

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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SAMPLE

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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. In cases where a stepparent is involved, what is the general rule regarding consent?**
 - A. Stepparents can consent if the parents agree**
 - B. Stepparents can consent only if they adopt the minor**
 - C. Stepparents can never consent**
 - D. Stepparents have the same rights as biological parents**
- 2. How should a therapist address the legal issues when a client shares feelings of guilt about previously locking her aggressive mother in her bedroom?**
 - A. File an abuse report with Adult Protective Services and document in file.**
 - B. Assess for child abuse.**
 - C. Acknowledge her feelings of shame.**
 - D. Refer her to a grief support group.**
- 3. What should a therapist do if they are contacted by a new therapist for information about a client?**
 - A. Provide information about the client's treatment history**
 - B. Only share information if the client agrees**
 - C. Decline to answer any questions**
 - D. Refer the new therapist back to the client**
- 4. What is a common exception to client privilege regarding counseling?**
 - A. Client waives the privilege**
 - B. Client is under 18 years old**
 - C. Client's information is shared with family**
 - D. Client requests anonymity**
- 5. What is the most ethical action a therapist should take when working with clients from unfamiliar cultural backgrounds?**
 - A. Research the client's culture independently**
 - B. Encourage the clients to discuss their cultural experiences**
 - C. Invite a cultural expert to the session**
 - D. Directly apply universal therapeutic techniques**

- 6. What type of report is necessary for all types of elder abuse or neglect?**
- A. Only a telephone report**
 - B. Only a written report**
 - C. Both telephone and written reports**
 - D. No reports necessary**
- 7. What action should a therapist take if an elderly client reports financial exploitation?**
- A. Interview the client regarding the specifics of the alleged exploitation.**
 - B. Call APS immediately and file a written report of elder abuse within 24 hours.**
 - C. Seek legal assistance concerning the financial exploitation.**
 - D. Call APS and file a written report of elder abuse within 2 days.**
- 8. Legally, how should a therapist respond if a client arrives intoxicated and showing concerning behavior?**
- A. Try to talk the client into staying in the office**
 - B. Contact the police because the client may be a danger to themselves or others**
 - C. Call the client's emergency contact for assistance**
 - D. Allow the client to leave without intervention**
- 9. When is a counselor mandated to report suspected child abuse?**
- A. If the counselor learns about it in a professional capacity**
 - B. If the counselor suspects abuse personally**
 - C. If there is no physical evidence**
 - D. If the child is a minor under 16**
- 10. What action should a therapist take if they believe a client poses a danger to themselves due to intoxication?**
- A. Monitor the client closely until they recover**
 - B. Facilitate a supportive conversation about their state**
 - C. Contact emergency services to ensure safety**
 - D. Allow the client to exit the premises safely**

Answers

- 1. B**
- 2. C**
- 3. A**
- 4. A**
- 5. B**
- 6. C**
- 7. B**
- 8. B**
- 9. A**
- 10. C**

SAMPLE

Explanations

1. In cases where a stepparent is involved, what is the general rule regarding consent?

- A. Stepparents can consent if the parents agree**
- B. Stepparents can consent only if they adopt the minor**
- C. Stepparents can never consent**
- D. Stepparents have the same rights as biological parents**

In the context of stepparents and consent issues, the general rule is that stepparents typically do not have the authority to provide consent for matters involving their stepchildren unless they have legally adopted the child. This is because, without adoption, the stepparent does not have the same legal standing or parental rights as a biological parent. The consent of a stepparent would generally be valid only if there is mutual agreement and acknowledgment from both biological parents, but it ultimately hinges on legal adoption to formally establish those rights. When a stepparent adopts a child, they assume the rights and responsibilities of a biological parent, allowing them to make decisions on behalf of the child, including medical, educational, and other significant choices. Without that legal relationship being established, a stepparent's ability to consent is limited and often requires the involvement or consent of the biological parents.

2. How should a therapist address the legal issues when a client shares feelings of guilt about previously locking her aggressive mother in her bedroom?

- A. File an abuse report with Adult Protective Services and document in file.**
- B. Assess for child abuse.**
- C. Acknowledge her feelings of shame.**
- D. Refer her to a grief support group.**

In this scenario, acknowledging the client's feelings of shame is essential for several reasons. First, it helps establish a therapeutic rapport and trust, allowing the client to express her emotions without fear of judgment. Recognizing and validating these feelings can help the client process her emotions more effectively, promoting healing and self-acceptance. It is also important to understand the complexity of the situation. The client may wrestle with conflicting emotions about her actions towards her mother, which may be a reflection of broader issues such as familial relationships, personal boundaries, and self-perception. By providing a safe space for the client to articulate her shame and guilt, the therapist encourages self-exploration and reflection, which are crucial components of the therapeutic process. Addressing feelings of guilt and shame can also help the client to differentiate between healthy boundaries and abusive situations, thus facilitating a deeper understanding of her own needs and experiences. This acknowledgment is vital in helping clients work through their emotions and develop strategies for coping and understanding their personal circumstances. In contrast, taking actions such as filing abuse reports or assessing for child abuse may not be appropriate without first understanding the full context of the client's feelings and situation. Those actions may be relevant under different circumstances, but initiating them prematurely can disrupt the therapeutic relationship.

