

FULL-LENGTH PRACTICE TESTS

Practice Test 15 – 100 Questions - Comprehensive Coverage Across All Domains

1. A therapist's client reveals they have been vandalizing their landlord's property in retaliation for a rent increase. The therapist should:

- A. Report to law enforcement
- B. Address it clinically as treatment material including anger and coping patterns
- C. Report to the landlord
- D. Terminate for criminal behavior

2. Under California law, what is the consequence for an LMFT who fails to provide the "Therapy Never Includes Sexual Behavior" brochure when required?

- A. No consequence
- B. Automatic license revocation
- C. Criminal prosecution
- D. Potential disciplinary action by the BBS

3. A client asks the therapist to see their spouse for individual therapy while continuing couples work. The therapist should:

- A. Decline due to role conflict and potential confidentiality complications
- B. Agree to help both partners

- C. Agree only if both partners consent
- D. Report to the BBS for guidance

4. An LMFT notices that their elderly client seems confused about financial matters and mentions a new "friend" helping manage their money. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore financial matters
- B. Contact the friend directly
- C. Assess for potential financial exploitation and report if elder abuse is suspected
- D. Advise the client to stop the arrangement

5. A client mentions they have discovered their business partner is embezzling. The client is unsure whether to report. The therapist should:

- A. Report to authorities for the client
- B. Explore the situation and support the client in making their own decision
- C. Advise the client to report immediately
- D. Ignore business matters

6. Under HIPAA, a covered entity must respond to a client's request for record access within:

- A. 10 days
- B. 60 days
- C. 90 days
- D. 30 days

7. A therapist treating a client with borderline personality disorder notices increasing idealization of the therapist. The therapist should:

- A. Enjoy the positive regard
- B. Ignore transference dynamics
- C. Address the pattern therapeutically as characteristic of the disorder
- D. Terminate to avoid complications

8. A client reveals they have been spreading confidential work information to competitors. The therapist should:

- A. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality
- B. Report to the client's employer
- C. Report for corporate espionage
- D. Terminate for unethical behavior

9. An LMFT providing group therapy has a member who discloses they are HIV positive. The therapist should:

- A. Remove the member from group
- B. Inform other group members for safety
- C. Require medical documentation
- D. Maintain confidentiality and continue treatment as clinically appropriate

10. A client asks the therapist to help them compose a breakup text to their partner. The therapist should:

- A. Write the text for the client
- B. Explore what the client wants to communicate and help them think through the message therapeutically
- C. Refuse to discuss relationship communications
- D. Send the text on the client's behalf

11. Under California law, a therapist who suspects dependent adult abuse must report to:

- A. Adult Protective Services or law enforcement
- B. The dependent adult's family only
- C. The BBS
- D. The client's physician

12. A therapist notices their client has become increasingly agitated and paranoid over several sessions. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore changes in mental status
- B. Terminate for safety concerns
- C. Assess the symptoms and consider psychiatric referral for evaluation
- D. Hospitalize immediately

13. A client reveals they have been taking their roommate's prescription medication occasionally. The therapist should:

- A. Report to law enforcement
- B. Report to the prescribing physician

- C. Advise the client to stop
- D. Address it clinically including assessing for substance use concerns

14. An LMFT's supervisee asks to use an intervention technique they learned at a workshop. The supervisor should:

- A. Allow any intervention the supervisee wants to try
- B. Assess the supervisee's competence with the technique and provide appropriate guidance
- C. Forbid all new techniques
- D. Report to the BBS

15. A therapist learns their client has created a dating profile using someone else's photos. The therapist should:

- A. Explore the behavior clinically including self-esteem and deception issues
- B. Report for identity theft
- C. Contact the person whose photos were used
- D. Terminate for dishonesty

16. Under California law, which statement about supervision of AMFTs is TRUE?

- A. Supervision can be provided by any licensed mental health professional
- B. Supervisors have no responsibility for supervisee's clients
- C. Supervisors must meet specific qualifications including experience and training requirements
- D. Supervision is only required for the first year

17. A therapist treating an adolescent learns the teen has been shoplifting regularly. The therapist should:

- A. Report to law enforcement
- B. Report to the parents immediately regardless of severity
- C. Tell the store
- D. Assess the behavior clinically and determine appropriate parental involvement based on safety and therapeutic considerations

18. A client reveals they have fabricated credentials on their professional license application. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the licensing board
- B. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality
- C. Advise the client to withdraw the application
- D. Terminate for fraud

19. An LMFT receives a call from a client's employer requesting confirmation that the client is in treatment. The therapist should:

- A. Decline to confirm or deny without proper client authorization
- B. Confirm the client is in treatment to help them
- C. Provide treatment details to the employer
- D. Report the call to the client only

20. A client describes fantasies about a romantic relationship with the therapist. The therapist should:

- A. Terminate immediately
- B. Ignore the disclosure

- C. Address the transference therapeutically while maintaining clear boundaries
- D. Reciprocate to build rapport

21. Under California law, records for a client who was a minor must be retained until:

- A. Three years after termination
- B. The minor turns 18
- C. Seven years after termination only
- D. Seven years after termination or until the minor turns 25, whichever is longer

22. A therapist notices their client has fresh cuts on their arms during a session. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore self-harm unless the client brings it up
- B. Address the observation directly and assess the self-harm
- C. Report to law enforcement
- D. Terminate for self-destructive behavior

23. A client asks the therapist for a letter stating they completed anger management for court. The client only attended three sessions. The therapist should:

- A. Provide accurate documentation reflecting actual attendance only
- B. Write the completion letter to help the client
- C. Refuse all court-related documentation
- D. Contact the court directly

24. An LMFT providing couples therapy has one partner who frequently contacts the therapist between sessions with complaints about the other partner. The therapist should:

- A. Listen supportively to all communications
- B. Share the complaints with the other partner
- C. Address the between-session contact pattern in therapy and establish appropriate boundaries
- D. Respond only to the complaining partner

25. A client reveals they have been secretly recording their own therapy sessions. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore recording choices
- B. Continue without addressing it
- C. Immediately terminate
- D. Address the recording directly including legal and therapeutic implications

26. Under California law, the Good Faith Estimate requirement applies to:

- A. All clients regardless of insurance status
- B. Self-pay and uninsured clients
- C. Only clients with high deductibles
- D. Only clients paying cash

27. A therapist's client describes deliberately clogging their apartment building's plumbing to create problems for the landlord. The therapist should:

- A. Address it clinically as relevant treatment material
- B. Report for property destruction
- C. Contact the landlord

