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Forensic Counselor Ed Course

Exam Questions Packet

Part 2

- Course No: FC-1951P2
- Course Title: Forensic Counselor Education Course
Part 2
- Course Objective: Includes screening, assessment, determining level of care, outpatient treatment services, inpatient / residential treatment, criminal justice settings, and the therapeutic community.
- CE Credit / Hours: This segment of the Forensic Counselor Education Course also qualifies for 10.0 hours Continuing Education (CE) credit.
- Course Material: Chapters 6 through 7
The Forensic Counselor: Training Manual for Addiction Counselor Competency in a Forensic Treatment Setting
Published: 2011
Publisher: Breining Institute (Sacramento, California)
188 pp.
- Exam Questions: Fifty (50) 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
The Forensic Counselor: Chapters 6 – 7

1. Screening and assessment identify addiction severity, extent of use/abuse, social resources, criminal history, mental health problems, motivation, and suitability for treatment within the continuum of care; all inherent to what?
 - a. sentencing
 - b. pre-trial reporting
 - c. client retention and engagement in treatment
 - d. all of the above

2. What should both criminal justice professionals and counselors do in addition to clearly identify their role in the information gathering process and providing the purpose of the screening or assessment?
 - a. address confidentiality issues early in the process
 - b. work separately because they have different motives
 - c. both a. and b.
 - d. none of the above

3. What may be needed to identify the needs of the individual?
 - a. assessment inquiry
 - b. a placement hearing
 - c. court assisted screening
 - d. multiple assessment tools

4. What is screening likened to in correctional settings?
 - a. status
 - b. eligibility
 - c. suitability
 - d. determination

5. When is eligibility for substance abuse treatment established in pre-trial and jail settings?
 - a. prior to an assessment being performed
 - b. after the assessment and subsequent assessment report is completed
 - c. after suitability is determined
 - d. all of the above



6. What is assessment likened to in correctional settings?
 - a. status
 - b. eligibility
 - c. suitability
 - d. determination

7. In pre-trial and presentence settings what are offenders often afraid of?
 - a. treatment
 - b. obtaining a better trial
 - c. being labeled as an addict
 - d. longer assessment instruments

8. Meaningful information leads to an accurate representation of what?
 - a. the client's treatment needs
 - b. successful treatment outcomes
 - c. the client's substance abuse problem
 - d. all of the above

9. What will assess suitability for and level of treatment and may assist in determining the level of supervision?
 - a. screening
 - b. assessment
 - c. treatment planning
 - d. modality of treatment

10. Which of the following would be included in a screening?
 - a. criminal involvement
 - b. health/mental health
 - c. substance use/abuse
 - d. all of the above

11. What should happen if it is discovered that an individual is a survivor of domestic violence during screening?
 - a. a police report filed
 - b. a physical examination
 - c. further ambiguous questioning
 - d. a safety assessment and referrals

12. In what setting are these special considerations to look for: previous correctional substance abuse treatment, readiness for treatment, past institutional behavior problems, prior correctional treatment, and court orders?
 - a. jails
 - b. prisons
 - c. pre-trial
 - d. community



13. Which of the following will sometimes stipulate the use of a particular screening instrument or use of certain information sources to ensure uniformity in the gathering of information from all offenders?
 - a. the offender
 - b. the jurisdiction
 - c. the defense attorney
 - d. the county alcohol and drug program office

14. If the screening process reveals that the individual is a batterer it is important to ask further questions to discover if the batterer feels what?
 - a. angry
 - b. destructive
 - c. their behavior is inexcusable
 - d. justified in the utilization of violence in certain situations

15. Behavior, treatment history including other than substance abuse issues, and the prison record should be considered when determining suitability for treatment in which setting?
 - a. jails
 - b. prisons
 - c. pre-trial
 - d. community

16. What are untreated injuries to the face, throat, and neck, physical injuries or inconsistent explanations for injuries signs of?
 - a. eating disorders
 - b. suicidal ideation
 - c. domestic violence
 - d. unreported crime involvement

17. Readiness for treatment, previous substance abuse treatment in a correctional setting, historical behavioral problems and court orders should be considered during the screening in which setting?
 - a. jail
 - b. prison
 - c. pre-trial
 - d. community

18. Screening in this setting will assess the public safety risk, level of supervision required, the availability and suitability for community placement, and the need for transportation, housing, economic assistance or employment. Which setting?
 - a. jail
 - b. prison
 - c. pretrial and community supervision
 - d. all of the above



