

TEST BANK for Jose B. Ashford & Craig LeCroy's *Human Behavior in the Social Environment: A Multidimensional Perspective*

Chapter 1: A Multidimensional Framework

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following statements is an example of potential ethnocentrism: (p.13)?
 - a. Gangster rap is one form of artistic expression for many African American artists.
 - b. In some Asian countries, eating dogs is culturally acceptable
 - c. *The Japanese are unreasonable to sleep in the same bed as their children so much
 - d. Physically altering neck length is a desirable trait in the Karen
2. Spirituality refers to: (p. 22)
 - a. the study of the breath or wind
 - b. *experiences of a relationship with a universal power or force.
 - c. institutionalized systems of belief including dogmas, creeds, and rituals associated with a higher power
 - d. none of the above
3. Life span theory assumes that change occurs across the life span. This assumption is also captured in which of the following developmental concepts: (p.36).
 - a. biography
 - b. cumulative continuity
 - c. * plasticity
 - d. self-selection
4. The social environment refers to: (page. 16)
 - a. the all expectations, motives, and incentives, that place limits on behavior
 - b. the people, families, groups, organizations within which a person's biography unfolds
 - c. the normative ecology
 - d. all of the above

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5. The PIE system does NOT address which of the following:
 - a. social role problems.
 - b. global assessment of functioning
 - c. mental disorders
 - d. environmental problems.

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6. An example of practicing from the strengths perspective is:
 - a. Assuming young mothers can't care for their newborns
 - b. Neglecting to mention a client's high level of motivation in a monthly report
 - c. *Incorporating a client's existing religious activities into a case plan as an informal support
 - d. Only asking the client about their problems in an intake interview
7. Hypotheses are used by the social worker to:
 - a. examine possible etiology and explanations of client functioning.
 - b. help guide questioning and data gathering for assessment
 - c. examine human behavior from proven theories
 - d. all of the above

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8. Which of the following statements is NOT true about values and cultures?

- *
 - a. Many cultures lack or do not have values
 - b. there are about 36 values that people everywhere share.
 - c. French and United States citizens differ in terms of their valuation of the state.
 - d. none of the above.
- 9. Shils assumed that
 - *
 - a. human action is determined or limited by their social environment
 - b. human behavior is mediated by biological arousal factors
 - c. decisions are always free
 - d. all of the above.
- 10. Critical inquiry involves:
 - a. appreciation of Marxian conceptions of contradiction
 - *
 - b. a process in which theories are relentlessly criticized
 - c. using the concept of critique in examining issues of causality
 - d. none of the above
- 11. The general adaptation syndrome (GAS) (p. 33)
 - a. is how our muscles repair themselves after stress
 - b. prevents us from responding to stress
 - c. *includes three stages
 - d. is a serious mental illness
- 12. Which of following is a major tenet of crisis theory (p. 34)?
 - a. people respond poorly in a crisis if they do not have someone with them to intervene
 - b. the type of crisis determines how a person will respond
 - *
 - c. people respond differently to a crisis depending on the environmental supports and psychological mediators available
 - d. individual factors do not play much of a role in determining outcome
- 13. The term life course is defined as (p.39)
 - *
 - a. age differentiated life patterns embedded in social institutions and subject to historical changes
 - b. the stable component of a direction toward a life destination
 - c. short-term state changes that are marked by life events
 - d. all of the above
- 14. As social workers we assume (p. 7)
 - a. that the environment should receive priority in our assessments of human behavior
 - b. that professionals must operate from a single theory that provides scientific explanations of their subject area
 - c. that socialization is the most important contributor to a person's behavior patterns
 - *
 - d. that no single factor can account for behavioral responses
- 15. The multidimensional framework includes: (p.18)
 - a. physical hazards and the biophysical dimension
 - b. physical hazards, biophysical dimension, psychological dimension, and social dimension
 - c. *biophysical dimension, psychological dimension, and social dimension
 - d. biochemical systems, cell systems, organ systems, and physiological systems
- 16. One of the observed changes in the relationships between parents and our current generation identified by the University of Michigan's Institute of Social Research between 1991 and 1998 is: (p.10)

- a. the average child spent less time with his or her mother
- b. fathers have increased the activity of taking daughters with them to work
- c. children are spending less time with age segregated groups
- * d. none of the above

17. Unlike the United States, the French culture puts more emphasis on: (p. 11).

- * a. Assimilation
- b. Regionalism
- c. Multiculturalism
- d. Multilingualism.

18. In order to avoid ethnocentrism, practitioners should: (p. 11-12)

- a. accept the fact that all traditions are equally valid
- * b. not impose a value judgment from one's own community on the practices of another culture
- b. not discredit the practices of other cultures.
- c. All of the above

19. Rothbart and Putnam defined temperament as (p. 15)

- * a. Constitutionally based individual differences in reactivity and self regulation
- b. In born propensities toward arousal and strength of emotion
- c. Constitutionally based anger and anxiety levels
- d. None of the above

20. Examples of elements of the social environment do NOT include: (p. 16).

- a. your best friend and mother
- b. laws and household rules
- c. * the house you grew up in
- d. your family's cultural traditions

21. The CLAS standards refer to: (p. 14)

- * a. the standards for culturally linguistically appropriate services
- b. standards created to identify cultural approaches to assessing students
- c. standards for enhancing critical literary assessment skills
- d. All of the above

22. The McDonalization of social life is: (p. 15)

- a. a fundamental characteristic of the CLAS standards.
- * b. a characteristic and consequence of globalization
- c. an older approach to organizing social organizations
- d. a new way of socializing in the workplace.

23. The current perspective of the biopsychosocial approach: (p. 17).

- a. focuses on life span rather than life course concepts

- b. adheres to reductionist principles
- * c. focuses on how biological, psychological and social systems influence the current state of affairs.
- c. looks at how biological psychological and social systems lead up to specific developmental outcomes.

24. Garcia-Coll and her associates defined positional factors as: (p. 27)

- a. attributes that define social roles
- b. a key component of irregular promoting environments
- c. attributes of ordinal position in the family
- * d. attributes of a person that societies use as processes of stratification

25. The funnel theory: (p.36)

- a. hypothesizes that delinquency increases with age.
- * b. hypothesizes that people have declining capacity for change over time.
- c. considers delinquency a key life course phenomena.
- d. is one of the most widely accepted theories of trait aggression.

26. Gottfredson and Hirschi assume (p. 30).

- * a. poor self control is the key factor associated with all forms of crime and delinquency.
- b. propensities for delinquency are influenced in adulthood by changes in informal social control
- c. there are two types of offenders early starters and late starters
- d. crime and delinquency is defined by criminogenic needs.

27. The assumption that the causes of crime and delinquency can change over time is consistent with which theorists: (p. 42).

- a. Gottfredson and Hirschi
- b. Patterson and Hirschi
- * c. Samson and Laub
- d. Hirschi and Simmons

28. Work and Marriage were considered key turning points to crime trajectories for: (p. 42)

- a. the General Theory of Crime
- b. persons with good attachment in childhood
- c. for Patterson's study of the Great Depression
- * d. none of the above

29. Life transitions (39-42)

- a. are age-graded
- b. are embedded in life trajectories
- c. can result from non-normative factors
- * d. all of the above

30. Cohort effects on human behavior are closely associated with (p. 43)

- a. normative age graded influences on behavior
- * b. normative history graded influences on human behavior

- c. non-normative influences on human behavior
- d. none of the above