

California Law and Ethics Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

- 1. Why are dual relationships sometimes allowed in social work?**
 - A. They enhance client-therapist rapport.**
 - B. They are sometimes unavoidable and need management.**
 - C. They are preferred for effective counseling.**
 - D. They establish familiarity and trust.**
- 2. In negligence theory, what does "standard of care" refer to?**
 - A. The highest standards possible for practitioners**
 - B. The conduct expected of a reasonable professional**
 - C. The personal beliefs of a practitioner**
 - D. The practices that are typical in large firms**
- 3. Which is NOT a form of elder abuse recognized under civil law?**
 - A. Neglect**
 - B. Emotional abuse**
 - C. Financial exploitation**
 - D. Interpersonal conflict**
- 4. In which of the following situations would a boundary violation likely occur?**
 - A. A casual discussion about a client's preferences.**
 - B. A social outing with a current client.**
 - C. Accepting a gift from a former client.**
 - D. Having lunch with a peer social worker.**
- 5. Which of the following is not required to be included in a child abuse report?**
 - A. The child's current address**
 - B. The name of the child's school**
 - C. The child's diagnosis, if applicable**
 - D. The child's age**

- 6. In what circumstance may a client's right to self-determination be limited according to the NASW Code of Ethics?**
- A. When it conflicts with agency policy**
 - B. When the client is not a legal adult**
 - C. When it poses a serious, foreseeable, and imminent risk to self or others**
 - D. When requested by family members**
- 7. What ethical duty do therapists have regarding the potential outcomes of treatment?**
- A. To guarantee specific client outcomes**
 - B. To inform clients of potential outcomes**
 - C. To avoid discussing treatment outcomes**
 - D. To provide treatment free of charge**
- 8. What constitutes a breach of ethical conduct among peers for therapists?**
- A. Reporting all violations to authorities**
 - B. Promoting ethical practices within the profession**
 - C. Failing to report known unethical behavior**
 - D. Encouraging collaboration among professionals**
- 9. Which situation exemplifies a simultaneous dual relationship?**
- A. Hiring a former client as a consultant.**
 - B. Maintaining social contact with a current client.**
 - C. Entering a business partnership with a former client.**
 - D. Becoming friends with a former client after termination.**
- 10. What factor is NOT allowed in the consideration for continuing services?**
- A. A client's ongoing payment of services**
 - B. A client's willingness to participate in treatment**
 - C. The client's mental and emotional stability**
 - D. A client's repayment of overdue balances alone**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Why are dual relationships sometimes allowed in social work?

- A. They enhance client-therapist rapport.**
- B. They are sometimes unavoidable and need management.**
- C. They are preferred for effective counseling.**
- D. They establish familiarity and trust.**

Dual relationships in social work refer to situations where a professional has multiple roles with a client, such as being both a therapist and a friend, or a therapist and a supervisor. While generally discouraged due to the potential for conflicts of interest or ethical dilemmas, dual relationships may sometimes be seen as unavoidable, especially in smaller communities or specialized settings. When dual relationships arise, it is essential for social workers to manage these situations carefully and ethically. This involves maintaining professional boundaries, ensuring that the client's wellbeing is prioritized, and being transparent about the potential complications that might arise from the dual relationship. Acknowledging that dual relationships can occur and need management recognizes the complexities of real-world practice, where social workers often operate within tight-knit communities or specific cultural contexts that may not allow for strict adherence to traditional one-on-one professional dynamics. This understanding provides a basis for determining when and how to navigate dual relationships ethically, ensuring that the integrity of the therapeutic relationship is upheld while addressing the practical realities faced by social workers.

2. In negligence theory, what does "standard of care" refer to?

- A. The highest standards possible for practitioners**
- B. The conduct expected of a reasonable professional**
- C. The personal beliefs of a practitioner**
- D. The practices that are typical in large firms**

The concept of "standard of care" in negligence theory refers to the conduct expected of a reasonable professional in similar circumstances. This means that professionals are held to a standard that considers what an average person with similar qualifications would do in the same situation. The idea is to protect the public by ensuring that practitioners provide services that are consistent with their profession's accepted standards. This standard is not about the highest possible benchmarks, personal beliefs, or specific practices of large firms but focuses on the reasonable actions that a competent professional would take. This helps establish accountability and clarity in professional conduct, ensuring that practitioners maintain a level of diligence, attentiveness, and care that is necessary to prevent harm to clients or patients.

