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Clinical Supervisor Ed. Course

Exam Questions Packet

Part 1

- Course No:** CS-1801P1
- Course Title:** Clinical Supervisor Education Course – Part 1
- Course Objective:** Examines the effect of the management role on managers, the financial cost of addictive disorders, models of supervision, management styles, faith-based modalities, and an historical perspective of the supervisor role.
- CE Credit / Hours:** This segment of the Clinical Supervisor Education Course also qualifies for 15.0 hours Clinical Supervision Continuing Education (CE) credit.
- Course Material:** Chapters 1.1 through 2.4, Breining Research and Education Foundation (2010), ***The Clinical Supervisor: Training Manual for Clinical Supervisor Competency in the Addiction Treatment Setting***, Sacramento, California: Breining Institute.
- Exam Questions:** Sixty (60) multiple-choice questions.
- Answer Sheet:** The on-line Answer Sheet will automatically grade your exam, and a Certificate of Completion will be automatically generated and sent to you by e-mail upon your successfully answering 70% of the questions correctly and completing your payment for the course.
- Recommendation:** Review the exam questions before you read the Course Material. The Exam Questions are based upon the information presented in the Course Material. You should choose the best answer based upon the information contained within the Course Material.

GOOD LUCK!



These Exam Questions are based upon the information presented in the Course Material. You should choose the best answer based upon the information contained within the Course Material. Answers which are not consistent with the information provided within the Course Material will be marked incorrect. A score of at least 70% correct answers is required to receive Course credit. GOOD LUCK!

The following questions are based upon the material contained in
Chapter 1.1 – Effect of the Management Role on Managers: A Study

1. This chapter describes a research project designed to identify specific areas of concern for substance abuse managers. The results included subject responses to the question “How did being a counselor help you as a manager?” Which of the following statements is accurate relating to those responses?
 - a. They greatly valued two skills – listening and understanding the pressures of the job – developed as line staff.
 - b. They did not think that being a line counselor was much benefit to understanding their new role as a manager.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.

2. This chapter describes a research project designed to identify specific areas of concern for substance abuse managers. The results included subject responses to the questions “What did you think a Manager’s job or role in the Substance Abuse field was when you first took this job? How well did your preconceived ideas match your experience?” Which of the following statements is accurate relating to those responses?
 - a. Overall, they were very unprepared for their role in staff management and Human Resources.
 - b. They anticipated more project management tasks, and traditional management tasks such as budget administration, operations, program outreach, scheduling, handling “The Big Problems”, performance evaluations, and policy and procedure enforcement.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.

3. This chapter describes a research project designed to identify specific areas of concern for substance abuse managers. The results included subject responses to the question “What has been your most difficult experience doing this job?” Which of the following statements is accurate relating to those responses?
 - a. Lack of support from upper management in the form of constant policy and procedure changes, extensive paperwork requirements, budget hurdles, insecure politics, political stress due to funding loss, and managing liability issues.
 - b. They faced authority issues, resistance and counter-transference from



- line-staff.
- c. The managers felt “squeezed” between levels of supervision..
 - d. All of the above.
4. This chapter describes a research project designed to identify specific areas of concern for substance abuse managers. The results included subject responses to the question “What is the most difficult ongoing part of your job—the part that doesn’t seem to get better or easier no matter what you do?” Which of the following statements is accurate relating to those responses?
- a. The slight increase in compensation does not balance out with the increased mental stresses of supervision.
 - b. Serving too many masters and feeling pulled in equally important directions at the same time.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
5. This chapter describes a research project designed to identify specific areas of concern for substance abuse managers. The results included subject responses to the question “What’s the most important thing you could have used as information or guidance that could have better equipped your for your management position overall?” Which of the following statements is accurate relating to those responses?
- a. Motivational interviewing skills.
 - b. Administrative skills such as contract negotiation, budget management, data gathering, and program planning.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
6. This chapter describes a research project designed to identify specific areas of concern for substance abuse managers. The results included subject responses to the question “What do you think are the biggest stressors in a management job in the Substance Abuse field?” Which of the following statements is accurate relating to those responses?
- a. Fighting for funding.
 - b. Crisis management.
 - c. Lack of support by upper management.
 - d. All of the above.

