants to enhance how services are provided in their agency. What is the best strategy to accomplish this?
- A. Make decisions independently to maintain authority, without team input
 - B. Prioritize administrative work and avoid direct service improvements
 - C. Promote teamwork, apply evidence-based practices, and support staff development
 - D. Assume current procedures are effective and resist making changes
- 14.** A social worker wants to address healthcare inequality experienced by marginalized populations. What is the most effective way to create systems-level change?
- A. Push for policy changes, collaborate with organizations, and raise public awareness
 - B. Focus only on helping individual clients without addressing structural problems
 - C. Assume disparities will disappear on their own without intervention
 - D. Avoid advocacy efforts to stay neutral
- 15.** While working with a multidisciplinary team, a social worker supports a client with both medical and mental health challenges. What is the best approach to ensure effective teamwork?
- A. Prioritize social work views and disregard contributions from other professionals
 - B. Withhold client information entirely and avoid team discussions
 - C. Let other professionals take the lead while limiting social work involvement
 - D. Communicate openly, share relevant information ethically, and work toward shared goals
- 16.** A social worker is evaluating a mental health initiative in the community. What method ensures the evaluation is meaningful and leads to improvement?
- A. Use data collection, input from stakeholders, and outcome tracking to guide enhancements
 - B. Assume the program is successful without collecting data or participant feedback
 - C. Focus only on financial aspects rather than client results
 - D. Perform a single evaluation without making changes based on findings
- 17.** A social worker conducts a needs assessment to uncover service gaps in a low-income neighborhood. What is the most reliable method to get accurate findings?
- A. Make assumptions based only on personal observations
 - B. Gather information through community surveys, focus groups, and service usage data
 - C. Depend exclusively on agency records without involving the community
 - D. Start new services without identifying actual needs to speed up the process
- 18.** A social worker evaluates a new substance abuse program. What is the best way to ensure a thorough evaluation?
- A. Use both qualitative and quantitative approaches to assess effectiveness
 - B. Rely only on client feedback without using data
 - C. Use statistical data alone, ignoring client experiences
 - D. Skip the evaluation process and assume the program works
- 19.** A social worker assesses a job training program aimed at people experiencing homelessness. What is the most accurate way to measure its success?
- A. Track employment rates, client satisfaction, and job retention after program completion
 - B. Base effectiveness only on a few clients' positive feedback
 - C. Look only at attendance without measuring job outcomes
 - D. Count how many people finish the program, without assessing whether they find work

- 20.** When evaluating a mental health initiative serving a diverse population, what ethical and cultural consideration is most important?
- A. Use assessment tools created for general use across all groups
 - B. Protect participants' privacy and get informed consent
 - C. Include only English-speaking participants to ensure data accuracy
 - D. Focus exclusively on numerical data to avoid bias
- 21.** A social worker analyzes data from a homeless shelter's program to improve services. Which approach is most effective for using the data in policy recommendations?
- A. Only highlight positive outcomes to maintain funding
 - B. Incorporate feedback from service users and frontline staff
 - C. Rely only on numbers to show program effectiveness
 - D. Share raw data without interpreting it
- 22.** A new hospital policy restricts therapy sessions for uninsured patients. How can a social worker best respond, showing an understanding of the link between policy and practice?
- A. Follow the policy strictly to comply with rules
 - B. Advocate for policy changes to increase access for vulnerable clients
 - C. Tell clients they need to find services elsewhere due to the policy
 - D. Stay out of policy matters and focus solely on clinical work
- 23.** A state-funded clinic cuts the number of therapy sessions available to low-income clients. What is the best way to assess how this affects client care?
- A. Review discharge records to find early treatment terminations
 - B. Survey clients and staff about how fewer sessions affect results
 - C. Compare clinic budgets before and after the change
 - D. Only interview administrators to understand the decision
- 24.** A policy change has led to stricter eligibility for food aid, increasing food insecurity. What should a social worker prioritize to respond to this issue?
- A. Teach clients how to appeal when their applications are denied
 - B. Tell clients to use other resources instead of applying for food aid
 - C. Recommend that clients stay quiet to avoid legal issues
 - D. Discourage applications until the policy is revised
- 25.** Community mental health funding has been reduced, limiting therapy access. How can a social worker adapt interventions to still meet client needs?
- A. Offer group therapy to serve more people with limited resources
 - B. Stop services for those no longer covered
 - C. Refer all clients to private therapists
 - D. Limit support to emergency situations only
- 26.** A new policy requires detailed client data for funding purposes. Clients express privacy concerns. What is the most ethical way for the social worker to respond?
- A. Assure clients their data will be protected and continue collecting it
 - B. Inform clients they can refuse and explain what that means
 - C. Suggest that clients give false information to protect themselves
 - D. Refuse to follow the policy to protect confidentiality

- 27.** A social worker plans to involve a marginalized group in advocating for better healthcare access. What strategy will best empower them?
- A. Hold forums to gather input and encourage collective advocacy
 - B. Represent the community without involving them directly
 - C. Depend only on lawmakers to create solutions
 - D. Advise the community to wait until laws change
- 28.** A social worker is researching undocumented immigrants' experiences with healthcare. Which method reflects a qualitative research approach?
- A. Conduct in-depth interviews to explore personal stories
 - B. Analyze numerical data about immigrant healthcare use
 - C. Use multiple-choice surveys to assess satisfaction
 - D. Review healthcare access trends over ten years
- 29.** To explore how domestic violence affects mental health, what is the best way to collect deep, meaningful data?
- A. Conduct semi-structured interviews with survivors to hear their experiences
 - B. Send out surveys to measure distress levels
 - C. Examine statistical reports from shelters
 - D. Analyze demographic data from counseling centers
- 30.** A social worker reviews findings on homelessness and mental health. What method shows a combination of qualitative and quantitative research?
- A. Compare themes from interviews with data on mental health diagnoses
 - B. Use only numbers to track mental health issues
 - C. Summarize interviews without linking them to statistics
 - D. Focus only on standardized scores to assess impact
- 31.** A social worker is researching foster youth transitioning to independent living. What is the key ethical concern when working with this group?
- A. Use deception to avoid biased answers
 - B. Include only participants aged 18 or older
 - C. Require detailed trauma disclosures
 - D. Obtain informed consent and ensure participants understand their rights
- 32.** A social worker applies a new research-based method to treat clients with anxiety. What ensures it aligns with evidence-based practice?
- A. Adapt the method to suit the client population while keeping core components intact
 - B. Use the method exactly as described, without changes
 - C. Pick an approach based on personal preference
 - D. Avoid using new approaches until they are common in the field
- 33.** To evaluate a trauma-informed care program, which research approach captures both data and experiences?
- A. Conduct a mixed-methods study combining qualitative and quantitative research
 - B. Rely solely on interviews to gather personal stories
 - C. Focus only on numerical results
 - D. Use only case studies to explore individual responses

