

5. John F. Kennedy helped secure passage of the
  - a. Equal Rights Amendment.
  - b. Women's Right to Vote Act.
  - c. Community Mental Health Centers Act.\*
  - d. First Veteran's Benefits Act.
6. Erich Lindemann's work with Coconut Grove highlighted
  - a. the usefulness of crisis intervention.\*
  - b. the importance of culture in devising interventions.
  - c. the effects of a professionally focused consultative model.
  - d. the usefulness of a California community's meditation based intervention.
7. The birth of community psychology in the United States is traced to
  - a. The Washington, D.C. Conference.
  - b. The Swampscott Conference.\*
  - c. The Seattle Conference on Mental Health Issues.
  - d. The Boulder Conference.
8. One of the fundamental principles of community psychology is
  - a. individual differences create behavioral differences
  - b. pathology is genetic
  - c. ecological perspectives\*
  - d. values should not influence interventions
9. The fundamental principles of community psychology include:
  - a. a respect for diversity.\*
  - b. an understanding of the difference between normalcy and pathology.
  - c. an appreciation for statistical normalcy.
  - d. an emphasis on individual differences.
10. Kloos et al. (2011) believed a community psychology provided
  - a. a different way of thinking about human behavior.
  - b. a focus on contexts for behavior.
  - c. alternatives for research and intervention away from the purely individual focus.
  - d. All of the above.\*
11. Early community psychologists of color like Padilla and Sue called for
  - a. more attention to cultural and linguistic considerations in service delivery
  - b. less reliance on service delivery systems based on mainstream culture
  - c. recognition of diverse models for psychological intervention in the community
  - d. All of the above\*
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is an emerging term in community psychology, that recognizes the importance of both culture and community in understanding contexts.
  - a. Sociopoliticality
  - b. Cultural community
  - c. Ethnopolitical community
  - d. Historical community
13. Kurt Lewin argued that we needed to understand \_\_\_\_\_ in order to figure out behavior.
  - a. the person
  - b. the environment

- c. the interaction between the person and the environment\*
  - d. the space between the person and the environment
14. Roger Barker studied
- a. behavioral settings.\*
  - b. the difference between cultures.
  - c. the social conformity.
  - d. All of the above.
15. If you are interested in finding a job quickly and being welcomed to the organization, it might be best to find a situation that is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. overmanned
  - b. intermanned
  - c. undermanned\*
  - d. countermanded
16. Setting control is related to
- a. discriminative stimuli.
  - b. environmental stimuli.
  - c. learning.
  - d. All of the above.\*
17. The process of enhancing the possibility that people can more actively control their own lives is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. activism
  - b. empowerment\*
  - c. social democracy
  - d. engagement
18. The role of the community psychologist is to
- a. help people.
  - b. help people to help themselves.\*
  - c. be a spokesperson for the community.
  - d. serve as the expert.
19. Bronfenbrenner believed we needed to understand the development of the individual
- a. across many levels and through many systems.\*
  - b. from an intrapsychic point of view.
  - c. behaviorally.
  - d. using a model of individual differences.
20. A "Mesosystem" is
- a. where the microsystems interact.\*
  - b. the level of culture.
  - c. the system where the individual does not reside.
  - d. All of the above.
21. Recent studies of empowering systems find that they
- a. have power role opportunities for their members .
  - b. are a socially supportive environment.
  - c. have a group belief in the power of their members.
  - d. have inspiring leadership.
  - e. All of the above.\*

22. James Kelly's example of community psychology being like playing in a baseball game illustrated the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. dependability  
b. the power of the individual  
c. interdependence\*  
d. viability
23. \_\_\_\_\_ states that those with greater ability to deal with a broader range of environments should find wider distribution across settings.  
a. Cycling of resources  
b. Interdependence  
c. Adaptive capacity\*  
d. Longevity
24. The concept of person-environment fit suggests the best person for a position  
a. is dependent on their motivation.  
b. is dependent on what the position requires.\*  
c. is independent of what a position requires.  
d. is independent of the person's characteristics.
25. Community psychology is especially interested in therapy over prevention.  
a. True.  
b. False.\*  
c. A trick question, since there is no discussion of these distinctions in community psychology.  
d. All of the above.
26. Cowen stated that prevention programs must be  
a. intentional.  
b. group oriented.  
c. before the onset of pathology.  
d. All of the above.\*
- 13  
14
27. \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to treat a problem at the earliest demonstration of a problem, before it become severe or persistent.  
a. Primary prevention  
b. Secondary prevention\*  
c. Tertiary prevention  
d. All prevention programs should make
28. A program to help the chronically mentally ill stay in their home communities and lead productive lives is a  
a. primary prevention.  
b. secondary prevention.  
c. tertiary prevention.\*  
d. quartile prevention.
29. The Institute of Medicine labeled prevention programs aimed at the total population  
a. universal.\*

