Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

SKU: 9780134522715-TEST-BANK

This work is protected by US copyright laws and is for instructors' use only.

Pearson

Instructor's Manual and Test Bank

For

Crisis Assessment, Intervention, and Prevention

Third Edition

Lisa R. Jackson-Cherry, *Marymount University*

***Bradley T. Erford**, Loyola University, Maryland*

Prepared by

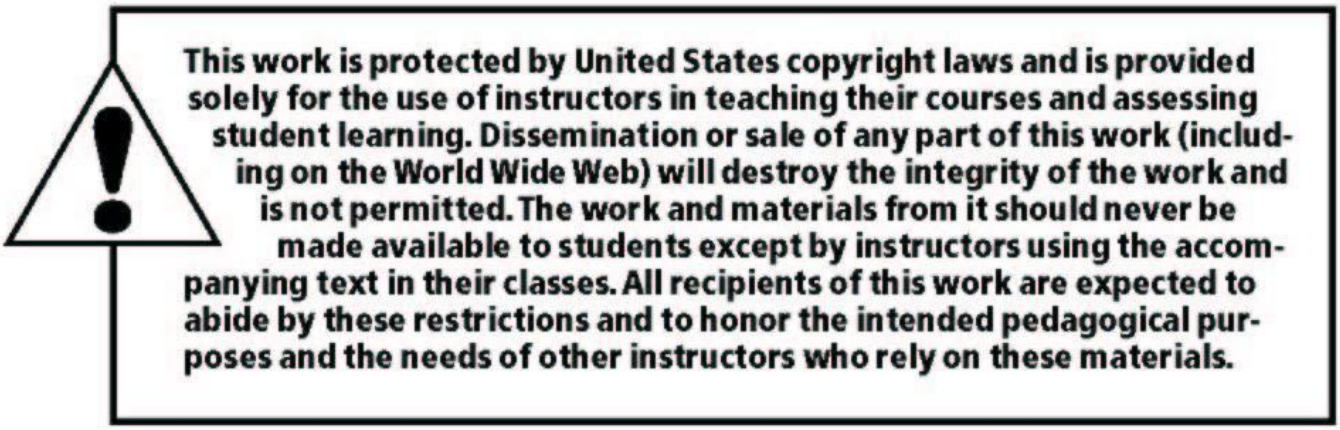
***Lisa R. Jackson-Cherry,** Marymount University*

Boston Columbus Indianapolis New York San Francisco Hoboken

Amsterdam Cape Town Dubai London Madrid Milan Munich Paris Montreal Toronto

Delhi Mexico City Sao Paolo Sydney Hong Kong Seoul Singapore Taipei Tokyo

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank



Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved. Printed in the United States of America. This publication is protected by copyright, and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise. For information regarding permissions, request forms and the appropriate contacts within the Pearson Education Global Rights & Permissions Department, please visit www.pearsoned.com/permissions/.

Instructors of classes using ***Crisis Assessment, Intervention, and Prevention, 3/e, by Jackson Cherry and Erford,*** may reproduce material from the Instructor's Resource Manual and Test Bank for classroom use.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

ISBN-10: 0134523555

ISBN-13: 9780134523552

Pearson

www.pearsonhighered.com

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

Table of Contents

Page

Chapter 1. Basic Concepts of Crisis Intervention..... 1
Multiple Choice Questions..... 1
Extended Response Questions..... 3
Multiple Choice Answers..... 5

Chapter 2. Safety Concerns in Crisis Situations..... 7
Multiple Choice Questions..... 7
Extended Response Questions..... 9
Multiple Choice Answers..... 10

Chapter 3. Ethical and Legal Considerations in Crisis Counseling..... 11
Multiple Choice Questions..... 11
Extended Response Questions..... 13
Multiple Choice Answers..... 14

Chapter 4. Essential Crisis Intervention Skills..... 15
Multiple Choice Questions..... 15
Extended Response Questions..... 17
Multiple Choice Answers..... 19

Chapter 5. Loss, Grief, and Bereavement..... 20
Multiple Choice Questions..... 20
Extended Response Questions..... 23
Multiple Choice Answers..... 24

Chapter 6. Risk Assessment and Intervention: Suicide and Homicide..... 25
Multiple Choice Questions..... 25
Extended Response Questions..... 28
Multiple Choice Answers..... 29

Chapter 7. Understanding and Treating Substance Use Disorders with Clients in Crisis..... 30
Multiple Choice Questions..... 30
Extended Response Questions..... 32
Multiple Choice Answers..... 34

Chapter 8. Intimate Partner Violence..... 35
Multiple Choice Questions..... 35
Extended Response Questions..... 37
Multiple Choice Answers..... 39

Chapter 9. Sexual Violence..... 40
Multiple Choice Questions..... 40
Extended Response Questions..... 42
Multiple Choice Answers..... 43

Chapter 10. Child Sexual Abuse..... 44
Multiple Choice Questions..... 44
Extended Response Questions..... 46
Multiple Choice Answers..... 47

Chapter 11. Military and First Responders..... 48
Multiple Choice Questions..... 48
Extended Response Questions..... 50
Multiple Choice Answers..... 52