- 34.** A social worker develops a program for teens struggling with substance use. What ensures the program is evidence-based?
- A. Base it on strategies supported by research and proven outcomes
 - B. Create it solely based on clinical experience
 - C. Use trial and error to find what works
 - D. Choose methods that reflect personal values
- 35.** A social worker creates a treatment plan for someone with depression. What makes the goals measurable and centered on the client?
- A. Use broad goals to stay flexible
 - B. Set specific and time-bound goals together with the client
 - C. Let the social worker define goals without client input
 - D. Use vague wording in case the client's situation changes
- 36.** A social worker supports survivors of domestic violence through a new intervention. What ensures services are effective across all levels?
- A. Provide individual therapy and refer clients to community services
 - B. Lead support groups and promote policy improvements
 - C. Focus only on public education campaigns
 - D. Offer only group therapy as the main strategy
- 37.** A client receives CBT for anxiety. What's the best way to track progress and adapt treatment as needed?
- A. Regularly evaluate symptoms using standardized tools and feedback
 - B. Stick to the treatment plan without adjustments
 - C. Depend solely on professional judgment without input
 - D. Wait until therapy ends to review its success
- 38.** A job training program for homeless individuals is being evaluated. What method best captures its results?
- A. Compare employment rates before and after the program
 - B. Talk informally with participants
 - C. Observe training sessions without data collection
 - D. Rely on staff opinions to measure success
- 39.** A social worker develops an intervention for a culturally diverse community. What ensures ethical and culturally sensitive practice?
- A. Use community input to shape culturally appropriate services
 - B. Apply a uniform model without changes
 - C. Assume all clients will adjust to the intervention
 - D. Base the intervention on the worker's own cultural views
- 40.** What is a quantitative method for studying how food insecurity affects mental health?
- A. Use a standardized survey to assess anxiety and depression levels
 - B. Conduct interviews to learn about personal experiences
 - C. Hold focus groups to explore community opinions
 - D. Analyze case study narratives on food insecurity

- 41.** A social worker creates a client satisfaction survey for a community mental health program. Which method helps ensure the data is useful and reliable?
- A. Combine closed-ended and open-ended questions to collect both numerical and narrative feedback
 - B. Ask only open-ended questions to get detailed responses
 - C. Use complicated language in the questions to test comprehension
 - D. Allow clients to skip all questions to protect their privacy
- 42.** A social worker is analyzing the outcomes of a parenting program. What approach guarantees accurate interpretation of the data?
- A. Depend on intuition to assess program success
 - B. Apply proper statistical tools to compare results before and after the intervention
 - C. Focus only on favorable data to support the program
 - D. Ignore numerical results and rely only on participant stories
- 43.** In research with survivors of intimate partner violence, how should a social worker maintain confidentiality?
- A. Store all participant data on a public website for transparency
 - B. Use encrypted files and anonymous codes instead of personal identifiers
 - C. Ask participants to provide full names to ensure authenticity
 - D. Share raw transcripts with other researchers without consent
- 44.** What is the best way to use housing program data to influence practice and policy?
- A. Hide negative outcomes to protect funding
 - B. Examine trends and use findings to advocate for better policies
 - C. Focus on success stories instead of statistical analysis
 - D. Keep all data internal and avoid using it for external decisions
- 45.** A social worker reads a study about trauma-informed school programs. How can they be sure the findings are both valid and reliable?
- A. Confirm that tools used in the study consistently deliver accurate results
 - B. Include only participants who had positive experiences
 - C. Base the study on a single case to support the intervention
 - D. Ignore inconsistencies in the data to simplify conclusions
- 46.** When selecting an intervention for PTSD clients, what reflects evidence-based practice principles?
- A. Choose a method based on the worker's personal beliefs about trauma
 - B. Use a treatment supported by research, clinical expertise, and client preferences
 - C. Pick a widely used method even if it lacks strong research backing
 - D. Try different approaches and see which one seems to work over time
- 47.** A social worker treating a client with generalized anxiety wants to incorporate research into care. What approach aligns with evidence-based practice?
- A. Use only clinical experience to decide on treatment
 - B. Review current research and apply effective approaches tailored to the client
 - C. Apply any method without reviewing the evidence
 - D. Choose a method based on what's most convenient for the agency