3. Which is NOT a form of elder abuse recognized under civil law?

- A. Neglect**
- B. Emotional abuse**
- C. Financial exploitation**
- D. Interpersonal conflict**

D is the correct answer because interpersonal conflict is not classified as a specific form of elder abuse under civil law. Elder abuse statutes typically encompass a range of behaviors that affect the well-being and safety of older adults, including neglect, emotional abuse, and financial exploitation, all of which are legal definitions intended to protect vulnerable populations. Neglect refers to the failure to provide necessary care, which can lead to harm or suffering, and is clearly recognized as a form of elder abuse. Emotional abuse involves causing psychological harm or distress, which is acknowledged in many legal frameworks focusing on elder protection. Financial exploitation encompasses the unauthorized use or management of an elder person's funds or resources, also clearly defined under civil law regarding elder abuse. In contrast, interpersonal conflict, while it may occur in relationships involving older adults, does not meet the criteria for elder abuse because it does not inherently involve the exploitation, neglect, or harm characteristic of the legally recognized forms of elder abuse.

4. In which of the following situations would a boundary violation likely occur?

- A. A casual discussion about a client's preferences.**
- B. A social outing with a current client.**
- C. Accepting a gift from a former client.**
- D. Having lunch with a peer social worker.**

A social outing with a current client is a situation where boundary violations are likely to occur because it blurs the professional relationship and introduces personal dynamics that can complicate the therapeutic process. The relationship between a social worker and a client is built on trust, professionalism, and a defined framework that protects the client's welfare. Engaging in social outings shifts the dynamic away from this professional foundation and can lead to dependence, confusion about roles, and ethical dilemmas regarding the nature of the relationship. Maintaining appropriate boundaries is crucial in social work practice to ensure that the client's needs remain the focus of the therapeutic relationship, rather than the social or personal needs of the social worker or the personal interests of the client. Boundaries exist to protect both parties and to maintain the integrity of the profession.

5. Which of the following is not required to be included in a child abuse report?

- A. The child's current address**
- B. The name of the child's school**
- C. The child's diagnosis, if applicable**
- D. The child's age**

The information required in a child abuse report is specified by California law, which aims to gather essential details to ensure the safety and welfare of the child involved. A diagnosis of the child, while potentially relevant in some contexts, is not mandated as part of a child abuse report. This distinction is important because the focus of these reports is on the immediate facts relevant to the abuse or suspected abuse, such as the child's identity and circumstances around the abuse. In contrast, details like the current address, the name of the school, and the child's age serve critical functions in identifying and locating the child in question and establishing their demographic context. Including a diagnosis could involve sensitive health information that is not directly necessary for addressing the immediate concerns of abuse and is often protected under privacy regulations. Therefore, while a diagnosis may be important in a broader assessment of the child's needs, it does not fall under the essential reporting information required for a child abuse report.

6. In what circumstance may a client's right to self-determination be limited according to the NASW Code of Ethics?

- A. When it conflicts with agency policy**
- B. When the client is not a legal adult**
- C. When it poses a serious, foreseeable, and imminent risk to self or others**
- D. When requested by family members**

The situation wherein a client's right to self-determination may be limited, as outlined by the NASW Code of Ethics, is when the client poses a serious, foreseeable, and imminent risk to themselves or others. The Code emphasizes the importance of respecting clients' wishes and their autonomy; however, this respect must be balanced against the ethical obligation to protect individuals from harm. When a client's actions or decisions could lead to significant danger to themselves or to others, that risk takes precedence, and professionals may need to intervene to prevent harm. In practice, this involves tense judgments about whether a client truly has the capacity to make informed decisions in the context of their well-being and the safety of others. This ethical imperative serves to uphold not only the safety of individuals involved but also the integrity of the profession, ensuring that practitioners respond appropriately to urgent situations that jeopardize health and safety. Other circumstances mentioned, such as conflicts with agency policy or requests from family members, do not have the same ethical grounding for overriding a client's autonomy. Additionally, while minors or individuals who are not legal adults may have their rights limited, this is typically guided by different legal frameworks rather than a specific limitation under the ethical guidelines.

