

NCE-ABE Demotesten & NCE-ABE Prüfungs



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>> NCE-ABE Demotesten <<

NCE-ABE Prüfungs, NCE-ABE Zertifizierung

Die Fragenkataloge zur NBCC NCE-ABE Zertifizierungsprüfung von ExamFragen sind die besten. Wenn Sie ein NBCC - Fachmann sind, sind sie Ihnen ganz notwendig. Sie sind ganz zuverlässig. Wir bieten speziell den NCE-ABE -Kandidaten die Schulungsunterlagen, die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur NCE-ABE Zertifizierung enthalten. Viele NCE-ABE -Fachleute streben danach, die NBCC NCE-ABE Prüfung zu bestehen. Die Erfolgsquote von ExamFragen ist unglaublich hoch. Unser ExamFragen setzt sich dafür ein, Ihnen zu helfen, den Erfolg zu erlangen.

NBCC National Counselor Examination NCE-ABE Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q118-Q123):

118. Frage

What can happen when group rules are established and stated explicitly?

- A. Members move through group stages more slowly.
- **B. Group members follow the group guidelines when participating.**
- C. More work is required of the group leader to enforce the norms.
- D. Members' reliance on the group leader for guidance increases.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

The Group Counseling and Group Work core area highlights the importance of group norms, ground rules, and structure in promoting effective group functioning. When group rules are clear and explicit:

- * Members know what behavior is expected and what is inappropriate,
- * There is a shared understanding of participation, confidentiality, respect, and attendance, and
- * Members can self-regulate and hold each other accountable, rather than relying solely on the leader.

Thus, Option A is correct: clearly stated rules increase the likelihood that members will follow the group guidelines in their

participation.

Why the other options are less accurate:

* B. Move through stages more slowly - Having explicit rules generally supports smoother movement through group stages by reducing confusion and conflict, not slowing development.

* C. More work for the leader - Explicit rules typically reduce the leader's enforcement burden because expectations are shared and can be maintained by the group.

* D. Increased reliance on the leader - Clear, agreed-upon rules foster greater group autonomy, not greater dependence on the leader.

Therefore, consistent with CACREP's emphasis on understanding and facilitating group norms, A is the best answer.

119. Frage

The primary purpose of the facilitation of positive addiction within the context of reality therapy approaches when counseling an adolescent is to:

- A. Help the client abandon negative addictions.
- B. Help clarify new support systems for the client.
- **C. Help the client believe in the worth of self-actualization.**
- D. Increase the physical fitness of the client.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Within Counseling Skills and Interventions, counselors must understand how specific theories (such as reality therapy) are applied in practice, including the use of concepts like positive addiction.

In reality therapy (developed by William Glasser), positive addictions refer to healthy, constructive activities that a person engages in regularly (for example, running, meditation, or creative pursuits) which:

* Enhance psychological strength and self-esteem

* Support a sense of competence and control

* Contribute to personal growth and self-actualization

The primary purpose of encouraging positive addiction, especially with adolescents, is to help them develop life patterns that support growth, responsibility, and a stronger, more confident sense of self-essentially encouraging movement toward self-actualization and a belief in their own worth and potential.

* A. Increase physical fitness may be a side benefit (e.g., with exercise-based activities) but is not the central counseling purpose.

* B. Help the client abandon negative addictions can be an important outcome, but the core rationale in reality therapy is to build new, healthy patterns that support growth rather than focusing solely on stopping negative behavior.

* C. Help clarify new support systems can be useful, but this is not the primary definition or goal of positive addiction.

The central therapeutic aim is to foster healthy, growth-oriented habits that strengthen the self and support self-actualization, making D the best answer.

120. Frage

A counselor receives a gift from a long-term client near the end of treatment. The gift is inexpensive and culturally significant to the client. What is the most ethical response?

- A. Accept the gift but document nothing about it.
- **B. Explore the meaning of the gift with the client before determining whether to accept it.**
- C. Accept the gift without discussion to avoid offending the client.
- D. Decline the gift immediately to avoid dual relationships.

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Counselors are expected to practice within ethical guidelines that include evaluating potential risks, cultural factors, and therapeutic implications of client gift-giving. Ethical practice involves assessing the meaning, timing, and potential impact of the gift on the therapeutic relationship. Exploring the significance of the gift with the client allows the counselor to determine whether accepting it maintains appropriate boundaries and supports the client's cultural values without compromising professional judgment or the integrity of the counseling relationship.

121. Frage

Clients' defense mechanisms help them cope with various factors in their lives. In working with clients' defense mechanisms, counselors rely on the knowledge that defense mechanisms either deny or distort reality and operate on the level of which of the following?

- A. Subconscious
- B. Preconscious
- C. Conscious
- **D. Unconscious**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Within the CACREP core area of Counseling and Helping Relationships, students are expected to understand major counseling theories, including psychodynamic concepts such as defense mechanisms. In classical and contemporary psychodynamic theory, defense mechanisms are defined as automatic psychological processes that protect an individual from anxiety or internal/external stressors by distorting, denying, or falsifying reality.

A key feature taught in counselor education is that defense mechanisms:

- * Are involuntary and automatic (not under conscious control),
- * Function to reduce anxiety and protect self-esteem, and
- * Operate primarily at the unconscious level of awareness.

Therefore:

* Conscious (A) is incorrect because, if a person is fully aware they are distorting reality, it is not considered a classic defense mechanism.

* Subconscious (C) and preconscious (D) are sometimes used colloquially, but in counseling theory aligned with NCE content, the standard wording emphasizes that defenses operate unconsciously.

Because defense mechanisms deny or distort reality and operate unconsciously, B (unconscious) is the correct answer.

122. Frage

Your client is new to therapy and tells you of their skepticism about the effectiveness of counseling and questions the treatment plan. Which of the approaches below will be most effective at engaging them?

- A. Psychodynamic approach
- B. Humanistic approach
- **C. Cognitive behavioral approach**
- D. Analytical approach

Antwort: C

Begründung:

In the Counseling Skills and Interventions area, counselors must be able to select and apply theoretical approaches that fit client needs, preferences, and readiness. A client who is skeptical and questions the treatment plan often responds well to an approach that is:

- * Structured and transparent
- * Collaborative, with shared goal-setting
- * Evidence-informed, with clear rationales for techniques

A cognitive behavioral approach (CBT) emphasizes:

- * Clear explanations of how thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are related
- * Time-limited, goal-oriented treatment plans
- * Homework and behavioral experiments that allow clients to "test" ideas and see concrete outcomes This tends to be particularly effective with clients who want to understand how and why therapy works and who are questioning its effectiveness.
- * A humanistic approach (A) strongly values the relationship and empathy but is often less structured and may not directly satisfy a skeptical client's desire for clear rationale and techniques.
- * Psychodynamic (C) and analytical (D) approaches typically focus on unconscious processes, past experiences, and symbolic material, which may feel too abstract or indirect to a skeptical newcomer to therapy.

Thus, B. Cognitive behavioral approach is most consistent with effectively engaging this type of client.

123. Frage

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