- 48.** A social worker wants to introduce a new evidence-based substance use intervention but faces resistance. What is the best way to address this?
- A. Present research on the intervention's effectiveness and offer staff training
 - B. Abandon the new approach to avoid conflict
 - C. Use the intervention without informing coworkers
 - D. Ignore the research and continue using traditional methods
- 49.** An evidence-based practice is being introduced in a community mental health center, but there's little support from leadership. What should the social worker do?
- A. Advocate for leadership support and secure training resources
 - B. Go ahead and use the method without approval
 - C. Stick to traditional methods due to lack of support
 - D. Wait for better conditions before promoting the new practice
- 50.** A social worker is using an evidence-based method in a culturally diverse setting. What is the most ethical and culturally responsive way to apply it?
- A. Use the method exactly as designed, without changes
 - B. Modify the intervention to align with cultural values while maintaining its effectiveness
 - C. Only use interventions developed within the dominant culture
 - D. Assume all clients benefit equally from the intervention regardless of background
- 51.** A social worker is starting treatment with a new client in a private practice setting. What is the most ethical step to take before beginning services?
- A. Give the client an informed consent document that explains their rights, limits of confidentiality, and treatment details
 - B. Begin the session and only discuss confidentiality if the client brings it up
 - C. Ask the client to sign a confidentiality waiver before beginning therapy
 - D. Tell the client that confidentiality does not apply in therapy sessions
- 52.** A social worker provides remote services and keeps client records electronically. What is the best way to protect confidentiality and follow ethical standards?
- A. Use secure, encrypted platforms and safe electronic storage for all client information
 - B. Store notes on a personal laptop for easy access
 - C. Use any video platform as long as the client agrees
 - D. Allow clients to record their sessions without limitations
- 53.** In a hospital setting, a police officer requests mental health information about a patient without a signed release. What should the social worker do?
- A. Share minimal information to cooperate
 - B. Refuse to disclose anything unless there's a legal exception, like a court order or duty to warn
 - C. Provide the information because law enforcement has access rights
 - D. Direct the officer to contact hospital administration
- 54.** A client from a family-centered culture values shared decision-making. The family asks for updates on the client's treatment. How should the social worker respond while respecting confidentiality and cultural values?
- A. Share treatment details to align with cultural expectations
 - B. Review confidentiality rules and request written consent from the client before sharing anything

- C. Refuse to involve the family and explain they cannot participate
- D. Give general well-being updates without discussing specific treatment issues

55. What must be included in the process of obtaining informed consent?

- A. A detailed biography of the social worker to build rapport
- B. A promise of successful treatment results
- C. A clear explanation of services, risks, and confidentiality limits
- D. A verbal agreement only, without written confirmation

56. What is the ethical way to write case notes?

- A. Document only relevant, factual, and objective information
- B. Include personal opinions to add context
- C. Keep notes vague to avoid legal risks
- D. Let clients review and edit notes before finalizing

57. How can a social worker best ensure documentation is timely and accurate at a community clinic?

- A. Write notes immediately after each session to preserve accuracy
- B. Wait until the weekends to record all sessions for efficiency
- C. Let clients review and revise their records for comfort
- D. Use vague wording in case notes to protect against liability

58. When providing telehealth services, what should be part of the informed consent process to meet legal and ethical guidelines?

- A. A disclaimer saying confidentiality cannot be guaranteed
- B. A conversation about telehealth benefits, risks, and limitations
- C. A requirement to waive confidentiality when using technology
- D. An agreement that online sessions are allowed only if in-person meetings are unavailable

59. How can a social worker in private practice ensure secure handling of client files?

- A. Lock physical records and use encrypted systems for digital files
- B. Keep client files on a personal computer for convenience
- C. Allow only senior staff to access all client records freely
- D. Discard client records in the office trash when no longer needed

60. A client speaks limited English. What is the most ethical way to ensure they understand the informed consent process?

- A. Provide documents in the client's preferred language or use a certified interpreter
- B. Read the form aloud in English and ask if the client has questions
- C. Continue services without written consent if the client agrees verbally
- D. Ask a bilingual family member to translate the consent materials

61. Which response best reflects cultural humility in social work?

- A. Engage in continuous self-reflection and ongoing learning about diverse cultures
- B. Base your work on personal experiences with different groups
- C. Use the same methods with every client to ensure equal treatment
- D. Rely on clients to educate the social worker about their culture

- 62.** A social worker notices discomfort when working with clients from a particular background. What is the most appropriate response?
- A. Avoid serving clients from that background to reduce bias
 - B. Speak with a supervisor and seek training to build cultural competence
 - C. Ignore the discomfort and continue working as usual
 - D. Ask clients from that background to provide feedback on performance
- 63.** How can a social worker ensure a treatment plan is culturally appropriate for a client from a different background?
- A. Work with the client to include their cultural beliefs, values, and preferences
 - B. Apply standard treatment plans used for all clients
 - C. Use general knowledge of the client's culture rather than asking directly
 - D. Focus only on evidence-based practices and skip cultural discussion
- 64.** A social worker starts working with a client from a culture different than their own. What is the best way to build trust?
- A. Avoid cultural topics to maintain neutrality
 - B. Invite the client to share cultural values and how they affect their life
 - C. Rely on past experience with similar clients
 - D. Wait for the client to bring up cultural concerns if necessary
- 65.** What is the most appropriate way to make the assessment and intervention process culturally relevant?
- A. Use culturally validated tools and consider the client's cultural background in planning
 - B. Stick to standardized tools and methods for all clients
 - C. Avoid cultural discussions unless the client initiates them
 - D. Assume culture plays a minor role in presenting problems
- 66.** A client faces obstacles accessing services because of systemic discrimination. What should the social worker do to apply cultural humility and ethical advocacy?
- A. Validate the client's experience, examine its impact, and advocate for structural change
 - B. Encourage the client to adjust without challenging the barriers
 - C. Focus solely on the client's symptoms and ignore systemic issues
 - D. Assume the client will find other advocacy resources
- 67.** A social worker feels emotionally detached, overwhelmed, and increasingly negative about their job. What does this most likely indicate?
- A. Temporary lack of motivation that will pass
 - B. Time to leave the profession entirely
 - C. Burnout caused by prolonged stress and emotional strain
 - D. Normal feelings that should be ignored
- 68.** What is the best way for a social worker to address emotional exhaustion from a high caseload and continue to practice ethically?
- A. Practice regular self-care and consult with supervisors or peers for support
 - B. Push through fatigue and maintain the same workload
 - C. Reduce effort with clients to conserve energy
 - D. Ignore stress and focus only on client needs

