

Certified Alcohol and Drug Counselor (CADC) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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.

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. 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!

Questions

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- 1. How are substance abuse treatment programs for adolescents described?**
 - A. Very different from treatment programs for adults**
 - B. Somewhat different from treatment programs for adults**
 - C. Minimally different from treatment programs for adults**
 - D. Not at all different from treatment programs for adults**
- 2. How is regression defined in a therapeutic context?**
 - A. Feelings of regret and guilt that accompany past failures**
 - B. A sense of emotional closure when painful issues are recalled**
 - C. Reverting to a prior developmental level (i.e., juvenile or infantile)**
 - D. Strong feelings of anger projected inward toward oneself**
- 3. What distinguishes a treatment plan from a progress note?**
 - A. The treatment plan evaluates client achievements, while a progress note ensures action steps are taken to meet objectives.**
 - B. The treatment plan assesses client needs, while a progress note coordinates service providers' interventions.**
 - C. The treatment plan records events and activities, while a progress note captures the client's current clinical presentation.**
 - D. The treatment plan provides an action blueprint, while the progress note captures what did or did not occur.**
- 4. What are essential elements to evaluate when tracking the success of referrals?**
 - A. Who, what, and how**
 - B. What, where, and why**
 - C. When, where, and who**
 - D. Why, who, and how**
- 5. In cases involving the criminal justice system, what is the minimum recommendation for frequency of updating treatment plans?**
 - A. Following sentencing**
 - B. Upon release to a community setting**
 - C. At all transition points**
 - D. Both A and B**

6. What is meant by a client's "family of choice"?

- A. Biological relatives only**
- B. Step-parents and half-siblings**
- C. Relationships created by marriage and friendship**
- D. Only those in common-law relationships**

7. Which stage focuses on sustaining abstinence and enhancing emotional functioning?

- A. Treatment engagement**
- B. Early recovery**
- C. Maintenance**
- D. Community support**

8. The MAST screening test is used to explore the degree and severity of a client's problem with which type of abuse?

- A. Cocaine abuse**
- B. Mescaline abuse**
- C. Methamphetamine abuse**
- D. Alcohol abuse**

9. Which of the following statements best describes a mutual-help group?

- A. It requires professional guidance for participation.**
- B. It is usually based on a specific treatment modality.**
- C. It primarily provides social support and shared experiences.**
- D. It focuses on individualized treatment plans.**

10. What approach is MOST effective for adolescents in terms of reducing drug use at treatment completion?

- A. Parent education**
- B. Peer group therapy**
- C. Family therapy**
- D. Multifamily interventions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How are substance abuse treatment programs for adolescents described?

- A. Very different from treatment programs for adults**
- B. Somewhat different from treatment programs for adults**
- C. Minimally different from treatment programs for adults**
- D. Not at all different from treatment programs for adults**

Substance abuse treatment programs for adolescents are typically described as very different from those designed for adults due to several factors that specifically pertain to the developmental, social, and psychological needs of younger individuals. Adolescents are in a distinct stage of development, which means that their brains are still maturing, influencing their decision-making, impulse control, and ability to understand the long-term consequences of substance use. Adolescent treatments often incorporate more family-focused interventions, educational components, and peer-based strategies, recognizing the influence of family dynamics and peer relationships on young people's behavior. Furthermore, the interventions are usually tailored to be more engaging, interactive, and relevant to youths' experiences, which can differ significantly from approaches suited for adults. In contrast, while there are similarities in the core principles of substance addiction treatment, such as the necessity for counseling and support, the methods and approaches need to accommodate the unique challenges that adolescents face, such as significant changes in identity, social pressures, and varying degrees of independence and responsibility. This differentiation is essential for enhancing receptivity to treatment, maintaining engagement, and facilitating positive outcomes.

2. How is regression defined in a therapeutic context?

- A. Feelings of regret and guilt that accompany past failures**
- B. A sense of emotional closure when painful issues are recalled**
- C. Reverting to a prior developmental level (i.e., juvenile or infantile)**
- D. Strong feelings of anger projected inward toward oneself**

Regression in a therapeutic context refers to the process where an individual reverts to an earlier stage of development or functioning, often in response to stress or anxiety. This can manifest as behaviors, thoughts, or emotional responses that are typical of a younger age. For instance, an adult facing overwhelming challenges might throw a tantrum reminiscent of childhood, or engage in dependency behaviors seeking comfort. This defense mechanism is often used as a means to manage stress when a person feels threatened or unable to cope with current circumstances. In therapy, understanding regression is important because it can help the therapist identify unresolved issues from earlier developmental phases that may be influencing current behavior or emotional states. By recognizing these regressive behaviors, the therapist can work with the client to address underlying problems and promote healthier coping strategies and emotional growth. The other choices do not accurately describe regression in this context; they refer to different psychological processes. Feelings of regret and guilt relate to self-evaluation and moral reflection, emotional closure addresses the resolution of past issues, and inward-directed anger signifies self-blame or self-criticism rather than a return to earlier developmental states. Understanding regression allows therapists to provide appropriate support and interventions for clients dealing with complex emotions.

