

National Certified Addiction Counselor, Level 2 (NCAC II) Practice Exam 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

- 1. Which counseling skill helps a client to express deeper thoughts and feelings?**
 - A. Summarizing**
 - B. Probing**
 - C. Reflecting**
 - D. Encouraging**
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a long-term effect of psychedelics?**
 - A. Paranoia**
 - B. Flashbacks**
 - C. Increased metabolism**
 - D. Depression**
- 3. In the context of Alcoholics Anonymous, what does 'qualifying' refer to?**
 - A. Leading a meeting**
 - B. Sharing personal experiences of addiction**
 - C. Providing sponsorship**
 - D. Engaging in family therapy**
- 4. What is the purpose of homeostasis in the context of addiction?**
 - A. To increase substance cravings**
 - B. To maintain balance in bodily functions**
 - C. To facilitate family conflicts**
 - D. To promote substance use**
- 5. What are metabolites?**
 - A. Active ingredients in psychoactive substances**
 - B. By-products from the liver breaking down psychoactive substances**
 - C. Ingredients that enhance psychoactive effects**
 - D. Compounds that increase withdrawal symptoms**

- 6. Which substances are known for their ability to control a state of unconsciousness?**
- A. Anxiolytics**
 - B. Antipsychotics**
 - C. Anesthetics**
 - D. Antidepressants**
- 7. What describes a treatment modality where the client maintains their residence but participates in intensive sessions several times a week?**
- A. Intensive outpatient program**
 - B. Inpatient treatment program**
 - C. Therapeutic communities**
 - D. Progress Notes**
- 8. What role does the therapist play in Rational Emotive Psychotherapy?**
- A. The therapist acts as an educator**
 - B. The therapist provides instructions**
 - C. The therapist remains passive**
 - D. The therapist focuses on emotional support**
- 9. What is the primary function of the cerebral cortex?**
- A. Regulating emotions**
 - B. Control of motor functions and sensory processing**
 - C. Controlling involuntary actions**
 - D. Maintaining homeostasis**
- 10. Which disease could be treated in part with pharmacological interventions?**
- A. Anxiety disorders**
 - B. Skin infections**
 - C. Broken bones**
 - D. Vision impairments**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which counseling skill helps a client to express deeper thoughts and feelings?

- A. Summarizing**
- B. Probing**
- C. Reflecting**
- D. Encouraging**

The correct choice for the counseling skill that assists a client in expressing deeper thoughts and feelings is encouraging. This skill involves providing support and affirmation to clients, which fosters a safe environment that encourages them to delve deeper into their emotions and thoughts. When clients feel supported and validated, they are more likely to explore their feelings more openly and deeply, which can lead to greater insight and understanding of their issues. Encouraging can take many forms, such as affirmations, nods of understanding, or verbal cues that signify the counselor is attentive and engaged. This helps clients feel more comfortable sharing and exploring their experiences, leading to richer conversations and therapeutic outcomes. In contrast, summarizing provides a concise recap of the client's words, which may not necessarily prompt deeper exploration of feelings. Probing involves asking specific questions to elicit more information, which can sometimes feel confrontational rather than supportive. Reflecting involves restating what the client has said, which is also an important skill but may not exclusively serve to deepen emotional expression in the way that encouragement does. Encouraging acts as a catalyst for deeper exploration that can create a meaningful therapeutic dialogue.

2. Which of the following is NOT a long-term effect of psychedelics?

- A. Paranoia**
- B. Flashbacks**
- C. Increased metabolism**
- D. Depression**

In the context of the long-term effects of psychedelics, increased metabolism does not typically qualify as a recognized outcome. Psychedelics, such as LSD or psilocybin, can lead to various psychological effects and changes in perception, mood, and cognition. Paranoia, flashbacks, and depression are all documented long-term effects that may occur after the use of psychedelics. Paranoia can manifest as a lasting psychological condition following intense experiences with these substances, often stemming from altered states of consciousness or anxiety experienced during the trip. Flashbacks, characterized by spontaneous, brief recurrences of the psychedelic experience, can happen days, weeks, or even months after the initial use. Depression can also be a long-term consequence, particularly if the individual struggles with reprocessing the experiences or feelings of isolation after the use of psychedelics. In contrast, increased metabolism is not directly associated with the use of psychedelics in long-term studies. While some substances may temporarily elevate metabolism during the period of intoxication, there is no substantial evidence to suggest that psychedelics cause a lasting increase in metabolism once their effects have worn off. Thus, it stands out as the option that does not belong in the list of long-term effects associated

