Parents and Families of Students With Special Needs Collaborating Across the Age Span 1st edition McGinley Test Bank

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Test Bank

Chapter 2: Family Systems Theory

Multiple Choice

1. The theory based on family members' impact on one another in a bidirectional way in order to strive and maintain equilibrium is _____.
a. family member theory
b. family systems theory
c. divergent family theory
d. systems theory
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: What Is Family Systems Theory?
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. What are the two components of human identity?
a. separateness and belonging
b. uniqueness and difference
c. happiness and sadness
d. independence and helplessness
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Family Identity
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. What are some themes that describe family subsystems?
a. marriage, gender, disability, grandparents
b. marriage, gender, disability, siblings
c. gender, partners, grandparents, siblings
d. gender, grandparents, marriage, siblings
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Family Subsystems
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Why do rules and boundaries exist in a family?
a. to set structure
b. to maintain equilibrium for the family unit
c. to avoid negative punishment
d. to have a happy household
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Boundaries
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What is a “healthy” family described as?
a. happy
b. not argumentative
c. rule-abiding and flexible
d. organized and able to respond to change positively
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Boundaries
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. A survival tool to maintain homeostasis within the family system is _____.
a. communication
b. flexibility
c. survival skills
d. rigidity
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Communication
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. What is the form of communication in which one conversation often leads to another conversation within and without subsystems and in which subsystems may control or monitor the flow of information from other subsystems?

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a. circular communication
b. complex communication
c. dyadic communication
d. reciprocal communication
Ans: A
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Communication
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Some form of _____ and _____ help family members feel connected, respected, and supported, which is the goal of family systems work.
a. sustainability, adaptability
b. adaptability; flexibility
c. flexibility; sustainability
d. communication; adaptability
Ans: B
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities; Discuss the role of culture in applying family systems theory
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Adaptability/Flexibility
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. The physical and emotional environment of the family is referred to as _____.
a. house functioning
b. house variables
c. space
d. climate
Ans: D
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Climate
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The formation of a family and how the family changes throughout and across time represents the climate cycle.
Ans: F

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Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Family Life Cycle
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Positively addressing these changes will strengthen the family unit and help the family survive to endure future changes
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities; Discuss the role of culture in applying family systems theory.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Factors Impacting Family Systems
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. External systems influence families in multi-directional ways.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality; Apply principles of family systems theory to working with children with disabilities; Discuss the role of culture in applying family systems theory.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: External Systems
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. The communication styles and behavior patterns of families never reflect their culture.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Discuss the role of culture in applying family systems theory.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Children with disabilities in foster care do not have longer stays in foster care than children without disabilities.
Ans: F
Learning Objective: Discuss the role of culture in applying family systems theory.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Spotlight on Children in Foster Care
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The relationships of the primary caregivers/parents influence the family unit.
Ans: T
Learning Objective: Define the major principles of family systems theory: subsystems, boundaries, communication, adaptability/flexibility, cohesion, and circular causality.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Chapter 2
Difficulty Level: Easy

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