The following questions are based upon the material contained in
Chapter 1.2 – Financial Cost of Addictive Disorders

7. The National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) developed an estimate of the economic costs of alcohol and drug abuse in the United States. The report indicates which of the following:



- a. That alcohol and drug abuse alone cost an estimated amount of \$246 billion in 1992.
 - b. Alcohol abuse and alcoholism cost an estimated \$148 billion, while drug abuse and dependence cost an estimated \$98 billion.
 - c. When adjusted for inflation and population growth, the alcohol estimates for 1992 are very similar to cost estimates produced over the past 20 years, and the drug estimates demonstrate a steady and strong pattern of increase.
 - d. All of the above.
8. Which of the following statements is true, according to the “Health care costs” section of this article?
- a. The total estimated spending for health care services was \$18.8 billion for alcohol problems and the medical consequences of alcohol consumption and \$9.9 billion for drug problems in 1992.
 - b. Specialized services for the treatment of alcohol and drug problems cost \$5.6 billion and \$4.4 billion, respectively.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
9. Alcohol and drug abuse treatment and prevention costs are estimated to be which of the following (according to the article, based upon 1992 figures)?
- a. \$2.1 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively.
 - b. \$5.0 billion and \$8.0 billion, respectively.
 - c. \$7.2 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively.
 - d. \$22.0 billion and \$40.5 billion, respectively.
10. Which of the following statements is NOT included in the “Productivity Loss” section of this article?
- a. Impaired productivity and loss of productivity is the loss of earnings due to the absence of work and household tasks.
 - b. The costs incurred by impaired productivity are usually born by the employers of the addicted individuals.
 - c. The costs incurred by impaired productivity are usually born by the addicted individuals or their family members.
 - d. The prevalence of low work productivity from employees who are drug or alcohol dependant is very high. Addiction leads to loss of pay and increased unemployment as the individual suffering from addiction starts showing withdrawal symptoms and stops working altogether.
11. Which of the following statements is included in the “Crime and violence related costs” section of this article?
- a. Drug abuse is estimated to have contributed to 25 to 30 percent of income-generating crime, and alcohol abuse is estimated to have contributed to 25 to 30 percent of violent crime.
 - b. Alcohol and substance related addiction lead to damage of property,



- destruction of public and private property, smuggling of cash and property, illicit trade of drugs and related objects, physical, sexual and violent abuse of other citizens and homicides.
- c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
12. Which of the following statements is included in the “Benefits of treatments for addiction disorders” section of this article?
- a. The benefits of treatments can be evaluated by considering two main aspects, the effectiveness of the treatment and the cost effectiveness of the treatment.
 - b. The effectiveness of treatment simply involves the abstinence from the factors causing addiction.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
13. The facts about addiction paper prepared by the Institute of Research Education and Training in Addictions say that the tax payers save an average of how much money for each dollar invested in treating addiction?
- a. \$2.00
 - b. \$7.46
 - c. \$14.43
 - d. \$86.21
14. Which of the following statements is included in the “Public awareness” section of this article?
- a. Public awareness is the most effective way of preventing addictions at the individual, family and community levels.
 - b. It was found in a study that a “group of at-risk alcohol users who received brief counseling recorded 20 percent fewer emergency department visits and 37 percent fewer days of hospitalization.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
15. Which of the following statements is NOT included in the “Prevention education of addictive disorders” section of this article?
- a. Prevention Education provides education, training and technical assistance to individuals and communities to delay the onset of use, reduce risk factors, and increase protective factors linked to substance abuse and dependency.
 - b. Prevention education focuses on increasing knowledge perspective on drugs, understanding the consequences of drug use, developing self respect and esteem, developing skills for good communication, interpersonal relationships, assertion and reducing anxiety, making aware the influence of other people like film stars and celebrities, bringing an ethical approach where the use of substance is bad and enhancing an



