

TEST BANK

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SEVENTH EDITION

An Introduction to
HUMAN SERVICES



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CHAPTER 2 TEST ITEMS

Multiple Choice

1. Hippocrates, a doctor in the third century B.C., was one of the few professionals who believed that problem behavior was a function of
- a. chemicals
 - b. evil spirits
 - c. heredity
 - d. natural causes

ANS: D PG: 29

2. Relief for the poor was the responsibility of which provider during the Middle Ages?
- a. the church
 - b. feudal lords
 - c. the government
 - d. institutions

ANS: A PG: 31

5. All of the following are features of the Elizabethan Poor Law EXCEPT
- a. a classification system for dependents according to their ability to work
 - b. compulsory taxation to raise funds to help
 - c. inhumane treatment for those in institutions
 - d. responsibility for “have nots” was first with the family

ANS: C PG: 31

4. The dramatic change in the care of the mentally ill that occurred by the end of the 18th century and resulted in more humane treatment is known as
- a. the first revolution in mental health
 - b. a time of change
 - c. the decade of victory
 - d. the mental health movement

ANS: A PG: 33

5. Proponents of laissez faire economics and Social Darwinism discouraged human service provisions by the
- a. asylums
 - b. church
 - c. government
 - d. private sector

ANS: C PG: 35

6. The concept of “less eligibility” was introduced in 1834 to
- a. limit assistance
 - b. determine who was eligible for human services
 - c. promote institutional reform in prisons, almshouses and asylums
 - d. emphasize the benefits of social engineering

ANS: A PG: 34

7. By the 1850s, special institutions for the blind, the mentally ill, criminals, and other groups were established because of the belief that
- a. public agencies should assume more responsibility for these groups
 - b. reform, rehabilitation, and education were possible
 - c. the condition of these people would improve in pastoral settings
 - d. “less eligibility” demanded better treatment

ANS: B PG: 36

8. Large houses in slum areas that served as community centers housed workers known as
- a. friendly visitors
 - b. human service professionals
 - c. social engineers
 - d. volunteers

ANS: C PG: 40

9. The settlement house movement is best known for its belief that
- a. the best way to achieve reform was through social engineering
 - b. the private sector had a critical role in the provision of human services
 - c. the social philosophies of the 19th century helped the deserving poor
 - d. friendly visiting was the most successful helping strategy of the time

ANS: A PG: 39

10. Significant developments in the early 1900s, a period known as the sociological era, included all EXCEPT
- new treatment modalities for the mentally ill
 - a re-examination of the causes of poverty
 - the development of the profession of social work
 - the professionalization of human services

ANS: A PG: 40

11. The beginnings of the human service movement can be found in the impact of all EXCEPT
- clients' rights
 - mental health legislation
 - the presidential leadership during the 1960s
 - welfare reform

ANS: D PG: 44

12. The Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health made two recommendations that directly affected the human service movement
- the creation of NIMH and funding for human service education programs
 - the professionalization of mental health workers and educational opportunities
 - new mental health workers and programs to train them
 - a national mental health program and non-medical workers

ANS: D PG: 44

13. To help states develop programs for increased training, research, and practice, legislation to improve mental health created the
- National Institute of Mental Health
 - Joint Commission on Mental Health
 - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
 - Action for Mental Health* initiative

ANS: A PG: 44

14. The idea behind the passage of the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 was to

- a. serve Viet Nam veterans
- b. create a setting for a new type of mental health worker
- c. provide an array of services to the population
- d. eradicate mental illness among those living in poverty

ANS: C PG: 46

15. Human services flourished under all but ONE of the following presidents

- a. Johnson
- b. Kennedy
- c. Reagan
- d. Roosevelt

ANS: C PG: 50

16. Promoting the rights of the poor, improving employment opportunities for minorities, and eradicating poverty were the goals of the

- a. Fair Deal
- b. Great Society
- c. New Deal
- d. New Federalism

ANS: B PG: 47

17. President Carter involved five departments in reorganizing the federal executive branch to include two new departments

- a. Children's Services and Education
- b. Education and Social Services
- c. Health and Human Services and Education
- d. Health and Rehabilitative Services and Education

ANS: C PG: 49

18. The establishment of professional human services organizations served many purposes including

- a. the development of funding opportunities
- b. influencing legislation
- c. determining who received services
- d. the regulation of a profession or its workers

ANS: D PG: 46

19. A major component of the Welfare Reform Legislation in 1996 was to
- provide child care, food, and housing
 - turn welfare over to the states
 - mandate new procedures for collecting child support
 - subsidize child care AFDC, and energy assistance

ANS: B PG: 51

20. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 was passed to
- establish a method for verifying customers' enrollment in Medicare
 - provide an easy way to obtain prescriptions
 - prevent prescription drug abuse
 - provide outpatient prescription drug benefits for individuals on Medicare

ANS: D PG: 54

Discussion

1. Describe the role of the church in the early history of human services.

PG: 29

2. Discuss the importance of the Elizabethan Poor Law to human services in both England and the United States.

PG: 31

3. Differentiate between the approaches of the organized charity movement and the settlement house movement to helping.

PG: 38-39

4. Analyze the impact of 20th century legislation and presidential administrations on service delivery.

PG: 43

5. Trace the dismantling of the welfare state.

PG: 49