

Chapter 01: Introducing Generalist Practice: The Generalist Intervention Model

Multiple Choice

1. Social work has the following in common with other helping professions, such as counseling, psychology, and psychiatry:
- a. They all target the environment for change when necessary
 - b. They all stress advocacy for clients
 - c. They all have a common core for interviewing and counseling skills
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: c

2. Social work fields of practice include ____ social work.
- a. Forensic
 - b. Occupational
 - c. Police
 - d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

3. Which of the following is NOT true about general systems theory?
- a. Major terms include system, homeostasis, and equifinality
 - b. The concept of social environment is grounded in systems theory
 - c. Major terms include person-in-environment, interface, and adaptation
 - d. It refers to living, dynamic interactions

ANSWER: c

4. The systems theory concept of ____ is defined as energy, information, or communication flow received from other systems.
- a. Dynamic
 - b. Homeostasis
 - c. Equifinality
 - d. Input

ANSWER: d

5. Maintaining a relatively stable, constant state of equilibrium or balance is the definition of the ____ concept in systems theory.
- a. Dynamic
 - b. Homeostasis
 - c. Equifinality
 - d. Input

ANSWER: b

6. The systems theory concept of ____ is defined as many different means to the same end.
- a. Dynamic
 - b. Homeostasis

- c. Equifinality
- d. Input

ANSWER: c

7. The natural power of active involvement between people and their environments is the definition of which of the following ecological terms?

- a. Energy
- b. Transactions
- c. Coping
- d. Interdependence

ANSWER: a

8. The mutual reliance of each person on each other person is the definition of which of the following ecological terms?

- a. Energy
- b. Transactions
- c. Coping
- d. Interdependence

ANSWER: d

9. The ecological term of ____ is defined as the active, dynamic interactions and communication people have with others in their environment.

- a. Energy
- b. Transactions
- c. Coping
- d. Interdependence

ANSWER: b

10. All of the following are true of a systems approach except:

- a. It views problems as being interrelated with all other aspects of the system
- b. It refers to living, dynamic interactions
- c. It maintains that systems constantly interact with each other
- d. It assumes a broader perspective than the ecological approach

ANSWER: b

11. ____ in the macro social environment are values and beliefs held by people in the social environment that are strong enough to influence people's activities, including how government is structured or restricted.

- a. Organizations
- b. Political forces
- c. Social forces
- d. Micro events

ANSWER: c

12. Social welfare policy competency area includes:

- a. The laws and regulations that govern which social programs exist, what categories of clients are served, and who qualifies for a given program
- b. Knowledge about how to form relationships with clients
- c. Knowledge about ethical principles
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: a

13. ____ involves efforts to change policies in legislative, agency, and community settings, whether by establishing new policies, improving existing ones, or defeating the policy initiatives of other people.

- a. Policy practice
- b. Evidentiary practice
- c. Research-informed policy
- d. Policy-informed research

ANSWER: a

14. Which of the following curriculum areas is required for baccalaureate accreditation by the Council on Social Work Education?

- a. Mental health
- b. Corrections
- c. Research
- d. Forensics

ANSWER: c

15. ____ means social workers should use the approaches and interventions in their practice that research has determined are effective.

- a. Evidence-based practice
- b. Practice-informed research
- c. Research-informed practice
- d. Policy practice

ANSWER: c

16. The NASW Code of Ethics addresses the social worker's ethical responsibilities to:

- a. Society
- b. Clients
- c. Colleagues
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

17. Mezzo-level skills involve working with:

- a. Small groups
- b. Agencies
- c. Organizations
- d. Individual clients

ANSWER: a

18. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. Sometimes conflict is necessary for macro-system changes
- b. Macro-system changes are usually quite easy
- c. Generalist practitioners usually need only think in terms of needed changes in the individual
- d. Pinpointing targets of change in outside systems is usually very simple

ANSWER: a

19. ____ is defined in the text as the process of overseeing, directing, coordinating, enhancing, and evaluating the on-the-job performance of workers for whom the person is responsible.

- a. Consultation
- b. Supervision
- c. Case management
- d. Organization

ANSWER: b

20. The text defines ____ as the ability of an individual, family, group, community, or organization to recover from adversity and resume functioning even when suffering serious trouble, confusion, or hardship.

- a. Strength
- b. Resistance
- c. Compliance
- d. Resiliency

ANSWER: d

21. The Council on Social Work Education requires which of the following competency areas?

- a. Forensic social work
- b. Diversity
- c. Adoption
- d. Spirituality

ANSWER: b

22. ____ is the act of representing, championing, or defending the rights of others.

