

Chapter 01: Introduction to Human Behavior in the Social Environment

1. What is the primary focus of the Human Behavior and the Social Environment (HBSE) curriculum in social work education?

- a. Understanding cultural, structural, and personal values
- b. Developing a fundamental understanding of risk and resilience
- c. Exposure to person-in-environment framework
- d. Evaluating age-graded influences on development

ANSWER:

c

2. According to Erik Erikson's psychosocial stages, what represents a specific psychosocial "crisis"?

- a. Positive school climate that must be maintained and supportive
- b. Family harmony/stability that individuals must master during their lives
- c. Death of a family member at a critical point in one's life span
- d. Individuals must master physical, emotional, and cognitive tasks

ANSWER:

d

3. What distinguishes protective factors from risk factors in psychosocial development?

- a. Protective factors involve school failure, while risk factors include socioeconomic disadvantage.
- b. Protective factors contribute to an optimistic coping style, while risk factors involve harsh discipline styles.
- c. Protective factors are associated with positive school climates, while risk factors encompass peer rejection.
- d. Protective factors include involvement with caring adults, while risk factors involve difficult school transitions.

ANSWER:

d

4. Which of the following is considered a risk factor in the context of psychosocial development?

- a. Strong family values
- b. Good social and emotional skills
- c. Family harmony and stability
- d. Parent/s with mental illness or substance abuse

ANSWER:

d

5. What is a key focus of critical theorists in various areas of scholarship such as cultural studies, feminism, gender studies, ethnic and racial studies, literature, and postmodernism?

- a. Analyzing current popular culture trends from various periods of history
- b. Examining disparate discourses during earlier periods of history
- c. Promoting traditional ways of thinking over new ways of thinking
- d. Ignoring the historical context of current thought and periods of time

ANSWER:

b

6. According to Werner Boehm, what is the primary focus of social work activities in responding to matters involving positive adaptation?

- a. Enhancing physical functioning
- b. Enhancing economic status
- c. Enhancing social functioning
- d. Enhancing cognitive abilities

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ANSWER:

c

7. Which generation is described as growing up with computers?

- a. GI Generation
- b. Silent Generation
- c. Generation X
- d. Millennials

ANSWER:

d

8. What is the focus of human development as an area of science in social work education?

- a. Assessment of cultural diversity
- b. Analysis of environmental changes
- c. Causes of biopsychosocial changes
- d. Exploration of societal goals

ANSWER:

c

9. Which of the following is considered a normative age-graded influence?

- a. Women experiencing menopause
- b. Discriminatory employment practices
- c. Expectations about appropriate ages for retirement
- d. Economic recessions or downturns in the economy

ANSWER:

a

10. What is the central principle of all forms of systems theory?

- a. Individualism
- b. Holism
- c. Reductionism
- d. Environment

ANSWER:

b

11. According to the ecological perspective, holism refers to which of the following?

- a. The idea that the whole is less than the sum of its parts
- b. The assumption that the whole is the sum of its parts
- c. The view that people and environments are part of a holistic system
- d. The belief that ultimate explanations exist when reducing issues to components

ANSWER:

c

12. How does intersectionality impact the likelihood of individuals improving their social position?

- a. It has little impact on social mobility.
- b. It decreases the chances of social mobility.
- c. It increases the chances of social mobility.
- d. It ensures uniform opportunities for everyone.

ANSWER:

c

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13. What is the definition of a cohort in the context of behavioral and social sciences?

- a. Predictable changes with ties to a person's age
- b. Period of approximately 20 years
- c. Individuals who share the same birth years
- d. Nonnormative events that share outcomes

ANSWER:

c

14. What does the term *person-in-environment focus* signify in the context of social work?

- a. Ignoring the environment in designing solutions
- b. Focusing solely on individual experiences
- c. Placing a person's experiences within their social and historical contexts
- d. Emphasizing simplistic solutions to human behavior concerns

ANSWER:

c

15. Which type of power is based on a person's perceived right to make demands of others?

- a. Reward power
- b. Coercive power
- c. Legitimate power
- d. Referent power

ANSWER:

c

16. In the life-span perspective, what is the primary focus of age grades?

- a. To study individual differences in coping behaviors
- b. To examine shared influences on behavior within specific cohorts
- c. To analyze changes in behavior in social contexts
- d. To represent socially defined age groups

ANSWER:

d

17. According to sociologists, why do youths today face different life choices compared to those in the early 1900s or 1950s?

- a. Changes in biological forces
- b. Changes in social expectations
- c. Changes in historical experiences
- d. Changes in social age grading

ANSWER:

c

18. How do sociologists differ from stage approaches in their study of human development?

- a. Sociologists focus on historical context and life paths.
- b. Sociologists prioritize adolescent development.
- c. Sociologists emphasize biological forces.
- d. Sociologists study changes in patterns of life.

ANSWER:

a

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19. What do inequalities of condition refer to?

- a. Disparities in physical or material well-being
- b. Differences in chances of obtaining wealth
- c. Equal distribution of resources in society
- d. Uniform opportunities for all individuals

ANSWER:

a

20. What does reductionism assume, according to Oltmanns & Emery (2004)?

- a. The whole is worth less than the sum of its parts.
- b. Explanations exist when reducing issues to smallest components.
- c. Issues cannot be understood by focusing on smaller units.
- d. Adverse life experiences have no impact on brain chemistry.

