

Test Bank for Practice of Macro Social Work 4th Edition Brueggemann  
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William Brueggemann's *The Practice of Macro Social Work, 4e*

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.
- basic scientific research
  - learning by doing
  - artistic creation
  - 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
- the strengths of individuals and their communities.
  - building on community and individual strengths to increase them.
  - solving problems for the poor in order to engage them as citizens.
  - 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
- It emphasizes the harsh and unforgiving nature of social realities that people can overcome.
  - It aligns itself with logical positivism and empirical science at its core
  - It emphasizes the human ability to derive meaning from grim circumstances.
  - 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
- rarely concern social workers engaged in community outreach.
  - primarily result from heroic individual effort.
  - are naturally absent from poor and neglected communities.
  - can be increased by macro social workers engaged in capacity building.

Ans: D Pg: 35

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

Ans: D Pg: 36

17. The action-social model of social work
- 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