

Multiple Choice

1. Family social work embraces all but what objectives:
 - a. It reinforces family strengths to prepare families for long-term change (or intervention).
 - b. Create concrete changes in family functioning to sustain effective and satisfying daily routines independent of formal helpers.
 - c. Address the crisis needs of the family in a timely fashion so they can effectively address more long-standing issues.
 - d. Addresses the individual functioning of one member and treats them as a separate entity.

ANS: D

PG: 3 ch1

2. Another name for the Person-In-Environment approach is:
 - a. Strength based approach
 - b. Behavioral approach
 - c. Ecological approach
 - d. Family systems theory

ANS: C

PG: 7 ch1

3. What is the difference between family social work and family therapy?
 - a. Family therapy relies on office-based intervention to help families make systemic changes while family social work can be both home-based and community based, often unfolding in the same time and space as family life and focusing on such things as daily routines and social environment.
 - b. Family therapy involves working in the community with family to assess their functioning while family social work is in the office assessing a families functioning.
 - c. Family therapy involves working solely in the community to provide interventions to a family while family social work relies on office-based intervention to help families make systemic changes.
 - d. Family therapy relies on daily routines, skills and interactions while family social work focuses on working with families on providing concrete services usually in an office setting.

ANS: A

PG: 8 ch1

4. Who was the first family social worker pioneer?
 - a. Virginia Satir
 - b. Alfred Adler
 - c. Mary Richmond
 - d. Abraham Maslow

ANS: C

PG: 7 ch1

5. Why was Mary Richmond's work so important to social work?
- a. She helped social workers look at each family member as individuals.
 - b. She propelled social workers to look at issues surrounding gender biases.
 - c. She propelled social workers to think beyond the family by understanding that families are also situated within broader communities and social systems.
 - d. Helped social workers place an emphasis on teaching parents appropriate parenting skills.

ANS: C

PG: 7 ch1

6. All but the following can be downsides to home- or community-based family work?
- a. It is not as structured as office based work.
 - b. Seeing people in their living rooms increases the pressures of induction into a family's problematic patterns.
 - c. Families may likely feel more support than criticized.
 - d. The worker and the family might be tempted to make the professional boundaries looser.

ANS: C

PG: 11 ch1

7. Which of the following best describes central beliefs of family social work?
- a. Most intrusive measure should first be used with families to ensure that the family is demonstrated appropriate means of interacting.
 - b. If enough problematic interaction patterns can be addressed, the family's future ability to problem solve and thus meet the needs of members will be enhanced.
 - c. Family Social Work should only be done in crisis situations when families most need support.
 - d. Family Social Workers often are observers only providing input from 'behind the scenes'.

ANS: C

PG: 11 ch1

8. What is the dual aim of crisis intervention?
- a. To immediately resolve the urgent problems and adaptation to disruptive life events and the promotion of long-term skill building to reduce failure and maximize the ability to deal with future crises.
 - b. To conduct interventions several days after the concerns have arisen so that autonomy maybe created with the family.
 - c. To work solely on abstract problems with the family while also dealing with all of the families problems at once.
 - d. To spend a long number of hours on particular problems and try to fix as many problems as possible.

ANS: A

PG: 17 ch1

9. Several family workers stressed the importance of seeing families in their homes including:
- a. Virginia Satir and Alfred Adler
 - b. Mary Richmond and Nathan Ackerman
 - c. Abraham Maslow and Monica McGoldrik
 - d. Aaron Beck and Erik Erickson

ANS: B

PG: 13 ch1

10. What are some of the advantages of family work in the home?
- a. Family social workers can receive direct information about family functioning and develop a more complete picture about the family relationships as members interact within a familiar environment.
 - b. The family social worker maybe able to better individualize the intervention based on a family's living situation.
 - c. New skills learned maybe easier applied when learned within the family's natural setting as opposed to an office setting.
 - d. Family social workers are often trained to conduct psychosocial therapies within the home.