- attitude of anti drug use.
- c. The methods that are used in the prevention education are instructions on the different substances and the consequences of their use, discussion on the substances, audio video presentations, display of various substances and their side effects, distributing posters, notices and pamphlets, group problem solving through conducting group discussions. Individual and group psychotherapy is very useful in the prevention of addictive disorders where the therapist and the client engage in a discussion on problems of the client after using chemical substances.
 - d. Prevention education is the tertiary method of prevention most favored by formal education providers such as high schools, colleges and trade schools.
16. Within the section of this article that discusses ROI for successful treatment modalities, what does the acronym “ROI” mean?
- a. Refund on Income.
 - b. Return on Investment.
 - c. Return on Income.
 - d. Refund or Investment.
17. Which of the following suggestions is included in the “How ROI could be improved” section of this article?
- a. Programs need to evaluate what are the risks involved, how these could be mitigated or dealt with.
 - b. Programs need to determine how best the interests of different patient groups could be protected and improved by seeking out these options.
 - c. Programs need to determine facts and figures about the levels of investments, interest rates, as applicable and perceived cost benefits need to be worked out, at present and future levels.
 - d. All of the above.

The following questions are based upon the material contained in
Chapter 2.1 – Models of Supervision: A Brief Overview

18. Supervision is an essential component of counselor development. The author of this article states that the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment suggests that supervision is necessary in the substance abuse treatment field for all of the following reasons, except:
- a. To maintain adequate revenues in order to maintain an appropriate level of care.
 - b. To improve client care.
 - c. Develop the professionalism of clinical personnel.
 - d. Impart and maintain ethical standards in the field.



19. There are several models for supervision including all of the following, except?
- Developmental models.
 - Social role models.
 - Clinical models.
 - Psycho-social models.
20. The central idea of Developmental Models of supervision is which of the following?
- The supervisor moves back and forth between the role of counselor and teacher depending on the needs of the supervisee
 - There is attention paid to awareness of self and others, motivation toward the developmental process, and autonomy.
 - A beginning supervisee may rely on the supervisor for helping to understand, diagnose, or explain client behavior, while an advanced supervisee may be more independent and seek consultation when necessary.
 - People continuously grow and develop while progressing through a number of stages on the path towards clinical competence.
21. The *Integrated Developmental Model* (IDM), developed by Stoltenberg, McNeil, and Delworth, is a well known developmental model. This approach describes 3 different levels, which includes all of the following, except:
- Counselors are just beginning and learning/practicing new theories. There may be anxiety about being new, having a smaller set of skills or knowledge, and being evaluated.
 - Counselors start to develop administrative skills, gain confidence in conducting intake and assessment interviews, and begin making referrals to the appropriate programs.
 - Counselors are more experienced but still receive consistent supervision. They become more comfortable and begin to explore further.
 - Counselors start to understand the ways in which their clients view the world. They also attempt to figure out what information is important to explore and focus on for each client.
22. Clinical or psychotherapy-based models reflect certain theoretical orientations and schools of thinking. Within this genre are several different approaches, including all of the following, except:
- Psychotic.
 - Psychodynamic
 - Cognitive behavioral.
 - Client-centered.
23. Different from the developmental and clinical models, social role supervision models direct more attention to which of the following?
- The roles in which the clients play.
 - The roles in which the social model being utilized play.



- c. The roles in which the employer play.
 - d. The roles in which the supervisor play.
24. The Discrimination Model presents different areas of focus for the trainees and the roles that the supervisor adopts, which includes all of the following, except:
- a. Intervention skills.
 - b. Interpersonal skills.
 - c. Conceptualization skills.
 - d. Personalization skills.
25. The Integrative Models:
- a. Present the supervisor with an approach that focuses on the role and relationship between him or herself and the trainee.
 - b. Work best when providing services to multi-ethnic client populations.
 - c. Are based upon the concept that the clinical surroundings (such as reception area, counselor/client offices, group discussion rooms, etc.) are designed together to create a total rehabilitative environment.
 - d. Combine two or more different approaches, which could include, for example, paying attention to developmental levels within a social role model.
26. The Blended Model proposed by Powell and Brodsky addresses issues specific to substance abuse supervisors, with a focus on seven specific areas, including all of the following, except:
- a. Self.
 - b. Philosophy of counseling.
 - c. Family values.
 - d. Descriptive dimension.
27. The Blended Model proposed by Powell and Brodsky addresses issues specific to substance abuse supervisors, with a focus on seven specific areas, including all of the following, except:
- a. Clients' significant-other relationships.
 - b. Contextual factors.
 - c. Affective-behavioral axis.
 - d. Spiritual dimension

The following questions are based upon the material contained in
Chapter 2.2 – Management Styles

28. This section identifies general personalities or types of employees that tend to be present in care giving agencies. Of the following descriptions, which is indicative of the Careerist?
- a. These individuals are not motivated by work-related concerns. In general



they seek interesting work that is moderately challenging but that does not demand too much from them. They also desire pleasant, friendly co-workers and supervisors.