- 69.** What strategy best supports stress management and a healthy work-life balance?
- A. Set clear limits, practice self-care, and seek supervision or peer input
 - B. Take on more work to show dedication
 - C. Avoid discussing stress to appear professional
 - D. Accept stress as part of the job and continue unchanged
- 70.** A social worker struggles with a complex case and is uncertain about next steps. What is the most effective action to take?
- A. Handle the case alone to prove competence
 - B. Stay silent about doubts to avoid seeming unprofessional
 - C. Transfer the case to someone else without explanation
 - D. Ask a supervisor or peer for guidance and support
- 71.** A social worker who often works with trauma survivors begins to feel emotionally exhausted. What is the best trauma-informed self-care approach?
- A. Work more hours to distract from stress
 - B. Avoid thinking about client trauma outside of sessions
 - C. Ignore exhaustion, since it's part of the job
 - D. Practice mindfulness, set boundaries, and maintain regular self-care
- 72.** A social worker begins feeling physically and emotionally worn down by a heavy workload. What is the best response, based on ethical standards?
- A. Prioritize personal care, seek supervision, and adjust workload if needed
 - B. Keep working as usual to avoid bothering others
 - C. Ignore fatigue and concentrate only on clients
 - D. Wait until burnout becomes severe before making changes
- 73.** A supervisor sees that a social worker is overwhelmed with difficult cases. What is the most effective way to support the worker?
- A. Let them handle it alone to build strength
 - B. Reassign challenging cases without a conversation
 - C. Offer mentorship, tools, and strategies for workload management
 - D. Stick to administrative duties without offering professional guidance
- 74.** A supervisor wants to apply a developmental supervision model for a new worker. What is the correct approach?
- A. Provide guidance based on the worker's current skills and experience
 - B. Use one supervisory style for all staff
 - C. Focus only on administrative rules
 - D. Let the worker operate without structure
- 75.** What is the most ethical and legal way to supervise a new clinician?
- A. Focus only on admin tasks and let the clinician handle clinical work
 - B. Provide supervision only if the clinician asks for it
 - C. Hold regular sessions that include clinical, ethical, and developmental support
 - D. Let the clinician make all decisions without oversight

- 76.** A social worker faces a complicated case with ethical concerns and uncertain treatment direction. What is the best step to ensure proper decision-making?
- A. Talk with a supervisor or peer to explore ethical perspectives and options
 - B. Decide alone to avoid delays
 - C. Rely only on personal instincts and experience
 - D. Refer the case without discussing the ethical challenges
- 77.** How can a social worker make the most of supervision for professional development?
- A. Only attend required sessions and focus on paperwork
 - B. Avoid sharing struggles to appear confident
 - C. Be active in discussions, ask for feedback, and apply new skills
 - D. Use supervision only to review cases, not for growth
- 78.** A supervisor leads a diverse team of clinicians. What is the best way to ensure culturally competent supervision?
- A. Encourage open dialogue about culture and integrate diversity into supervision
 - B. Treat all staff the same, regardless of background
 - C. Assume culture doesn't affect practice or supervision
 - D. Leave cultural competence work entirely to the clinicians
- 79.** A social worker encounters a case where client rights and agency rules conflict. What is the most appropriate first step when using an ethical decision-making model?
- A. Make a decision based on gut instinct
 - B. Follow agency rules without considering ethics
 - C. Call a lawyer before understanding the situation
 - D. Identify the ethical issue, people involved, and any potential conflicts
- 80.** A client declines treatment but may be at risk of harming themselves. How should the social worker respond to balance ethics and client rights?
- A. Evaluate the client's ability to decide and only act if immediate danger exists
 - B. Force the client into treatment for safety
 - C. End services because of refusal
 - D. Take no action to respect client autonomy
- 81.** Legal requirements conflict with ethical responsibilities in a case. What should the social worker do?
- A. Always follow the law, regardless of ethics
 - B. Review the Code of Ethics, agency rules, and consult legal counsel
 - C. Always choose ethics over the law
 - D. Decide alone to resolve it quickly
- 82.** A new client turns out to be someone the social worker knew from graduate school. What's the best way to handle this dual relationship?
- A. Start therapy and ignore the past relationship
 - B. Evaluate whether the relationship creates a conflict of interest before proceeding
 - C. End services immediately without client input
 - D. Share personal details to make the client feel comfortable

- 83.** A client tells their social worker they intend to harm someone. What is the appropriate response?
- A. Break confidentiality and notify authorities and the potential victim if needed
 - B. Keep it confidential and try to de-escalate
 - C. Wait for the client to act before reporting
 - D. Tell the client threats are not allowed in sessions
- 84.** If a social worker is unsure how to resolve an ethical problem, what is the best first action to take?
- A. Make a quick decision independently
 - B. Avoid the issue to prevent complications
 - C. Seek advice from a supervisor or trusted colleague
 - D. Follow policies without thinking about ethics
- 85.** A social worker notices clients are affected by a lack of affordable housing. What's the best way to advocate for change?
- A. Partner with community groups and leaders to promote system-level change
 - B. Focus only on helping individual clients
 - C. Encourage clients to find their own housing solutions
 - D. Stay neutral and avoid advocacy work
- 86.** When starting a new mental health program in the community, what is the first step?
- A. Write policies before identifying local needs
 - B. Begin services immediately
 - C. Do a needs assessment to find service gaps and community priorities
 - D. Create a budget first, then decide on services
- 87.** How can a social worker work effectively in a team helping a client with complex issues?
- A. Communicate openly, follow ethical guidelines, and aim for shared goals
 - B. Focus only on the social work perspective
 - C. Avoid sharing client information with the team
 - D. Let other team members take the lead
- 88.** To gather meaningful data in a community needs assessment, what is the best strategy?
- A. Use varied sources like surveys, focus groups, and demographic info
 - B. Rely only on existing agency records
 - C. Assume needs are the same across communities
 - D. Use professional judgment instead of formal data
- 89.** A social work leader wants to improve organizational effectiveness. What is the best strategy?
- A. Stick with current procedures to avoid disruption
 - B. Focus only on admin work and exclude staff input
 - C. Promote a strengths-based culture, support development, and use evidence-based methods
 - D. Make all decisions at the top without staff feedback
- 90.** What's the best way to ensure an outreach program for a diverse community is ethical and culturally aware?
- A. Include community voices in planning and use culturally relevant strategies
 - B. Apply a standard model without changes