Chapter 12. Emergency Preparedness and Response in the Community and Workplace..... 53

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

Multiple Choice Questions…….. 53
Extended Response Questions…….. 55
Multiple Choice Answers…….. 56

Chapter 13. Emergency Preparedness and Response in Schools and Universities..…….. 57
Multiple Choice Questions…….. 57
Extended Response Questions…….. 60
Multiple Choice Answers…….. 61

Chapter 14. Counselor Self-Care in Crisis Situations…….. 62
Multiple Choice Questions…….. 62
Extended Response Questions…….. 64
Multiple Choice Answers…….. 65

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

Chapter 1: Basic Concepts of Crisis Intervention

Multiple Choice Questions

1. According to authors such as James (2008) and Slaikeu (1994), a crisis
   A. is a perception or experience.
   B. is an event.
   C. is a situation.
   D. always leads to a negative outcome.

2. _____ was an early influence in the field of crisis intervention.
   A. The Great Atlantic Hurricane of 1944
   B. The Cocoanut Grove Nightclub fire of 1942
   C. Hiroshima and Nagasaki being bombed with nuclear weapons in 1945
   D. Orson Wells' broadcast of "The War of the Worlds" in 1938

3. Early contributors to the field of crisis intervention include all of the following EXCEPT
   A. Gerald Caplan.
   B. Gerald Corey.
   C. Erich Lindemann.
   D. Reuben Hill.

4. The study of crisis intervention began during World War II in response to
   A. soldiers returning from the war effort with PTSD diagnoses.
   B. family reactions when loved ones left home to participate in war efforts.
   C. family reactions when soldiers returned from service and resumed their civilian lives.
   D. families grieving for loved ones who died in combat.

5. A cluster of symptoms including somatic distress, feelings of guilt, hostility, disorganization, and behavior changes experienced by the surviving family members of nearly 500 individuals who died in a tragic event in the 1940s was labeled "acute grief." A disorder that is described in the DSM that seems to parallel acute grief is
   A. acute stress disorder.
   B. posttraumatic stress disorder.
   C. adjustment disorder.
   D. bereavement.

6. According to Erich Lindemann, a psychiatrist and researcher who described acute grief, treatment for acute grief
   A. should be provided only by psychiatrists who may prescribe medication.
   B. may be provided by psychiatrists (MDs) or psychologists (PhDs) but not counselors or social workers.
   C. may be provided by paraprofessionals and helpers other than psychiatrists.
   D. is not necessary.

7. According to Raphael (2000), the full impact of trauma frequently is felt
   A. within 48 hours of a crisis event, during the "fight or flight" period of adjustment.
   B. two to four weeks after a crisis event during the period of adjustment known as "picking up the pieces."
   C. a considerable time after the crisis event during the "disillusionment" period of adjustment.
   D. after individuals or families have completed the "rebuilding" period of adjustment and can reflect on the events of the crisis in totality.

8. According to Hill's ABC-X model of crises,
   A. a crisis is caused by a stressor event.
   B. as long as there are resources to meet the demands of a stressor event, there will not be a crisis.

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

C. "A" represents an antecedent event, "B" represents behavioral resources, "C" represents the crisis, and "X represents treatment or intervention.
D. a crisis is the outcome of an interaction between a stressor event, resources, and cognitive processes involving perception and meaning.

9. According to the Double ABC-X Model proposed by McCubbin and Patterson (1982), long-term change following a crisis event
   A. would most likely be negative.
   B. would most likely be positive.
   C. is not likely.
   D. may be positive or negative.

10. According to the Task Model proposed by Jackson-Cherry
   A. in order to intervene effectively, the assessment must be accurate
   B. the intervention is not linked to a comprehensive assessment
   C. the assessment and intervention can be conducted simultaneously
   D. the assessment is not important in the process

11. The Task Model proposed by Jackson-Cherry utilizes the following aspects in the assessment:
   A. affect, behaviors, cognitions, development
   B. affect, behaviors, cognitions, environment, ecology
   C. affect, behaviors, cognitions, developmental, environment
   D. affect, behaviors, cognitions

12. The effects of a stressor or crisis event may be mediated by
   A. tangible resources such as food, clothing, and shelter.
   B. intangible resources such as self-esteem and problem-solving ability.
   C. external resources such as social support or government aid.
   D. All of the above.

13. Which of the following statements about coping is FALSE?
   A. Denial may be a useful short-term coping strategy.
   B. Coping often involves "fight or flight" responses.
   C. Using defense mechanisms should not be considered coping.
   D. Coping involves both cognitive and behavioral responses.

14. According to Boss (2002), _____ is a continuous variable, whereas _____ is a dichotomous variable.
   A. distress; eustress
   B. stress; crisis
   C. organization; disequilibrium
   D. coping; adaptation

15. Which of the following statements with regard to trauma is TRUE?
   A. Traumatic events almost always involve actual death or serious injury.
   B. People experiencing traumatic events respond with intense feelings of fear and helplessness.
   C. Most people who experience traumatic events develop acute stress disorder or post-traumatic stress disorder.
   D. All of the above.

