

Sample Test Questions and Answers

Test Questions for Chapter 1. The Social Construction of Social Work Theory

Test Bank A

1. Social construction occurs when _____.
 - a. persons think about ideas in such a way as to make them real in their own minds
 - b. people who are part of the same organizations come to share common views of the world
 - c. workers, clients, and agencies contribute to expectations by their own thinking and doing
 - d. all of the above
2. Social construction is a(n) _____.
 - a. circular process whereby each element influences each other
 - b. logical sequence of events leading to a specific conclusion
 - c. ideal situation related to organizational dynamics among workers, clients, and agencies
 - d. none of the above
3. _____ organize bodies of knowledge in a systematic way based on well-researched explanations so that you can focus on and select useful knowledge required to practice in different situations.
 - a. Perspectives
 - b. Frameworks
 - c. Models
 - d. Explanatory theories
4. Theory is useful for practitioners because it:
 - a. helps us understand and contest ideas
 - b. offers explanation and understanding
 - c. helps us to be accountable, self-disciplined professionals
 - d. all of the above
5. The International Definition of Social Work proposes that social work has three underlying political philosophies:
 - a. empowerment and liberation, social cohesion, and social change
 - a. social democratic, liberal/neo-liberal, socialist
 - c. strengths-based, solution-oriented, change-oriented
 - d. none of the above
6. Social work:
 - a. results from a process of law and regulation
 - b. is socially constructed as social work is an idea rather than an object
 - c. has an agreed upon social work practice theory
 - d. none of the above
7. All social activities generate practice theory, which in social work may be perspectives, frameworks, models and explanatory theories:
 - a. True
 - b. False
8. Induction allows a practitioner to:
 - a. to take a series of similar experiences and devise a theory that explains them
 - b. to use general theories to help guide practice in particular situations
 - c. to clarify patterns in frameworks
 - d. none of the above
9. The arena(s) of social work construction are:
 - a. political-social-ideological
 - b. agency-professional

- c. client-worker-agency
- d. all of the above

10. "The aim of each group is to gain wider acceptance within social work of the theory that they support." This is a description of:
- a. the goal of groups with social work education
 - b. the evolution of social work
 - c. the politics of theory
 - d. none of the above

Test Bank B

1. Social work theory:
 - a. establishes a paradigm of the world
 - b. helps us to do or to understand social work
 - c. provides a way of evaluating exactly what a "client" is
 - d. none of the above
2. All social activities generate practice theory:
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Perspectives:
 - a. allows practitioners to make decisions according to general guiding principles
 - b. acknowledge that precise rules do not allow practitioners to respect diversity
 - c. have the advantage of integrity as your perspective and action fit your personal value system
 - d. all of the above
4. Shared value principles of social work theory include:
 - a. alliance
 - b. aims
 - c. critical practice
 - d. all of the above
5. The four main uses of theory do not include:
 - a. explanation and understanding to order complexity
 - b. practice framework to organize ideas and research
 - c. defining ethical guidelines for practice
 - d. help to understand and contest ideas
6. Formal written social science theories and empirical data on topics such as personality and marriage are called:
 - a. frameworks
 - b. theories of the client world
 - c. models
 - d. none of the above
7. Generalizing from particular examples, that is 'bottom-up' theorizing in which you start from a series of similar experiences and make up a theory that explains them is called:
 - a. deduction
 - b. scientific method
 - c. positivist research
 - d. induction
8. A practice theory allows people to:
 - a. examine what knowledges are used in the actions and relationships
 - b. what understandings and discourses are relevant to the people involved
 - c. examine the sense they make of the process
 - d. all of the above

9. The three arenas suggested as of important for the social worker in social construction thinking are:

- a. political-social-philosophical, agency-professional, and agency-worker-client
- b. modernist, postmodern, and existential
- c. reflexive-therapeutic, socialist-collectivist, and individualist-reformist
- d. public, agency, and the profession of social work

10. Those views that see social work as seeking the best possible well-being for individuals, groups, and communities by promoting and facilitating growth and self-fulfillment are:

- a. social cohesion views
- b. empowerment and liberation views
- c. social change and development views
- d. all of the above