3. What should a therapist do if they are contacted by a new therapist for information about a client?

- A. Provide information about the client's treatment history**
- B. Only share information if the client agrees**
- C. Decline to answer any questions**
- D. Refer the new therapist back to the client**

In situations where a therapist is approached by a new therapist for information regarding a client, the most appropriate course of action is to only share information if the client agrees. This upholds the confidentiality and trust that is fundamental to the client-therapist relationship. Therapists have an ethical duty to protect their clients' privacy, which is reinforced by various legal standards, including those specified in HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act). The client's prior consent is essential before any information can be shared with a new therapist. This ensures that the client maintains control over their personal information and fosters trust in the therapeutic relationship. While providing information about the client's treatment history may seem beneficial for continuity of care, it can only be done ethically and legally when the client has explicitly agreed to such a disclosure. Without the client's consent, sharing any information could lead to a breach of confidentiality, which is a serious ethical violation.

4. What is a common exception to client privilege regarding counseling?

- A. Client waives the privilege**
- B. Client is under 18 years old**
- C. Client's information is shared with family**
- D. Client requests anonymity**

Client privilege, often referred to as attorney-client privilege or counselor-client privilege, protects communications between a client and their counselor from being disclosed without the client's consent. However, this privilege is not absolute and comes with certain exceptions. One of the common exceptions to client privilege is when the client actively waives that privilege. By choosing to waive the privilege, the client willingly allows for their confidential communications to be disclosed. This can happen in various contexts, such as when a client wants to share their experiences publicly or when they seek to use certain statements made during counseling in a legal matter. The decision to waive privilege must be made clearly and knowingly, as it impacts the confidentiality that is typically guaranteed in counseling settings. In contrast, the other scenarios involve factors that do not typically result in an exception to client privilege. For instance, a minor's age may introduce additional legal complexities regarding consent but does not inherently eliminate client privilege. Similarly, sharing information with family members can breach confidentiality, but it does not automatically negate the privilege unless the client has consented to such sharing. Lastly, requesting anonymity does not equate to a waiver of privilege; instead, it often reflects a desire for confidentiality that is fundamentally reinforced by the privilege itself.

5. What is the most ethical action a therapist should take when working with clients from unfamiliar cultural backgrounds?

- A. Research the client's culture independently**
- B. Encourage the clients to discuss their cultural experiences**
- C. Invite a cultural expert to the session**
- D. Directly apply universal therapeutic techniques**

Encouraging clients to discuss their cultural experiences allows therapists to gain a deeper understanding of the clients' unique perspectives, values, and norms. This approach respects the clients' experiences and fosters a collaborative therapeutic relationship. It empowers clients to share their narratives, which can inform the therapist's understanding and improve the therapeutic process significantly. This method acknowledges that clients are the best sources of information about their own cultural backgrounds. It opens the door for dialogue about how culture influences their thoughts, behaviors, and emotions, facilitating a more tailored and culturally sensitive approach to therapy. By prioritizing client input on cultural matters, a therapist not only validates the client's identity but also enhances the relevance and efficacy of the therapeutic interventions. In contrast, while researching a client's culture independently can provide some knowledge, it lacks the specificity and depth that direct client discussion offers. Inviting a cultural expert to the session may be beneficial, but it can also risk alienating the client if they feel their cultural experiences are being discussed by someone other than themselves. Applying universal therapeutic techniques without consideration of cultural context may lead to misinterpretations and misunderstandings, undermining the therapeutic relationship. The focus should always center on the clients' voices and experiences.

6. What type of report is necessary for all types of elder abuse or neglect?

- A. Only a telephone report**
- B. Only a written report**
- C. Both telephone and written reports**
- D. No reports necessary**

The requirement for both a telephone and written report in cases of elder abuse or neglect is crucial in ensuring thorough documentation and immediate response. Telephone reports typically serve as urgent notifications to appropriate authorities or services that can take immediate action to protect the elder at risk. This prompt reporting can help facilitate rapid intervention, which is often critical in cases of ongoing abuse or immediate danger. Conversely, a written report is essential for creating a permanent record of the incident, providing detailed information that can be reviewed later. Written documentation is vital for legal purposes, ongoing investigations, and tracking patterns of abuse or neglect over time. It also ensures that detailed and factual information is formally communicated to the relevant agencies. Together, these reporting methods create a comprehensive approach to addressing elder abuse and neglect, combining urgency with thorough documentation. Relying solely on one method could lead to gaps in the response or record-keeping, which is why both are necessary to ensure the safety and well-being of vulnerable older adults.

