

Chapter 02

Multiple Choice Quiz

1. Jane Addams became involved in social work because
 - a. like many women who were also interested in medicine, she was driven out of medical school.
 - b. she felt guilt for the desertion of duty by those who had been trained to lead the poor.
 - c. her fiancé died and she was unmarriageable.
 - d. after making a fortune in textile manufacturing, she wanted to give back to the world.

Ans: B Pg: 23

2. The first Settlement House was
 - a. Hull House.
 - b. Dom Zelenko Settlement.
 - c. Toynbee Hall.
 - d. Lenox Hill

Ans: C Pg: 23

3. Macro social work's aim is
 - a. the conscious construction of the social aspects of our environment.
 - b. blind to the reality that economic development requires a social pyramid of inequality.
 - c. to reverse the impersonality of human modern human society and restore family as society's focal point.
 - d. critical of the goal of economic improvement..

Ans: A Pg: #24

4. "Systems" refers to
 - a. organization theory.
 - b. a universal construct for understanding the physical and the biological.
 - c. interconnected ways of knowing.
 - d. the federalist conception of government.

Ans: B Pg: #25

5. Social systems systematically train people to divest themselves of their own thought and of any kind of orientation involving compassion. The chief reason for this is that:
 - a. social systems are typically resistant to economic change.
 - b. social systems increase complexity, leading to bewilderment.
 - c. social systems support the goals of those inside the system.
 - d. social systems view human beings as little better than mechanical parts.

Ans: A Pg: #26

6. The action-social model that social workers help people construct is

- a. based on the military, because it is the most intensely emotional of all large human organizations.
- b. based on the family, because family is the basis of society: what we learn in the home is normal to us and we take it out into the world.
- c. based on the ability of individuals to build healthy social selves and develop strong relational groups.
- d. based on the corporation, because with all its flaws, no other organization has liberated so much human creativity.

Ans: C Pg: #27

7. The task of creating one's self is fundamentally
- a. an individual struggle.
 - b. the major goal of education.
 - c. why people engage in artistic endeavor.
 - d. a communal task.

Ans: D Pg: # 28

8. The politikon zo'on, or political animal, of Greek political philosophy
- a. referred to slaves owned by the polis, or city-state.
 - b. was a fully developed human who exercised his humanity by public participation.
 - c. is the foundation of modern democratic politics.
 - d. referred the professional politicians, or orators, of ancient Greece.

Ans: B Pg: #29

9. In the 1970s, social psychologists known as symbolic interactionists developed theories of
- a. the common use of symbolism in different languages.
 - b. symbolic force in corporate communications.
 - c. meaning creation and communication.
 - d. the use of symbols in everyday language.

Ans: C Pg: 30

10. The view that the subject is an active and creator builder of knowledge is an example of the _____ tradition of social thinking and social work.
- a. constructionist.
 - b. conflict theorist.
 - c. symbolic interactionist.
 - d. cognitive scientist

Ans: A Pg: 31

11. social thinking:
- a. lends itself to solitary study of and reflection on an issue.
 - b. begins with and is centered in the mutual interaction of community members.
 - c. can easily lead to feelings of hopelessness as people confront the difficulty of acting for the common good.
 - d. generally concerns itself with what is, rather than what could be.

Ans: B Pg: 31-32

12. Social thinking regards _____ as among the most important and highest of human accomplishments.
- a. basic scientific research
 - b. learning by doing
 - c. artistic creation
 - d. self-mastery

Ans: B Pg: 33

13. According to Siranni and Friedman, much policy for poor communities tends to be driven by a model that focuses on
- a. the strengths of individuals and their communities.
 - b. building on community and individual strengths to increase them.
 - c. solving problems for the poor in order to engage them as citizens.
 - d. the deficiencies of individuals and their communities.

Ans: D Pg: 33

14. Positive psychology is an important tool when dealing with the poor and distressed because
- a. It emphasizes the harsh and unforgiving nature of social realities that people can overcome.
 - b. It aligns itself with logical positivism and empirical science at its core
 - c. It emphasizes the human ability to derive meaning from grim circumstances.
 - d. It focuses on making people feel better, rather than develop their own capacity to transform their lives.

Ans: C Pg: 34

15. Interpersonal strengths, the strengths of social groups, and community strengths, organizational and societal strengths
- a. rarely concern social workers engaged in community outreach.
 - b. primarily result from heroic individual effort.
 - c. are naturally absent from poor and neglected communities.
 - d. can be increased by macro social workers engaged in capacity building.

Ans: D Pg: 35

16. A criticism of positive psychology is that:
- a. It has significant scientific support for its claim that positive psychological states and health outcomes are related.
 - b. It respects the contribution that long-term, chronic stress makes to learned helplessness.
 - c. it rarely underestimates the negative realities the poor, in particular, have suffered.
 - d. it often ignores the value of "negative" emotions like anger and fear.

Ans: D Pg: 36

17. The action-social model of social work
- a. accepts the systems nature of modern life.

- b. rejects the concept of the zoon politikon.
- c. promotes human dignity, worth and self-determination.
- d. ignores the political reality of poverty, and the stake some people have in impoverishing others.

Ans: C Pg: 36

18. Empowerment-oriented social workers are concerned about public and private systems that perpetuate disadvantages. Therefore, they
- a. explain how there are structures of victimization.
 - b. refuse to see people as helpless victims of circumstances.
 - c. believe that focusing on individuals is more important than focusing on political and economic structures.
 - d. are extremely pessimistic about the ability of individuals to change massive corporations.

Ans: B Pg: 37

19. Social empowerment is
- a. an approach that engages people in movements for social and political change.
 - b. always positive.
 - c. fundamentally divorced from the political process.
 - d. interest group politics by another name.

Ans: A Pg: 38

20. Which following statement is true?
- a. Social work and social justice are two inherently separate concepts.
 - b. Social justice is the organizing principle of social work.
 - c. Given the reality of government funding, there is enormous tension between social work and social justice.
 - d. Social workers are often indifferent to the concept of social justice.

Ans: B Pg: 39