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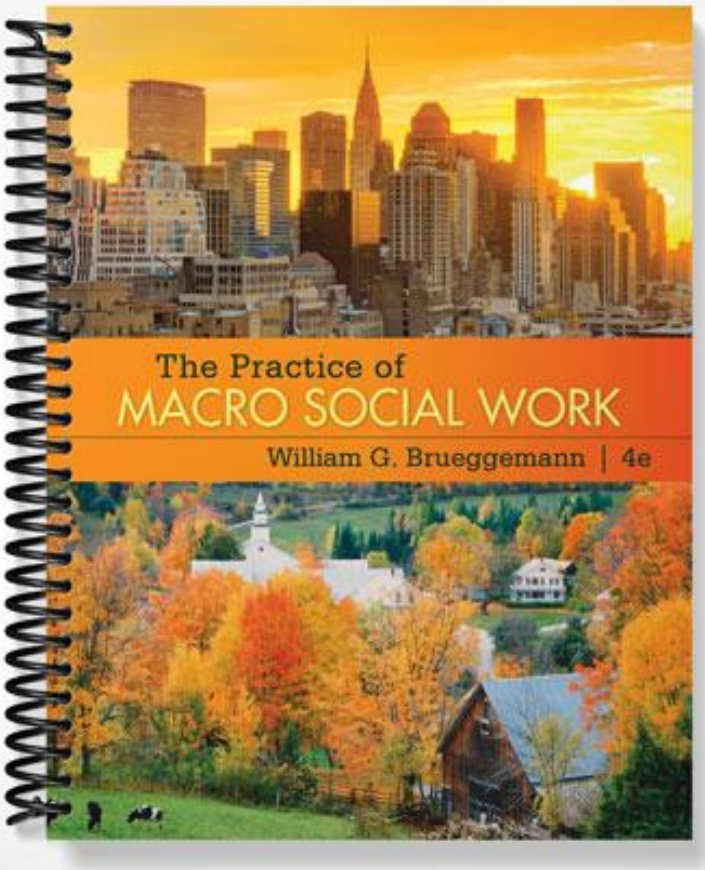

William Brueggemann's *The Practice of Macro Social Work*, 4e
Chapter 02
Multiple Choice Quiz

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 politkon 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. If 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