- a. Social justice
- b. Human rights
- c. Advocacy
- d. Economic justice

ANSWER: c

23. A generalist practitioner performing the role of ____ guides a group experience.

- a. Case manager
- b. Broker
- c. Advocate
- d. Facilitator

ANSWER: d

24. A generalist practitioner performing the role of ____ links client systems to needed resources.

- a. Case manager
- b. Broker
- c. Advocate
- d. Facilitator

ANSWER: b

25. A generalist practitioner performing the role of ____ steps forward and speaks out on behalf of clients in order to promote fair and equitable treatment or gain needed resources.

- a. Case manager
- b. Broker
- c. Advocate
- d. Facilitator

ANSWER: c

26. ____ requires the ability to carefully evaluate the validity of an assumption and even of a so-called fact.

- a. Crucial assimilation
- b. Critical thinking
- c. Credible validity
- d. Concrete evaluation

ANSWER: b

27. All of the following were listed in the text as traps to avoid by using critical thinking except:

- a. Absence of skeptical peer review
- b. Outward appearance of science
- c. Extensive analysis of data
- d. Wishful thinking

ANSWER: c

28. All of the following occur during the planning phase of the Generalist Intervention Model except:

- a. Prioritizing problems
- b. Formalizing a contract
- c. Translating problems into needs
- d. Identifying client strengths

ANSWER: d

29. The ____ step of the Generalist Intervention Model is critical for accountability, in that one must prove that his or her interventions have been effective.

- a. Evaluation
- b. Implementation
- c. Follow-up
- d. Assessment

ANSWER: a

30. The next-to-last step in the Generalist Intervention Model is:

- a. Evaluation
- b. Implementation
- c. Follow-up
- d. Termination

ANSWER: d

True / False

31. Employment of critical thinking skills is one concept of generalist practice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

32. Competency is defined in the text as the capacity to adjust to surrounding environmental conditions.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

33. In systems theory, a “system” is a set of elements that are arranged in a random, irregular, and unpredictable pattern.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

34. The dynamic concept in the systems model refers to people with exuberant personalities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

35. Output is the energy, information, or communication flow received from other

systems.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

36. Homeostasis refers to the tendency for a system to maintain a relatively stable, constant state of equilibrium or balance.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

37. Equifinality refers to the fact that there are many different means to the same end.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

38. The action system is the individual who initiates the planned change process.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

39. Interface is the point where interaction between an individual and the environment takes place.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

40. The ecological perspective is much more useful for social work than systems theory.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

41. In the macro social environment, political forces are values and beliefs held by people in the social environment that are strong enough to influence people's activities, including how government is structured or restricted.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

42. Policy in its simplest form might be thought of as rules.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

43. Policy practice may concern advocacy on behalf of relatively powerless groups.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

44. One reason why knowledge of social work research is important for social workers is that it can help practitioners become more effective in their practice.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

45. Research-informed practice means that social workers should use the approaches and interventions in their practice that research has determined are effective.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

46. The National Association of Social Workers' Code of Ethics includes the social worker's ethical responsibility to colleagues.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

47. Workers who adhere to the NASW Code of Ethics are never confronted with ethical dilemmas.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

48. Skills for working directly with families lie somewhere between the mezzo and macro levels of practice.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

49. Generalist social work practitioners must think in terms of needed changes beyond the individual client system.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

50. In order to solve problems involving organizations or communities, mastery of both micro and mezzo level skills are necessary.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

51. In social work practice, supervision and consultation are generally synonymous terms.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

52. The two factors involved in resiliency are risk factors and vulnerability factors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

53. Political ideology refers to people's status or ranking in society with respect to such standards as relative wealth, power, prestige, educational level, or family background.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

54. Social justice is defined as distribution of resources in a fair and equitable manner.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

55. A mediator is one who represents an organization or group trying to wrestle something from another group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

56. The critical thinking method described in the text is called the Triple C approach.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

57. One of the pitfalls to critical thinking described in the text is the reliance on personal experience and testimonials.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

58. The authors of the text prefer the term “problem-solving” approach, as opposed to planned change.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

59. The foundation for generalist practice always involves knowledge, skills, and values.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

60. The Generalist Intervention Model involves only the macro system as a target of change.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

61. Assessment in generalist social work practice should emphasize and focus only on the micro level of practice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

62. In the planning step of the planned-change process, primary goals should be established before translating problems into needs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

63. The contract is the final substep in the planning process.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

64. Evaluation of implementation is critical for accountability.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

65. It is best to abruptly end the worker-client relationship instead of discussing the

upcoming ending so time isn't wasted on talking about how this will affect the client.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

Essay

66. Define generalist social work practice and explain what is meant by an eclectic knowledge base.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

67. Discuss the differences and similarities between systems theory and the ecological perspective.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

68. Define the social, economic, and political forces that affect people in the macro social environment.

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

69. What is social welfare policy, and why is it important to you as a social worker?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.

70. What are the three major features of the Generalist Intervention Model (GIM)?

ANSWER: Answer not provided.