

Chapter 01

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following terms refers to a goal-directed, social entity designed as a deliberately structured and coordinated activity system with clearly defined membership?

- a. Community
- b. Organization
- c. Group
- d. Niche

ANSWER: b

2. Which term is defined as a culturally expected behavior pattern for a person having a specified status or being involved in a designated social relationship?

- a. Conduct
- b. Competence
- c. Norm
- d. Role

ANSWER: d

3. The resources that are available, how they are distributed, and how they are spent are all _____ forces.

- a. social
- b. economic
- c. political
- d. distributional

ANSWER: b

4. According to systems theory, _____ are the borders or margins that separate one entity from another.

- a. interfaces
- b. relationships
- c. roles
- d. boundaries

ANSWER: d

5. _____ is the tendency for a system to maintain a relatively stable, constant state of balance.

- a. Equifinality
- b. Homeostasis
- c. Differentiation
- d. Entropy

ANSWER: b

6. Which concept is found in both systems theory and the ecological perspective?

- a. Interface
- b. Homeostasis
- c. Relatedness
- d. Boundaries

ANSWER: a

7. Which of the following terms refers to the particular social position held by a person within the social structure of the habitat?

- a. Hierarchy
- b. Interface
- c. Entropy
- d. Niche

ANSWER: d

8. Which of the following concepts is inherent in the ecological approach and involves a person's belief in their own skills to handle life's challenges or to get help from others when needed?

- a. Self-esteem
- b. Self-direction
- c. Equifinality
- d. Competence

ANSWER: d

9. A ____ system is made up of a single individual.

- a. micro
- b. macro
- c. mezzo
- d. mesto

ANSWER: a

10. The _____ system is any individual, family, group, organization, or community that will ultimately benefit from social work intervention.

- a. interdependent
- b. coping
- c. related
- d. client

ANSWER: d

11. Which human services term is defined as the communities, organizations, and larger groups of clientele who have similar issues and problems and are potential beneficiaries of positive change?

- a. Macro consumers
- b. Macro client systems
- c. Mezzo systems

d. Locality developments

ANSWER: b

12. Organizational _____ is the manner in which an organization divides its labor into specific tasks and achieves coordination among these tasks.

a. structure

b. habitat

c. norm

d. role

ANSWER: a

13. Which step in the planned change process involves the identification of the type and extent of needs presented by the client, along with the strengths and resources available to address their needs or concerns?

a. Assessment

b. Evaluation

c. Implementation

d. Planning

ANSWER: a

14. A generalist is performing which of the following professional role when he or she guides a group experience?

a. Negotiator

b. Facilitator

c. Educator

d. Initiator

ANSWER: b

15. When social workers use the approaches and interventions that prior study has found effective, they are using _____.

a. practice-based research

b. research-informed practice

c. the scientific method

d. anecdotal evidence

ANSWER: b

16. Which of the following sets of words define the Triple A approach to critical thinking?

a. Ask, assess, assert

b. Acquire, argue, account

c. Ascribe, accede, approve

d. Approach, argue, agree

ANSWER: a

17. Which of the following is a potential trap that can be avoided by using critical

thinking?

- a. Backing of repeated scientific testing
- b. Presence of credible peer reviews
- c. Evidence of much historical success
- d. Reliance on personal experience and testimonials

ANSWER: d

18. Historically, community organization involved _____, which involves as many people as possible within the community in a democratic manner to define their goals and help themselves.

- a. locality development
- b. social action
- c. social planning
- d. policy advocacy

ANSWER: a

19. In contemporary macro practice, which of the following has replaced the traditional community organization method of social action?

- a. Social advocacy
- b. Policy practice
- c. Community capacity development
- d. Social justice

ANSWER: a

20. During his tenure as surgeon general, Dr. C. Everett Koop stood up to the tobacco companies, which was the first major effort to warn the public about the serious health dangers in smoking. This was an example of _____.

- a. social planning
- b. community capacity development
- c. policy advocacy
- d. policy practice

ANSWER: c

True / False

21. Generalist social work only pertains to working with individual clients and families.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

22. The macro social environment involves communities, organizations, and groups and how these systems affect people.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

23. Social forces are the current governmental structures, the laws to which people are subject, and the overall distribution of power among the population.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

24. A social institution is an established and valued practice or means of operation in a society resulting in the development of a formalized system to carry out its purpose.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

25. Forces and institutions in the macro social environment are clearly distinguishable from each other.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

26. Ecosystems theory serves as an umbrella encompassing two other theories.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

27. Entropy is the natural tendency of a system to progress toward disorganization, depletion, and death.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

28. Equifinality is a system's tendency to move from a more simplified to a more complex existence.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

29. The social environment involves the conditions, circumstances, and human interactions that encompass human beings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

30. Self-direction involves people's feeling or belief that they have a degree of control over their lives and hold themselves accountable for their own behaviors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

31. A macro system is any system larger than a small group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

32. The client system is the system that social workers need to change or influence in order to accomplish goals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

33. A mezzo system is a small group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

34. Evaluation is the identification of the type and extent of needs presented by the client, along with strengths and resources available to address the needs or concerns.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

35. An educator identifies and convenes community people and resources and makes them responsive to unmet community needs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

36. The second dimension of the Triple A approach to critical thinking involves asserting a concluding opinion.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

37. Obviously, if everybody is doing a certain type of social work practice, then it must be right.

- a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

38. Historically, neighborhood organization has been the term used to refer to macro practice in social work.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

39. Historically, social action emphasizes community change pursued optimally through broad participation of a wide spectrum of people at the local community level.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

40. In contemporary macro practice, community capacity development is substituted for locality development.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

Essay

41. Briefly explain why it is important for social workers to understand the macro social environment. How does it differ from the micro perspective?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

42. Using aspects described in the text, describe either the geographic community of your home or in which you live now.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

43. List the basic terms in the ecosystems theory that are derived from social systems theories.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

44. Cite and explain four concepts of the ecological perspective.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

45. Compare and contrast mezzo, micro, and macro systems.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

46. Generalists target systems of any size for change. Using examples, describe what this means.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

47. List and explain the seven-step planned change process.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

48. Define the following social work roles: a. Broker b. Advocate c. General manager d. Mediator

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

49. Define the Triple A approach to critical thinking.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

50. Why is critical thinking a useful skill for college students? For social workers?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

51. Explain the major historical methods of community organization.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

52. Explain policy advocacy as a contemporary macro practice and give two examples (real or hypothetical).

ANSWER: Answers will vary.