Ethics in Counseling and Psychotherapy

Questions from chapter 1

1) Ethics encompasses all of the following dimensions EXCEPT
   a. respecting the human dignity and freedom of the client
   b. protecting the public from dangerous clients
   c. using the power inherent in the counselor's role responsibly
   d. acting in ways that promote public confidence in the profession of counseling

2) According to Rest (1983, 1994) which component of moral behavior involves carrying out the moral action to its conclusion?
   a. moral sensitivity
   b. moral character
   c. moral reasoning
   d. moral motivation

3) Kitchener's (1984, 2000) ethical principles underlying professional codes of conduct include all EXCEPT
   a. veracity
   b. beneficence
   c. nonmaleficence
   d. justice

4) What has emerged as the most frequent and costly category of malpractice insurance claims?
   a. sexual misconduct
   b. impairment related to substance abuse
   c. failure to prevent suicide or other violent behaviors
   d. practicing without a certificate

5) Pope compares the effects of sexual exploitation by a therapist to the effects of
   a. rape or incest
   b. divorce on children
   c. parental abandonment
   d. the death of a parent

Questions from chapter 2

6) Kitchener (1984, 2000) has suggested that there are two distinct forms of ethical reasoning, critical-evaluative and
   a. intuitive
   b. pragmatic
   c. Socratic
   d. cultural

7) Jordan & Meara (1990) suggest an ethical professional is first a person of
   a. knowledge
   b. experience
   c. compassion
   d. virtue
8) According to Beauchamp & Childress most philosopher's describe ethical principles as
   a. compos mentis
   b. mens rea
   c. voir dire
   d. prima facie binding

9) According to Beauchamp & Childress (1994) some philosophers argue the most important ethical
   principle is
   a. beneficence
   b. justice
   c. nonmaleficence
   d. temperance

10) Which is NOT one of the steps in the model of Ethical Decision Making?
    a. develop ethical sensitivity
    b. refer to professional standards
    c. deliberate and decide
    d. solicit client feedback

Questions from chapter 3

11) The counselor's appropriate use of basic interviewing skills is which type of skill?
    a. technical
    b. expressive
    c. clinical
    d. receptive

12) Which component of competence refers to a consistent attentiveness to the client's needs that takes
    priority over other concerns?
    a. engagement
    b. diligence
    c. presence
    d. assiduity

13) The term "competence" refers to a professional person's abilities.
    a. True
    b. False

14) Practitioners may apply to the American Board of Professional Psychology to be certified as
    a. journeymen counselors
    b. diplomates
    c. master therapists
    d. certifiable

15) Which is NOT one of the criteria necessary for a court to rule in favor of the plaintiff in a negligence
    action?
    a. the professional's duty to the client must be established
    b. an injury or damage to the client must be established
    c. the harm must be caused by the therapist's mistake
    d. the therapist must be practicing outside the bounds of his/her competence
Questions from chapter 4

16) Driscoll (1992) calls the profession's duty to confidentiality a
   a. sacred covenant
   b. moral obligation
   c. duty to warn
   d. moral beacon

17) According to Swenson (1997) what is the legal term which refers to the client's right to prevent the court from demanding a mental health professional reveal counseling material?
   a. confidentiality
   b. protection
   c. privileged communication
   d. Miranda rights

18) The legal requirement to act to protect third parties from imminent danger stems from which case?
   a. Bipshop
   b. Lawrence v. Cook
   c. Tasha-Yar
   d. Tarasoff

19) Which is NOT one of the general exceptions to parental consent for counseling minors?
   a. mature minor
   b. emergencies
   c. runaway
   d. court order

Questions from chapter 5

20) Informed consent has two central aspects, free consent and
    a. confidentiality
    b. nonmaleficence
    c. disclosure
    d. noncoercion

21) The fundamental ethical principle underlying the precept of informed consent is that of
    a. beneficence
    b. respect for autonomy
    c. fidelity to promises made
    d. justice

22) Clients with severe mental retardation, advanced dementia or acute psychosis are said to have
    a. diminished capacity
    b. a pre-existing condition
    c. a duty to be warned
    d. the need for a guardian ad litem

23) According to Remley & Herlihy almost no malpractice cases have arisen from claims of negligent informed consent.
    a. True
    b. False
Questions from chapter 6

24) Somer & Saadon (1999) found that the majority of clients who experienced sexual contact with their therapists had
   a. a cluster B personality disorder
   b. a rejecting mother
   c. histories of childhood sexual trauma or incest
   d. been married more than once

25) Canter et al. (1994) refers to the APA standard regarding sexual contact with former clients as
   a. an almost never rule
   b. impractical to enforce
   c. a pragmatic compromise
   d. written for the therapist's benefit

26) Which is NOT one of Gottlieb's (1993) aspects that should be considered in evaluating the ethics of dual relationships?
   a. the power of the therapist
   b. wishes of the client
   c. duration of the relationship
   d. clarity of termination

27) Regarding nonerotic touch, Wolberg (1967) called physical contact
   a. an absolute taboo
   b. beneficial for transference
   c. therapeutically valid
   d. therapeutically contraindicated

Questions from chapter 7

28) Another term for boundary violation is
   a. boundary extension
   b. boundary crossing
   c. boundary trespass
   d. boundary break