16. A behavioral or cognitive action that is taken in an effort to manage stress is
   A. a coping strategy.
   B. a defense mechanism.
   C. adaptation.
   D. a resource.

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

17. Following a stressor or crisis event, the degree to which functioning has changed over an extended period of time is called
    A. adaptation.
    B. resilience.
    C. coping.
    D. None of the above.

18. _____ does NOT have a positive association with resilience.
    A. Attachment
    B. Mastery
    C. Cognitive skills
    D. Affective arousal

19. Compared to psychologists and psychiatrists, professional counselors
    A. are less trained and less prepared to provide crisis intervention.
    B. work from a prevention point of view.
    C. would not be likely to diagnose mental or emotional disorders.
    D. are less effective advocates because they have Masters' degrees rather than doctoral degrees.

20. Within the mental health community, paraprofessionals
    A. include counselors.
    B. are not permitted to provide crisis intervention because they are not licensed.
    C. may provide an outlet for clients to talk and feel less isolated.
    D. None of the above.

21. Which of the following statements is TRUE? Crisis intervention
    A. usually occurs between counselors and clients who have no previous relationship.
    B. may be a scheduled component of other forms of counseling.
    C. is similar to other forms of counseling in its purpose, setting, time, and design.
    D. may take place within an established ongoing counseling relationship.

22. The procedures for working with clients in crisis begin with
    A. establishing equilibrium.
    B. assessment.
    C. debriefing.
    D. defusing.

23. Existential crises as defined by the applied theory are
    A. events that occur and experienced by the majority of individuals within a society
    B. unexpected and catastrophic events that are out of the control of an individual
    C. events that impact one's personal meaning, purpose, and/or freedom
    D. man-made or natural disasters impacting an individual and systems connected to the individual

24. Ecological crises as defined by the applied theory are
    A. events that occur and experienced by the majority of individuals within a society
    B. unexpected and catastrophic events that are out of the control of an individual
    C. events that impact one's personal meaning, purpose, and/or freedom
    D. man-made or natural disasters impacting an individual and systems connected to the individual.

Extended Response Questions

1. Discuss how crisis intervention differs from traditional counseling (include objectives, time frame and duration, skills, diagnostic impression,

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

2. You are a counselor at a local mental health agency. You have just read the intake of a male client that you will see next week. His presenting problem is that he witnessed his brother being shot and killed. According to the *ABC-X Model*, what might you consider in your assessment while working with this client?

3. According to the *Task Model of Assessment and Intervention* by Jackson-Cherry, what is the purpose of order of assessment followed by the intervention tasks? How does this model differ from the other proposed models in the chapter that includes the triage approach?

4. Describe the modes in which a crisis worker may work with a client in assessing a client the level of functioning.

5. Describe and give an example of the 4 categories of crises outlined in the Applied Crisis Theory:

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

Multiple Choice Answer Key:

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. C
12. D
13. C
14. B
15. B
16. A
17. A
18. D
19. B
20. C
21. C
22. B
23. C
24. D

Feedback for the essay question:

1. The response should include some items from each of the following categories:
   -Objectives: Traditional counseling focuses on improving functioning. Crisis counseling focuses on decreasing symptoms and stabilizations
   -Time frame: Traditional counseling is a clinical hour often based on managed care (45 minutes. Crisis intervention is flexible and often requires the time needed to make an assessment and determine a plan.
   -Sessions: Traditional counseling often is longer term based on managed care (8 sessions or more). Crisis intervention ranges from 1-4 but often no more than 6 sessions.
   -Skills: Traditional counseling uses all of the basic counseling skills and most often uses the client in the development of their plan and treatment. Formal termination is more frequent and referral is not used often. Crisis counseling may utilize more directive approaches, formal termination is rare, and referrals to other professionals are common.
   -Diagnosis: Traditional counseling utilizes formal diagnosis in the treatment plan. Crisis counseling evaluates symptoms as diagnosis is often premature due to lack of time with the client.

2. The response should include assessment information to include the following components:
   -Coping mechanisms
   -Meaning placed on the event by the client
   -Resources available to the client

3. The response should include information about the components:
   -the order is to make an appropriate referral or integrate an appropriate treatment plan an accurate assessment must be conducted. This model differs in that it emphasizes the importance of bio-psycho-social-spiritual components. The medial and spiritual aspects are often not the focus on counselors. It also assesses the traditional components of affect, behaviors, and cognitions but also includes an intentional focus on the assessment of development issues and environment issues unique to the client.

4. The response should include information about directive, non-directive, and collaborative crisis intervention.

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank

5. The response should include definition and examples of the following:
   -Developmental crises (examples: birth, death, retirement)
   -Situational crises (example: assaults, injuries resulting in unexpected disability)
   -Existential crises (examples: events impacting freedom, meaning, purpose)
   -Ecological crises (examples: natural or man-made disasters)

Copyright © 2018, 2014, 2010 by Pearson Education, Inc.

Crisis Assessment 3rd edition Jackson Cherry Test Bank