### Clinical Terms, Part I

1. Conversion
2. Crisis
3. Introjection
4. Secondary Gain
5. Differential Diagnosis
6. Resistance
7. Defense Mechanisms
8. Confidentiality
9. Flat Affect
10. Partialization
11. Developmental Stages
12. Bereavement
13. Enabler
14. Rationalization
15. Reaction Formation
16. Self-determination
17. Role Re-equilibration
18. Akinesia
19. Akathisia
20. Dystonia
21. Ecomap
22. Genogram
23. Boundary
24. Intervention
25. Values
26. Manipulative Behaviors
27. Referral
28. Consultation
29. Assessment
30. Rapport

### Clinical Terms, Part II

1. Dual Diagnosis
2. Organic
3. Denial
4. Dual Relationship
5. Dependency
6. Subpoena
7. Predisposition
8. Adaptation
9. Compulsion
10. Coping Skills
11. Kleptomania
12. Labile Affect
13. Learned Helplessness
14. Unconscious Motivation
15. Ego Strengths
16. Privilege
17. Ego Syntonic
18. Countertransference
19. Tardive Dyskinesia
20. Negative Reinforcement
21. Empathy
22. Extinction
23. Transference
24. Reinforcement
25. Informed Consent
26. Punishment
27. Projection
28. Positive Reinforcement
29. Scapegoating
30. Supervision
31. Empowerment
32. Ego Dystonic
33. Triangulation
34. Enmeshment
Defense Mechanisms

1. Intellectualization
2. Denial
3. Rationalization
4. Asceticism
5. Repression
6. Reaction Formation
7. Rationalization
8. Identification
9. Repression
10. Asceticism
11. Displacement
12. Intellectualization
13. Identification
14. Reaction Formation
15. Displacement
16. Introjection/Internalization
17. Projection
18. Sublimation
19. Undoing
20. Introjection/Internalization
21. Sublimation
22. Projection
23. Undoing
24. Denial

Developmental Stages

1. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
2. Preoperational Stage
3. Generativity vs. Stagnation
4. Formal Operational Stage
5. Trust vs. Mistrust
6. Intimacy vs. Isolation
7. Industry vs. Inferiority
8. Preoperational Stage
9. Generativity vs. Stagnation
10. Formal Operational Stage
11. Trust vs. Mistrust
12. Concrete Operational Stage
13. Autonomy vs. Shame and Doubt
14. Sensorimotor Stage
15. Initiative vs. Guilt
16. Identity vs. Role Confusion
17. Concrete Operational Stage
18. Ego Integrity vs. Despair
19. Identity vs. Role Confusion
20. Sensorimotor Stage
21. Initiative vs. Guilt
22. Intimacy vs. Isolation
23. Industry vs. Inferiority
24. Ego Integrity vs. Despair

Intervention Terms

1. Psychodynamic
2. Social Learning Theory
3. Self-Disclosure
4. Free Association
5. Humanistic Orientation
6. Crisis Intervention
7. Role Playing
8. Psychodrama
9. Behavior Rehearsal/Shaping
10. Termination
11. Reframing
12. Open-Ended Questions
13. Psychoeducation
14. Closed-Ended Questions
15. Strengths Perspective
16. Nondirective Role
17. Psychosocial Assessment
18. Reflective Listening
### Macro Terms

1. Reliability
2. Discrimination
3. Racism
4. Systems
5. Primary Prevention
6. Ad Hoc Agency/Coalition
7. Force Field Analysis (FFA)
8. Ethnocentrism
9. Sociogram
10. Outreach
11. Culture
12. Acculturation
13. Ethics
14. Ethical Dilemma
15. Cultural Bias
16. Juvenile Delinquency
17. Quota System
18. Utilization Review
19. Vulnerable Population
20. Work Release
21. Welfare Rights
22. Xenophobia
23. Zero Tolerance Policies
24. Youth Services Organizations
25. Gender Roles
26. Prejudice
27. Advocacy

### Personality Disorders

1. Obsessive-Compulsive
2. Schizoid
3. Histrionic
4. Narcissistic
5. Paranoid
6. Dependent
7. Antisocial
8. Obsessive-Compulsive
9. Avoidant
10. Borderline
11. Schizotypal
12. Histrionic
13. Paranoid
14. Schizoid
15. Avoidant
16. Dependent
17. Paranoid
18. Narcissistic
19. Schizoid
20. Borderline
21. Antisocial
22. Avoidant
23. Obsessive-Compulsive
24. Schizotypal
25. Dependent
26. Borderline
27. Histrionic
28. Schizotypal
29. Antisocial
30. Narcissistic
Research Terms