19. When should referral to medical staff occur?
 - a. for an intoxicated individual
 - b. when safe detoxification is needed
 - c. when the individual has medical needs
 - d. all of the above

20. What assessment protocols should be implemented and include the availability of linkages within the community for placement into a variety of services in pretrial or diversion settings?
 - a. a variety
 - b. court ordered
 - c. setting specific
 - d. criminal justice specific

21. Risk factors for criminal recidivism including aggression and violence include what?
 - a. a history of restraint
 - b. a mentality of entitlement
 - c. a history of acquiescence to authority
 - d. socialization and connections with family

22. What determines needed services, level of treatment intensity, provides the foundation for development of an individualized treatment plan, and needed plans for re-entry and continuing care?
 - a. screening
 - b. assessment
 - c. treatment planning
 - d. modality of treatment

23. According to your reading, a variety of other valid assessment tools are available for use within the offender population, some of which must be used by whom?
 - a. a medical doctor
 - b. a registered nurse
 - c. a certified substance abuse counselor
 - d. a licensed mental health professional

24. What should be utilized to insure that the individual's physical, substance abuse, and mental status are evaluated properly?
 - a. short assessments
 - b. various assessments
 - c. comprehensive and diverse assessment tools
 - d. broadly developed assessment tools with sufficiently repetitive questions



25. The assessment should focus on what in addition to identifying and stabilizing the crisis, insuring that the client has no life threatening disorders, and evaluating the risk of danger to themselves or others?
 - a. jurisdiction
 - b. appropriate correctional setting
 - c. placement in the proper treatment modality
 - d. reduction of the consequences from the upcoming trial

26. What is a comprehensive information gathering process including an examination of the impact substance abuse has had on the social roles, emotional and physical health and employment/income of the client, factors that may contribute to recidivism, and how these problems can be effectively addressed in treatment?
 - a. screening
 - b. assessment
 - c. treatment planning
 - d. modality based evaluation

27. In 1998, there were an estimated 283,800 incarcerated persons with a mental health disorders. How many were under the influence at the time of their offense?
 - a. over 27%
 - b. over 49%
 - c. over 62%
 - d. over 73%

28. During the assessment, what should be sought when pharmacological intervention is indicated, when reimbursement requires a DSM code or when the cause of symptoms requires clarification that a dual diagnosis exists?
 - a. an insanity plea
 - b. a formal diagnosis
 - c. a writ of habeus corpus
 - d. a meeting with the defense attorney or parole board

29. What is the percentage of substance abusers that have or have had a mental health diagnosis?
 - a. 40%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 60%
 - d. 70%



30. Why are characteristics and environmental factors that are associated with criminal recidivism identified during the assessment process?
 - a. to identify potential gaps in services
 - b. to discover and report other criminal involvement
 - c. to detect any extensive pattern of socially conformist behaviors
 - d. all of the above

31. What needs have been identified as: relationship development with pro-social role models and peers; development and improvement of skills in problem solving, life management, and self-control; management and learning to change antisocial feelings, thoughts and attitudes; and improving relationships and communication with family members?
 - a. family needs
 - b. the need for environmental stress
 - c. the need for mental health medication
 - d. the client's changing criminogenic needs

32. What are important as the client is transferred from one setting to another, i.e. from jail to prison, or from prison to community supervision to ensure placement into specialized programs appropriate to their needs?
 - a. rescreening and assessment
 - b. continuing counselor involvement
 - c. counselor contact with friends and relatives
 - d. relationships with guards and other criminal justice authorities

33. What fosters an understanding of the goals of both the criminal justice and the substance abuse program, reduces duplication of effort, and utilizes the strengths of both systems to affect positive outcomes?
 - a. drug testing
 - b. a court order
 - c. cross-training and co-ordination
 - d. detention of offenders within the substance abuse program

34. What is the main concern in criminal justice settings?
 - a. level of care
 - b. communication
 - c. safety and security
 - d. intervention services



35. What are the three major level of care treatment categories that may be available to some individuals?
 - a. outpatient treatment, pre-trial services, and drug court
 - b. drug court, pre-trial services, and inpatient (residential) treatment
 - c. pre-trial services, outpatient treatment, and inpatient (residential) treatment
 - d. pre-treatment services, outpatient treatment, and inpatient (residential) treatment

