**Chapter 1: A Multidimensional Framework**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following statements is an example of potential ethnocentrism: (p.13)?

1. Gangster rap is one form of artistic expression for many African American artists.
2. In some Asian countries, eating dogs is culturally acceptable
3. \*The Japanese are unreasonable to sleep in the same bed as their children so much
4. Physically altering neck length is a desirable trait in the Karen

2. Spirituality refers to: (p. 22)

1. the study of the breath or wind
2. \*experiences of a relationship with a universal power or force.
3. institutionalized systems of belief including dogmas, creeds, and rituals associated with a higher power
4. none of the above

3. Life span theory assumes that change occurs across the life span. This assumption

is also captured in which of the following developmental concepts: (p.36).

1. biography
2. cumulative continuity
3. \* plasticity
4. self-selection

4. The social environment refers to: (page. 16)

a. the all expectations, motives, and incentives, that place limits on behavior

b. the people, families, groups, organizations within which a person’s

biography unfolds

c. the normative ecology

\* d. all of the above

5. The PIE system does NOT address which of the following:

a. social role problems.

\* b. global assessment of functioning

c. mental disorders

d. environmental problems.

6. An example of practicing from the strengths perspective is:

a. Assuming young mothers can’t care for their newborns

b. Neglecting to mention a client’s high level of motivation in a monthly report

c. \*Incorporating a client’s existing religious activities into a case plan as an informal support

d. Only asking the client about their problems in an intake interview

7.Hypotheses are used by the social worker to:

\* a. examine possible etiology and explanations of client functioning.

b. help guide questioning and data gathering for assessment

1. examine human behavior from proven theories
2. all of the above

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true about values and cultures?

\* a. Many cultures lack or do not have values

b. there are about 36 values that people everywhere share.

c. French and United States citizens differ in terms of their valuation of the

state.

d. none of the above.

9. Shils assumed that

\* a. human action is determined or limited by their social environment

b. human behavior is mediated by biological arousal factors

c. decisions are always free

d. all of the above.

10. Critical inquiry involves:

* 1. appreciation of Marxian conceptions of contradiction

\* b. a process in which theories are relentlessly criticized

1. using the concept of critique in examining issues of causality
2. none of the above

11. The general adaptation syndrome (GAS) (p. 33)

a. is how our muscles repair themselves after stress

b. prevents us from responding to stress

c. \*includes three stages

d. is a serious mental illness

12. Which of following is a major tenet of crisis theory (p. 34)?

a. people respond poorly in a crisis if they do not have someone with them to intervene

b. the type of crisis determines how a person will respond

\* c. people respond differently to a crisis depending on the environmental

supports and psychological mediators available

d. individual factors do not play much of a role in determining outcome

13 The term life course is defined as (p.39)

\* a. age differentiated life patterns embedded in social institutions and subject

to historical changes

b. the stable component of a direction toward a life destination

c. short-term state changes that are marked by life events

d. all of the above

14. As social workers we assume (p. 7)

a. that the environment should receive priority in our assessments of human behavior

b. that professionals must operate from a single theory that provides scientific explanations of their subject area

c. that socialization is the most important contributor to a person’s behavior

patterns

\* d. that no single factor can account for behavioral responses

15. The multidimensional framework includes: (p.18)

a. physical hazards and the biophysical dimension

b. physical hazards, biophysical dimension, psychological dimension, and social dimension

c. \*biophysical dimension, psychological dimension, and social dimension

d. biochemical systems, cell systems, organ systems, and physiological systems

16. One of the observed changes in the relationships between parents and our current generation identified by the University of Michigan’s Institute of Social Research between 1991 and 1998 is: (p.10)

a. the average child spent less time with his or her mother

b. fathers have increased the activity of taking daughters with them to work

c. children are spending less time with age segregated groups

\* d. none of the above

17. Unlike the United States, the French culture puts more emphasis on: (p. 11).

\* a. Assimilation

b. Regionalism

c. Multiculturalism

d. Multilingualism.

18. In order to avoid ethnocentrism, practitioners should: (p. 11-12)

1. accept the fact that all traditions are equally valid

\* b. not impose a value judgment from one’s own community on the practices of

another culture

1. not discredit the practices of other cultures.
2. All of the above

19. Rothbart and Putnam defined temperament as (p. 15)

\* a. Constitutionally based individual differences in reactivity and self regulation

b. In born propensities toward arousal and strength of emotion

c. Constitutionally based anger and anxiety levels

d. None of the above

20. Examples of elements of the social environment do NOT include: (p. 16).

1. your best friend and mother
2. laws and household rules

c. \* the house you grew up in

d. your family’s cultural traditions

21.The CLAS standards refer to: (p. 14)

\* a. the standards for culturally linguistically appropriate services

b. standards created to identify cultural approaches to assessing students

c. standards for enhancing critical literary assessment skills

d. All of the above

22.The McDonalization of social life is: (p. 15)

1. a fundamental characteristic of the CLAS standards.

\* b. a characteristic and consequence of globalization

c. an older approach to organizing social organizations

d. a new way of socializing in the workplace.

23.The current perspective of the biopsychosocial approach: (p. 17).

1. focuses on life span rather than life course concepts
2. adheres to reductionist principles

\* c. focuses on how biological, psychological and social systems influence the

current state of affairs.

1. looks at how biological psychological and social systems lead up to specific

developmental outcomes.

24.Garcia-Coll and her associates defined positional factors as: (p. 27)

1. attributes that define social roles
2. a key component of irregular promoting environments
3. attributes of ordinal position in the family

\* d. attributes of a person that societies use as processes of stratification

25.The funnel theory: (p.36)

1. hypothesizes that delinquency increases with age.

\* b. hypothesizes that people have declining capacity for change over time.

c. considers delinquency a key life course phenomena.

d. is one of the most widely accepted theories of trait aggression.

26.Gottfredson and Hirschi assume (p. 30).

\* a. poor self control is the key factor associated with all forms of crime and

delinquency.

b. propensities for delinquency are influenced in adulthood by changes in

informal social control

c. there are two types of offenders early starters and late starters

d. crime and delinquency is defined by criminogenic needs.

27. The assumption that the causes of crime and delinquency can change over time is consistent with which theorists: (p. 42).

1. Gottfredson and Hirschi
2. Patterson and Hirschi

\* c. Samson and Laub

d. Hirschi and Simmons

28.Work and Marriage were considered key turning points to crime trajectories for: (p. 42)

* 1. the General Theory of Crime
  2. persons with good attachment in childhood
  3. for Patterson’s study of the Great Depression

\* d. none of the above

29. Life transitions (39-42)

a. are age-graded

b. are embedded in life trajectories

c. can result from non-normative factors

\* d. all of the above

30. Cohort effects on human behavior are closely associated with (p. 43)