D. Terminate for destructive behavior

28. A client mentions they have been using AI to complete their graduate school assignments. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the university
- B. Advise the client about academic integrity
- C. Address it clinically if relevant to presenting concerns or patterns
- D. Ignore academic matters

29. An LMFT learns that a colleague has been dating a former client from one year ago. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore colleague's personal relationships
- B. Congratulate the colleague
- C. Report to the media
- D. Consider whether this violates the two-year prohibition and address appropriately

30. A therapist treating a client for depression notices the client has started giving away possessions and talking about being "at peace." The therapist should:

- A. Support the client's newfound peace
- B. Conduct an immediate suicide assessment given these warning signs
- C. Ignore behavior changes
- D. Refer to a spiritual counselor

31. Under California law, an LMFT must complete how many hours of continuing education per renewal period?

- A. 36 hours
- B. 24 hours
- C. 18 hours
- D. 48 hours

32. A client reveals they have been padding their expense reports to cover personal costs. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the employer
- B. Advise the client to stop and make restitution
- C. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality
- D. Terminate for theft

33. An LMFT providing family therapy has parents who want to use sessions to convince their adult child to break up with their partner. The therapist should:

- A. Support the parents' concerns
- B. Convince the adult child
- C. Remove the adult child from therapy
- D. Maintain neutrality and refocus on appropriate family therapy goals

34. A client asks the therapist to see them outside of normal office hours at a location more convenient for the client. The therapist should:

- A. Always accommodate client preferences
- B. Consider the request carefully including appropriateness, safety, and boundary implications
- C. Refuse all schedule modifications
- D. Meet wherever the client prefers

35. Under California law, which is TRUE about confidentiality and HIV status?

- A. HIV status receives specific confidentiality protections with limited exceptions
- B. Therapists must report all HIV cases to the health department
- C. No confidentiality applies to HIV status
- D. Therapists must inform all sexual partners

36. A therapist notices their client has become increasingly dependent, texting multiple times daily and expressing inability to function without the therapist's input. The therapist should:

- A. Appreciate the close therapeutic relationship
- B. Ignore between-session contact
- C. Address the dependency pattern therapeutically and establish appropriate boundaries
- D. Terminate for neediness

37. A client reveals they have been manipulating online reviews for their business by posting fake positive reviews. The therapist should:

- A. Report to consumer protection
- B. Report to review platforms

- C. Advise the client to stop
- D. Address it clinically as relevant treatment material

38. An LMFT receives a letter from an attorney threatening to sue for malpractice. The therapist should:

- A. Destroy relevant records
- B. Contact their malpractice insurance carrier and/or attorney immediately
- C. Contact the client to resolve the dispute
- D. Ignore the letter

39. A client describes regularly using their work computer for job searching on company time. The therapist should:

- A. Focus on clinically relevant material rather than minor workplace behaviors
- B. Report to the employer
- C. Advise the client to stop
- D. Terminate for misuse of resources

40. Under California law, the BBS may deny licensure to an applicant who:

- A. Has ever received mental health treatment
- B. Is over 65 years old
- C. Has engaged in conduct that would be grounds for discipline of a licensee
- D. Graduated more than 10 years ago

41. A therapist's client reveals they have been sabotaging their sibling's job applications out of jealousy. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the sibling
- B. Advise the client to confess
- C. Contact the prospective employers
- D. Explore the behavior clinically including sibling dynamics and jealousy

42. A client asks the therapist to write a letter supporting their child's special education placement. The therapist should:

- A. Write whatever the parent requests
- B. Assess whether they have clinical basis to provide relevant documentation and respond appropriately
- C. Refuse all school-related documentation
- D. Contact the school directly

43. An LMFT treating an adolescent for anxiety discovers the teen has developed an eating disorder. The therapist should:

- A. Assess the eating disorder, address it in treatment, and consider whether specialized care or medical evaluation is needed
- B. Ignore symptoms outside the presenting problem
- C. Terminate and refer immediately
- D. Continue treating only the anxiety

44. A client mentions their dentist seems to prescribe unnecessary procedures frequently. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the dental board
- B. Advise the client to change dentists
- C. Explore the client's concerns and support their autonomous decision-making
- D. Ignore healthcare providers' practices

45. Under California law, practicing as an unlicensed LMFT is classified as:

- A. A civil infraction
- B. Legal with client consent
- C. Not illegal
- D. A misdemeanor

46. A therapist notices that a client who was previously stable has become disheveled with poor hygiene and disorganized thinking. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore appearance changes
- B. Assess for deteriorating mental status and consider psychiatric evaluation
- C. Terminate for poor self-care
- D. Wait for the client to mention changes

47. A client reveals they occasionally smoke marijuana for recreational purposes in a state where it is legal. The therapist should:

- A. Explore the use clinically if relevant to treatment, recognizing legal recreational use
- B. Report to law enforcement

- C. Insist the client stop all marijuana use
- D. Terminate for drug use

48. An LMFT learns that their supervisee provided treatment to a client without obtaining informed consent. The supervisor should:

- A. Ignore past oversights
- B. Allow the supervisee to obtain consent later
- C. Address the serious deficiency and ensure proper consent is obtained immediately
- D. Report to law enforcement

49. A client describes planning to cheat on an upcoming professional certification exam. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the certification board
- B. Advise against cheating
- C. Contact the testing center
- D. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality

50. Under California law, a therapist's duty to warn under Tarasoff applies when:

- A. Any client mentions violence
- B. A client makes a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim
- C. A client has a history of violence
- D. A client owns weapons

51. A therapist treating a couple notices that one partner becomes visibly anxious whenever the other raises their voice. The therapist should:

- A. Explore this observation and assess for potential intimate partner violence
- B. Ignore nonverbal cues
- C. Tell the loud partner to be quiet
- D. Terminate couples therapy immediately

52. A client gives the therapist a gift card to a local restaurant as a holiday gift. The therapist should:

- A. Refuse all gifts absolutely
- B. Report to the BBS
- C. Consider the modest gift appropriately and potentially accept while exploring its meaning
- D. Accept only cash gifts

53. An LMFT providing group therapy has a member who reveals information shared by another member outside the group. The therapist should:

- A. Remove both members
- B. Ignore breaches of confidentiality
- C. Contact the person who received the information
- D. Address the confidentiality breach in group therapeutically

54. A client asks the therapist what their theoretical orientation is. The therapist should:

- A. Refuse to discuss their approach
- B. Answer the question as part of appropriate informed consent and transparency
- C. Lie to match client preferences