36. What is the most intensive outpatient treatment option and includes professional assessment and treatment more than 20 hours per week of structured treatment?
 - a. methadone treatment
 - b. day treatment or partial hospitalization
 - c. structured treatment of not more than 9 hours a week
 - d. partial hospitalization combined with supervised on-site community housing

37. The level and modality of care should match the intensity of care and what else, necessary to meet the stage of change and other needs of the individual?
 - a. treatment custody
 - b. successful treatment
 - c. the treatment elements
 - d. matching therapy variables

38. What programs are the primary avenues for offenders to access treatment and addresses potential factors contributing to recidivism through multi-systems collaborations between criminal justice systems and agencies in the community?
 - a. diversion
 - b. presentencing
 - c. drug treatment courts
 - d. probation before judgment

39. What refers to the time after a conviction or guilty plea has been entered and prior to sentencing of the individual and is often the time when preliminary assessments are performed?
 - a. presentencing
 - b. pretrial diversion
 - c. drug treatment courts
 - d. probation before judgment



40. What provides an opportunity to divert nonviolent offenders with alcohol and/or drug problems away from the criminal justice system for access to either voluntary or coerced treatment as part of sentencing?
 - a. presentencing
 - b. pretrial diversion
 - c. drug treatment courts
 - d. probation before judgment

41. Studies show that prison-based treatment of how long followed by a minimum of 3-months of treatment in the community after release are optimal to produce documented “significant improvement” in reducing relapse and recidivism?
 - a. from 6-9 months
 - b. from 9-12 months
 - c. from 9-18 months
 - d. from 1-2 years

42. What services include education and brief intervention for people who are using alcohol or drugs but not to the extent which identifies them as having a substance use disorder or in some cases, when identified with a substance use disorder of low-severity?
 - a. pre-treatment
 - b. pre-sentencing
 - c. early intervention
 - d. outpatient treatment

43. What should offenders with severe substance use problems and a high risk for criminal recidivism be considered for?
 - a. treatment
 - b. educational programs
 - c. vocational programming
 - d. none of the above

44. The therapeutic community approach to treatment is often referred to as what?
 - a. “self-help method”
 - b. “habilitation method”
 - c. “community as method”
 - d. all of the above

45. What, mediated through a variety of group processes, is used to help individuals learn and assimilate social norms and develop more effective social skills in the therapeutic community?
 - a. peer influence
 - b. counselor intervention
 - c. criminal justice intervention
 - d. behavior modification therapy



46. TC programs provide effective treatment for clients with criminal and drug-involved offenders in what settings?
 - a. community residences and shelters
 - b. day treatment, partial hospitalization and hospital
 - c. community-based and correctional shelters
 - d. all of the above

47. Some individuals admitted to TCs have never acquired functional life-styles. For these people, the TC is usually their first exposure to orderly living. Recovery for them involves what?
 - a. self-help
 - b. habilitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. mutual respect

48. Many TC residents have a history of social functioning, education/vocational skills, and positive community and family ties that have been eroded by their substance abuse. For them, recovery involves what?
 - a. self-help
 - b. habilitation
 - c. rehabilitation
 - d. mutual respect

49. What have studies found beneficial for in preparing inmates to return to the community and for creating a safer, better managed prison environment?
 - a. prison-based TC treatment
 - b. confrontational interventions
 - c. criminal justice interventions
 - d. flexible treatment programming

50. Drug- involved offenders have the best outcomes when they participate in community-based TC treatment while transitioning from what?
 - a. jail to probation
 - b. jail to a diversion program
 - c. classification to a housing unit
 - d. incarceration to re-entry to the community



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Course No. FC-1951P2: Answer Sheet

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

First Name

First Name

Middle Name

Middle Name

Last Name

Last Name

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

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

City

City

State (or Province)

State (or Province)

USA Zip Code

USA Zip Code

Country (other than USA)

Country (other than USA)

Country Code

Country Code

Primary Telephone Number (including Area Code)

Primary Telephone Number (including Area Code)

Facsimile Number (including Area Code)

Facsimile Number (including Area Code)

E-mail Address

E-mail Address

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

Credit card number

Credit card number

Expiration date

Expiration date

Full name on credit card.

Full name on credit card.

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

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

City

City

State (or Province)

State (or Province)

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SECTION 3. Course Title: FC-1951P2 / Forensic Counselor Education Course – Circle correct answer

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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: _____

IF YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY COMPLETED THE ON-LINE ANSWER SHEET,
return both pages of this Answer Sheet, with Course examination fee, by mail or facsimile to:

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