

1

Some of the dimensions that may differ for clients and counselors include their ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender, ability, religion, socioeconomic class, and race.

(A) TRUE
)

Answer:
(A)TRUE

(B) FALSE
)

2

It is safe to assume that counselors from cultural minority groups are able to relate to clients from the dominant culture as well as with clients from other cultural minority groups.

(A) TRUE
)

Answer:
(B)FALSE

(B) FALSE
)

3

Multicultural training is a requirement for licensure or certification in most states.

(A) TRUE
)

Answer:
(B)FALSE

(B) FALSE
)

4

A very common format for multicultural training, _____, is often criticized.

(A) Course infusion across the curriculum
)

(B) Real-life experience
)

Answer:
(C)The single course

(C) The single course
)

5

Students from the dominant culture may have cognitive and emotional difficulty with the concept of _____ in acknowledging their possible power advantages.

(A) Black privilege

Answer:
(B)White privilege

(B) White privilege

(C) Ethnic minority representation

(D) Mentoring

6

Although training curriculums can vary quite a bit, three central elements of a model curriculum are:

(A) awareness, knowledge, and skills;

(B) skills, skills, and more skills

(C) awareness of racism, sexism, and ableism

Answer:

(A) awareness, knowledge, and skills;

7

Only ethnic minority counselors benefit from multicultural training

(A) TRUE

(B) FALSE

Answer:

(B) FALSE

8

The multicultural training technique that has perhaps received the most attention is the _____ developed by Pedersen in which participants take the roles of counselor, client, and problem to simulate a counseling session.

(A) Counseling skills model

(B) Triad role play model

(C) White privilege model

(D) Multicultural genogram model

Answer:

(B) Triad role play model

9

All of the major _____ were developed by people of European or Euro-American descent.

(A) Ethnic labels

(B) Areas related to culture-specific knowledge

Answer:

(C) Theoretical approaches to counseling

(C Theoretical approaches to
) counseling

10 One way to view _____ is to think of it as a common ancestry that provides members with a shared sense of identity and history. This concept may encompass people of various races.

(A Multiculturalism
)

(B Ethnicity
)

Answer:
(B) Ethnicity

(C Socioeconomic class
)

11 Graduate students in a master's level program that infuses multicultural training across much of the curriculum, including a one-year internship experience, should consider themselves fully and completely trained in multicultural approaches by the end of their school program.

(A TRUE
)

Answer:
(B) FALSE

(B FALSE
)

12 A huge barrier for ethnic minority graduate students to go to school has to do with finances. One survey of doctoral students in psychology found that Black and Latino students relied more on their families and teaching assistantships for financial support.

(A TRUE
)

Answer:
(B) FALSE

(B FALSE
)

13 In the 1960s, language such as "culturally disadvantaged" was often used to describe people of color; minorities were seen as being nutritionally deprived which contributed to mental retardation or as socioculturally deprived due to a lack of role models or parental encouragement. The underlying message was that a minority person's culture was _____ to that of the majority.

(A Inferior
)

Answer:
(A) Inferior

(B Superior
)

(C Equal to
)

)

14

One way to define _____ is the normative beliefs, social forms, and material traits of a racial, religious, or social group.

(A) Normal behavior

(B) Culture

(C) Ethnicity

(D) Ablism
)

Answer:

(B) Culture

15

The current field of multicultural counseling has arisen from the central idea that cultural differences between counselor and client are potentially _____ if accepted and included in the counseling process.

(A) Dangerous to both parties

(B) Risky

(C) Beneficial

(D) Inconvenient
)

Answer:

(C) Beneficial

16

The discussion around etic and emic perspectives can be summarized as a discussion around _____.

(A) Universality versus
) specificity

(B) The importance of
) discrimination in the lives
of many minority groups

(C) The experience of
) privilege of dominant
groups

Answer:

(A) Universality versus specificity