Modern Social Work Theory 5th edition Payne Test Bank

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Sample Test Questions and Answers

Test Questions for Chapter 1. The Social Construction of Social Work Theory

Test Bank A

1. Social construction occurs when _____.
a. persons think about ideas in such a way as to make them real in their own minds
b. people who are part of the same organizations come to share common views of the world
c. workers, clients, and agencies contribute to expectations by their own thinking and doing
d. all of the above

2. Social construction is a(n) _____.
a. circular process whereby each element influences each other
b. logical sequence of events leading to a specific conclusion
c. ideal situation related to organizational dynamics among workers, clients, and agencies
d. none of the above

3. _____ organize bodies of knowledge in a systematic way based on well-researched explanations so that you can focus on and select useful knowledge required to practice in different situations.
a. Perspectives
b. Frameworks
c. Models
d. Explanatory theories

4. Theory is useful for practitioners because it:
a. helps us understand and contest ideas
b. offers explanation and understanding
c. helps us to be accountable, self-disciplined professionals
d. all of the above

5. The International Definition of Social Work proposes that social work has three underlying political philosophies:
a. empowerment and liberation, social cohesion, and social change
a. social democratic, liberal/neo-liberal, socialist
c. strengths-based, solution-oriented, change-oriented
d. none of the above

6. Social work:
a. results from a process of law and regulation
b. is socially constructed as social work is an idea rather than an object
c. has an agreed upon social work practice theory
d. none of the above

7. All social activities generate practice theory, which in social work may be perspectives, frameworks, models and explanatory theories:
a. True
b. False

8. Induction allows a practitioner to:
a. to take a series of similar experiences and devise a theory that explains them
b. to use general theories to help guide practice in particular situations
c. to clarify patterns in frameworks
d. none of the above

9. The arena(s) of social work construction are:
a. political-social-ideological

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b. agency-professional
c. client-worker-agency
d. all of the above

10. “The aim of each group is to gain wider acceptance within social work of the theory that they support.” This is a description of:
a. the goal of groups with social work education
b. the evolution of social work
c. the politics of theory
d. none of the above

Test Bank B

1. Social work theory:
a. establishes a paradigm of the world
b. helps us to do or to understand social work
c. provides a way of evaluating exactly what a “client” is
d. none of the above

2. All social activities generate practice theory:
a. True
b. False

3. Perspectives:
a. allows practitioners to make decisions according to general guiding principles
b. acknowledge that precise rules do not allow practitioners to respect diversity
c. have the advantage of integrity as your perspective and action fit your personal value system
d. all of the above

4. Shared value principles of social work theory include:
a. alliance
b. aims
c. critical practice
d. all of the above

5. The four main uses of theory do not include:
a. explanation and understanding to order complexity
b. practice framework to organize ideas and research
c. defining ethical guidelines for practice
d. help to understand and contest ideas

6. Formal written social science theories and empirical data on topics such as personality and marriage are called:
a. frameworks
b. theories of the client world
c. models
d. none of the above

7. Generalizing from particular examples, that is ‘bottom-up’ theorizing in which you start from a series of similar experiences and make up a theory that explains them is called:
a. deduction
b. scientific method
c. positivist research
d. induction

8. A practice theory allows people to:
a. examine what knowledges are used in the actions and relationships
b. what understandings and discourses are relevant to the people involved
c. examine the sense they make of the process
d. all of the above

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9. The three arenas suggested as of important for the social worker in social construction thinking are:
a. political-social-philosophical, agency-professional, and agency-worker-client
b. modernist, postmodern, and existential
c. reflexive-therapeutic, socialist-collectivist, and individualist-reformist
d. public, agency, and the profession of social work

10. Those views that see social work as seeking the best possible well-being for individuals, groups, and communities by promoting and facilitating growth and self-fulfillment are:
a. social cohesion views
b. empowerment and liberation views
c. social change and development views
d. all of the above

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Test Questions for Chapter 2. Evaluating Social Work Theory

Test Bank A

1. Until the 1970s, most theoretical debate in social work focused on various forms of:
a. oppression analysis
b. psychodynamic theory
c. systems-ecological theory
d. empowerment/advocacy theory

2. Different writers and editors emphasize different aspects of theory, such as:
a. theoretical perspective
b. importance to a particular country or group of readers
c. different aims of social work
d. all of the above

3. The theories most commonly covered in reviews of theory are:
a. psychodynamic, crisis, and task-centered
b. cognitive-behavioral and related theories and some form of humanistic ideas
c. systems, solution-focused, and empowerment
d. none of the above

4. The two main approaches to helping practitioners find ways of using the theories available are:
a. deduction and induction
b. EBP or alternative approaches to scientific knowledge
c. academic knowledge versus practice experience
d. selection and eclecticism

5. Persons who believe that the world is orderly; human beings are like objects and behave according to rules; and we can understand the rules that govern them and so apply knowledge to create changes are called:
a. interpretivists
b. utilitarians
c. positivists
d. none of the above

6. A movement that emerged in the US and elsewhere, and which promoted a policy of following evidence to decide on practice action is called:
a. EPB
b. TA
c. CBT
d. none of the above

7. _____ is an interpretivist set of ideas proposing that understanding about the world come from interactions between people as part of many interchanges in a social, cultural and historical context:
a. evidence-based practice
b. post-modernism
c. existentialism
d. social construction

8. Empowerment views argue that knowledge comes primarily from:
a. a knowledge about oppression
b. clients
c. strengths-based perspectives
d. none of the above

9. Not taking for granted the present social order but actively looking for social change is characteristic of:
a. reflective thinking
b. constant comparative method
c. critical thinking

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d. hypothesis generation

10. The debate about the role of empirical research evidence in evaluating practice theory:
a. remains unresolved
b. is no longer a significant area of discussion
c. was resolved with the development of evidence-based practice
d. none of the above