- C. Treat all cultures the same and use one universal design
- D. Launch the program without input to avoid delays

91. A client struggles to get healthcare due to policy limits. What is the best way for the social worker to respond?

- A. Recommend other options but avoid policy issues
- B. Address only the immediate concern and avoid discussing policy
- C. Assume the client's situation is due to personal choices
- D. Educate the client on public benefits and advocate for policy reform

92. A policy is being reviewed that may affect low-income families. What is the best way to assess its impact?

- A. Analyze how it affects vulnerable groups, evaluate outcomes, and recommend changes
- B. Accept the policy because it was made by officials
- C. Focus only on short-term effects
- D. Base judgment only on personal views

93. To advocate for mental health access in underserved areas, what is the best way to create policy change?

- A. Focus on client needs, not broader issues
- B. Only use social media and avoid engaging decision-makers
- C. Work with communities, leaders, and organizations to drive change
- D. Stay out of advocacy to avoid bias

94. A bill proposes expanding housing aid. What is the most effective way for the social worker to get involved?

- A. Wait until it passes to respond
- B. Let advocacy groups handle it
- C. Avoid politics to stay neutral
- D. Take part in advocacy with research, community support, and policy dialogue

95. What is the best way to improve mental health access in low-income areas long-term?

- A. Provide services but skip larger advocacy work
- B. Work alone without involving others
- C. Collaborate with community groups and officials to create lasting programs
- D. Avoid policy talk and stick to short-term help

96. A social worker pushes for policy change in a diverse community. What ensures the effort is ethical and culturally appropriate?

- A. Include community members in advocacy and reflect their input in recommendations
- B. Assume all communities need the same strategy
- C. Follow personal opinions about what's best
- D. Focus only on lawmakers and skip public input

97. What action supports social justice in promoting healthcare access?

- A. Tackle systemic barriers through policy advocacy and better resource access
- B. Help individual clients only, avoiding broader issues
- C. Assume everyone already has equal access
- D. Avoid social justice to remain unbiased

- 98.** How should a social worker respond when helping a client affected by systemic oppression and discrimination?
- A. Focus only on immediate needs and skip broader issues
 - B. Advocate for client rights and challenge systemic inequalities
 - C. Treat discrimination as a personal issue
 - D. Stay neutral and avoid advocacy
- 99.** How can a social worker support clients affected by racism and poverty-related barriers?
- A. Push for policy reform, educate clients on rights, and work to dismantle unjust systems
 - B. Focus only on personal coping tools
 - C. Avoid discussing inequality and assume fairness
 - D. Encourage clients to accept the system as it is
- 100.** How can a social worker ensure cultural competence when implementing an evidence-based intervention?
- A. Apply the model exactly as designed
 - B. Modify the approach to reflect cultural values while preserving effectiveness
 - C. Use only models from the dominant culture
 - D. Assume one method works for everyone regardless of background
- 101.** In clinical supervision, what is the best way to balance emotional support and accountability for supervisees?
- A. Focus only on providing emotional support, without addressing performance issues
 - B. Offer constructive feedback, emotional encouragement, and set clear expectations for growth
 - C. Avoid giving feedback to prevent discouraging the worker
 - D. Emphasize accountability alone without emotional support or guidance
- 102.** When working with a client receiving end-of-life care, what is the most ethically important factor to consider?
- A. Honor the client's autonomy, respect their choices, and obtain informed consent for all decisions
 - B. Place the family's preferences ahead of the client's to avoid conflict
 - C. Follow only the medical team's recommendations without considering the client's values
 - D. Make choices based on the social worker's personal views about death
- 103.** How can social workers serve as effective advocates for policy reform?
- A. Push for system-level changes, analyze policies, and collaborate with others to shape legislation focused on social justice
 - B. Stay focused on direct practice and avoid policy-related activities
 - C. Encourage clients to remain passive and accept current systems
 - D. Base advocacy only on personal beliefs rather than evidence
- 104.** What is the most appropriate way to evaluate how social policies affect at-risk populations?
- A. Conduct research, gather data from those affected, and assess access to services and overall outcomes
 - B. Depend only on policymakers' opinions without consulting impacted communities
 - C. Assume that policies work equally well for everyone without analysis
 - D. Avoid collecting data because it requires time and resources

105. What is the most effective approach to reducing disparities in mental health access for underserved groups?

- A. Expand culturally relevant care, fight stigma, and advocate for better access and quality
- B. Serve only mainstream populations who are more likely to seek help
- C. Limit mental health care to those who can afford private treatment
- D. Offer general services without considering cultural or community-specific needs

106. Which social welfare policy has the most direct effect on family stability by offering financial assistance to low-income households?

- A. Affordable Care Act
- B. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
- C. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
- D. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

107. What is the most essential factor in creating a lasting and effective community-based program?

- A. Obtaining government financial support
- B. Establishing strong, collaborative community relationships
- C. Using a top-down management structure
- D. Concentrating only on short-term achievements

108. What is the most effective use of client feedback in improving service delivery in a program?

- A. Collect responses only at the end of the program
- B. Disregard negative input and focus on praise
- C. Gather feedback regularly and adjust services accordingly
- D. Use feedback only to confirm existing practices

109. What should a social worker prioritize when adjusting to changing insurance policies in clinical settings?

- A. Keep using the same clinical methods regardless of changes
- B. Learn the updated insurance regulations and billing procedures
- C. Reduce the number of clients to lower paperwork demands
- D. Focus exclusively on the most common insurance plans

110. What is the main advantage of applying a mixed-methods design in social work research?

- A. It depends only on numerical data for objective analysis
- B. It combines statistics with lived experiences for a comprehensive view
- C. It emphasizes qualitative accounts without numerical input
- D. It accelerates the process by simplifying data collection

111. What is the best way to integrate client feedback into ongoing interventions?

- A. Make changes immediately based only on what the client requests
- B. Routinely review input and adapt the treatment plan as needed
- C. Ignore feedback that contradicts the clinician's judgment
- D. Wait until the intervention ends to apply any feedback