7. What action should a therapist take if an elderly client reports financial exploitation?
- A. Interview the client regarding the specifics of the alleged exploitation.
 - B. Call APS immediately and file a written report of elder abuse within 24 hours.**
 - C. Seek legal assistance concerning the financial exploitation.
 - D. Call APS and file a written report of elder abuse within 2 days.

When an elderly client reports financial exploitation, the appropriate action involves calling Adult Protective Services (APS) and filing a written report of elder abuse promptly. Timely reporting is crucial in these situations to protect vulnerable individuals from further harm and to initiate an investigation into the allegations. Filing the report within two days aligns with the urgency needed when handling potential elder abuse cases, as older adults may be at significant risk if their situation is not addressed quickly. This ensures that APS can assess the situation, take protective measures, and provide any needed support to the elderly client. In contrast, interviewing the client about the specifics is certainly helpful in gathering information, but it does not fulfill the immediate obligation to report the exploitation to the appropriate authorities. Seeking legal assistance may be necessary at a later stage, but the priority in cases of potential elder abuse is first to alert APS, ensuring the client's safety. Immediate action is a critical aspect of ethical practice in safeguarding vulnerable populations. Thus, timing and the role of APS in addressing elder financial exploitation establish the validity of the action taken within a two-day timeframe.

8. Legally, how should a therapist respond if a client arrives intoxicated and showing concerning behavior?
- A. Try to talk the client into staying in the office
 - B. Contact the police because the client may be a danger to themselves or others**
 - C. Call the client's emergency contact for assistance
 - D. Allow the client to leave without intervention

When a therapist encounters a client who arrives intoxicated and exhibiting concerning behavior, the appropriate legal response involves prioritizing the safety of the client and others. This situation may pose a clear risk of harm, making it vital for the therapist to act decisively. Contacting the police is warranted in circumstances where there is a potential danger to the client themselves or to others. This action is justified if the client's behavior suggests they are unable to make safe decisions, pose a threat to their own well-being, or could endanger others. The therapist has a duty of care and is ethically bound to take necessary steps to prevent harm, which may include involving law enforcement if the client's condition necessitates immediate intervention. Other options, while they may reflect a desire to help or remain supportive, carry significant risks. Trying to convince the client to stay in the office may not ensure their safety if they are determined to leave, and it may not address potential underlying issues that require urgent attention. Calling an emergency contact could be helpful, but if the client is in immediate danger, it may not be a sufficient response. Allowing the client to leave without intervention would likely be negligent, given the client's condition and the potential for harm. Thus, the correct response underscores the therapist's

9. When is a counselor mandated to report suspected child abuse?

- A. If the counselor learns about it in a professional capacity**
- B. If the counselor suspects abuse personally**
- C. If there is no physical evidence**
- D. If the child is a minor under 16**

A counselor is mandated to report suspected child abuse when they learn about it in a professional capacity. This is due to legal obligations that require mental health professionals, educators, and certain other professionals to report any suspicions of child abuse or neglect that arise in the course of their work. This requirement is intended to protect vulnerable individuals, particularly children, and to ensure that any potential abuse is investigated by the proper authorities for the safety and well-being of the child. While personal suspicion or knowledge about abuse can be compelling, the legal duty to report is specifically linked to the information obtained during the course of professional interactions. Additionally, the presence or absence of physical evidence does not negate the requirement to report; suspicion alone based on what has been learned professionally is sufficient. The age of the child can play a role in different legal contexts, but the primary obligation remains dependently linked to the professional capacity in which the counselor operates.

10. What action should a therapist take if they believe a client poses a danger to themselves due to intoxication?

- A. Monitor the client closely until they recover**
- B. Facilitate a supportive conversation about their state**
- C. Contact emergency services to ensure safety**
- D. Allow the client to exit the premises safely**

In situations where a therapist believes that a client poses a danger to themselves due to intoxication, contacting emergency services to ensure safety is the most appropriate action. This response is rooted in the therapist's ethical obligation to protect the welfare of their clients, especially when the client may be incapacitated or unable to make sound decisions regarding their health and safety. Emergency services are equipped to conduct safety assessments and provide immediate intervention for individuals who are at risk of self-harm. They can also facilitate transportation to a medical facility when necessary, ensuring that the client receives the appropriate care and support. Monitoring the client closely until they recover may not be sufficient, as it does not address the immediate safety concerns. Additionally, while facilitating a supportive conversation might be beneficial in many contexts, in a crisis situation involving potential harm due to intoxication, it may not be the most effective course of action. Allowing the client to exit the premises safely could also pose risks, as the client may be in no state to make safe choices. Therefore, contacting emergency services is the best way to ensure the client's safety and well-being.

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://lawandethics.examzify.com>

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