D. Terminate for inappropriate questions

55. Under California law, a therapist who discovers they have a serious illness that may affect their practice should:

- A. Continue practicing without changes
- B. Hide the illness from clients
- C. Immediately close their practice
- D. Take appropriate steps to ensure clients receive competent care

56. A therapist's client reveals they have been using a fake service animal vest to bring their pet into stores. The therapist should:

- A. Report for ADA violation
- B. Contact the stores
- C. Address it clinically as treatment material
- D. Terminate for deception

57. A client mentions their child's coach seems overly physical with players. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore secondhand information
- B. Report to law enforcement immediately
- C. Contact the coach
- D. Explore the concern and assess whether there is reasonable suspicion warranting a report

58. An LMFT receives a request to release records to a new therapist. The therapist should:

- A. Refuse all record transfers
- B. Verify proper authorization and transfer records appropriately
- C. Provide only verbal summaries
- D. Require the new therapist to pay for records

59. A client reveals they have accessed their ex-partner's financial accounts using saved passwords. The therapist should:

- A. Address it clinically including legal implications and boundary issues
- B. Report for unauthorized access
- C. Contact the ex-partner
- D. Terminate for illegal behavior

60. Under California law, the statute of limitations for the BBS to take disciplinary action is generally:

- A. One year from the act
- B. No time limit
- C. Three years from discovery or seven years from the act, with some exceptions
- D. Ten years from the act

61. A therapist notices their client frequently makes statements minimizing concerning behaviors ("it's not a big deal"). The therapist should:

- A. Accept the client's framing
- B. Confront the client aggressively
- C. Ignore defense mechanisms

D. Gently explore the minimization pattern therapeutically

62. A client asks the therapist to attend their AA meeting to see them receive a sobriety chip. The therapist should:

A. Attend all client milestone events

B. Consider the request thoughtfully including therapeutic implications and boundaries

C. Refuse without explanation

D. Report to the BBS

63. An LMFT providing family therapy notices the identified patient's symptoms improve when a particular family member is absent. The therapist should:

A. Explore this pattern as clinically significant systemic information

B. Remove that family member from therapy

C. Ignore attendance patterns

D. Terminate the identified patient

64. A client describes using company resources to print personal documents regularly. The therapist should:

A. Report to the employer

B. Advise the client to stop

C. Focus on clinically relevant issues rather than minor workplace behaviors

D. Terminate for theft

65. Under California law, a therapist who is impaired due to substance use:

- A. May continue practicing if clients don't notice
- B. Should only avoid seeing high-risk clients
- C. Has no restrictions on practice
- D. Should not practice and must address the impairment

66. A therapist treating a client for social anxiety notices the client has started avoiding all social situations including work. The therapist should:

- A. Support complete avoidance as self-care
- B. Assess for worsening symptoms and adjust treatment approach
- C. Ignore changes in functioning
- D. Terminate for treatment resistance

67. A client mentions they have been telling family members exaggerated stories about their accomplishments. The therapist should:

- A. Explore the behavior clinically including what needs it serves
- B. Contact the family members
- C. Advise the client to be honest
- D. Terminate for lying

68. An LMFT receives notification that a former client has died. The therapist should:

- A. Destroy all records immediately
- B. Share information freely with family
- C. Maintain confidentiality according to legal requirements regarding deceased clients

D. Report to the BBS

69. A client reveals they have been taking office supplies home from work regularly. The therapist should:

A. Report to the employer

B. Advise the client to return the supplies

C. Terminate for theft

D. Focus on clinically relevant material unless the behavior connects to treatment issues

70. Under California law, an LMFT who witnesses a colleague engaging in sexual misconduct:

A. Has no obligation to act

B. Should consider reporting to the BBS to protect the public

C. Must keep it confidential

D. Should only act if the victim complains

71. A therapist's client describes using dating apps while in a committed relationship without their partner's knowledge. The therapist should:

A. Explore the behavior clinically as relationship treatment material

B. Tell the partner

C. Advise the client to delete the apps

D. Terminate for infidelity

72. A client asks the therapist to complete a form certifying their emotional fitness for adoption. The therapist should:

- A. Complete the form if the client seems fit
- B. Refuse all adoption-related requests
- C. Explain limitations of the treating therapist role for evaluative functions
- D. Contact the adoption agency

73. An LMFT learns their client has been diagnosed with a terminal illness and wants to discuss end-of-life planning. The therapist should:

- A. Refuse to discuss death
- B. Refer to hospice only
- C. Insist on focusing on treatment goals instead
- D. Support the client in processing and planning as appropriate therapeutic work

74. A client mentions they have been using their neighbor's streaming service login without permission. The therapist should:

- A. Report for theft of services
- B. Focus on clinically relevant issues rather than minor behaviors
- C. Demand the client stop
- D. Terminate for theft

75. Under California law, which is TRUE about dual relationships?

- A. All dual relationships are prohibited
- B. Dual relationships are encouraged for rapport

- C. Only sexual dual relationships are prohibited
- D. Dual relationships should be avoided when they could impair judgment or exploit clients

76. A therapist treating a client with PTSD notices the client has begun using alcohol to cope with nightmares. The therapist should:

- A. Support alcohol use for sleep
- B. Ignore substance use
- C. Assess the drinking pattern and address it as related to the PTSD treatment
- D. Terminate for substance use

77. A client reveals they occasionally bet on sports with friends for small amounts of money. The therapist should:

- A. Report for illegal gambling
- B. Assess for gambling disorder
- C. Advise the client to stop gambling
- D. Focus on presenting concerns unless the gambling connects to clinical issues

78. An LMFT receives a request from a managed care company for detailed treatment records. The therapist should:

- A. Provide complete records automatically
- B. Verify authorization and provide minimum necessary information
- C. Refuse all managed care requests
- D. Provide records without authorization since they are paying

79. A client asks the therapist why they became a therapist. The therapist should:

- A. Consider the therapeutic purpose of the question and respond appropriately
- B. Refuse all personal questions
- C. Share their complete life story
- D. Terminate for boundary violations

80. Under California law, a therapist providing telehealth must:

- A. Be licensed only in their home state
- B. Be physically located in California during sessions
- C. Have a specific informed consent for telehealth and follow applicable regulations
- D. Only use video, never phone

81. A therapist notices their client has become increasingly focused on revenge fantasies against a former friend. The therapist should:

- A. Encourage the client to act on their feelings
- B. Ignore the content of fantasies
- C. Report for potential violence
- D. Explore the fantasies therapeutically while assessing for any serious threat of harm