- 112.** When collecting data from vulnerable participants, what ethical issue should be prioritized?
- A. Use data collection strictly for research purposes
 - B. Obtain informed consent and ensure that participants fully understand their rights
 - C. Offer financial incentives to increase participation
 - D. Use standard data tools without tailoring them to participants' needs
- 113.** What is most crucial for the successful adoption of evidence-based practices in social work?
- A. Depend on one single study to guide service delivery
 - B. Provide consistent training and opportunities to improve practitioner skills
 - C. Focus only on practices that yield quick results
 - D. Use standardized approaches without adapting to individual clients
- 114.** What is the most effective way to ensure that a research study in social work is culturally competent?
- A. Use a single cultural model to guide all stages of the study
 - B. Include diverse cultural viewpoints throughout the research process
 - C. Rely on a universal method without adapting for cultural differences
 - D. Gather only quantitative data to avoid cultural bias
- 115.** How should a social worker handle a client who resists reporting abuse?
- A. Inform the client that reporting is legally mandatory and must be done immediately
 - B. Respect the client's silence and avoid discussing the issue
 - C. Explain the legal reporting requirements and help the client understand their options
 - D. Ignore the client's reluctance and file a report without their input
- 116.** What is the central responsibility of social workers in advocating for disability rights?
- A. Focus only on supporting individuals in legal situations
 - B. Offer counseling services while avoiding broader systemic issues
 - C. Promote equal rights, ensure access to services, and advocate for policy changes
 - D. Concentrate only on immediate practical needs, not long-term systemic advocacy
- 117.** Which practice reflects the most accurate and ethical way to document a threat assessment?
- A. Record only what the client said, without interpretation
 - B. Include full details such as history, risk factors, and the nature of the threat
 - C. Only note the final conclusion of the threat assessment
 - D. Summarize the findings using brief, informal notes
- 118.** What is the first step a social worker should take when relocating to another state and seeking licensure?
- A. Apply for a new license without reviewing educational or continuing education requirements
 - B. Research the specific licensing requirements of the new state, including CEUs and procedures
 - C. Assume that licensure from the previous state automatically transfers
 - D. Submit only employment records without additional documentation

119. What is the most important factor when preparing a social work assessment to be used in court?

- A. Focus solely on the client's present situation and exclude history
- B. Ensure the report is objective, well-supported, and based on factual evidence
- C. Avoid mention of socioeconomic or cultural influences
- D. Include personal opinions to support the client's case

120. How can social workers effectively manage role conflicts within interdisciplinary teams?

- A. Overlook conflicts and concentrate on completing tasks
- B. Clarify each team member's roles and uphold mutual respect
- C. Elevate one discipline over others to avoid disagreements
- D. Rely on informal chats rather than structured communication

121. A client in therapy mentions vague thoughts of harming others but provides no clear plan or identified target. What is the most appropriate way to address confidentiality and safety in this case?

- A. Maintain confidentiality and continue assessing the client's risk unless an imminent danger is identified
- B. Break confidentiality immediately and notify the police
- C. Disregard the statement due to the lack of specific intent
- D. Inform the client's family about the disclosure without their consent

122. A client admits to previously abusing their child but states the behavior has stopped. What should the social worker do next?

- A. File a report with child protective services to evaluate any potential ongoing risk
- B. Keep the information confidential since it refers to past behavior
- C. Demand the client provide proof that the abuse has ended
- D. Seek advice from colleagues to determine an appropriate course of action

123. A client makes a nonspecific statement about wanting to harm someone. How should the social worker proceed with documentation and communication?

- A. Record the statement factually and consult with a supervisor or threat assessment team
- B. Immediately contact law enforcement without conducting further assessment
- C. Ignore the comment since there was no clear threat made
- D. Include subjective impressions about the client's potential intentions

124. In a state where no duty-to-warn statute exists, a client communicates a credible threat toward someone. What is the most appropriate response from the social worker?

- A. Review local laws and agency guidelines, then take necessary steps to ensure safety
- B. Disregard the threat since the state does not legally require action
- C. Insist that the client retract their statement before proceeding
- D. Tell the client confidentiality rules prevent the threat from being reported

125. What is a common requirement for becoming a Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)?

- A. Completion of a Master of Social Work degree and supervised clinical hours
- B. Earning a Bachelor of Social Work and applying for licensure immediately
- C. Passing the licensure exam without any clinical supervision
- D. Practicing independently straight out of school without licensing

- 126.** During post-master's supervised hours for licensure, what is the most effective way to gain the most from supervision?
- A. Participate actively in discussions, request feedback, and explore complex cases
 - B. Avoid complex cases to limit mistakes during the process
 - C. Depend only on personal instincts, ignoring supervisor advice
 - D. Log supervision hours without engaging in professional reflection
- 127.** What is the most effective method to prepare for the LCSW licensing exam?
- A. Memorize theories only, avoiding application-based practice questions
 - B. Combine content review with mock exams and strategy-based studying
 - C. Skip ethics and legal material as they are rarely featured
 - D. Trust on-the-job knowledge without focusing on exam preparation
- 128.** To stay in compliance with continuing education (CE) requirements for license renewal, what is the best approach?
- A. Monitor completed courses and ensure they meet state CE standards
 - B. Wait until just before the deadline to complete all required CE hours
 - C. Only take free courses regardless of their relevance to clinical work
 - D. Assume daily job tasks count as CE hours without confirmation
- 129.** A social worker learns that a colleague has engaged in unethical behavior with a client. What should the social worker do?
- A. Ignore the situation unless a formal complaint is filed
 - B. Address the matter with the colleague and report to licensing authorities if needed
 - C. Publicly confront the colleague to stop future misconduct
 - D. Talk with coworkers to gather opinions before taking action
- 130.** A social worker relocating to another state wants to continue practicing under their LCSW credential. What is the first step?
- A. Research licensure rules and the application process in the new state
 - B. Assume that the current license will be accepted automatically
 - C. Begin practicing and figure out licensing details later
 - D. Wait to apply for a new license until seeing clients in the new state
- 131.** When testifying in a child welfare case, what is a social worker's primary responsibility?
- A. Provide objective, factual testimony to support fair decision-making
 - B. Advocate only for the client's preferred outcome regardless of evidence
 - C. Share personal views and emotions to influence the court
 - D. Omit certain facts to protect the client's interests
- 132.** A social worker is called to testify in a custody dispute. What is the ethical way to prepare testimony?
- A. Base all statements on facts and professional evaluations
 - B. Support the parent with whom the worker has a stronger bond
 - C. Exclude unfavorable details to avoid harming the client's case
 - D. Rely on personal beliefs rather than clinical assessments