3. What distinguishes a treatment plan from a progress note?

- A. The treatment plan evaluates client achievements, while a progress note ensures action steps are taken to meet objectives.**
- B. The treatment plan assesses client needs, while a progress note coordinates service providers' interventions.**
- C. The treatment plan records events and activities, while a progress note captures the client's current clinical presentation.**
- D. The treatment plan provides an action blueprint, while the progress note captures what did or did not occur.**

A treatment plan serves as a comprehensive outline that details the specific strategies and interventions that will be employed to address a client's needs and goals. It provides an action blueprint, laying out objectives, expected outcomes, and the methods that will be used to achieve these goals. This document is crucial for guiding the course of treatment and ensuring that all involved in the client's care are aligned in their approach. On the other hand, a progress note functions as a record of what transpired during a specific session or over a set period. It captures the actual events, activities, and observations of the clinician regarding the client's current state, including behaviors, responses to treatment, and overall progress. The progress note documents what did or did not occur, reflecting how well the treatment is being adhered to and whether adjustments are necessary. Understanding this distinction is essential in maintaining thorough documentation and providing effective client care. Each document serves a different, yet complementary, purpose within the treatment process, ensuring both planning and evaluation elements are evident in the client's treatment journey.

4. What are essential elements to evaluate when tracking the success of referrals?

- A. Who, what, and how**
- B. What, where, and why**
- C. When, where, and who**
- D. Why, who, and how**

Tracking the success of referrals in a counseling context involves evaluating key elements that provide insight into the effectiveness and appropriateness of the referrals made. The choice of who, what, and how is critical because it captures essential dimensions of the referral process. - "Who" refers to the individuals involved in the referral—both the client being referred and the service or provider they are referred to. Understanding who is part of this process allows counselors to assess compatibility and the alignment of needs with the services offered. - "What" encompasses the nature of the referral itself, including the services or interventions suggested. Evaluating what the client is being referred for helps in determining whether it is relevant to their needs and circumstances. - "How" pertains to the method and processes involved in making the referral, including the follow-up procedures to ascertain whether the client followed through with the referral and how they experienced the services received. This element is vital for understanding the overall success and impact of the referral process on the client's recovery or support journey. These elements provide a comprehensive framework for evaluating referrals effectively, ensuring that counselors can discern what works best for their clients and adjust strategies as needed.

5. In cases involving the criminal justice system, what is the minimum recommendation for frequency of updating treatment plans?

- A. Following sentencing**
- B. Upon release to a community setting**
- C. At all transition points**
- D. Both A and B**

The minimum recommendation for frequency of updating treatment plans in cases involving the criminal justice system is at all transition points. This approach is essential because individuals involved in the criminal justice system may experience various transitions, such as shifts in their living situation, changes in legal status, or movements through different levels of care. Updating treatment plans at all transition points ensures that the treatment aligns with the individual's current circumstances, needs, and challenges. It facilitates continuity of care, helps to address emerging issues, and allows for adjustments to interventions as the individual progresses or encounters obstacles. This practice is critical for maintaining effective treatment and supporting recovery. The other choices, while they may involve significant moments in the individual's journey, do not encompass the comprehensive strategy of updating treatment plans at every transition. For example, focusing solely on following sentencing or upon release to a community setting might overlook important changes that can occur in between, such as transfers between facilities or changes in personal circumstances, which can greatly impact a person's treatment needs.

6. What is meant by a client's "family of choice"?

- A. Biological relatives only**
- B. Step-parents and half-siblings**
- C. Relationships created by marriage and friendship**
- D. Only those in common-law relationships**

A client's "family of choice" refers to the relationships individuals form based on connections through marriage, friendship, or chosen bonds, rather than those dictated by biological ties alone. This concept acknowledges that familial support can come from various sources and can hold significant meaning for the individual, often providing emotional support and community. Understanding this term is crucial in the context of counseling, as it allows practitioners to recognize and validate the diverse ways in which clients may experience love, support, and belonging. Clients might depend more on friends or partners for emotional and psychological support than on their biological relatives, particularly if they've had challenging relationships with their families of origin. While biological relatives, step-parents, half-siblings, and common-law relationships may play important roles in a person's life, they do not encapsulate the broader, more inclusive concept that "family of choice" embodies. This notion emphasizes that family can be self-defined and includes anyone who provides care and support, leading to a more holistic understanding of a client's social and emotional environment.