7. What ethical duty do therapists have regarding the potential outcomes of treatment?

- A. To guarantee specific client outcomes**
- B. To inform clients of potential outcomes**
- C. To avoid discussing treatment outcomes**
- D. To provide treatment free of charge**

Therapists have an ethical duty to inform clients of potential outcomes associated with treatment because transparency is pivotal in establishing an informed consent process. This involves adequately discussing the possible benefits, risks, and limitations of therapy. By informing clients about what they might expect from treatment, therapists empower clients to make educated decisions about their care, fostering autonomy and trust within the therapeutic relationship. The importance of this duty is underscored by ethical guidelines in the mental health profession, which stress that clients should be made aware of not only the goals of treatment but also the realistic expectations surrounding those goals. This helps in forming a collaborative partnership between the therapist and client, where both parties have a clear understanding of the therapeutic process. In contrast, guaranteeing specific client outcomes is unrealistic and not in line with ethical practice, as therapy is inherently unpredictable and outcome can vary based on numerous factors. Avoiding discussions about treatment outcomes contradicts the fundamental ethical obligation to promote informed consent. Providing treatment free of charge is not generally an ethical requirement but rather a business decision, and therapy professionals are expected to adhere to compensation structures for their services.

8. What constitutes a breach of ethical conduct among peers for therapists?

- A. Reporting all violations to authorities**
- B. Promoting ethical practices within the profession**
- C. Failing to report known unethical behavior**
- D. Encouraging collaboration among professionals**

A breach of ethical conduct among peers for therapists occurs when a professional fails to report known unethical behavior. In the field of therapy, ethical guidelines emphasize the importance of accountability and the responsibility that professionals have toward safeguarding the well-being of clients and maintaining the integrity of the profession. When a therapist is aware of another therapist's unethical conduct, failing to report this behavior is seen as complicity or an endorsement of the misconduct. Reporting known unethical behavior is crucial in preserving the standards and trust inherent in the therapeutic process. It helps to protect clients from harm and upholds the reputation of the profession. Ethical codes often require therapists to take action if they observe violations, further reinforcing the idea that silence in the face of unethical behavior is unacceptable. While promoting ethical practices, encouraging collaboration, and reporting violations can be positive actions, they do not specifically address the obligation to act when aware of wrongdoing. Thus, the failure to report known unethical behavior directly constitutes a breach of ethical conduct.

9. Which situation exemplifies a simultaneous dual relationship?

- A. Hiring a former client as a consultant.**
- B. Maintaining social contact with a current client.**
- C. Entering a business partnership with a former client.**
- D. Becoming friends with a former client after termination.**

In the context of professional ethics, a simultaneous dual relationship occurs when a professional has multiple, overlapping relationships with a client at the same time. When maintaining social contact with a current client, the professional is interacting with the client in both a therapeutic or professional capacity and in a social capacity simultaneously. This situation can blur the boundaries that are essential to maintaining an effective professional relationship, creating potential conflicts of interest or impairing objectivity. Such dual relationships can lead to ethical dilemmas, as the professional must navigate the complexities of both relationships without allowing one to negatively impact the other. Consulting for a former client or forming a business partnership with a former client involves a clear separation of roles but does not represent a simultaneous relationship with a current client. In contrast, becoming friends with a former client after the end of a professional relationship does not constitute a simultaneous dual relationship because it occurs after the professional relationship has concluded. Thus, maintaining social contact with a current client exemplifies a simultaneous dual relationship.

10. What factor is NOT allowed in the consideration for continuing services?

- A. A client's ongoing payment of services**
- B. A client's willingness to participate in treatment**
- C. The client's mental and emotional stability**
- D. A client's repayment of overdue balances alone**

The correct answer highlights the importance of ethical considerations in the provision of ongoing services to clients. In therapeutic settings, the focus should be on the client's overall needs and progress rather than solely on their financial obligations. Relying on a client's repayment of overdue balances as the only criterion for continuing services is not permissible because it could compromise the therapeutic relationship and negatively impact the client's access to necessary care. Maintaining a therapeutic alliance is critical, and decisions about continuing services should be based on the client's clinical needs, development in treatment, and willingness to engage, rather than punitive measures related to payment. By prioritizing the client's mental and emotional stability, willingness to participate in treatment, and their ongoing payment, the therapeutic process can foster better outcomes and client welfare. The focus should be on ensuring that clients receive required support rather than treating payment as the sole determiner of care continuity.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ca-lawandethics.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!