- 133.** In family court, a social worker provides testimony in a child custody case. What is the most professional way to do this?
- A. Deliver an unbiased evaluation based on assessments and records
 - B. Favor the more agreeable parent regardless of assessment findings
 - C. Recommend based on personal opinions about parenting
 - D. Leave out controversial issues to keep the hearing conflict-free
- 134.** A social worker supports a client in the criminal justice system who has mental health concerns. What is the best way to advocate?
- A. Partner with legal teams to promote treatment alternatives and diversion options
 - B. Advise the client to accept any plea to end the case swiftly
 - C. Avoid legal involvement to maintain clinical neutrality
 - D. Depend only on the client's narrative without external verification
- 135.** When a social worker is subpoenaed to appear in a court case involving a past client, what is the most appropriate response?
- A. Seek legal advice and follow confidentiality laws before sharing information
 - B. Provide detailed client history without considering privacy laws
 - C. Ignore the subpoena in an effort to protect client confidentiality
 - D. Decline to participate in any court matter regardless of circumstances
- 136.** When working with attorneys or judges, what should a social worker prioritize?
- A. Uphold client confidentiality and rights while sharing only necessary details with the legal team
 - B. Disclose all case information to legal professionals to be transparent
 - C. Prioritize the legal outcome over the client's well-being
 - D. Avoid communication to stay impartial in legal matters
- 137.** What is a key responsibility of a social worker on an interdisciplinary team?
- A. Represent client interests, evaluate psychosocial concerns, and contribute to a joint care plan
 - B. Direct all care decisions without team consultation
 - C. Limit involvement to therapy and not engage with the team
 - D. Handle paperwork only, avoiding clinical collaboration
- 138.** What is an effective communication method for teamwork in social work settings?
- A. Practice active listening, promote respectful communication, and support open dialogue
 - B. Use only written updates and avoid verbal discussions
 - C. Give more weight to the opinions of senior professionals
 - D. Speak rarely and withhold suggestions during team meetings
- 139.** What is a major difficulty in interdisciplinary work for social workers?
- A. Miscommunication due to differing terminology, roles, and viewpoints
 - B. Reluctance among social workers to collaborate
 - C. Confusion caused by overlapping professional duties
 - D. Inability to retrieve client data from partnering professionals

140. Which ethical principle is most essential when collaborating in a social work team?

- A. Let the lead team member dictate client care without feedback
- B. Follow advice from senior staff even if it contradicts the client's preferences
- C. Respect confidentiality, seek consent, and honor client autonomy
- D. Share case information freely with the whole team regardless of client consent

141. How can social workers best apply their skills in fields like education, healthcare, and criminal justice?

- A. Work with professionals to address social and environmental issues influencing the client
- B. Focus only on clinical symptoms and treatment plans
- C. Restrict services to therapy without community involvement
- D. Operate independently without consulting other systems

142. What is the best method to develop effective partnerships with other professionals in social work practice?

- A. Communicate clearly, build mutual respect, and agree on shared goals
- B. Avoid formal agreements in favor of casual communication
- C. Work alone to reduce reliance on outside agencies
- D. Concentrate only on short-term plans, ignoring long-term collaboration

143. How should social workers challenge systemic inequities through advocacy?

- A. Only assist individual clients without addressing broader systems
- B. Operate strictly within current systems and avoid challenging them
- C. Encourage clients to accept existing systems to prevent conflict
- D. Educate others about injustice, promote policy change, and empower communities

144. How can social workers effectively collaborate with community-based services to provide comprehensive care?

- A. Build partnerships, exchange resources, and coordinate services for both urgent and long-term needs
- B. Focus solely on the client's current situation without outside support
- C. Let the community agency handle everything independently
- D. Limit involvement to occasional referrals with minimal coordination

145. When handling an ethically complex situation, what should a social worker do first?

- A. Consult the NASW Code of Ethics, explore the dilemma, and prioritize client rights
- B. Decide based solely on personal opinions
- C. Follow agency protocols without reviewing ethical factors
- D. Act immediately without thorough evaluation

146. What distinguishes a boundary crossing from a boundary violation in social work?

- A. Boundary violations are acceptable if mutually agreed upon
- B. Boundary crossings are always unethical and lead to violations
- C. Crossings may be brief, non-harmful actions that help the client; violations are inappropriate and damaging
- D. Violations are less serious than boundary crossings