- b. selective.
  - c. indicated.
  - d. popular.
30. A program addressing a particular segment of the population which has been determined to be at high risk is called a \_\_\_\_\_ program.
- a. universal
  - b. selective\*
  - c. targeted
  - d. tertiary
31. Metaanalyses on prevention over the last 20 years find that
- a. prevention is more a theory than a reality.
  - b. prevention only works for adults.
  - c. prevention seems to work\*.
  - d. prevention in the tertiary sense is more effective than in the secondary sense.
32. Inequality in educational opportunities, racial disparities in many categories of health and wellbeing, discrimination experienced by members of particular ethnic, gender, or religious groups, and homophobia are examples of
- a. social injustices\*
  - b. secondary prejudice.
  - c. inclusive categorization.
  - d. social mobility.
33. Social justice deals with
- a. access to resources.
  - b. distribution of resources.
  - c. seeking transformative interventions to deal with resource inequities.
  - d. All of the above.\*
34. Marie Jahoda (1953) helped move our
- a. understanding of mental health to being more than the absence of mental illness.\*
  - b. conceptualization of mental illness to include cultural variation.
  - c. theory of mental health to a holistic understanding of the social and biological.
  - d. All of the above.
35. Examples of “blaming the victim” would include
- a. claims that people’s culture is impoverished.
  - b. stating that people are too lazy to do more.
  - c. saying that the lack of accomplishment is the result of lack of intelligence.
  - d. All of the above.\*
36. Community psychology is least interested in
- a. systemic action
  - b. social change.
  - c. prevention.
  - d. remediation.\*
37. According to Sarason (1974) the feeling of belonging to a group is called
- a. ingroup membership.
  - b. psychological sense of community.\*
  - c. community pride.

d. membership identity.

38. Empowerment

- a. is described as a process
- b. is described as a goal
- c. is described as a value
- d. all of the above\*

39. Social Justice

- a. deals with a sense of equality of opportunity\*
- b. is presented as a principle and not a value
- c. comes from our history of equal opportunities for all
- d. is not necessarily a part of Community Psychology

40. In looking at efforts to aid a Canadian community destroyed by forest fire, community researchers found a lack of emphasis on

- a. individual needs.
- b. restoration of property.
- c. find a sense of place.\*
- d. economic recovery.

41. With which statement(s) would a community psychologist agree?

- a. The role of the community psychologist is to advance the wellbeing of community life.
- b. Prevention before a problem develops is better than treatment after the fact.
- c. Other areas of psychology are too centered on the person and not the environment.
- d. All of the above.\*

42. One particular perspective assumes that not only do events affect the individual but the individual is an active agent in influencing events. This orientation is

- a. not acceptable to community psychologists for a variety of reasons.
- b. the ecological perspective.\*
- c. a form of behavior modification.
- d. called interactional inhibition.

43. In his small town, Juan has a sense of belonging, friendly neighbors, and services he can walk to.

Juan feels he is listened to and that he can indeed make a difference in his community.

Juan feels a sense of

- a. community.\*
- b. neighboring.
- c. influence.
- d. enabling.

44. The reason(s) Community Psychology encourages multidisciplinary approaches is/are

- a. the ecological model seems to require multiple perspectives\*
- b. universities and departments encourage multidisciplinary approaches to problems
- c. the multidisciplinary approach is historically grounded in Latin American scholarship
- d. All of the above

45. Many sex educators argue that sex education should be taught in the elementary schools to all students. This approach to AIDS reduction is an example of