Empowerment Series Human Behavior in the Social Environment 6th edition Ashford Test Bank

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MULTIPLE CHOICE

1 : Caspi and colleagues found that
A : depression is caused by too much serotonin.
B : when exposed to stressful life events, persons with two long alleles (LL) for 5-Htt were at the highest risk for depression.
C : when exposed to stressful life events, persons with a long and a short allele (Ls) for 5-Htt were at the highest risk for depression.
D : when exposed to stressful life events, persons with two short alleles (SS) for 5-Htt were at the highest risk for depression.

Correct Answer : D

2 : Maria is acting out because she is in a school system without adequate special-education resources. This statement represents a _____ hypothesis.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : strengths

Correct Answer : C

3 : Hypotheses are used by the social worker to
A : examine possible etiology and explanations of client functioning.
B : help guide questioning and data gathering for assessment.
C : examine human behavior from proven theories.
D : are accurate without supporting evidence.

Correct Answer : A

4 : Extreme forms of behaviorism
A : include limits on behavior based on genetics and other biological influences.
B : include internal mental and emotional processes.
C : are recognized for directing our focus on observable aspects of human behavior.
D : are considered an early form of cognitive structuralism.

Correct Answer : C

5 : The psychological dimension does NOT
A : contribute to the organization or integration of the individuals mental processes.
B : involve the systems of information processing and cognitive development.
C : involve communication, social cognition, and emotions.
D : involve social relationships that a person interacts with individually or in a group.

Correct Answer : D

6 : _____ is/are the cement that holds together all forms of social life.
A : Organizations
B : Self-help groups
C : Social institutions
D : Religion

Correct Answer : C

7 : The medical approach does NOT
A : focus on treatment of identified diseases and disorders.
B : imply that health is the absence of a disorder or disease.
C : ignore problems of living.
D : ignore the illness.

Correct Answer : D

8 : The psychodynamic approach does NOT
A : include theoretical modifications in the analytic tradition, such as ego psychology.
B : focus on symptoms and identifying the causes of the symptoms.
C : focus the intervention on eliminating symptomatic behavior.
D : ignore the origins and causes of problems.

Correct Answer : D

9 : The learning approach assumes
A : that people learn adaptive and maladaptive functioning.
B : emotional dimensions of the human experience influence behaviors.
C : there are limits on behavior based on genetics and other biological influences.
D : that people can be predisposed to specific behavioral responses that are unconscious.

Correct Answer : A

10 : Which of the following approach(es) focuses/focus on how the structure and function of social relationships contribute to problems in human behavior?
A : Psychodynamic approach
B : Learning approach
C : Social, group, community, institutional, and organizational approaches
D : Medical approach

Correct Answer : C

11 : The strengths perspective does NOT
A : seek solutions that work in ways consistent with the resources and skills possessed by persons, families, groups, or other relevant social systems.
B : advocate for considering the helper to be an expert.
C : contain explicit hypotheses.
D : assume that solutions are rooted in strengths.

Correct Answer : B

12 : Diversification
A : includes any process that influences variations observed in people and environments.
B : does not instill a fundamental sense of hope for valued differences in human lives.
C : assumes people come from similar ethnic backgrounds.
D : assumes people have similar developmental histories or life experiences.

Correct Answer : A

13 : The perspective of this textbook is

A : a medical approach.
B : a social approach.
C : an integrative multidimensional approach.
D : a psychological approach.

Correct Answer : C

14 : Perspectives are different from theories because
A : Actually, they are not different.
B : perspectives do not offer explicit predictions or observations of human behavior.
C : theories do not offer explicit predictions or observations of human behavior.
D : theories offer practitioners a way to consider various points of view and integrate them into their assessments of human behavior as they occur at individual, family, group, organizational, community, and societal levels.

Correct Answer : B

15 : The following statements about biophysical, psychological, and social systems are true EXCEPT
A : they are the three basic dimensions for assessing human behavior and the social environment.
B : they do not interact with other living systems or with other nonliving components of the systems physical environment.
C : they are conceptualized as a system of biopsychosocial functioning.
D : they involve multiple systems that are organized in a hierarchy of levels from the smallest (cellular) to the largest (social).

Correct Answer : B

16 : An example of a physical hazard is
A : exposure to lead in the environment.
B : memory impairment.
C : a lack of affordable health care.
D : school rejection.