3. In the context of Alcoholics Anonymous, what does 'qualifying' refer to?

- A. Leading a meeting**
- B. Sharing personal experiences of addiction**
- C. Providing sponsorship**
- D. Engaging in family therapy**

In the context of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), 'qualifying' refers to sharing personal experiences of addiction, which helps to establish a connection between members and fosters a sense of understanding and community. When individuals share their stories, they typically recount their struggles with alcohol, the impact it has had on their lives, and the journey towards recovery. This sharing process is essential in AA meetings as it not only allows speakers to articulate their experiences but also resonates with listeners who may have faced similar challenges, making the environment supportive and empathetic. It is a vital part of the 12-step program, as it encourages openness and vulnerability, which are key components in the recovery process. By qualifying, members contribute to the collective healing and learning that takes place within the group setting.

4. What is the purpose of homeostasis in the context of addiction?

- A. To increase substance cravings**
- B. To maintain balance in bodily functions**
- C. To facilitate family conflicts**
- D. To promote substance use**

The purpose of homeostasis, particularly in the context of addiction, is to maintain balance in bodily functions. Homeostasis refers to the body's ability to regulate its internal environment to ensure stability and optimal functioning, despite external changes. When a person becomes addicted to a substance, their body can become dependent on that substance, leading to changes in brain chemistry and physiological responses. This can disrupt the natural state of equilibrium. The body's attempt to restore homeostasis in the presence of substance use often leads to increased tolerance (requiring more of the substance to achieve the same effect) and withdrawal symptoms when not using the substance. Understanding homeostasis is crucial in addiction counseling, as it highlights the physical and psychological struggles an individual may experience when trying to maintain balance without the addictive substance. By addressing these issues, counselors can help clients work toward restoring their body's natural state of equilibrium, facilitating recovery.

5. What are metabolites?

- A. Active ingredients in psychoactive substances
- B. By-products from the liver breaking down psychoactive substances**
- C. Ingredients that enhance psychoactive effects
- D. Compounds that increase withdrawal symptoms

Metabolites are indeed by-products that result from the liver's process of breaking down psychoactive substances. When a substance is ingested, the body metabolizes it to eliminate it efficiently. This metabolic process converts the psychoactive compounds into various metabolites, which may have different levels of activity and effects compared to the original substance. Some metabolites may retain psychoactive properties, while others are inactive and simply facilitate excretion from the body. By focusing on how the liver processes substances, individuals can understand the significance of metabolites in both drug efficacy and addiction studies. Awareness of metabolites is crucial in addiction counseling, as these by-products can influence an individual's experience of the drug, including potential impacts on addiction development or the manifestation of withdrawal symptoms.

6. Which substances are known for their ability to control a state of unconsciousness?

- A. Anxiolytics
- B. Antipsychotics
- C. Anesthetics**
- D. Antidepressants

The substances that are known for their ability to control a state of unconsciousness are anesthetics. These drugs are specifically designed to induce loss of sensation or consciousness, allowing them to play a critical role during surgical procedures or in pain management during interventions. Anesthetics work by disrupting nerve signal transmission in the brain and body, leading to various levels of unconsciousness and insensitivity to pain. In contrast, other classes of medications, such as anxiolytics, antipsychotics, and antidepressants, are primarily used for managing anxiety, psychosis, and depression, respectively. While some anxiolytics may cause sedation, they do not induce a controlled unconscious state as anesthetics do. Similarly, antipsychotics can affect consciousness levels but are focused on treating severe mental health disorders rather than causing controlled unconsciousness. Antidepressants address mood disorders without inducing unconsciousness. Thus, anesthetics are distinctly recognized for their specific role in inducing states of unconsciousness.

7. What describes a treatment modality where the client maintains their residence but participates in intensive sessions several times a week?