82. A client gives the therapist a book they think the therapist would enjoy. The therapist should:

- A. Refuse all gifts
- B. Consider accepting a modest, thoughtful gift while exploring its meaning
- C. Accept only expensive gifts

D. Report to the BBS

83. An LMFT providing couples therapy learns that the couple has decided to divorce. The therapist should:

- A. Support the transition appropriately and discuss how therapy might help during this process
- B. Terminate immediately since couples therapy failed
- C. Convince the couple to stay together
- D. Refer to divorce attorneys only

84. A client mentions they have been exaggerating symptoms to their employer to work from home more often. The therapist should:

- A. Report to the employer
- B. Provide documentation supporting the exaggerated symptoms
- C. Address it clinically as treatment material
- D. Terminate for manipulation

85. Under California law, informed consent for treatment must include:

- A. Only the therapist's name
- B. Only fee information
- C. A political affiliation statement
- D. Information about treatment, risks, benefits, alternatives, and confidentiality limits

86. A therapist treating a teenager notices the teen has become withdrawn and is wearing long sleeves in summer. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore clothing choices
- B. Gently explore the changes and assess for possible self-harm or abuse
- C. Report to parents immediately without assessment
- D. Refer to a dermatologist

87. A client asks the therapist how to handle a difficult conversation with their boss. The therapist should:

- A. Help the client explore and prepare for the conversation therapeutically
- B. Script the entire conversation for the client
- C. Refuse to discuss work issues
- D. Contact the boss on the client's behalf

88. An LMFT receives notice that their license renewal is approaching. The therapist should:

- A. Continue practicing until notified of expiration
- B. Ignore renewal notices
- C. Complete CE requirements and submit renewal before expiration
- D. Wait until after expiration to renew

89. A client reveals they have been misrepresenting their income to qualify for housing assistance. The therapist should:

- A. Report to housing authorities
- B. Advise the client to report themselves

- C. Terminate for fraud
- D. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality

90. Under California law, what is the primary purpose of the LMFT licensing laws?

- A. To limit competition
- B. To protect the public from unqualified practitioners
- C. To generate state revenue
- D. To increase therapist income

91. A therapist notices their client frequently cancels sessions following particularly emotional sessions. The therapist should:

- A. Address the pattern therapeutically and explore what might be driving it
- B. Ignore cancellation patterns
- C. Terminate for unreliability
- D. Charge double for missed sessions

92. A client asks the therapist for detailed notes from their sessions to use in a lawsuit. The therapist should:

- A. Fabricate supportive notes
- B. Refuse all record requests
- C. Respond appropriately to the record request following legal requirements for record access
- D. Contact the opposing party

93. An LMFT providing group therapy has a member whose symptoms are significantly more severe than other members. The therapist should:

- A. Ignore differences in symptom severity
- B. Remove the member immediately
- C. Allow the group to handle it
- D. Assess whether group therapy remains appropriate for this member and consider alternatives

94. A client reveals they have secretly read their therapist's online reviews before starting therapy. The therapist should:

- A. Be offended
- B. Treat this as normal consumer behavior and explore any questions or concerns
- C. Terminate for research
- D. Delete all online presence

95. Under California law, an LMFT who is sued for malpractice should:

- A. Immediately admit fault to settle quickly
- B. Destroy records to protect themselves
- C. Contact the plaintiff directly
- D. Contact their malpractice insurance carrier and preserve all records

96. A therapist treating a couple learns that one partner has secretly consulted a divorce attorney. The therapist should:

- A. Tell the other partner immediately
- B. Terminate couples therapy immediately

- C. Navigate the situation within the therapy's established confidentiality framework
- D. Advise the partner not to divorce

97. A client mentions they have been downloading copyrighted content illegally. The therapist should:

- A. Report for copyright infringement
- B. Advise the client about legal alternatives
- C. Contact the copyright holders
- D. Focus on clinically relevant issues rather than minor behaviors

98. An LMFT receives a call from someone claiming to be a client's physician asking for treatment information. The therapist should:

- A. Provide information to coordinate care
- B. Verify the caller's identity and ensure proper authorization before sharing information
- C. Refuse all physician requests
- D. Share only diagnostic information

99. A client describes feeling overwhelmed by therapist's suggestions and homework assignments. The therapist should:

- A. Explore this feedback and adjust the therapeutic approach collaboratively
- B. Insist the client comply with all assignments
- C. Terminate for resistance
- D. Ignore client feedback

100. Under California law, a therapist's ethical obligation to their client:

- A. Ends when payment stops
- B. Is secondary to employer demands
- C. Prioritizes client welfare as the primary concern
- D. Can be waived by the therapist

PRACTICE TEST 15 — ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

- 1. B. Address it clinically as treatment material including anger and coping patterns** Vandalizing property in retaliation reveals important clinical material about anger management, coping with frustration, and impulse control. The therapist should address this clinically, exploring what drives the behavior and its implications. This is not a mandated reporting situation, and the clinical focus allows exploration of underlying patterns while maintaining confidentiality.
- 2. D. Potential disciplinary action by the BBS** California law requires therapists to provide the "Therapy Never Includes Sexual Behavior" brochure to clients under certain circumstances. Failure to comply with this requirement constitutes a violation of professional standards and may result in disciplinary action by the BBS. While not resulting in automatic revocation or criminal prosecution, the failure to provide required client information is a serious compliance issue.
- 3. A. Decline due to role conflict and potential confidentiality complications** Seeing one partner individually while providing couples therapy creates significant role conflicts and confidentiality complications. The therapist would receive information in individual sessions that could affect their neutrality in couples work. This dual role makes it impossible to serve both treatment relationships appropriately and should be declined with explanation.
- 4. C. Assess for potential financial exploitation and report if elder abuse is suspected** A new "friend" helping an elderly, confused client manage money raises significant red flags for financial exploitation. The therapist should assess the situation carefully, gathering information about this arrangement and the client's capacity. If elder financial abuse is suspected, mandated reporting to Adult Protective Services is required.
- 5. B. Explore the situation and support the client in making their own decision** When clients face difficult decisions about whether to report others' wrongdoing, the therapist's role is supporting autonomous decision-making rather than directing the choice. The therapist should explore the situation, help the client understand their options and feelings, and support whatever decision the client makes while maintaining confidentiality.
- 6. D. 30 days** Under HIPAA, covered entities must respond to client requests for record access within 30 days. This timeline may be extended by an additional 30 days if the entity notifies the client of the delay and the reasons. Understanding these timelines ensures compliance with federal requirements for client access to their health information.