ANSWER:

b

21. Which of the following is a protective factor for a life event?

- a. Strong family values
- b. Optimistic coping style
- c. Access to support services
- d. Involvement with a caring adult

ANSWER:

d

22. What are the four categories, or levels, of systems identified by Brim (1975) and Bronfenbrenner (1999)?

- a. Microsystems, mesosystems, exosystems, and macrosystems
- b. Physical systems, mental systems, emotional systems, and social systems
- c. Individual systems, family systems, community systems, and societal systems
- d. Biological systems, psychological systems, sociological systems, and ecological systems

ANSWER:

a

23. Which of the following is a risk factor for a family event?

- a. Inconsistent discipline style
- b. Difficult school transition
- c. Poor connection at school
- d. Socioeconomic disadvantage

ANSWER:

a

24. How does ageism impact individuals?

- a. Eliminates individual potential
- b. Oppresses individuals on grounds of maturity
- c. Eliminates individual adaptations
- d. Diminishes the capacity for social adjustment

ANSWER:

b

25. What are the five forms of power identified by French and Raven (1959)?

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- a. Physical power, mental power, emotional power, social power, and ecological power
- b. Reward power, coercive power, expert power, referent power, and legitimate power
- c. Economic power, political power, cultural power, religious power, and psychological power
- d. Hierarchical power, egalitarian power, communal power, individual power, and systemic power

ANSWER:

b

26. What is central to emancipatory practice in social work?
- a. Structural sources of oppression and/or privilege
 - b. Personal characteristics like likeability and respect
 - c. Expert power and superior skills
 - d. Legitimate power and the right to make demands

ANSWER:

a

27. Which of the following refers to the processes involved in how a person copes with the demands and challenges of everyday life?

- a. Adjustment
- b. Adaptation
- c. Resilience
- d. Assets

ANSWER:

a

28. An approach that investigates how people's life paths play out in historical context as well as situational circumstances is known as which of the following?

- a. Life course
- b. Life span
- c. Life stage
- d. Life strength

ANSWER:

a

29. What are the two categories of social inequality identified by Tepperman and Wilson?

- a. Inequalities of expectation and inequalities of experience
- b. Inequalities of condition and inequalities of opportunity
- c. Inequalities of power and inequalities of respect
- d. Inequalities of well-being and inequalities of likelihood

ANSWER:

b

30. How does the Revised Ecological Systems Framework aim to improve the traditional ecological systems framework?

- a. By removing the role of power in understanding systems
- b. By centering whiteness in the understanding of systems
- c. By limiting the focus to individual responsibility
- d. By acknowledging intersecting identities and power dynamic

ANSWER:

d

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31. What do age norms represent?

- a. Known internal or external resources with known probabilities
- b. Socially and culturally defined expectations for behavior
- c. Processes involved in coping with everyday challenges
- d. Positive adjustments under conditions of adversity

ANSWER:

b

32. What does the life-span perspective examine in terms of individual differences?

- a. Changes in individual behaviors in social context
- b. Changes in trajectories of individual life choices
- c. Individual dispositions, behaviors, and traits over time
- d. Group influences on and social pathways for the individual

ANSWER:

c

33. How are *assets* defined in the text?

- a. Coping with the demands and challenges of everyday life
- b. Making positive adjustments under conditions of adversity
- c. Socially and culturally defined expectations for behavior
- d. Known internal or external resources with known probabilities

ANSWER:

d

34. Which of the following represents known internal or external resources with known probabilities of producing positive developmental or other relevant behavioral outcomes?

- a. Age norms
- b. Adjustments
- c. Assets
- d. Adaptation

ANSWER:

c

35. According to Margaret Spencer, how do diverse citizens navigate environments and attempt access to socially constructed supports?

- a. Through uniform and equitable conditions
- b. By facing different challenges based on race
- c. By avoiding interactions with unequitable conditions
- d. Through the elimination of inequalities of opportunity

ANSWER:

b

36. What are social facts?

- a. Social expectations that individuals want to obtain
- b. Norms, values, and social structures external to individuals
- c. Independent assumptions about human behavior
- d. Characteristics used to define a racial group

ANSWER:

b

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37. What is the primary function of social institutions?

- a. Shaping individual behaviors
- b. Maintaining the social order
- c. Influencing social norms
- d. Control over personal expectations

ANSWER: b

38. What does the concept of intersectionality highlight in the context of social statuses?

- a. Social statuses operate independently of each other
- b. Different social statuses combine in synergistic ways
- c. Social statuses have uniform consequences for individuals
- d. Male supremacy is justified by dominant patriarchal ideologies

ANSWER: b

39. What are age norms?

- a. Specific expectations for a person's development at a specific point in the life span
- b. Social and cultural expectations of how people should behave throughout the life span
- c. Processes involved in how a person copes with the demands and challenges of everyday life
- d. Known probabilities of producing positive development or other relevant behavioral outcomes

ANSWER: b

40. Which of the following is a protective factor for social?

- a. Participation in community
- b. Positive school climate
- c. Family harmony and stability
- d. Good social and emotional skills

ANSWER: a

41. It is important that social work professionals understand the factors contributing to social adaptation and positive developmental outcomes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

42. The concept of the social environment, including neighborhoods, families, schools, and macro institutions, is considered irrelevant in social work assessments of human behavior concerns.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

43. Ecological systems theory, widely adopted in social work, focuses solely on the individual and neglects the influence of the environment on human behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER:

False

44. Discuss the concept of intersectionality in social work, emphasizing its significance in understanding the interconnectedness of social statuses such as age, race, class, and gender.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary

45. Explore how social workers address common human needs to enhance social functioning, considering the societal mandate for the profession to promote effective social adaptation.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary

46. Analyze the goals of emancipatory practice, including empowerment, liberation, poverty alleviation, and the promotion of social inclusion and cohesion.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary