

Ethical Decision Making for the 21st Century Counselor 1st Edition Sheperis Test Bank

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1. From Kitchener's Ethical Justification Model, which virtue means to treat people fairly?
 - a. Nonmaleficence
 - b. Autonomy
 - c. Beneficence
 - *d. Justice

2. You were speaking to a friend about Betan's Hermeneutic Model when the term hermeneutic came up. Your friend immediately asked what the term meant. You told them that the term roughly meant _____ when translated from Greek:
 - *a. Interpretation
 - b. To do no harm
 - c. To analyze
 - d. To be ethical

3. In Jordan and Meara (1990) Virtue Ethics, the authors suggest that instead of focusing on what should be done, counselors should focus on:
 - a. What can be done
 - b. What has been done
 - *c. What the counselor should be
 - d. How the counselor has been

4. In Sileo and Kopala (1993) A-B-C-D-E worksheet, what does "B" stand for?
 - a. Behavior
 - *b. Benefit
 - c. Beneficence
 - d. Benevolence

5. With regard to the Corey, Corey, and Callahan (2003) model, which is NOT one of the eight steps identified in the text:
 - a. Identify the problem
 - b. Review the relevant ethical codes
 - *c. Apply the ACA Code of Ethics
 - d. Decide on what appears to be the best course of action

6. Forester-Miller and Davis (1996) suggested that counselors are most likely making an ethical choice if they are operating in the best interest of the client rather than the counselor, match the decision to best practices, and are _____.
 - a. Open
 - *b. Honest
 - c. Transparent
 - d. Trustworthy

7. During the first stage of the Tarvydas (2012) Integrative Decision Making Model of Ethical Behavior, counselors work:

- a. Individually
- b. In focus groups
- *c. Collaborative
- d. Asynchronously

8. All of the following are steps in the model developed by Kocet, McCauley, and Thompspon's (2009) Ethical Decision Making for Student Affairs except:

- a. Develop an ethical worldview
- b. Choose a course of action
- c. Examine potential cultural/contextual issues impacting the ethical dilemma
- *d. All are included in the model

9. Social constructivism is founded on ideas that allow for all conclusions about human functioning to be understood based on the _____ and _____ factors that affect behavior.

- *a. Biological, Social
- b. Psychological, Social
- c. Physiological, Social
- d. Neurological, Social

10. All of the following are part of the Transcultural Integrative Model except:

- a. Formulating an ethical decision
- b. Weighing competing, nonmoral values and affirming the course of action
- c. Planning and executing the selected course of action
- *d. Determine possible ethical traps

11. _____ is the third stage of Tarvydas (2012) Integrative Decision Making Model of Ethical Behavior.

- a. Formulating an ethical decision
- *b. Selecting an action by weighing competing non-moral values, personal blind spots, or prejudices
- c. Interpreting the situation through awareness and fact finding
- d. Planning and executing the selected course of action

12. The authors suggested that the American Counseling Association (ACA) endorses which ethical decision making model

- a. Theory Based Decision Making Models
- b. Practice Based Decision Making Models
- c. Cultural Based Decision Making Models
- *d. The ACA does not endorse any models

13. Kitchener's (1984) virtue of Beneficence means:

- a. To do no harm

- b. Treat people fairly
- *c. To do good
- d. Freedom to choose

14. Marian has been a counselor for approximately five years. During this time, she discovered that she can really relate to theory-based ethical decision making models. One of the models she applies most is Betan's Hermeneutic Model. Marian would say all of the following statements about Betan's Hermeneutic Model except:

- a. "You really bring your own story to the therapeutic relationship with the client"
- b. "You really have to engage in ongoing examination and self-exploration"
- *c. "Overall, you need to focus on what the counselor should do"
- d. "It's neat because it isn't a step-by-step approach"

15. Bill was speaking to Juan about practice-based ethical decision making models over lunch. During the conversation, Bill would have told Juan about all of the following models, except:

- a. Sileo and Kopala (1993) A-B-C-D-E Worksheet
- *b. Jordan and Meara (1990) Virtue Ethics
- c. Corey, Corey, and Callahan (2003)
- d. Forester-Miller and Davis (1996)

16. Within Tarvydas' (2012) Integrative Decision Making Model of Ethical Behavior, counselors are asked to formulate a decision. All are involved in formulating a decision except:

- a. Playing through each possibility and considering both negative and positive impacts
- b. Consultation with other professionals who can help weigh in on the decision
- c. Weigh all relevant codes and laws to consider the possible action to take
- *d. All are involved

17. Within cultural-based ethical decision making models, this model relies on reflection on the culture involved:

- *a. Tarvydas Integrative Model
- b. Cattone's (2004) Social Constructivism Model
- c. Garcia, Cartwright, Winston, and Borzuchowska (2003) Transcultural Integrative Model
- d. Kocet, McCauley, and Thompson (2009) Ethical Decision Making for Student Affairs

18. As a crisis counselor, you have been asked to help in the community after a tornado has touched down. You know that there are 10 steps involved for ethical decision making in crisis situations. Which of the steps are not part of the 10?