- 147.** In group therapy, what is the main concern related to confidentiality?
- A. Group members may share freely without concern for privacy
 - B. Expecting members to maintain confidentiality without guidance
 - C. Assuming privacy is ensured simply due to the group format
 - D. Ensuring all members understand and honor confidentiality agreements
- 148.** What is the proper way to document informed consent during a crisis?
- A. Clearly explain treatment, rights, and risks, and document the process, even if verbal
 - B. Skip documentation to act quickly in emergencies
 - C. Assume consent is implied and begin intervention
 - D. Only record immediate permission, excluding the client's understanding
- 149.** How can cultural humility be incorporated into trauma-focused care?
- A. Acknowledge cultural influences, practice self-awareness, adapt approaches, and emphasize client choice and safety
 - B. Use one standard method, regardless of cultural background
 - C. Treat all members of a cultural group as having identical needs
 - D. Focus solely on trauma symptoms without considering cultural identity
- 150.** What is the most effective organizational strategy to help reduce burnout among social workers?
- A. Offer consistent supervision, provide sufficient resources, and cultivate a workplace culture that supports self-care and work-life balance
 - B. Let staff manage stress on their own to encourage independence
 - C. Assign fewer cases without offering support or training
 - D. Allow staff to take unlimited time off without monitoring productivity
- 151.** In clinical supervision, how can a supervisor best balance support and accountability?
- A. Focus only on emotional encouragement and avoid discussing job performance
 - B. Offer constructive feedback, emotional encouragement, and set clear expectations for development
 - C. Avoid giving feedback to keep the supervisee from feeling discouraged
 - D. Emphasize performance metrics without offering emotional guidance
- 152.** What is the most important ethical principle when assisting a client with end-of-life decisions?
- A. Support the client's autonomy, honor their preferences, and ensure informed consent is obtained for all care decisions
 - B. Give priority to the family's opinions over the client's to avoid family tension
 - C. Follow only the medical team's direction without considering the client's values
 - D. Make decisions based on the social worker's beliefs about life and death
- 153.** How can social workers be effective advocates in the policy reform process?
- A. Promote systemic reform, analyze relevant policies, and partner with key stakeholders to influence legislation
 - B. Focus strictly on individual services and stay out of policy work
 - C. Discourage clients from seeking change and accept the current system
 - D. Base advocacy efforts mainly on personal values rather than research

- 154.** What is the primary way to evaluate how social policies affect underserved populations?
- A. Conduct research, gather community feedback, and assess impact on service access and well-being
 - B. Depend only on lawmakers' opinions without involving affected individuals
 - C. Assume all policies work equally for everyone without deeper analysis
 - D. Avoid doing evaluations due to limited time or funding
- 155.** What is the most effective approach to reduce mental health service gaps among marginalized groups?
- A. Expand access to culturally competent care, reduce stigma, and promote systemic reforms for better service quality
 - B. Focus mental health care efforts mainly on mainstream populations
 - C. Restrict services to those who can afford private treatment
 - D. Use a universal model that overlooks cultural or individual differences
- 156.** Which social welfare program offers direct financial support to help stabilize low-income families?
- A. Affordable Care Act
 - B. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)
 - C. Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)
 - D. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- 157.** What is the most critical factor for building a long-lasting, community-based social service program?
- A. Obtaining government grants
 - B. Forming strong, collaborative relationships within the community
 - C. Enforcing rigid, top-down leadership without flexibility
 - D. Focusing only on short-term program results
- 158.** How can client feedback best be used to enhance social service programs?
- A. Only collect it at the end of the program
 - B. Ignore negative feedback and highlight only positive responses
 - C. Gather input consistently and apply it to program improvements
 - D. Use it only to validate current practices, without making changes
- 159.** When adapting practice to updated insurance rules, what is the most responsible step for a social worker?
- A. Continue using previous methods regardless of policy changes
 - B. Stay informed on insurance rules and billing procedures
 - C. Reduce client load to decrease administrative work
 - D. Limit focus to only the most common insurance plans
- 160.** What is the main benefit of using a mixed-methods design in social work research?
- A. Depend exclusively on statistical analysis for objective findings
 - B. Combine numerical data with client experiences for a fuller understanding
 - C. Use only narratives to capture personal experiences
 - D. Speed up the research process by simplifying data collection

- 161.** How should a social worker use client feedback during treatment?
- A. Make changes instantly based on every suggestion
 - B. Review feedback regularly and revise interventions as needed
 - C. Dismiss feedback that conflicts with clinical expertise
 - D. Wait until the end of treatment to apply any changes
- 162.** What is the key ethical responsibility when collecting data from vulnerable groups?
- A. Use data strictly for academic purposes without client input
 - B. Obtain informed consent and make sure participants understand their rights
 - C. Provide large financial incentives to increase participation
 - D. Use standard procedures without considering participant diversity
- 163.** What is essential to successfully apply Evidence-Based Practice (EBP) in social work?
- A. Follow just one study to guide decisions
 - B. Offer continued training and skill-building opportunities to staff
 - C. Focus only on interventions that show quick results
 - D. Apply interventions without adjusting for client differences
- 164.** How can researchers ensure cultural competence in a social work study?
- A. Apply one cultural lens throughout the study process
 - B. Include diverse cultural viewpoints at all research stages
 - C. Use a uniform approach and ignore cultural distinctions
 - D. Rely only on quantitative tools to limit bias
- 165.** When a client is hesitant to report abuse, how should a social worker respond?
- A. Insist on reporting immediately by citing legal requirements
 - B. Accept the client's silence and avoid pushing further
 - C. Provide clear information on legal obligations and available choices
 - D. File a report without discussing the issue with the client
- 166.** What role do social workers play in supporting disability rights?
- A. Focus advocacy solely on courtroom cases
 - B. Offer only counseling without challenging structural barriers
 - C. Promote equality, increase access to services, and push for policy reforms
 - D. Address only short-term needs without considering advocacy
- 167.** What is the best way to document a threat assessment in social work?
- A. Note only what the client says, without context
 - B. Include the client's background, risk factors, and the nature of the threat
 - C. Record only the final decision of the assessment
 - D. Jot down informal observations as a summary
- 168.** What is the most important first step for a social worker moving to another state to maintain licensure?
- A. Apply for licensure in the new state without reviewing requirements
 - B. Learn the state's licensing criteria, including CE and application steps
 - C. Assume licensure from the previous state will be accepted automatically
 - D. Submit past work history only, without any new paperwork

169. When preparing social work documentation for court use, what is the key consideration?

- A. Focus only on the current issue without referencing history
- B. Provide a thorough, factual, and objective assessment
- C. Leave out details about socioeconomic or cultural context
- D. Add personal opinions to strengthen the client's case

170. What is the most effective approach for managing role conflicts in interdisciplinary teams?

- A. Avoid addressing conflict and concentrate on finishing tasks
- B. Define and honor each team member's responsibilities clearly
- C. Let one profession take charge to reduce confusion
- D. Use informal chats to solve conflicts rather than formal processes