Test Bank B

1. There is no universally accepted method of grouping social work theories:
a. True
b. False

2. Eclecticism is:
a. taking ideas from several theories and combining them to produce a style of work that suits the agency and the practitioner
b. generally agreed to be the most common form of everyday practice
c. something that should be done in a planned, consistent manner
d. all of the above

3. Eclecticism critics sometimes argue that:
a. practitioners may choose theories they feel comfortable with when evidence suggests otherwise
b. eclecticism is going out of style
c. eclecticism is not a proven form of social work practice
d. none of the above

4. Many practitioners transfer and adapt ideas that they are confident in applying in one part of their practice to other aspects of their work:
a. True
b. False

5. The major area of debate about social work theory, from the 1990s to the present, has been:
a. whether theory still has as much value as before
b. epistemological
c. if there are valid alternatives to evidence-based practice
d. none of the above

6. Human beings are independent, free to follow their will, thus it is just not possible to collect all the necessary information to understand the rules of human life, so it is better to think about the world in a more flexible way. This is an example of:
a. interpretivist thinking
b. existential thinking
c. post-modern thinking
d. none of the above

7. Positivism is:
a. regards people as objectives
b. believes that human behavior is predictable to a high degree
c. the world is orderly and follows natural rules that we can understand
d. all of the above

8. The arguments for EPB do not include:
a. practitioners are responsible to identify aims and research options
b. practitioners' personal preferences are not an ethical basis for choosing interventions
c. EBP provides a planned and systematic form of practice based on proven methods
d. services should reflect the best possible research in existence

9. When we believe that knowledge emerges from human interpretations of successions of events that can be captured empirically, we say this is a _____ research approach:

a. social construction
b. realistic
c. empowerment
d. all of the above

10. It is unlikely that we can make generalized deductions from research about what we do in particular situations.
a. True
b. False

Test Questions for Chapter 3. Linking Practice and Theory

Test Bank A

1. _____ is about how practitioners make decisions and judgments, working through various stages of practice, which helps when making decisions about use of theory in practice.
a. dialecticism
b. eclecticism
c. process knowledge
d. cognitive-behavioral

2. The competing political belief systems and efforts between 1970 and 1990 to distinguish between the great number of theories led to what some called the:
a. theory wars
b. crisis of theory
c. evolution of social work knowledge
d. none of the above

3. The role of management as an element or role in social work:
a. has been common since the beginning of social work
b. has become more common from the 1970s onward
c. is more common in American than in European
d. none of the above

4. To make social work's difficult decisions, theory gives us a way for helping to determine what actions to take:
a. True
b. False

5. Generalizing through theory helps us to:
a. be consistent and well-organized and align our work with the best-informed guidance
b. explain what we are doing to clients and get their informed consent
c. explain what we are doing to our managers and others who have an interest in our practice
d. all of the above

6. Inductive theory development:
a. begins with research findings from social work
b. begins with practitioners drawing ideas from practice
c. begins with modeling to induce ideas
d. begins with established practice theories

7. The end result of deductive theory development is:
a. theories are tested in practice
b. a body of knowledge is generated that is valid and universal
c. failed theories are rejected, and successful theories gain support
d. none of the above

8. The idea of 'practice constraints' as a limitation of theoretical development:
a. means that there are areas where theory is irrelevant
b. leads to development in a theory or a decline in its influence
c. points out that practice doesn't produce results in some areas
d. none of the above

9. Transfer of learning refers to:
a. possibility of using ideas and knowledge gained from one area of practice in another
b. moving or adapting ideas from one culture to another
c. taking theory from a more general setting to a more specialized setting
d. all of the above

10. A cyclical process in which we study how the things that we observe affect our thinking and how that

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then affects what we do it called:
a. reflexivity
b. reflection
c. circular flow
d. social construction

Test Bank B

1. Social work is based on the application of theory to practice.
a. True
b. False

2. Important ways to liberate the idea of social work from that of a purely technical activity that can be learned from guidelines is to recognize that:
a. social work deals with inherently uncertain situations
b. social work deals in general with unique situations to which each practitioner brings different skills
c. social work generates value questions as well as knowledge questions
d. all of the above

3. Theory development as a process of accumulation can be described in part as:
a. practice experience accumulates
b. experience is articulated, refined, and tested, using theoretical ideas
c. tested experience expands; more theoretical ideas are incorporated
d. all of the above

4. One way of adapting theory is to shift between different theories as your work moves through different phases:
a. True
b. False

5. Process knowledge refers to:
a. knowledge about how theory is developed
b. knowledge about the ways that practitioners make decisions and judgments
c. knowledge about how social agencies function
d. none of the above

6. Emotional intelligence:
a. is an ability to understand what is behind emotional situations
b. describes a maturity that social workers achieve after time
c. is an interaction between self-awareness/self-management and awareness of others/capacity to manage relationships
d. none of the above

7. Critical reflection:
a. expands reflection ideas and critical thinking using critical social theory
b. is a form of self-analysis based on the principle of reflection
c. has been proven to be an effective motivational interviewing technique
d. all of the above

8. Open-minded, reflective approaches that take into account different perspectives and assumptions is:
a. a good social work practice
b. critical thinking
c. helps handle uncertainty and change
d. all of the above

9. Organizational threats to critical reflection include:
a. Managerialism as managers control practice
b. EBP which favors objectivity at odds with using cooperative, inclusive relationships between practitioners and clients
c. rational implementation of policy that reduces flexibility

d. all of the above

10. Examining the how an agency's mandate and organization may limit or adapt applications of theory is looking at what is called:
a. practice constraints
b. agency analysis
c. empirical analysis
d. policy analysis