7. C. Address the pattern therapeutically as characteristic of the disorder Idealization is a common transference pattern in clients with borderline personality disorder and provides valuable clinical material. Rather than enjoying it or ignoring it, the therapist should address this pattern therapeutically, helping the client understand the idealization-devaluation cycle and develop more stable relationship patterns.

8. A. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality Spreading confidential work information to competitors may constitute corporate espionage but is not a mandated reporting situation for therapists. The therapist should address this clinically, exploring what motivates the behavior and its implications. This provides significant treatment material while maintaining confidentiality.

9. D. Maintain confidentiality and continue treatment as clinically appropriate HIV status is protected health information subject to strict confidentiality protections. The therapist should maintain confidentiality and continue providing appropriate treatment. HIV is not transmitted through casual contact in group therapy settings, and there is no basis for removal or disclosure to other members.

10. B. Explore what the client wants to communicate and help them think through the message therapeutically Helping clients navigate difficult communications is appropriate therapeutic work. Rather than writing the text or refusing to discuss it, the therapist should explore what the client wants to communicate, their feelings about the breakup, and help them think through how to express themselves. This supports the client's autonomous decision-making and communication skills.

11. A. Adult Protective Services or law enforcement California law requires mandated reporters who suspect abuse, neglect, or exploitation of dependent adults to report to Adult Protective Services or local law enforcement. Understanding the appropriate reporting authorities ensures compliance with mandated reporting obligations and protection for vulnerable populations.

12. C. Assess the symptoms and consider psychiatric referral for evaluation Increasing agitation, paranoia, and mental status changes require careful assessment and may warrant psychiatric evaluation. The therapist should assess the symptoms thoroughly and determine whether medication evaluation or higher level of care is needed. Ignoring changes or immediately hospitalizing without assessment both fail to serve the client appropriately.

13. D. Address it clinically including assessing for substance use concerns Taking another person's prescription medication raises concerns about substance use patterns worth clinical exploration. The therapist should address this clinically, assessing for possible substance use disorder, understanding the motivation, and exploring the behavior's implications. This is treatment material rather than a reporting situation.

14. B. Assess the supervisee's competence with the technique and provide appropriate guidance Supervisors should evaluate supervisee readiness before allowing new interventions. The supervisor should assess the supervisee's understanding of the technique, their competence to apply it, and provide appropriate guidance and oversight. This ensures client safety while supporting supervisee professional development.

15. A. Explore the behavior clinically including self-esteem and deception issues Creating a dating profile with someone else's photos reveals clinical material about self-esteem, deception, and self-presentation. The therapist should explore what drives this behavior, how the client feels about their appearance, and the implications of the deception. This clinical approach addresses underlying issues while maintaining confidentiality.

16. C. Supervisors must meet specific qualifications including experience and training requirements California law establishes specific qualifications for LMFT supervisors, including required years of experience and completion of supervision training. Not any licensed mental health professional can supervise, and supervisors bear responsibility for their supervisees' clinical work. Understanding these requirements ensures proper supervision arrangements.

17. D. Assess the behavior clinically and determine appropriate parental involvement based on safety and therapeutic considerations Regular shoplifting by an adolescent requires clinical assessment before determining response. The therapist should assess the behavior's severity, frequency, and underlying motivations, then determine appropriate parental involvement based on safety considerations and therapeutic needs. Automatic reporting to parents or authorities may not serve the client's best interests.

18. B. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality Fabricating credentials on a license application is serious misconduct providing clinical material, but therapists don't have a mandated reporting obligation for this. The therapist should explore what drove the fabrication, the risks involved, and what it reveals about the client. Clinical exploration maintains confidentiality while addressing significant behavior.

19. A. Decline to confirm or deny without proper client authorization Therapists cannot confirm or deny a therapeutic relationship without client authorization. Even confirming someone is in treatment reveals protected health information. The therapist should decline to provide any information and inform the client about the contact so they can decide how to handle it.

20. C. Address the transference therapeutically while maintaining clear boundaries Romantic fantasies about the therapist represent transference material that should be addressed therapeutically. The therapist should explore what these feelings represent while maintaining clear boundaries. This provides valuable clinical material about the client's relationship patterns without reciprocation or termination.

21. D. Seven years after termination or until the minor turns 25, whichever is longer California law requires that records for minor clients be retained for seven years after termination or until the minor reaches age 25, whichever provides the longer retention period. This extended requirement recognizes that minors may need access to their treatment records into adulthood.

22. B. Address the observation directly and assess the self-harm Visible evidence of self-harm requires direct but sensitive inquiry. The therapist should address the observation, assess the nature and severity of the self-harm, develop appropriate safety interventions, and determine whether the current level of care is adequate. Ignoring self-harm fails to address a serious clinical concern.

23. A. Provide accurate documentation reflecting actual attendance only Therapists must provide only accurate documentation. If the client attended three sessions, documentation should reflect three sessions, not completion of a program. Providing false documentation constitutes fraud and ethical violation. The therapist should explain they can only document actual services provided.

24. C. Address the between-session contact pattern in therapy and establish appropriate boundaries Frequent between-session complaints about the other partner create triangulation and boundary issues in couples therapy. The therapist should address this pattern in therapy, exploring what drives the contact and establishing appropriate boundaries. This maintains neutrality and keeps communication within the therapeutic frame.

25. D. Address the recording directly including legal and therapeutic implications Secret recording of therapy sessions raises significant legal and therapeutic concerns. California is a two-party consent state, making secret recording potentially illegal. The therapist should address this directly, exploring what motivated the recording, its legal implications, and what it reveals about the therapeutic relationship.

26. B. Self-pay and uninsured clients The Good Faith Estimate requirement under the No Surprises Act applies to self-pay and uninsured clients, requiring providers to give estimates of expected charges for services. This helps clients make informed decisions about their care when paying out of pocket.

27. A. Address it clinically as relevant treatment material Deliberately damaging property to harm the landlord reveals clinical material about anger, conflict resolution, and coping patterns. The therapist should address this clinically, exploring motivations and implications. This is not a mandated reporting situation, and the clinical focus allows honest exploration while maintaining confidentiality.

28. C. Address it clinically if relevant to presenting concerns or patterns Using AI to complete graduate assignments may or may not be clinically relevant depending on presenting concerns. The therapist should assess whether this connects to patterns of avoidance, imposter feelings, or other clinical issues. If relevant to treatment, it warrants exploration; if not, the therapist focuses on more pertinent material.