Correct Answer : A

17 : From a multidimensional framework, the following statements are true EXCEPT
A : biological processes, cognitive processes, and environments can increase the likelihood that a particular behavioral response will develop.
B : a persons biological makeup can limit his or her capacity to respond to the environment in certain ways.
C : a single factor can be solely responsible for causing a behavioral response.
D : a person refers to who he or she is individually and socially or environmentally.

Correct Answer : C

18 : In developing a case formulation, the practitioner is expected to
A : gather information from many difference sources.
B : ignore information from family members.
C : only trust information from the client interview.
D : disregard psychological tests.

Correct Answer : A

19 : The 4 Ps stand for
A : personal, predisposing, promising, and perpetuating factor.
B : predisposing, problematic, protective, and perpetuating factors.
C : promising, predisposing, precipitating, and perpetuating factors.
D : predisposing, precipitating, perpetuating, and protective factors.

Correct Answer : D

20 : Macneil and colleagues (2012) have added a fifth P for clinical practitioners:
A : personal factors.
B : presenting problem or concern.
C : promising factors.
D : point of view.

Correct Answer : A

21 : The predisposing P factor in the 4 P case formulation model focuses on conceptualizing _____ contributions to client concerns.
A : biological
B : historical
C : developmental
D : social

Correct Answer : C

22 : Positional variables such as class, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation should be considered when developing questions to develop _____ hypotheses.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : environmental

Correct Answer : C

23 : Exposure to teratogens in intrauterine stages of development and good nutrition should be considered when developing questions to develop _____ hypotheses.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : environmental

Correct Answer : A

24 : Social cognition and emotional regulation, such as conceptions of self and others, should be considered when developing questions to develop _____ hypotheses.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : environmental

Correct Answer : B

25 : Assumptions about the clients functioning as a result of influences from the autonomic nervous system, physical dependence on a drug, or a biological reaction to an environmental event are all considered when making _____ hypotheses.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : environmental

Correct Answer : A

26 : Any physical problem that interferes with or impairs sleep, energy, or appetite will have consequences for the psychological and social systems. This is a _____ hypothesis.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : multidimensional.

Correct Answer : A

27 : All of the following are psychological strengths EXCEPT
A : a high intelligence quotient.
B : a good regulation of emotions.
C : positive discipline in critical life stages.
D : positive school connectedness.

Correct Answer : D

28 : All of the following are social risks EXCEPT
A : poor coping skills.
B : high rates of unemployment.
C : poverty.
D : inadequate social institutions.

Correct Answer : A

29 : Family patterns of communication, including the process of interaction, patterns of conflict, and verbal and nonverbal expressions of affects are all considered part of the _____ dimension.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : spiritual

Correct Answer : C

30 : The clients experience of significant life events, both recent and past, is considered part of the _____ dimension.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : spiritual

Correct Answer : B

31 : The clients negative and positive perceptions of self, view of self with others, comparison of self with expectations of others, and perception of what others think about the person are represented on the _____ dimension.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : spiritual

Correct Answer : B

32 : The clients history of developmental milestones, including when the client took her first steps and had her first menses, is part of the _____ dimension.
A : biophysical
B : psychological
C : social
D : spiritual

Correct Answer : A

33 : In order to select the appropriate intervention, it is important to adhere to the following steps in this order:
A : Establish hypotheses for the 4 Ps in each dimension, determine how your assessment of the persons problem and your case formulation inform your intervention plans, and provide a succinct summary of your analysis.
B : Provide a succinct summary of your analysis, determine how your assessment of the persons problem and your case formulation inform your intervention plans, and establish hypotheses for the 4Ps in each dimension.
C : Establish hypotheses for the 4Ps in each dimension, provide a succinct summary of your analysis, and determine how your assessment of the persons problem and your case formulation inform your intervention plans.
D : Provide a succinct summary of your analysis, establish hypotheses for the 4 Ps in each dimension, and determine how your assessment of the persons problem and your case formulation inform your intervention plans.

Correct Answer : C

34 : Spirituality
A : is connected with health and well-being.
B : does not need to be integrated into the multidimensional framework.
C : does not have any implications for service provision.
D : is unable to be accurately assessed.

Correct Answer : A

35 : When conducting a detailed case analysis, it is important to back up the statements contained in the initial hypotheses by
A : using a developmental perspective.
B : clarifying the main concerns in the case situation.
C : writing clear hypotheses.
D : including a comprehensive study of strengths and weaknesses based on the questions systematically covered in the multidimensional framework.

Correct Answer : D

36 : All of the following are biophysical strengths EXCEPT
A : good genetic history.
B : history free of physical disabilities.
C : good physical appearance.
D : good vocabulary.

Correct Answer : D