- b. These individuals want to do more in their daily work than provide help to a given client. Their primary objective is to bring about some type of institutional or social change that would better the lives of the people they seek to help. These people seem to be concerned with social values and wish to work with people who share their ideology and commitment to social change.
 - c. To these individuals, the issues of career advancement and financial success are less important than the intrinsic quality of their work. Professional service and growth are also important to these service givers. They wish to perform well, according to their own internal standards. These individuals are the most individualistic.
 - d. Individuals in this group tend to seek success as it is conventionally defined. Prestige, responsibility, and financial security are important to this individual. These individuals want to make a good impression on colleagues, supervisors, and anyone else who might control their career advancement.
29. This section identifies general personalities or types of employees that tend to be present in care giving agencies. Of the following descriptions, which is indicative of the Artisans?
- a. These individuals are not motivated by work-related concerns. In general they seek interesting work that is moderately challenging but that does not demand too much from them. They also desire pleasant, friendly co-workers and supervisors.
 - b. These individuals want to do more in their daily work than provide help to a given client. Their primary objective is to bring about some type of institutional or social change that would better the lives of the people they seek to help. These people seem to be concerned with social values and wish to work with people who share their ideology and commitment to social change.
 - c. To these individuals, the issues of career advancement and financial success are less important than the intrinsic quality of their work. Professional service and growth are also important to these service givers. They wish to perform well, according to their own internal standards. These individuals are the most individualistic.
 - d. Individuals in this group tend to seek success as it is conventionally defined. Prestige, responsibility, and financial security are important to this individual. These individuals want to make a good impression on colleagues, supervisors, and anyone else who might control their career advancement.

30. This section identifies general personalities or types of employees that tend to be present in care giving agencies. Of the following descriptions, which is indicative



of the Social Activists?

- a. These individuals are not motivated by work-related concerns. In general they seek interesting work that is moderately challenging but that does not demand too much from them. They also desire pleasant, friendly co-workers and supervisors.
- b. These individuals want to do more in their daily work than provide help to a given client. Their primary objective is to bring about some type of institutional or social change that would better the lives of the people they seek to help. These people seem to be concerned with social values and wish to work with people who share their ideology and commitment to social change.
- c. To these individuals, the issues of career advancement and financial success are less important than the intrinsic quality of their work. Professional service and growth are also important to these service givers. They wish to perform well, according to their own internal standards. These individuals are the most individualistic.
- d. Individuals in this group tend to seek success as it is conventionally defined. Prestige, responsibility, and financial security are important to this individual. These individuals want to make a good impression on colleagues, supervisors, and anyone else who might control their career advancement.

31. This section identifies general personalities or types of employees that tend to be present in care giving agencies. Of the following descriptions, which is indicative of the Self-investors?

- a. These individuals are not motivated by work-related concerns. In general they seek interesting work that is moderately challenging but that does not demand too much from them. They also desire pleasant, friendly co-workers and supervisors.
- b. These individuals want to do more in their daily work than provide help to a given client. Their primary objective is to bring about some type of institutional or social change that would better the lives of the people they seek to help. These people seem to be concerned with social values and wish to work with people who share their ideology and commitment to social change.
- c. To these individuals, the issues of career advancement and financial success are less important than the intrinsic quality of their work. Professional service and growth are also important to these service givers. They wish to perform well, according to their own internal standards. These individuals are the most individualistic.
- d. Individuals in this group tend to seek success as it is conventionally defined. Prestige, responsibility, and financial security are important to this individual. These individuals want to make a good impression on colleagues, supervisors, and anyone else who might control their career advancement.