ANS: D

PG: 13 ch1

11. A parenting and child management skills a Family Social Worker would not be responsible for would be?
- a. Reinforcing effective or desired behaviors
 - b. Helping family members deal with hurt and anger more effectively
 - c. Teaching parents how to observe and track children's behavior
 - d. Teaching parents to use more intrusive means of parenting their children

ANS: D

PG: 17 ch1

12. What does the book outline as the two main means that family social workers have to become involved with families?
- a. Social issues and emotional issues
 - b. Abuse and behavior problems
 - c. Mental health issues and financial stressors
 - d. Lack of parenting skills and lack of family support

ANS: B

PG: 17 ch1

13. Which of the following is NOT a definition of family?
- a. Family is the primary group in which members share close and personal relationships, which are developed through shared activities, that last over a prolonged period of time.

- b. A family group often exerts tremendous influence over its members in terms of behaviors, beliefs, communication styles, cultural transmission, social skills and efforts to meet basic human needs.
- c. A family is a group of replaceable members who are incorporated through birth, adoption, commitment or marriage.
- d. A family group helps members learn unique ways, with different capabilities and different levels of success in meeting their members' needs.

ANS: C

PG: 21 ch1

14. Family Social Worker Virginia Satir (1967) identified several functions of families including all but which of the following?

- a. To provide heterosexual experience for mates
- b. To contribute to the continuity of the race by producing and nurturing children
- c. To ensure that single parents have support
- d. To maintain a boundary (e.g., incest as taboo) so that tasks can be performed smoothly and stable relationships maintained

ANS: C

PG: 29 ch2

15. Most individuals belong to at least ____ family groupings over a lifetime?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 1
- d. 4

ANS: A

PG: 31 ch2

16. What is a family of procreation?

- a. Consists of a heterosexual couple, solely which through self or state of sanction, that has developed a relationship and has children.
- b. Consists of a couple, whether through self or state of sanction, that has developed a relationship and has children.
- c. Includes two or more family units.
- d. Consists of two people living with at least one child from a previous relationship.

ANS: B

PG: 31 ch2

17. Changing trends in the US include all but which of the following?

- a. More people are remaining single, with approximately 25 percent of all households being single-person households.
- b. The percentage of single-parent families, both female-headed and male-headed, is rising.
- c. The nuclear family comprised 25 percent of all households in 1996.

- d. More people are remarrying after a divorce for financial reasons.

ANS: D PG: 41 ch2

18. Fewer than ____ percent of families conform the traditional nuclear family structure in which the mother stays home and the father works?

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- c. 30%
- d. 50%

ANS: A PG: 42 ch2

19. McGoldrick, Girodano & Garcia-Petro, 2005 describe times when racism and discrimination sometimes peak. What are these?

- a. When there is little stress and when the community appears to be doing well
- b. During recessions and when there are few diversities in racial groups
- c. When there are limited resources and when large ethnic groups immigrate together
- d. When there is stress in society and there are many support systems available

ANS: C PG: 44 ch2

20. In 1917 the following individual advised workers to consider the potential effects of all interventions at every systemic level and to use the reciprocal interaction of the systemic hierarchy for the purpose of working toward change:

- a. Vriginia Satir
- b. Alfred Adler
- c. Abraham Maslow
- d. Mary Richmond

ANS: D PG: 68 ch3

True/False

1. Married women in the workforce exceed the number of full time homemakers.

ANS: True PG: 131

2. The macrosystem is the quality of face-to-face relationships within the microsystem.

ANS: False PG: 162

3. Risk factors may be timed-limited or ongoing.

ANS: True PG: 170

4. Accessing family buffers and strengths cannot counterbalance threats to family well-being.

ANS: False PG: 170

5. Culture and ethnicity are interchangeable concepts.

ANS: False PG: 171

6. Family social work requires that a worker develop a friend-like relationship with clients.

ANS: False

PG. 199