7. Which stage focuses on sustaining abstinence and enhancing emotional functioning?

- A. Treatment engagement**
- B. Early recovery**
- C. Maintenance**
- D. Community support**

The correct choice focuses on the stage known as Maintenance. In the context of substance use recovery, the Maintenance stage is critical as it involves individuals who have achieved abstinence and are actively working to sustain it over the long term. This stage emphasizes not only the continuation of abstinence, but also the enhancement of emotional and psychological functioning. During Maintenance, individuals develop strategies for coping with stress, triggers, and potential relapse situations. They often engage in ongoing therapy, support groups, or other forms of community support to reinforce their commitment to sobriety and to improve their emotional well-being. This stage is vital for ensuring that the gains made during the earlier stages of recovery, such as achieving abstinence and addressing immediate psychological needs, are solidified and maintained. In contrast, the other stages mentioned focus on initial engagement with treatment, the early processes of recovery, and the role of community support. While these stages set the groundwork for recovery, it is the Maintenance stage that specifically targets the long-term sustainability of behavior changes and emotional health in the context of addiction recovery.

8. The MAST screening test is used to explore the degree and severity of a client's problem with which type of abuse?

- A. Cocaine abuse**
- B. Mescaline abuse**
- C. Methamphetamine abuse**
- D. Alcohol abuse**

The MAST (Michigan Alcoholism Screening Test) is specifically designed to identify problems related to alcohol use and assess the severity of alcohol abuse. This screening tool consists of a series of questions that help clinicians evaluate the impact of alcohol on an individual's life and functioning. It has been widely recognized and utilized in the field of addiction counseling to diagnose and screen for alcoholism. While the other substances listed may be significant in their own rights, the MAST is tailored for alcohol-related issues, making it the appropriate choice in this context. Understanding the focus of the MAST is crucial for counselors as they develop appropriate intervention strategies for clients struggling with alcohol use.

9. Which of the following statements best describes a mutual-help group?

- A. It requires professional guidance for participation.**
- B. It is usually based on a specific treatment modality.**
- C. It primarily provides social support and shared experiences.**
- D. It focuses on individualized treatment plans.**

A mutual-help group is characterized by its foundation in social support and shared experiences among its participants. These groups typically consist of individuals who share a common struggle, such as addiction, and come together to support one another in a non-professional setting. The emphasis is on personal stories, mutual encouragement, and collective coping strategies, which foster a sense of community and understanding. The essence of mutual-help groups lies in their ability to create a safe environment where individuals can express their experiences and feelings without the requirement of professional intervention. This peer-driven approach is what distinguishes mutual-help groups from formal treatment settings, making social support a central feature of their function. Such groups allow members to learn from each other's journeys, reinforce their own motivations for recovery, and build lasting connections. In contrast, options that suggest the necessity of professional guidance, the reliance on a specific treatment modality, or the development of individualized treatment plans do not reflect the core attributes of mutual-help groups. These aspects are more associated with structured treatment programs rather than the informal, peer-led nature that defines mutual-help environments. They prioritize shared experiences and collective accountability over clinical methodologies or tailored interventions.

10. What approach is MOST effective for adolescents in terms of reducing drug use at treatment completion?

- A. Parent education**
- B. Peer group therapy**
- C. Family therapy**
- D. Multifamily interventions**

Family therapy is considered one of the most effective approaches for adolescents in reducing drug use at treatment completion due to its focus on the family dynamics that influence a young person's behavior. Adolescents are heavily influenced by their family environment, and family therapy addresses the interactions and communication patterns within the family system. By engaging family members in the therapeutic process, family therapy helps to foster healthier relationships, improve communication, and address underlying issues such as conflict, enabling the adolescent to feel supported and understood. This approach also educates family members about substance use and its effects, empowers them to provide appropriate support to the adolescent, and works toward creating a more positive family environment. By strengthening family connections and improving supportive dynamics, the likelihood of sustained recovery and reduced recidivism in drug use among adolescents is significantly enhanced. Other approaches, while beneficial in their own right, may not address the familial factors as comprehensively as family therapy does. This makes the family therapy model particularly impactful for adolescents navigating the complexities of substance use and seeking to achieve lasting change.

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://certalcoholanddrugcounselor.examzify.com>

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

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