

**Chapter 02: Articulating Four Rationales for Participating in Policy Advocacy**

1. Beneficence means:

- a. Altruism that is inherent in the professional role.
- b. The moral imperative to enhance clients' well-being.
- c. The receiving of benefits from social programs.
- d. Going beyond the typical policy advocate role.

ANSWER:

b

2. Policy-sensitive practice occurs:

- a. When social workers make professional recommendations with sensitivity to their clients' economic, social, and policy realities.
- b. When social workers directly intercede, as advocates, with other agencies on behalf of a client.
- c. When social workers act as case managers.
- d. When professional advocates consult directly with legislators.

ANSWER:

a

3. Which of the following is a type of policy-related service?

- a. Case advocacy.
- b. All of the choices are policy-related services.
- c. Brokerage.
- d. Liaison.

ANSWER:

b

4. Which of the following is necessary when performing a policy-related activity?

- a. Helping a client to overcome feelings of insecurity.
- b. Identifying policies that exacerbate the suffering of a client.
- c. Connecting a client with an agency or network.
- d. Empowering a client to assert his or her rights.

ANSWER:

c

5. How is policy advocacy justified from an ethical standpoint?

- a. Social workers are more moral than the average population.
- b. Social workers are obliged to ensure that some clients receive more opportunities than others.
- c. Inequalities within society are morally objectionable.
- d. Intellectual challenges should not play a part in social policy.

ANSWER:

c

6. In A Theory of Justice, John Rawls argues that by imagining internal arrangements through the "veil of ignorance," we conclude that:

- a. Society should allow only those inequalities that will preserve or further the common good of society.
- b. Members of society should perpetuate their own personal economic well-being, even if others do not

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share in it.

- c. Most people would take a chance on being stuck in the lower reaches of a relatively in-egalitarian society.
- d. If we do not want to live in inner-city areas without adequate health care and other amenities, we should pick up and move elsewhere.

ANSWER: a

7. A social worker should liaison with an advocacy group in order to:

- a. Implement affirmative action policies.
- b. Initiate a project.
- c. Assist a specific vulnerable population.
- d. Join the NASW.

ANSWER: c

8. Traditional social work values, such as social justice and fairness:

- a. Require social workers to become policy advocates.
- b. Create effective clinicians.
- c. Help determine treatment planning for direct service clients.
- d. Promote agency involvement in client difficulties.

ANSWER: a

9. An eclectic approach to ethical reasoning argues that moral and ethic principles, practical considerations, cultural norms, and the results of empirical data should ALL be considered.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

10. Liberals are more likely than conservatives to want to:

- a. Support roles for state and local governments.
- b. Support free-market approaches, such as vouchers.
- c. Support additional taxes for social programs.
- d. Use the economic regulatory powers of the government to address problems in the workings of the private markets.

ANSWER: d

11. \_\_\_\_\_ believe in the effectiveness of the private markets.

- a. Conservatives
- b. Radicals
- c. Liberals
- d. All of the choices are correct.

ANSWER: a

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12. The NASW Code of Ethics:

- a. Makes policy advocacy an optional activity.
- b. Focuses only on such issues as confidentiality.
- c. Requires all social workers to engage in policy advocacy.
- d. Limits policy advocacy to macro practitioners in social work.

ANSWER:

c

13. Utilitarians believe that:

- a. Scientific data has no connection to social policy making.
- b. When creating social policy, ethical and moral choices are more important than economic factors.
- c. It is important to be objective and not let personal circumstance influence decision making.
- d. Policies should be supported by research and social science.

ANSWER:

d

14. Social workers need to engage in policy practice because:

- a. The Code of Ethics strongly encourages it.
- b. They often bring distinctive viewpoints to the process.
- c. They have to advocate for their self interests.
- d. All of the choices are correct.

ANSWER:

b

15. Empirical research:

- a. Is concrete and dependable.
- b. Should be scrutinized as it can sometimes be misleading.
- c. Is based on applied theory.
- d. Is considered a dated tool no longer used in policy practice.

ANSWER:

b

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the four rationales for policy advocacy?

- a. The political rationale.
- b. The analytic rationale.
- c. The liberal rationale.
- d. The electoral rationale.

ANSWER:

c

17. Nonparticipation in the voting process:

- a. Is a vote for the values of those who do participate.
- b. Provides more affluent members of society with more power.
- c. Can put low-income persons at a disadvantage in the voting process.
- d. All of the choices are correct.

ANSWER:

d

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18. Which strategies are social workers more likely to suggest?

- a. Competitive strategies.
- b. Cooperative strategies.
- c. Power strategies.
- d. Economic strategies.

ANSWER:

b

19. It is important to vote so that:

- a. Sympathetic legislators are part of government.
- b. Social workers will be part of the legislative chamber.
- c. The president will make social policy a priority.
- d. The media will publicize favorable policies.

ANSWER:

a

20. Social policy advocates must concentrate their efforts on one rationale that they feel most strongly about.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False