1. Qualitative Research
2. Independent Variable
3. Construct Validity
4. Quantitative Research
5. Quasi-Experimental Research
6. Validity
7. Dependent Variable
8. External Validity
9. Pretest
10. Experimental Study
11. Single-Subject Design
12. Inter-Rater Reliability
13. Median
14. Longitudinal Study
15. Internal Validity
16. Exploratory Study
17. Mode
18. Random Assignment
19. Literature Review
20. Mean
21. Correlation
22. Experimental Group
23. Null Hypothesis
24. Pilot Study
25. Posttest

Substance Abuse

1. True
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. False: Caffeine is commonly used to self medicate for ADHD.
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False: It is cause by severe alcohol abuse.
10. False: It uses Punishment. People get sick (punished) if they drink.
11. False: 12 months for Full, 1-12 months for Partial
12. False: The “Lost Child” is the inconspicuous, quiet one, whose needs are usually ignored or hidden—often the 3rd child.
13. True
14. True
15. False: It is used to treat Heroin/Opioid addiction.
16. True
17. False: At least 3 months
18. True
19. True
21. False: Opioids, which are highly addictive, are commonly abused to self medicate for PTSD.
22. True
23. True
24. True
25. False: The client realizes he or she has a problem in Contemplation. In Precontemplation, the client is still in Denial.

Therapy Theories

1. Dialectical Behavior Therapy
2. Bowen Family Therapy
3. Logotherapy
4. Gestalt Therapy
5. Psychodynamic Therapy
6. Behavioral Therapy
7. Cognitive Therapy
8. Task-Centered/Problem-Solving Therapy
9. Structural Family Therapy
10. Feminist Therapy
11. Solution-Focused Therapy

Treatment Stages

1. Middle 15. Early
2. Early 16. Middle
3. Middle 17. Early
4. Termination 18. Middle
5. Termination 19. Early
6. Middle 20. Termination
7. Early 21. Early
8. Termination 22. Early
9. Early 23. Termination
10. Termination 24. Early
11. Middle 25. Middle
12. Early 26. Termination
13. Termination 27. Termination
14. Middle 28. Middle
Values & Ethics

1. False: The NASW Code of Ethics is a guide for conduct in situations that have ethical implications.
2. True
4. True
5. True
6. False: Engaging in social, financial, or sexual relationships with clients or former clients is unethical and constitutes a boundary violation.
7. True
8. False: When treating a couple, the clinician needs informed consent from both individuals.
9. True
10. False: The COE does address the issue of fees.
11. True
12. False: A therapist is obligated to break confidentiality when the disclosure is necessary to prevent serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm to the client.
13. True
14. False: Section 2.04 of the COE makes recommendations regarding disputes among colleagues.
15. True
16. False: A therapist is required to maintain confidentiality if a husband calls and asks for information about his wife’s treatment. Privilege refers to the legal setting.
17. True
18. False: Social workers can disclose confidential information without client consent when the disclosure is necessary to prevent serious, foreseeable, and imminent harm to another individual. Property damage does not qualify.
19. False: Social workers are required to maintain the confidentiality of clients, regardless of their participation in research projects.
20. False: Domestic violence does not require a report, whether it is suspected or known.
21. False: Social workers cannot refuse treatment to individuals on the basis of religion.
22. True
23. True
24. False: Social workers are required to maintain the confidentiality of HIV+ clients in regard to their sexual behavior.

25. True

26. True

27. True

28. False: Social workers have an obligation to promote and facilitate research to contribute to the knowledge base of the profession. (please note that this question was changed 5/10/16)

29. False: If a lawyer subpoena’s a client’s records without a release, the therapist should contact the client and exert privilege.

30. True

31. True

32. True (please note that this question was changed 5/10/16)

33. True

34. False: If a therapist receives a subpoena for testimony, the therapist should contact legal counsel.

35. True

36. False: A Tarasoff condition may exist if a family member contacts the therapist with the specific information or if in the social worker’s clinical judgment the threat exists.

37. True

38. True

39. False: The COE encourages social workers to criticize the social work profession.

40. True

41. True

42. False: Therapists should report child abuse if they have a reasonable suspicion.

43. True

44. True

45. False: When dual or multiple relationships are unavoidable, clinicians are responsible for setting clear, appropriate boundaries.

46. True

47. True

48. True

49. True

50. False: The COE does require the identification of risks, since they are often foreseeable and known.

51. True

52. True
53. False: Clinicians should not provide services to individuals with whom they have had prior sexual relationships.

54. True

55. True

56. False: Client records are the property of the clinician (or in some cases the agency), but clients should have reasonable access to records concerning the client.

57. True

58. True

59. False: It is unethical to receive compensation for the referral of professional clients.

60. True