School Social Work 2nd edition Grumbach Test Bank

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CHAPTER 1

THE CONTEXT OF SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND CURRENT TRENDS IN SCHOOLS

1. Why is it essential to understand the school system (broadly and individually) to be effective within it?

A. To ensure compliance with federal laws only
B. To avoid conflict with administrators
C. To tailor interventions and collaborate effectively
D. To maintain a neutral stance in school politics

Correct Answer: C

Rationale: Understanding the school system allows social workers to design contextually appropriate interventions and collaborate meaningfully with staff, students, and families. It goes beyond compliance and conflict avoidance to proactive engagement.

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2. Can school social workers help the public school system move beyond whiteness as normative? What might that look like?

A. No, social workers should remain neutral
B. Yes, by promoting culturally responsive practices and equity
C. Only if mandated by school policy
D. Yes, by avoiding discussions of race

Correct Answer: B

Rationale: School social workers play a vital role in challenging systemic biases and promoting equity through culturally responsive practices, advocacy, and inclusive programming.

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3. What role do home visits play in school social work?

A. They are not done because they are outdated and intrusive.
B. They are done to strengthen the home–school connection.

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C. They are done only for disciplinary cases.
D. They are done only if parents request them.

Correct Answer: B

Rationale: Home visits provide valuable insights into students' environments and foster stronger relationships between families and schools, enhancing support and intervention strategies.

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4. What roles do social workers play in each tier of MTSS (Multi-Tiered System of Supports)?

A. Social workers should provide only Tier 3 supports: individual therapy.
B. Social workers should provide Tier 1: universal support, Tier 2: targeted interventions, and Tier 3: intensive services.
C. Social workers should provide only Tier 1 supports: school-wide interventions.
D. Social workers should provide only Tier 2 supports: small-group targeted interventions for identified students.

Correct Answer: B

Rationale: Social workers contribute across all tiers of MTSS, from universal prevention to intensive individualized support, ensuring comprehensive service delivery.

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5. What professional organizations are most important for school social workers?

A. National Association of School Nurses, State Nursing Associations
B. American Psychological Association, National Association of School Psychologists
C. School Social Work Association of America, National Association of Social Workers, state school social work organizations
D. National Parent Teacher Association, National Education Association, American Federation of Teachers

Correct Answer: C

Rationale: These organizations provide resources, advocacy, and professional development tailored specifically to school social workers' roles and needs.

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6. What was John Dewey's central argument about the role of public schools in society?

A. Schools should focus solely on academic achievement.
B. Schools are tools for maintaining social hierarchies.
C. Schools are instrumental in uniting a diverse population.
D. Schools should avoid addressing cultural differences.

Correct Answer: C

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Rationale: Dewey (1923) believed that public schools play a critical role in social cohesion, especially in a diverse society. He saw education as a democratic force that could integrate people from different backgrounds.

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7. What was the impact of *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954) on public education in the United States?

A. It reinforced the legality of segregated schools across the nation.
B. It mandated equal funding for all schools to be provided by states.
C. It declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.
D. It had no effect on school integration efforts in the Southern states.

Correct Answer: C
Rationale: *Brown v. Board of Education* was a landmark Supreme Court decision that overturned the "separate but equal" doctrine established by *Plessy v. Ferguson*. It ruled that segregated schools are inherently unequal, laying the legal foundation for desegregation and civil rights advocacy in education.

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8. What is the goal of culturally relevant teaching, according to Ladson-Billings (2014)?

A. To assimilate students into mainstream culture so they fit in better
B. To focus only on standardized test scores to identify students needing help
C. To affirm students' cultural identities and help them reach academic potential
D. To refrain from discussions of race/identity to avoid making students uncomfortable

Correct Answer: C

Rationale: Culturally relevant teaching empowers students by validating their cultural backgrounds and fostering academic success. It is a key strategy for equity in education.

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9. What was a major reason Black communities established their own schools in the 18th and 19th centuries?

A. They were offered government funding for independent schools.
B. They wanted to avoid integration with White students.
C. There was inadequate support for schools for Black children.
D. They were required by law to educate their children separately.

Correct Answer: C
Rationale: Due to lack of adequate support and resources from public systems, Black communities took the initiative to create their own schools and train their own teachers.

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10. What was one consequence of the *Brown v. Board of Education* decision for Black educators?

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A. Increased hiring of Black teachers in White schools
B. Creation of new Black-led school districts
C. Dismissal of thousands of Black educators
D. Promotion of Black principals to leadership roles

Correct Answer: C
Rationale: Despite the ruling's intent to integrate schools, many Black educators lost their jobs as White districts resisted integrating teaching staff.

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