- a. Identify the ethical concern within the context of the disaster
- b. Identify the code(s) of ethics involved
- c. Frame a preliminary response
- *d. Identify and Prioritize guiding principles

19. The text covered several types of ethical decision making models. Which type were NOT covered in the text:

- a. Theory Based
- *b. Psychosocial Based
- c. Practice Based
- d. Cultural Based

20. As a counselor working in addictions, you have become familiar with the model proposed by the Center for Education and Drug Abuse Research (CEDAR). Which of the following steps would be the third step in the model?

- *a. Developing an ethical plan of action
- b. Evaluating the outcome
- c. Increasing ethical sensitivity
- d. Identifying and prioritizing guiding principles

21. True or False. From Kitchener's Ethical Justification model, beneficence means to do no harm.

- *a. True
- b. False

22. True or False. Jordan and Meara (1990) Virtue Ethics model suggested that we should focus on what the counselors should do in the model rather than what the counselor should be.

- a. True
- *b. False

23. True or False. In Betan's Hermeneutic Model counselors are not required to engage in ongoing examination and self-exploration.

- a. True
- *b. False

24. True or False. With practice-based models, many of the challenges of the more abstract theoretical approaches are eliminated through step-by-step guides.

- *a. True
- b. False

25. True or False. Sileo and Kopala (1993) A-B-C-D-E Worksheet is a model made up of many existing models.

- *a. True
- b. False

26. True or False. According to Forester-Miller and Davis (1996), counselors in the same situation may arrive at different conclusions.

- *a. True

b. False

27. True or False. The Tarvydas (2012) Integrative Decision Making Model of Ethical Behavior adds a reflective perspective to address the dilemma from multiple lenses.

*a. True

b. False

28. True or False. The Kocet, McCauley, and Thompson (2009) Ethical Decision Making for Student Affairs model is strictly for student affairs.

a. True

*b. False

29. True or False. Using the Social Constructivism Model means that instead of making an ethical decision for the client and other stakeholder, the decision is made with these parties.

*a. True

b. False

30. True or False. According to Garcia, Cartwright, Winston, and Borzuchowska (2003) Transcultural Integrative Model, culturally competent counselors should make culturally responsive ethical decisions.

*a. True

b. False

Type: E

31. In Kitchener's Ethical Justification Model (1984), four virtues are included in ethical decision making. Describe the four virtues discussed and explain why they are essential to the ethical decision making process.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

32. Betan's Hermeneutic Model asks counselors to acknowledge their personal reactions to professional issues as they make ethical decisions and receive training that highlights the limited black and white options that are present within ethical dilemmas. Explain why this would be important.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

33. Chapter two addresses three theory based ethical decision making models (Kitchener's Ethical Justification Model, Betan's Hermeneutic Model, and Jordan and Meara (1990) Virtue Ethics). Explain the three models. Speak about the similarities and differences in the three theory based models listed.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

34. Sileo and Kopala (1993) A-B-C-D-E Worksheet is an amalgamation of many models. Walk through the steps of the model and clearly articulate what A-B-C-D-E means and provide an example for each. Also, address the pros and cons of this particular model.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

35. The Corey, Corey and Callahan (2003) model is a step-by-step approach that has been revised throughout the years that can be used by counselors. Explain the eight steps of the model. Explain whether the steps must always be followed in the same order. What are the pros and cons listed by the textbook? Explain how this model differs from other practice-based ethical decision making models

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

36. While the American Counseling Association (ACA) does not subscribe to one ethical decision making model, Forester-Miller and Davis' (1996) model has been incorporated into a document conceptualized and developed by the ACA Ethics Committee. Work through the principles and steps of this model. Describe each step in a way that someone with no experience with the counseling profession could understand and apply the model.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

37. Within the Tarvydas (2012) Integrative Decision Making Model of Ethical Behavior, the counselor works beyond the application of ethical codes and laws, to include values, prejudices, and biases as well as cultural and societal context. What are the four stages in the Tarvydas model? Describe which stage of the model involves the reflective process. What is the significance of this?

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

38. Cottone's (2004) Social Constructivism Model posits that our understanding of an individual is based on relationships. The authors describe the model as an interactive process and the client's culture is intertwined in the decision making process. How would this approach help the decision making process? Are there any drawbacks?

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

39. Garcia, Cartwright, Winston, and Borzuchowska's (2003) Transcultural Integrative Model places great importance on culture and suggests that culturally competent counselors should make culturally responsible ethical decision. Explain the four steps of the model and give examples of each step.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

40. Consider a crisis, list the 10 steps involved for ethical decision making in crisis situations. Be sure to provide a clear concrete example and apply the 10 steps.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

41. Addictions counseling can prove challenging with ethical difficulties. The National Institute on Drug Abuse published an ethical decision making model specific for addictions professionals. List the five steps and create a scenario in which you can apply the steps listed.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

42. Describe theory based decision making models, practice based decision making models, and cultural based decision making models. What are the advantages and limitations of each?

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

43. Choose one theory-based decision making theory and one practice based decision making model. Compare and contrast the strengths and weaknesses of these models.

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

44. Choose one practice based decision making model and choose one cultural based decision making model. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these models?

*a. Answers Vary

Type: E

45. Explain the importance of knowing how to access and apply the American Counseling Association's (ACA) Code of Ethics when it comes to applying ethical decision making models.

*a. Answers Vary