29. D. Consider whether this violates the two-year prohibition and address appropriately California law prohibits sexual or romantic relationships with former clients for two years after termination. A relationship at one year potentially violates this prohibition. The therapist should consider whether collegial intervention is appropriate or whether reporting to the BBS may be necessary to protect the public.

30. B. Conduct an immediate suicide assessment given these warning signs Giving away possessions and expressing being "at peace" in a depressed client are classic warning signs for suicide. The therapist should conduct an immediate suicide assessment, exploring intent, plan, and means. These behaviors may indicate preparation for death and require urgent clinical attention.

31. A. 36 hours California requires LMFTs to complete 36 hours of continuing education per two-year renewal period. This includes specific mandated content areas such as law and ethics, suicide assessment, and others. Understanding CE requirements ensures compliance with license renewal obligations.

32. C. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality Padding expense reports is workplace fraud providing clinical material but not a mandated reporting situation. The therapist should explore what drives the behavior, any justifications or concerns, and its implications. This clinical approach addresses significant behavior while maintaining confidentiality.

33. D. Maintain neutrality and refocus on appropriate family therapy goals Family therapy should not be used to manipulate adult family members' relationship choices. The therapist should maintain neutrality rather than joining the parents' agenda. Appropriate goals might include improving family communication and respecting adult autonomy while addressing underlying family concerns.

34. B. Consider the request carefully including appropriateness, safety, and boundary implications Requests for sessions outside normal settings require careful consideration of appropriateness, safety, confidentiality, and boundary implications. The therapist should consider these factors thoughtfully rather than automatically accommodating or refusing. Some modifications may be appropriate while others create unacceptable risks.

35. A. HIV status receives specific confidentiality protections with limited exceptions California law provides specific confidentiality protections for HIV status with limited exceptions related to identifiable third parties at significant risk. Therapists do not report HIV cases to health departments and must maintain confidentiality while navigating the complex rules governing disclosure in specific circumstances.

36. C. Address the dependency pattern therapeutically and establish appropriate boundaries Excessive dependency indicated by multiple daily texts and inability to function without the therapist's input warrants therapeutic attention. The therapist should address this pattern, helping the client develop independence and appropriate coping resources while establishing boundaries around between-session contact.

37. D. Address it clinically as relevant treatment material Creating fake positive reviews for one's business is deceptive but provides clinical material rather than a reporting situation. The therapist should explore what drives this behavior, how the client views it, and what it reveals about their values and decision-making. Clinical exploration maintains confidentiality while addressing the behavior.

38. B. Contact their malpractice insurance carrier and/or attorney immediately When threatened with malpractice litigation, therapists should immediately contact their malpractice insurance carrier and potentially obtain legal counsel. They should preserve all relevant records and avoid direct contact with the client that might complicate the legal situation. Prompt professional response is essential.

39. A. Focus on clinically relevant material rather than minor workplace behaviors Job searching at work is a minor behavior that may not warrant therapeutic attention unless it connects to broader clinical

patterns. The therapist should prioritize clinically relevant material, using judgment about what deserves attention in treatment rather than addressing every behavior.

40. C. Has engaged in conduct that would be grounds for discipline of a licensee The BBS may deny licensure to applicants who have engaged in conduct that would warrant discipline if committed by a licensee. This ensures that individuals with disqualifying backgrounds do not obtain licenses. Mental health treatment history, age, and graduation date are not grounds for denial.

41. D. Explore the behavior clinically including sibling dynamics and jealousy Sabotaging a sibling's job applications reveals significant clinical material about sibling relationships, jealousy, and competition. The therapist should explore this clinically, understanding what drives the behavior and its implications for family relationships. This is treatment material rather than something requiring external intervention.

42. B. Assess whether they have clinical basis to provide relevant documentation and respond appropriately Requests for special education documentation require the therapist to assess whether they have clinical basis to provide relevant information. If the therapist has appropriate clinical findings supporting the request, documentation may be appropriate. The therapist should not write whatever is requested without clinical justification.

43. A. Assess the eating disorder, address it in treatment, and consider whether specialized care or medical evaluation is needed Discovering an eating disorder during anxiety treatment requires thorough assessment and integration into treatment planning. The therapist should assess severity, address it in treatment, and determine whether specialized eating disorder treatment or medical evaluation is needed. Ignoring or immediately referring both fail to serve the client comprehensively.

44. C. Explore the client's concerns and support their autonomous decision-making When clients express concerns about other healthcare providers, the therapist's role is supporting the client's exploration and autonomous decision-making rather than reporting or advising specific actions. The therapist should help the client think through their concerns and decide how they want to respond.

45. D. A misdemeanor Under California law, practicing as an unlicensed LMFT or holding oneself out as an LMFT without a license is a misdemeanor. This criminal classification reflects the seriousness of unauthorized practice and the state's interest in protecting the public from unqualified practitioners.

46. B. Assess for deteriorating mental status and consider psychiatric evaluation Significant changes in appearance, hygiene, and thought organization may indicate worsening mental illness requiring assessment and possible psychiatric intervention. The therapist should evaluate these changes and determine whether medication evaluation or higher level of care is needed.

47. A. Explore the use clinically if relevant to treatment, recognizing legal recreational use Where marijuana is legal for recreational use, occasional use doesn't automatically require clinical intervention. The therapist should assess whether the use connects to presenting concerns, represents problematic patterns, or is simply legal recreational behavior not requiring therapeutic attention.

48. C. Address the serious deficiency and ensure proper consent is obtained immediately Providing treatment without informed consent is a serious ethical and legal violation. The supervisor must address this immediately, ensure proper consent is obtained, and take steps to prevent future occurrences. This protects clients and ensures compliance with fundamental professional requirements.

49. D. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality Planning to cheat on a certification exam is not a mandated reporting situation. The therapist should explore what drives the plan, the risks involved, and what it reveals about the client's situation and values. Clinical exploration maintains confidentiality while addressing significant decision-making.

50. B. A client makes a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim The Tarasoff duty in California is triggered by a serious threat of physical violence against a reasonably identifiable victim. Not all mentions of violence or history of violence trigger the duty—the threat must be serious and the victim must be identifiable. Understanding these specific criteria guides appropriate response.

51. A. Explore this observation and assess for potential intimate partner violence Visible anxiety when a partner raises their voice may indicate fear from intimate partner violence. The therapist should explore this observation and assess for IPV, which may contraindicate couples therapy. Safety assessment is essential before continuing treatment that could increase danger.