32. There are two general supervision styles described in this chapter. Which style assumes the employee dislikes work, avoids responsibility, and must be coerced or “forced” to do their job?
- Coercive Supervisor.
 - Autocratic Supervisor.
 - Participatory Management.
 - Walk-around Management.
33. There are two general supervision styles described in this chapter. Which style assumes that employees enjoy work, seek responsibility, and are capable of self-direction?
- Coercive Supervisor.
 - Autocratic Supervisor.
 - Participatory Management.
 - Walk-around Management.
34. Some of the characteristics of a “participatory supervisor” identified in this chapter include all of the following, except?
- Good fiscal skills.
 - Practices good communication.
 - Uses direct and clear language
 - Provides a calm atmosphere.
35. Some of the characteristics of a “participatory supervisor” identified in this chapter include all of the following, except?
- Takes time and effort to listen.
 - Communicates that employees are valued.
 - Celebrates achievements.
 - Participates in subordinate activities outside of the work place.
36. A model for defining task characteristics and understanding their relationships to employee motivation – identified by Hackman and Oldman as the “job characteristics model (JCM) – suggests that which of the following three dimensions combine to create meaningful work?
- Feedback, autonomy and task significance.
 - Skill variety, task identity, and task significance.
 - Both A and B above.
 - Neither A nor B above.
37. A model for motivation identified in this chapter is McClelland’s “Three Needs” theory, suggesting that there exist three major relevant motives in work situations. Which of the following describes the “need for achievement” motive?
- The drive to be liked and accepted by others.
 - The desire to have an impact and be influential.
 - The drive to build a successful treatment organization.
 - A desire to do something better or more efficiently than has been done



before.

38. A model for motivation identified in this chapter is McClelland's "Three Needs" theory, suggesting that there exist three major relevant motives in work situations. Which of the following describes the "need for power" motive?
- The drive to be liked and accepted by others.
 - The desire to have an impact and be influential.
 - The drive to build a successful treatment organization.
 - A desire to do something better or more efficiently than has been done before.
39. A model for motivation identified in this chapter is McClelland's "Three Needs" theory, suggesting that there exist three major relevant motives in work situations. Which of the following describes the "need for affiliation" motive?
- The drive to be liked and accepted by others.
 - The desire to have an impact and be influential.
 - The drive to build a successful treatment organization.
 - A desire to do something better or more efficiently than has been done before.
40. Approaches to delegation that can become the backbone of effective supervision and development include all of the following except:
- Delegate the whole task to one person.
 - Select the right person.
 - Delegate responsibility and authority.
 - Take the project back immediately if you are dissatisfied with the progress.
41. Approaches to delegation that can become the backbone of effective supervision and development include all of the following except:
- Get ongoing, non-intrusive feedback.
 - Have the person figure out the preferred results on his/her own.
 - Maintain open lines of communication.
 - Evaluate and reward performance.

The following questions are based upon the material contained in
Chapter 2.3 – Faith-based Modalities

42. Every clinical supervisor who desires to have a fuller and deeper understanding of the motivating forces inspired by their counselors' worldviews must:
- Continually profess his/her own view to the counselor in order to provide appropriate leadership and guidance.
 - Discourage the worldview or religious beliefs of the counselor that are not consistent with the school of the thought of the agency.
 - Sometimes be an advocate for a counselor holding a worldview not their



- own and using competencies not their own.
- d. None of the above.
43. The preamble to the section relating to the major tenets of humanist belief contrasted with corresponding Christian beliefs suggests that “for those who believe, no explanation is necessary, and for those who don’t . . .”:
- “ . . . nothing you can say or do will change their minds.”
 - “ . . . no explanation is possible.”
 - “ . . . you will need to study more.”
 - “ . . . none of this will make sense.”
44. The fifteen tenets of humanistic belief include one that humanists regard the universe as self-existing, while the Christian belief is that God created the universe. This is tenet number:
- One.
 - Two.
 - Three
 - Four.
45. The fifteen tenets of humanistic belief include one that man is a part of nature and that he emerged as a result of a continuous process, while the Christian belief is that man and nature were created by God. This is tenet number:
- One.
 - Two.
 - Three
 - Four.
46. The fifteen tenets of humanistic belief include one that man will learn to face the crises of life in terms of his knowledge of nature and probability, while the Christian belief is that there is more to be gained by giving it over to God than by relying on one’s own intellect. This is tenet number:
- Nine.
 - Ten.
 - Eleven.
 - Twelve.
47. How many “core competencies for faith based substance abuse and addiction counselors” are identified in this article?
- Eight.
 - Twelve.
 - Seventeen.
 - Twenty.
48. Which of the following components are included within the definition of addiction suggested within this article?
- A central motivating force within a person that strongly influences



