

Chapter 01: A Multidimensional Framework

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following statements is an example of potential ethnocentrism?
- 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.

ANSWER: c

Life span theory assumes that change occurs across the life span. This assumption is also captured in which of the following developmental concepts?

2. New Question
- a. Biography
 - b. Cumulative continuity
 - c. Plasticity
 - d. Self-selection

ANSWER: c

3. The social environment includes
- a. genetics.
 - b. the people, families, groups, and organizations within which a person's biography unfolds.
 - c. mental processes.
 - d. psychological skills.

ANSWER: b

4. The Person-In-Environment system does NOT address which of the following?
- a. Social role problems
 - b. Global assessment of functioning
 - c. Mental disorders
 - d. Environmental problems

ANSWER: b

5. 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.

ANSWER: c

6. Which of the following statements is 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 do not differ in terms of their valuation of the state.
- d. In Kenyan society, it is acceptable for a mother to withhold food or snacks as a form of discipline.

ANSWER: b

7. 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. decisions are determined by genetics.

ANSWER: a

8. Which of the following is a major tenet of crisis theory?

- 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.

ANSWER: c

The term life course is defined as

9. New Question

- a. age-differentiated life patterns embedded in social institutions and subject to historical changes.
- b. the stable component of a direction towards a life destination.
- c. short-term state changes that are marked by life events.
- d. universal needs according to developmental stage.

ANSWER: a

10. As social workers we assume

- 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.

ANSWER: d

11. The multidimensional framework includes

- a. physical hazards and the biophysical dimension.
- b. physical hazards, the biophysical dimension, the psychological dimension, and the social dimension.
- c. the biophysical dimension, the psychological dimension, and the social dimension.

d. biochemical systems, cell systems, organ systems, and physiological systems.

ANSWER: c

12. Unlike the United States, the French culture puts more emphasis on

- a. assimilation.
- b. regionalism.
- c. multiculturalism.
- d. multilingualism.

ANSWER: a

13. In order to avoid ethnocentrism, practitioners should

- 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.
- c. not discredit the practices of other cultures.
- d. change their own value system.

ANSWER: b

14. Rothbart and Putnam defined temperament as

- 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. the impact of environment on behavior.

ANSWER: a

15. Examples of elements of the social environment do NOT include

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

ANSWER: c

16. The CLAS standards refer to

- a. the standards for culturally and linguistically appropriate services.
- b. standards created to identify cultural approaches to assessing students.
- c. standards for enhancing critical literary assessment skills.
- d. the standards for culture, language, attitudes, and society.

ANSWER: a

17. The McDonaldization of social life is

- 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.

ANSWER: b

18. The current perspective of the biopsychosocial approach

- 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.
- d. looks at how biological, psychological, and social systems lead up to specific developmental outcomes.

ANSWER: c

19. The funnel theory

- 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.

ANSWER: b

20. Gottfredson and Hirschi assume

- 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.

ANSWER: a

21. The assumption that the causes of crime and delinquency can change over time is consistent with which theorists?

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

ANSWER: c

22. Work and Marriage were considered key turning points to crime trajectories for

- a. the General Theory of Crime.
- b. persons with good attachment in childhood.
- c. Patterson's study of the Great Depression.
- d. youth with high propensities toward crime.

ANSWER: d

23. Life transitions are NOT

- a. age-graded.
- b. embedded in life trajectories.

- c. the result of non-normative factors.
- d. uncommon.

ANSWER: d

24. Cohort effects on human behavior are closely associated with

- a. normative, age-graded influences on behavior.
- b. normative, history-graded influences on human behavior.
- c. non-normative influences on human behavior.
- d. non-shared events.

ANSWER: b

25. Protective factors are

- a. any well-known event, experience, or circumstance that is associated with a positive developmental outcome.
- b. any well-known event, experience, or circumstance that is associated with a negative developmental outcome.
- c. any well-known event, experience, or circumstance that is associated with a neutral developmental outcome.
- d. not informative to understanding a developmental outcome.

ANSWER: a

26. Resilience does NOT

- a. have an association with protective factors.
- b. only happen in older adulthood.
- c. refer to a person's ability to make positive adjustments under conditions of adversity.
- d. help us understand how to buffer individuals from negative outcomes after exposure to known risk factors.

ANSWER: b

27. Social functioning does NOT

- a. support the profession's focus on person-in-environment transactions.
- b. refer to the client's ability to accomplish the tasks necessary for daily living.
- c. refer to the client's ability to fulfill major social roles.
- d. refer to the client's ability to fulfill the roles as defined by the social worker.

ANSWER: d

28. Age norms represent

- a. the socially and culturally defined expectations for how people should behave at a specific point in the life span.
- b. the socially and culturally defined expectations for how people should behave at a specific point in history.
- c. personally defined expectations for how people should behave at a specific point in the life span.
- d. personally defined expectations for how people should behave at a specific point in history.

ANSWER: a

29. Adjustment refers to

- a. known internal or external resources with known probabilities of producing positive developmental or other relevant behavioral outcomes.
- b. how a biological organism responds to changes in the environment.
- c. the processes involved in how a person copes with the demands and challenges of everyday life, including changes in the social environment.
- d. the fact that risk factors threaten development and these negative effects will accumulate over time.

ANSWER: c

30. When studying the ecological influences of a child, the parental work setting is an example of which level of system?

- a. Microsystem
- b. Macrosystem
- c. Mesosystem
- d. Exosystem

ANSWER: d

31. Bobby is very proud of his culture. He knows that other people have different belief systems but his is the right one. This is an example of

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. cultural imperialism.
- c. cultural competence.
- d. the nacirema.

ANSWER: a

32. Cultural values and beliefs can be best evaluated through

- a. forced choice questionnaires.
- b. asking about explicit rules.
- c. their meaning to outsiders.
- d. their meaning for the people who practice them.

ANSWER: d

33. ____ is the science that studies the relations between organisms and their environments.

- a. Microsystems
- b. Environmentalism
- c. Ecology
- d. Environmental modification

ANSWER: c

34. Which of the following is NOT a level of system?

- a. Microsystem
- b. Middlesystem
- c. Exosystem
- d. Macrosystem

ANSWER: b

35. The following are examples of risk factors across the environment EXCEPT

- a. difficult temperament, peer rejection, and discrimination.
- b. family disharmony, poor connection at school, and emotional trauma.
- c. participation in community networks, strong family values, and easy temperament.
- d. death of a family member, parents with mental illness, and low self-esteem.

ANSWER: c