A. Intensive outpatient program

B. Inpatient treatment program

C. Therapeutic communities

D. Progress Notes

An intensive outpatient program is characterized by allowing clients to maintain their residence while participating in structured and intensive treatment sessions several times a week. This modality is designed for individuals who do not require round-the-clock supervision offered by inpatient treatment programs but still need a significant level of support and intervention to address their addiction issues. Clients in an intensive outpatient program typically engage in various therapeutic activities, including group therapy, individual counseling, and educational sessions, tailored to their needs. This approach promotes recovery while allowing clients to balance their daily responsibilities, such as work or family obligations, thereby enabling them to apply skills learned in therapy to their real-life situations. In contrast, inpatient treatment programs require patients to stay at a facility for the duration of their treatment, while therapeutic communities often focus on long-term, residential living in a community-based setting. Progress notes refer to documentation of a client's progress in treatment and are not a treatment modality themselves. Therefore, the description best fits the intensive outpatient program as it emphasizes both the frequency of sessions and the client's ability to live at home during treatment.

8. What role does the therapist play in Rational Emotive Psychotherapy?

A. The therapist acts as an educator

B. The therapist provides instructions

C. The therapist remains passive

D. The therapist focuses on emotional support

In Rational Emotive Psychotherapy (REP), the therapist primarily acts as an educator to help clients understand how their beliefs contribute to their emotional distress. This therapeutic approach, developed by Albert Ellis, emphasizes the identification and alteration of irrational beliefs that lead to negative emotional outcomes. As an educator, the therapist guides clients through the process of recognizing and challenging their cognitive distortions. By providing information about how thoughts influence feelings and behaviors, the therapist empowers clients to take an active role in their mental health. This educational aspect is crucial, as it encourages clients to develop greater insight and skills for managing their emotions and thoughts constructively. In contrast, remaining passive or merely providing emotional support does not align with the proactive and interactive nature of this therapeutic approach. The therapist's role is dynamic and involves actively engaging with the client to foster understanding and change. Therefore, the emphasis on education underscores the goal of bringing clients to a place of self-awareness and cognitive restructuring, which is central to the philosophy of Rational Emotive Psychotherapy.

9. What is the primary function of the cerebral cortex?

- A. Regulating emotions
- B. Control of motor functions and sensory processing**
- C. Controlling involuntary actions
- D. Maintaining homeostasis

The primary function of the cerebral cortex is to facilitate the control of motor functions and sensory processing. The cerebral cortex, the outermost layer of the brain, is involved in various high-level functions, including the integration of sensory information from the environment and the execution of voluntary motor activities. It is divided into different regions, each responsible for specific tasks, such as the voluntary control of movements (motor cortex) and the processing of sensory information (somatosensory cortex). This distinction highlights its critical role in allowing individuals to interact with their surroundings and perform complex behaviors. The motor areas enable planned and coordinated movements, while sensory areas interpret sensory inputs, fostering the perception and understanding of the world. Hence, the cerebral cortex is essential for both sensory and motor functions, making it a key player in day-to-day activities and cognitive processing.

10. Which disease could be treated in part with pharmacological interventions?

- A. Anxiety disorders**
- B. Skin infections
- C. Broken bones
- D. Vision impairments

Anxiety disorders are indeed conditions that can be effectively treated with pharmacological interventions, making this the correct choice. Medications such as antidepressants, benzodiazepines, and beta-blockers are commonly prescribed to help manage symptoms of anxiety. These medications work by altering brain chemistry to reduce feelings of anxiety and help improve the patient's overall quality of life. In contrast, several other options listed do not typically involve pharmacological treatment as a primary intervention. Skin infections are generally addressed with antibiotics or topical treatments, which are technically pharmacological but not in the same context as primarily managing a psychological condition. Broken bones usually require physical interventions like immobilization or surgery rather than drug treatment. Similarly, vision impairments are often corrected through glasses, surgery, or other non-pharmacological methods rather than medication alone. Thus, the context around anxiety disorders being primarily managed through targeted pharmacological approaches distinguishes the correct answer.

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://nationalcertifiedaddictioncounselor-ncac2.examzify.com>

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