29) What term means that the counselor’s primary obligation is to promote the client's well-being?
   a. power differential
   b. fiduciary relationship
   c. role engagement
   d. client-centered focus

30) According to Borys & Pope (1989) practitioners believe that the ethical limit for the value of a gift is
   a. $10
   b. $20
   c. $30
   d. $40

31) The APA and ACA codes prohibit bartering.
   a. True
   b. False
Questions from chapter 8

32) Corey & Corey list risks specific to group counseling that should be explained to prospective members which include all EXCEPT
   a. scapegoating
   b. group pressure to disclose private material
   c. multiple transference issues
   d. discomfort with confrontation

33) Lakin (1994) has identified several potential difficulties with concurrent individual and group therapy including all EXCEPT
   a. risks to confidentiality and privilege
   b. "sibling rivalry" among group members
   c. creation of an overpowered therapist and overdependent client
   d. managed care roadblocks

34) Suggestions for engaging a nonattending family member include all EXCEPT
   a. taping a session with the other family members for the nonparticipating individual to review
   b. writing a letter to the nonattending person
   c. offering a single individual session with the nonattender
   d. scheduling an intervention for the nonattender

35) Most scholars recommend avoiding family therapy while there is still ongoing abuse.
   a. True
   b. False

Questions from chapter 9

36) The application of diagnostic terms to people with whom one does not have a professional relationship is known as
   a. invasion of privacy
   b. casual diagnosis
   c. associative stigma
   d. labeling

37) Ethical obligations to test users include all EXCEPT
   a. competence
   b. relevance
   c. goodwill
   d. multiple criteria for decision making

38) All the following are important considerations in a multi-cultural use of testing EXCEPT
   a. the availability of normative data
   b. the presence of test-retest reliability
   c. examining tests for content bias
   d. awareness of how test reports are used with culturally diverse clients
39) According to Camera & and Schneider (1994) there is an increase in what type of tests in employment settings?
   a. tolerance tests
   b. intelligence tests
   c. English aptitude tests
   d. integrity tests

Questions from chapter 10

40) A shared identity derived from shared ancestry, nationality, religion and race describes
   a. culture
   b. a group
   c. ethnicity
   d. a minority

41) Sue & Sue identified dimensions of multi-cultural competency which include all EXCEPT
   a. membership in a minority group
   b. self-awareness
   c. understanding
   d. skill in using and developing counseling interventions

42) Required multi-cultural counseling competencies include all EXCEPT
   a. competence in involving other support people
   b. the ability to modify interventions
   c. participation in a supervised practicum
   d. developing a tolerance for ambiguity

Questions from chapter 11

43) Psychologists may solicit testimonials from current psychotherapy clients if the appropriate releases are signed.
   a. True
   b. False

44) Keith-Spiegel and Koocher (1998) refer to trying to lure clients from other practitioners as
   a. raiding
   b. soliciting
   c. fishing
   d. pirating

45) Brown et al. (1991) describe consultation relationships as
   a. unidirectional
   b. dyadic
   c. triadic
   d. multidimensional
Questions from chapter 12

46) What pressures to Schulte & Cochine (1995) mentioned that school counselors face?
   a. conforming to school norms
   b. teaching gym classes
   c. writing inflated college recommendation letters
   d. dealing with teacher pathology

47) The 1996 U.S. Supreme Court decision in Jaffee v. Redmond may help counselors make gains in the area of
   a. tenure
   b. overtime
   c. withholding information from parents
   d. privilege

48) What act was designed to ensure that parents’ rights to information about their children’s education are honored?
   a. CINCPAC
   b. NAFTA
   c. Ewok
   d. FERPA

49) According to Vasquez (1992) supervisees look to their supervisors as
   a. sounding boards
   b. models of professional behavior
   c. boundary setters
   d. dispensers of knowledge

50) Supervisors have ultimate legal and ethical responsibility for the welfare of their supervisee’s clients.
   a. True
   b. False

51) Doctoral students supervising masters-level students is an example of
   a. layered supervision
   b. distance supervision
   c. a pyramid scheme
   d. diffusion of responsibility

52) Supervisors may be held liable for the actions of their supervisees even when the supervisors have not been negligent in carrying out their supervisory duties. This is known as
   a. direct liability
   b. executive liability
   c. primary liability
   d. vicarious liability

Questions from chapter 14

53) Multifaceted and prolonged connections between faculty and students are termed
   a. mentoring relationships
   b. indentured internships
   c. a double bind relationship
   d. unethical
54) As part of regulations governing human research subjects, the federal government has mandated the creation of
   a. restitution funds
   b. crisis response teams
   c. institutional review boards
   d. research subject focus groups

55) The special ethical concerns of researchers in counseling and psychotherapy relate to all EXCEPT
   a. experimental design
   b. impact of treatment on participants
   c. provision of feedback
   d. compensation of participants

Questions from chapter 15

56) According to Pope (1994) approximately what percent of American therapists have had a client who revealed sexual involvement with a prior therapist?
   a. 40%
   b. 50%
   c. 60%
   d. 70%

57) According to Vinson (1987) there is ample empirical evidence that complaining to a professional organization will help a person heal.
   a. True
   b. False

58) Brown (1997) describes the good-faith commitment to help those he or she has harmed and addressing the damage to the profession’s reputation in the community as
   a. restitution
   b. amends
   c. redress
   d. atonement