52. C. Consider the modest gift appropriately and potentially accept while exploring its meaning A modest holiday gift card differs from expensive or boundary-violating gifts. The therapist might appropriately accept while exploring its meaning to the client. This therapeutic conversation can provide valuable material about the client's feelings about the therapeutic relationship.

53. D. Address the confidentiality breach in group therapeutically Confidentiality breaches in group therapy must be addressed within the group. The therapist should address this therapeutically, exploring the impact on group trust and safety while helping members understand confidentiality's importance. This becomes treatment material for the entire group.

54. B. Answer the question as part of appropriate informed consent and transparency Clients have the right to know their therapist's theoretical orientation as part of informed consent. The therapist should answer this appropriate question, helping the client understand the approach being used. Transparency about treatment approach supports informed participation.

55. D. Take appropriate steps to ensure clients receive competent care Therapists discovering serious illness affecting their practice must take steps to ensure clients continue receiving competent care. This might include arranging coverage, adjusting practice, or making appropriate referrals. Client welfare must be prioritized while the therapist addresses their health needs.

56. C. Address it clinically as treatment material Using a fake service animal vest is deceptive but provides clinical material about the client's needs and willingness to deceive. The therapist should explore

this clinically, understanding what drives the behavior and what legitimate needs might underlie it. This is treatment material rather than a reporting situation.

57. D. Explore the concern and assess whether there is reasonable suspicion warranting a report

When clients mention concerns about possible child abuse by others, the therapist should explore the concern and assess whether there is reasonable suspicion warranting a mandated report. Not all secondhand information triggers reporting, but careful assessment is required to determine if reporting obligations apply.

58. B. Verify proper authorization and transfer records appropriately

Record transfers to new therapists require proper authorization. The therapist should verify the authorization is valid and then transfer records appropriately to support continuity of care. Proper procedures protect client privacy while facilitating appropriate information sharing.

59. A. Address it clinically including legal implications and boundary issues

Accessing an ex-partner's financial accounts without permission is illegal and reveals issues about boundaries and letting go. The therapist should address this clinically, exploring motivations, legal risks, and what it reveals about processing the relationship ending. This is treatment material requiring clinical attention.

60. C. Three years from discovery or seven years from the act, with some exceptions

The BBS generally has three years from discovery of a violation or seven years from the act to take disciplinary action, with some exceptions for more serious violations. Understanding these timelines provides context for the disciplinary process.

61. D. Gently explore the minimization pattern therapeutically

Consistent minimization of concerning behaviors is a defense mechanism worth therapeutic exploration. The therapist should gently explore this pattern, helping the client develop awareness of the tendency and what might underlie it. Confrontation or acceptance both miss the therapeutic opportunity.

62. B. Consider the request thoughtfully including therapeutic implications and boundaries

Invitations to significant client events like receiving sobriety chips require thoughtful consideration. The therapist should consider therapeutic implications, boundary concerns, and what attendance might mean for the client and treatment. A thoughtful decision-making process is more important than automatic acceptance or refusal.

63. A. Explore this pattern as clinically significant systemic information

When symptoms improve with a family member's absence, this provides significant systemic information about family dynamics. The therapist should explore this pattern, understanding how it illuminates family interactions and the identified patient's symptoms. This is valuable clinical data rather than grounds for excluding family members.

64. C. Focus on clinically relevant issues rather than minor workplace behaviors

Using company resources for minor personal use is a common behavior that may not warrant therapeutic attention unless

it connects to broader patterns. The therapist should prioritize clinically relevant material, using judgment about what deserves treatment focus.

65. D. Should not practice and must address the impairment Therapists impaired by substance use should not practice as they cannot provide competent care. The therapist must address the impairment, which may include seeking treatment, taking leave from practice, and following any applicable reporting requirements. Client safety requires that impaired practitioners not provide services.

66. B. Assess for worsening symptoms and adjust treatment approach Expanding avoidance to include work indicates worsening symptoms requiring attention. The therapist should assess what's changed, consider whether the current treatment approach is effective, and adjust the approach as needed. Treatment that isn't helping requires modification.

67. A. Explore the behavior clinically including what needs it serves Exaggerating accomplishments to family reveals clinical material about self-esteem, family dynamics, and needs for validation. The therapist should explore what drives this behavior and what needs it attempts to meet. Understanding the underlying dynamics provides therapeutic opportunity.

68. C. Maintain confidentiality according to legal requirements regarding deceased clients Confidentiality obligations generally continue after client death with some exceptions. The therapist should maintain confidentiality according to legal requirements, which may allow some disclosure to authorized representatives while protecting sensitive information. Records should be maintained, not destroyed.

69. D. Focus on clinically relevant material unless the behavior connects to treatment issues Taking office supplies is minor behavior that may not warrant therapeutic attention unless it connects to broader patterns or presenting concerns. The therapist should prioritize clinically relevant material, addressing this only if it illuminates treatment-relevant issues.

70. B. Should consider reporting to the BBS to protect the public Witnessing colleague sexual misconduct creates an ethical obligation to consider action to protect the public. Reporting to the BBS allows investigation and potential discipline of the offending colleague. While difficult, such reporting serves public protection and professional integrity.

71. A. Explore the behavior clinically as relationship treatment material Using dating apps while in a committed relationship provides significant relationship material for clinical exploration. The therapist should explore what drives this behavior, what it means for the client's relationship, and what needs it might represent. This is treatment material, not something requiring disclosure to the partner.

72. C. Explain limitations of the treating therapist role for evaluative functions Treating therapists generally should not provide evaluative certifications like fitness assessments for adoption. The treating role involves therapeutic alliance that compromises evaluative objectivity. The therapist should explain these limitations and suggest the client obtain an independent evaluation.

73. D. Support the client in processing and planning as appropriate therapeutic work Helping terminally ill clients process their diagnosis and plan for end of life is appropriate therapeutic work. The therapist should support this processing rather than avoiding the topic or redirecting to other goals. End-of-life work can be meaningful and important therapeutic service.

74. B. Focus on clinically relevant issues rather than minor behaviors Using a neighbor's streaming login without permission is minor behavior unlikely to warrant therapeutic attention. The therapist should focus on clinically relevant issues, addressing this only if it connects to broader patterns relevant to treatment.

75. D. Dual relationships should be avoided when they could impair judgment or exploit clients California law and ethics standards recognize that not all dual relationships are prohibited, but those that could impair professional judgment or lead to client exploitation should be avoided. This nuanced standard requires ongoing assessment of specific situations rather than absolute prohibition or permission.

