

4. The authors define “macro practice” as professionally guided
- A. planned change in organizations and communities.
 - B. radical redistribution of wealth based on class.
 - C. empowerment of disenfranchised groups at risk.
 - D. practice beyond common “micro” interventions.

Answer: A

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Competency: Professional Identity

5. The authors believe that _____ are extremely important as the nucleus for change strategies.
- A. concerned citizens
 - B. small groups
 - C. advocacy organizations
 - D. political radicals

Answer: B

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Competency: Policy Practice

6. The three focal points of the “Macro Practice Conceptual Framework” are
- A. individual, family, community.
 - B. city, state, country.
 - C. problem, population, arena.
 - D. biological, psychological, social.

Answer: C

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Competency: Policy Practice

7. In explaining the “Macro Practice Conceptual Framework,” the example used is
- A. alcoholism with elderly retired males.
 - B. child abuse among pregnant teenagers.
 - C. displaced homemakers who are widows.
 - D. lesbian families with child-school problems.

Answer: A

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Competency: Policy Practice

8. What should be the social worker’s attitude towards colleagues from other disciplines such as urban planners, public administrators, and other professionals who act as change agents?
- A. acknowledge and follow
 - B. ignore and discount
 - C. lead and direct
 - D. collaborate and partner

Answer: D

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Competency: Policy Practice

9. The belief that individuals cannot be separate from the larger society describes what perspective
- A. mutual aid.
 - B. no person is an island.
 - C. personal-is-political.
 - D. human ecology.

Answer: C

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Competency: Policy Practice

10. A website on addictions asserts that research explains alcoholism is due to environmental and genetic factors. This is best explained as a
- A. theory.
 - B. model.
 - C. paradigm.
 - D. value.

Answer: A

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Competency: Policy Practice

11. The theory the authors introduce to explain the interconnecting components and common principles of a group, organization, or community is
- A. systems theory.
 - B. conflict theory.
 - C. social capital theory.
 - D. human ecology theory.

Answer: A

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Competency: Policy Practice

12. In Roland Warren's concept of communities, a *vertical linkage* connects community units with
- A. other internal community units.
 - B. small autonomous neighborhoods.
 - C. organizational agency connections.
 - D. units outside of the community.

Answer: D

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Competency: Policy Practice

13. In Roland Warren's concept of communities, *horizontal linkage* units are
- A. geographically located within the area.
 - B. connections with similar communities.
 - C. agreements between service agencies.
 - D. usually managed by the Mayor's office.

Answer: A
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Competency: Policy Practice

14. The concept of beneficence, which is based on the desire to do good for others and not doing harm, is most closely associated with the core value of
- A. service.
 - B. social justice.
 - C. integrity.
 - D. importance of human relationships.

Answer: A
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Competency: Ethical Practice

15. The "fair distribution of society's resource and benefits so that every individual receives a deserved portion" is best described as
- A. autonomy.
 - B. beneficence.
 - C. social justice.
 - D. due process.

Answer: C
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Competency: Professional Identity

16. In the child protective services case, the father "Stan"
- A. works too hard and is never home.
 - B. frequently sleeps in parks or shelters.
 - C. is serving a ten year prison sentence.
 - D. is under a permanent restraining order.

Answer: B
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Competency: Policy Practice

17. In the case management with the elderly and disabled persons example, Mrs. Hannibal, the person with a drinking problem
- A. wants to leave her home.
 - B. throws a bottle at the worker.
 - C. has recovered very well.
 - D. is otherwise quite healthy.

Answer: B
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Competency: Policy Practice

18. In the case management with the elderly and disabled persons example, a “notch group” means clients who

- A. can’t afford to pay the full cost of services.
- B. can completely pay for all social services.
- C. are ineligible because they are undocumented.
- D. will potentially and eventually need services.

Answer: A

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Competency: Human Rights and Justice

19. In the “Chronic Homelessness” case example, the social worker was responsible for developing a

- A. treatment first model.
- B. job first model.
- C. housing first model.
- D. nutrition first model.

Answer: C

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Competency: Human Rights and Justice

20. A social worker treats the work “just as a job” and doesn’t engage in advocacy for larger issues. The worker pays attention to all that is asked, but nothing more. This most directly suggests

- A. burning out and leaving.
- B. burning out and staying.
- C. developing tunnel vision.
- D. channeling energies elsewhere.

Answer: B

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Competency: Ethical Practice

21. The “maverick” or “house radical” social worker typifies someone who is

- A. burning out and leaving.
- B. burning out and staying.
- C. developing tunnel vision.
- D. channeling energies elsewhere.

Answer: D

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Competency: Ethical Practice

22. Which item below best describes social controls on a profession's activities?
- A. Code of Ethics sanctions.
 - B. A sense of "calling"
 - C. A body of knowledge.
 - D. Professional conferences.

Answer: A

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Competency: Professional Identity

23. Sullivan's 2005 research suggests that a major barrier to having a shared vision for social work is
- A. emphasis on clinical issues.
 - B. financial problems for agencies.
 - C. professional specialization.
 - D. conflicting ethical values.

Answer: C

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Competency: Professional Identity

24. Fabricant argues the "industrialization" of social work practice has resulted in social work losing its aspects of
- A. community.
 - B. diversity.
 - C. licensure.
 - D. craft.

Answer: D

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Competency: Professional Identity

25. Sullivan suggests that professionalism requires a responsibility to:
- A. address individual wants and needs.
 - B. increase wages and benefits.
 - C. improve society and the common good.
 - D. strengthen licensure and credentialing.

Answer: C

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Competency: Professional Identity

Essay Questions

1. In macro practice, what are three major areas of intervention? How are these areas different than in micro practice?
2. Identify the components and context of the macro practice conceptual framework. Explain how the focal points of the framework relate to one another.
3. What is boundary maintenance? Explain its relevance to systems theory and its application to community practice.