thoughts, feelings, and behaviors focusing upon chemical substances or any object, other than God, that provides temporary feelings of peace and well-being but ultimately leads to unpleasantness and pain.

- b. Addiction starts with a choice leading to a spiritual bondage.
 - c. Whether or not it is thought of as a disease, in order for the most effective and lasting recovery to take place there must be the elements of a change of mind, a deliberate decision to turn away from addictive substances and objects, and a surrender to God who alone can provide the power needed to break even the deepest of addictions.
 - d. All of the above.
49. Which of the following components are included within the core competencies contained within this article?
- a. Be aware of consequences of addictive behavior and societal reactions.
 - b. Be aware that possible indicators of abuse of substances or other addictions may include marital and family conflict, violence (physical, emotional, and verbal), suicide, hospitalization, or encounters with the criminal justice system.
 - c. Learn and utilize the 12 Core Functions as a standard of professional practice.
 - d. All of the above.
50. All of the following components are included within the core competencies contained within this article, except:
- a. Be aware of the potential benefits of early intervention to the addicted person, family system, and affected children.
 - b. Be intimately knowledgeable about the policy and procedures of the treatment agency in order to provide the highest level of care.
 - c. Have a general knowledge of and, where possible, exposure to 12-step programs including AA, NA, Al-Anon, Alateen, ACOA, CODA and other groups derived from the original AA 12-step program, as well as to faith based groups such as Overcomers Anonymous, Overcomers Outreach, and Celebrate Recovery.
 - d. Be aware of your levels of expertise and when it is necessary to refer the individual to another professional for medical or any other specialty treatment beyond the faith based addiction counselor scope of practice.

The following questions are based upon the material contained in
Chapter 2.4 – The Supervisor: An Historical Perspective

51. The author of this article suggests that the clinical supervisor's principle role in the addiction treatment milieu is:
- a. To maintain adequate revenues in order to maintain an appropriate level of care.



- b. To improve client care.
 - c. Develop the professionalism of clinical personnel.
 - d. To guide and support the direct service staff in providing quality rehabilitation services to clients.
52. The Pacific Southwest Addiction Technology Transfer Center conducted a 1994 survey in Arizona, California and New Mexico, and found that 46% of counselors had education ranging from some college to an AA degree, 17% had a Bachelor's degree and
- a. 12% had a Master's degree.
 - b. 28% had a Master's degree.
 - c. 35% had a Master's degree.
 - d. Virtually none of them had a Master's or Doctorate degree.
53. The Pacific Southwest Addiction Technology Transfer Center conducted a 1994 survey in Arizona, California and New Mexico, and found that:
- a. 1/5 of the counselors were in recovery.
 - b. 1/3 of the counselors were in recovery.
 - c. 2/3 of the counselors were in recovery.
 - d. 4/5 of the counselors were in recovery.
54. A 2007 nationwide survey of 348 drug abuse treatment units (of which 25% were associated with medical settings) revealed that:
- a. Almost none of the counselor workforce held a graduate degree.
 - b. 12% of the total counselor workforce held graduate degrees.
 - c. 42% of the total counselor workforce held graduate degrees.
 - d. None of the above.
55. Treatment services are moving away from the paradigm of the client fitting to the program and towards a new paradigm where the program fits itself to the needs of the client. The old paradigm often required strict treatment compliance from the client while the new paradigm:
- a. Is viewing addiction as a chronic, relapsing disease that requires keeping clients involved in on-going recovery using a system of care which utilizes modalities chosen to meet the client where the client is at the time.
 - b. Involves use of evidence based approaches, service retention, constant re-engagement and individualized treatment plans.
 - c. Both A and B above.
 - d. Neither A nor B above.
56. Carl Jung used the term "wounded healer," drawing on the archetype Chiron, the Greek healer, to hypothesize that the best healer is:
- a. The one with the highest level of formal education.
 - b. The one who has suffered soul disease.
 - c. The one who has suffered from demetia.
 - d. None of the above.



