https://selldocx.com/products/test-bank-theories-of-counseling-and-psychotherapy-a-case-approach-4e-murdock

- 5. The primary purpose of theories of counseling is to explain:
- a. the processes for human behavior change.
- b. personality development.
- c. cognitive changes that occur across the lifespan.
- d. mechanisms for healthy versus unhealthy personalities.
- 6. Which of the following statements reflects a way that cognitive schemata can be harmful?
- a. They interfere with a person's ability to organize information.
- b. They contribute to the formation of stereotypes.
- c. They give us too much information and impede information processing.
- d. They allow us to more effectively learn a foreign language.
- 7. A counseling theory:
- a. helps therapists organize information about their clients.
- b. may lead a therapist to view a client from a biased perspective.
- c. contributes to the gap between theory and practice.
- d. both a and b are true.
- 8. Counseling theories provide therapists with:
- a. fancy ways to talk to their clients about their presenting problems.
- b. a method to identify with their clients.
- c. a professional schemata.
- d. alternative to relying on self-disclosure during therapy sessions.
- 9. A good counseling theory is:
- a. precise
- b. has empirical support
- c. fits the client well
- d. a and b
- 10. The most important point of Project MATCH was to
- a. conduct a bigger, better, psychotherapy outcome study
- b. discover the unique ingredients of the Alcoholics Anonymous approach
- c. look at the effectiveness of three approaches to therapy with many kinds of clients
- d. assess the effects of client characteristics in psychotherapy outcome
- 11. The Consumer Reports study was controversial because
- a. it used retrospective reports of clients
- b. it was not an experimental study
- c. the therapists in the study were atheoretical
- d. a and b
- 12. The principle of _____ says the simplest explanation that can handle the data is the best.

a. stimulationb. parsimony
c. practicality
d. none of the above
 13. The ethical principles of dictate that counseling professionals are always attentive to client welfare and do not engage in behaviors that could in any way harm the client. a. informed consent and competence b. professionalism and concern c. beneficence and malfeasance d. none of the above
14 dictates that clients be given information in writing regarding the confidentiality of information they give to therapists.
a. HIPPA
b. MAPA c. WHO
d. none of the above
d. Holle of the above
15. If you are working with clients below the age of, you'll need to know that they legally cannot give informed consent to treatment (except in a few circumstances).
a. 16
b. 13
c. 18 d. 21
u. 21
16. Which of the following is one of the most clearly defined rules regarding confidentiality?
a. Clients can give consent to the counselor to disclose information as they wish.b. Counselors are bound to disclose information if the client is in danger of harming him
or herself or someone else.
c. All states in the U.S. mandate that the counselor report evidence of abuse of a child.
d. All of the above.
17. Counselors are not acting in a competent manner when they a. experience burnout
b. conduct counseling sessions while impaired
c. practice using new approach with lack of appropriate skills in that method
d. all of the above
18. What is usually the first step to take if you observe a peer or colleague acting in an unethical way?
a. report your peer to their professional organizationb. try to informally resolve the issue by talking to the transgressor
,,

- c. report your peer to law authorities
- d. contact your peer's licensing board regarding her/his behavior
- 19. In Eysenck's (1952) study, the control groups were:
- a. state hospital patients.
- b. insurance clients.
- c. waiting list controls.
- d. both a and b.
- 20. Eysenck (1952) found that:
- a. psychotherapy was effective.
- b. clients who received no therapy demonstrated better outcomes than those who received any therapy.
- c. behavior therapy was better than psychoanalysis.
- d. eclectic therapy was better than no treatment.