76. C. Assess the drinking pattern and address it as related to the PTSD treatment Using alcohol to cope with PTSD nightmares is a concerning pattern requiring attention. The therapist should assess the drinking, understand its relationship to PTSD symptoms, and address both the substance use and the underlying trauma. Integrated treatment recognizes the connection between these issues.

77. D. Focus on presenting concerns unless the gambling connects to clinical issues Small, occasional social gambling may not warrant therapeutic attention unless it connects to presenting concerns or reveals problematic patterns. The therapist should assess whether this warrants attention while focusing primarily on the client's presenting concerns.

78. B. Verify authorization and provide minimum necessary information Managed care record requests require verified authorization and should be responded to with minimum necessary information. The therapist should confirm proper authorization exists and provide only information necessary for the stated purpose, protecting client privacy while meeting legitimate information needs.

79. A. Consider the therapeutic purpose of the question and respond appropriately When clients ask personal questions, the therapist should consider what purposes the question might serve therapeutically before deciding how to respond. Some self-disclosure may be appropriate; reflexive refusal misses therapeutic opportunity. Thoughtful consideration guides appropriate response.

80. C. Have a specific informed consent for telehealth and follow applicable regulations California requires specific informed consent for telehealth addressing issues unique to technology-based services. Therapists must follow applicable regulations including those regarding client location and emergency protocols. Standard consent is insufficient for telehealth services.

81. D. Explore the fantasies therapeutically while assessing for any serious threat of harm Revenge fantasies warrant therapeutic exploration and assessment for actual danger. The therapist should explore what drives the fantasies while assessing whether they indicate serious threat requiring Tarasoff action. Most fantasies don't represent actual intent, but careful assessment is necessary.

82. B. Consider accepting a modest, thoughtful gift while exploring its meaning A book the client thinks the therapist would enjoy is a modest, thoughtful gift that might appropriately be accepted. The therapist should explore its meaning while considering whether acceptance is appropriate. Such gifts differ from expensive or boundary-violating items.

83. A. Support the transition appropriately and discuss how therapy might help during this process When couples decide to divorce, therapy can helpfully support the transition. The therapist should discuss how therapy might help with this process rather than viewing divorce as treatment failure or ending services abruptly. Divorce-transition work can be valuable therapeutic service.

84. C. Address it clinically as treatment material Exaggerating symptoms to work from home provides clinical material about the client's work situation, honesty patterns, and possible underlying needs. The therapist should explore this clinically rather than reporting or providing false documentation. Understanding motivations provides therapeutic opportunity.

85. D. Information about treatment, risks, benefits, alternatives, and confidentiality limits Informed consent requires comprehensive information including the nature of treatment, potential risks and benefits, available alternatives, and limits to confidentiality. This ensures clients can make meaningful decisions about their care based on adequate information.

86. B. Gently explore the changes and assess for possible self-harm or abuse Withdrawal and wearing long sleeves in summer may indicate self-harm or abuse. The therapist should gently explore these observations, creating space for the teen to share while assessing for concerning issues. Sensitive inquiry allows assessment without accusation.

87. A. Help the client explore and prepare for the conversation therapeutically Helping clients prepare for difficult conversations is appropriate therapeutic work. The therapist should help the client explore what they want to communicate, anticipate responses, and develop their approach. This builds the client's skills rather than creating dependency.

88. C. Complete CE requirements and submit renewal before expiration License renewal requires completing continuing education requirements and submitting the renewal application before the license expires. Practicing with an expired license is illegal. Therapists should track renewal deadlines and complete requirements in advance.

89. D. Address it clinically while maintaining confidentiality Misrepresenting income for housing assistance is fraud but not a mandated reporting situation. The therapist should explore what drove this decision, any concerns, and what it reveals about the client's circumstances. Clinical exploration maintains confidentiality while addressing significant behavior.

90. B. To protect the public from unqualified practitioners The primary purpose of LMFT licensing laws is protecting the public from unqualified practitioners. Licensing ensures that those practicing have met minimum standards of education, training, and competence. Public protection, not revenue or competition limitation, drives these requirements.

91. A. Address the pattern therapeutically and explore what might be driving it Canceling after emotional sessions suggests avoidance that warrants therapeutic exploration. The therapist should address this pattern, helping the client understand what might be driving the avoidance and how it affects treatment. Understanding the pattern provides important clinical material.

92. C. Respond appropriately to the record request following legal requirements for record access Record requests for litigation purposes should be handled following legal requirements. Clients generally have the right to access their records, and the therapist should respond appropriately. Records should accurately reflect services provided rather than being fabricated to support litigation.

93. D. Assess whether group therapy remains appropriate for this member and consider alternatives When symptom severity differs significantly from other members, the therapist should assess whether group remains appropriate. The member might need individual therapy, a different group, or a higher level of care. Appropriate placement serves both the individual and the group.

94. B. Treat this as normal consumer behavior and explore any questions or concerns Reading online reviews before choosing a therapist is normal consumer behavior in the digital age. The therapist should treat this as such while exploring any questions or concerns it raised. This is an opportunity for discussion rather than cause for concern.

95. D. Contact their malpractice insurance carrier and preserve all records When sued for malpractice, therapists should immediately contact their insurance carrier and preserve all relevant records. They should not admit fault, destroy records, or contact the plaintiff directly without legal guidance. Professional response protects the therapist's interests.

96. C. Navigate the situation within the therapy's established confidentiality framework Learning one partner consulted a divorce attorney requires navigation within the therapy's established framework. Many couples therapists establish no-secrets policies. The therapist should work within whatever framework was established while considering how secrets affect the therapeutic process.

97. D. Focus on clinically relevant issues rather than minor behaviors Illegal downloading of copyrighted content is minor behavior unlikely to warrant therapeutic attention. The therapist should focus on clinically relevant issues, addressing this only if it connects to broader patterns relevant to treatment.

98. B. Verify the caller's identity and ensure proper authorization before sharing information Calls claiming to be from other providers require verification before sharing information. The therapist should verify the caller's identity and ensure proper authorization exists. This protects against unauthorized disclosure to individuals misrepresenting themselves.

99. A. Explore this feedback and adjust the therapeutic approach collaboratively Client feedback about feeling overwhelmed provides important information for treatment. The therapist should explore this feedback, understand what's contributing to the feeling, and adjust the approach collaboratively. Responsive treatment respects client experience and improves outcomes.

100. C. Prioritizes client welfare as the primary concern The therapist's ethical obligation prioritizes client welfare as the primary concern, superseding other considerations including payment or employer demands. This fundamental principle guides ethical decision-making across all situations and cannot be waived.