57. The clinical supervisor is charged with teaching ethics and monitoring their supervisees in that regard. The four areas of biomedical ethics include all of the following except:
- Autonomy.
 - Beneficence.
 - Justice.
 - Righteousness.
58. A common intervention used by the overwhelmed counselor is:
- The use of excessive self-disclosure.
 - The use of force.
 - Lashing out against agency management.
 - None of the above.
59. Over-identification with the client can be seen as a form of counter-transference where the counselor responds to the client as if the client is the counselor's former, addicted, self.
- This can lead to the counselor assuming that what worked for them should work for the client.
 - The counselor may become co-dependent with the client and focus more on nurturing the client than helping the client challenge their dysfunctional ways of thinking and acting.
 - The counselor may be preoccupied with the client liking them or with the client being successful and validating them.
 - All of the above.
60. Which of the following is suggested by this article?
- The clinical supervisor's relationship with the supervisee should provide an example of the appropriate client/counselor relationship.
 - The supervisor need always be cognizant of the power differential that exists in the supervisor/supervisee relationship in order to avoid the abuse of power.
 - The supervisor is a team member, teacher, consultant, mentor, evaluator and often a program administrator.
 - All of the above.



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Course No. CS-1801P1: Answer Sheet

SECTION 1. Please use this sheet only if you have not already submitted your answers on-line.

Grid for First Name

First Name

Grid for Middle Name

Middle Name

Grid for Last Name

Last Name

Grid for Address

Address (Number, Street, Apt or Suite No.)

Grid for City

City

Grid for State

State (or Province)

Grid for USA Zip Code

USA Zip Code

Grid for Country

Country (other than USA)

Grid for Country Code

Country Code

Grid for Primary Telephone Number

Primary Telephone Number (including Area Code)

Grid for Facsimile Number

Facsimile Number (including Area Code)

Grid for E-mail Address

E-mail Address

SECTION 2. Credit Card Payment information if paying by credit card: Circle which card used - VISA or MasterCard

Grid for Credit card number and Expiration date

Credit card number

Expiration date

Grid for Full name on credit card

Full name on credit card.

Grid for Billing Address

Billing Address where you receive the credit card bill, if different than address above (Number, Street, Apt or Suite No.)

Grid for City

City

Grid for State

State (or Province)

Grid for USA Zip Code

USA Zip Code

Breining Institute is authorized to charge Fifty-nine dollars (\$59.00) to this card.

Authorized signature

Date



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SECTION 3. Course Title: CS-1801P1 / Clinical Supervisor Education Course – Circle correct answer

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D
11	A	B	C	D
12	A	B	C	D
13	A	B	C	D
14	A	B	C	D
15	A	B	C	D
16	A	B	C	D
17	A	B	C	D
18	A	B	C	D
19	A	B	C	D
20	A	B	C	D

21	A	B	C	D
22	A	B	C	D
23	A	B	C	D
24	A	B	C	D
25	A	B	C	D
26	A	B	C	D
27	A	B	C	D
28	A	B	C	D
29	A	B	C	D
30	A	B	C	D
31	A	B	C	D
32	A	B	C	D
33	A	B	C	D
34	A	B	C	D
35	A	B	C	D
36	A	B	C	D
37	A	B	C	D
38	A	B	C	D
39	A	B	C	D
40	A	B	C	D

41	A	B	C	D
42	A	B	C	D
43	A	B	C	D
44	A	B	C	D
45	A	B	C	D
46	A	B	C	D
47	A	B	C	D
48	A	B	C	D
49	A	B	C	D
50	A	B	C	D
51	A	B	C	D
52	A	B	C	D
53	A	B	C	D
54	A	B	C	D
55	A	B	C	D
56	A	B	C	D
57	A	B	C	D
58	A	B	C	D
59	A	B	C	D
60	A	B	C	D

THE UNDERSIGNED ATTESTS that he/she is the person who completed this exam.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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