

PREPARING FOR THE EXAMINATION

CRCC does not endorse or recommend other study guides or CRC Exam preparation materials that may be available on the market, as we have not been involved in their development and therefore cannot attest to the accuracy or comprehensive nature of the content contained in those materials.

Sample Exam Questions

In addition to the CRCC Interactive Practice Test, the following sample exam questions and reading list, along with a review of the test content outlined in Section 10, should be of assistance as you prepare to take the exam.

1. The assessment techniques commonly used to evaluate adults with specific learning disabilities fall into these three categories:
 - a. medical tests, psychological tests, and work evaluations.
 - b. neurological tests, adaptive behavior scales, and personality tests.
 - c. blood tests, Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-III) scores, and functional assessment tests.
 - d. informal tests and observational measures, standardized psychological tests, and neuropsychological test batteries.
2. When developing a rehabilitation plan for a client who has recently been diagnosed with multiple sclerosis, the rehabilitation counselor should consider that:
 - a. muscles will progressively atrophy without evidence of neural degeneration.
 - b. symptoms can abate and recur with increasing frequency and severity for many years.
 - c. physical symptoms are debilitating, while mental and emotional states remain stable.
 - d. with the proper orthopedic devices, a client will be able to overcome most problems associated with the disability.
3. An important service rehabilitation counselors can provide to employers is:
 - a. actuarial assessment.
 - b. compensation insurance brokering.
 - c. employee performance evaluation.
 - d. post-placement and follow-up.
4. In the state-federal rehabilitation program, the development of the Individual Plan for Employment (IPE) is guided primarily by:
 - a. agency regulations.
 - b. the client's objectives.
 - c. labor market surveys.
 - d. local employment opportunities.

5. Cognitive-Dissonance Theory is based on the:
- assumption that when a person has contradictory thoughts or ideas within an established behavior pattern, discord occurs.
 - individual's attraction to a particular role demand of an occupation that meets his/her needs and provides him/her with satisfaction.
 - assumption that individuals choose occupations that are person-oriented or non-person-oriented.
 - assumption that the need structure of the individual is greatly influenced by early childhood frustrations and satisfactions.
6. The group counseling theory that is based on the holistic view of the person is:
- behavioral.
 - psychoanalytic.
 - Adlerian.
 - Freudian.
7. Some clients with drug abuse problems are reluctant to become involved in the therapeutic process. The psychodynamic view of this reluctance is that it is a sign of:
- minimal brain dysfunction.
 - conflicted feelings regarding change.
 - long-standing drug use.
 - poor client motivation.
8. Family caregivers to individuals with traumatic brain injury (TBI) report:
- physical disability as more problematic than the presence of social aggression.
 - social aggression as more problematic than the presence of physical disability.
 - injury severity more problematic than cognitive disability issues.
 - mobility more problematic than social aggression issues.
9. Workers' compensation is regulated by:
- the federal government.
 - a regional board of directors.
 - each state.
 - the insurance commission.
10. The method by which the impact of rehabilitation services can be assessed is a:
- key assessment.
 - vocational evaluation.
 - comprehensive needs assessment.
 - program evaluation.
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Correct responses are:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10