

ASSESSMENT FOR IN-CLASS USE

The following test questions were developed for in-class use. These questions are not the same as the test questions found on MySocialWorkLab.

Pick the best possible answer from each of the four options provided with each questions.

Difficulty: 1 = Easy; 2 = Moderate; 3 = Challenging

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A worker's actions in the group are affected by:
 - a) The clients' value system
 - b) The worker's personal value system
 - c) Both client and worker's value system
 - d) Neither, the worker should be value free

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

2. A group whose primary purpose is to foster mutual aid is called a:
 - a) Socialization group
 - b) Growth group
 - c) Therapy group
 - d) Support group

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

3. A group whose primary purpose is to help members learn new information and skills is called a (an):
 - a) Growth group
 - b) Education group
 - c) Socialization group
 - d) Therapy group

Answer: B

Difficulty: 2

4. An encounter group for married couples is an example of which type of group?
 - a) Therapy group
 - b) Education group
 - c) Growth group
 - d) Socialization group

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

5. An interdisciplinary group of professionals planning the discharge of a patient from a mental health facility is an example of a(n):

- a) Cabinet
- b) Hospital committee
- c) Treatment conference
- d) Governance group

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

6. The most common type of task group is a(n):

- a) Cabinet
- b) Committee
- c) Delegate council
- d) Social action group

Answer: B

Difficulty: 3

7. A group that is designed to provide advice and expertise about policy issues to chief executive officers or other high-level administrators is called a(n):

- a) Board of directors
- b) Delegate council
- c) Board of trustees
- d) Cabinet

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

8. Groups of organizations that come together to exert influence by sharing resources and expertise are called:

- a) Constituencies
- b) Delegate councils
- c) Governance groups
- d) Coalitions

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

9. Groups that frequently serve as a forum for communication among diverse human service agencies within a city, state, or nation are call.

- a) Delegate councils
- b) Coalitions
- c) Committees
- d) Social action groups

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

10. A group that is the governing body for an agency is called a

- a) Cabinet
- b) Board
- c) Delegate council
- d) Committee

Answer: B

Difficulty: 1

Competence: Critical Thinking

11. A group in an inpatient setting that helps clients with depression is called a

- a) Self-help group
- b) Support Group
- c) Therapy group
- d) Growth group

Answer: C

Difficulty: 1

Competence: Critical Thinking

12. A group that is often led by a lay person or a professional who has experienced the problem that members have is called a

- a) Growth group
- b) Education group
- c) Self-help group
- d) Socialization group

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Competence: Critical Thinking

13. A group that is characterized by the use of program activities is called a
- a) Support group
 - b) Education group
 - c) Self-help group
 - d) Socialization group

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Competence: Critical Thinking

14. American values do not include
- a) Democratic values
 - b) Puritan ethic
 - c) Social Darwinism
 - d) Social safety nets

Answer: D

Difficulty: Select One

Competence: Ethical Practice

15. Group work values do not include
- a) Individual initiative
 - b) Cooperation and mutual decision making
 - c) The collective good
 - d) The value of high individualization in the group

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Competence: Ethical Practice

16. A key value of social group work is
- a) Respect and dignity of all group members
 - b) Getting all members to participate
 - c) Confronting members
 - d) Helping members overcome resistance

Answer: A

Difficulty: 2

Competence: Ethical Practice

17. Growth groups do not include
- a) An encounter group for married couples
 - b) A values-clarification group for adolescents
 - c) A social club for outpatients of a psychiatric center
 - d) A gay-pride group

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Competence: Critical Thinking

18. According to research the limits of confidentiality are discussed
- a) All of the time
 - b) Most of the time
 - c) Rarely
 - d) When there is a contract in place

Answer: C

Difficulty: 3

Competence: Research Based Practice

19. When putting into place ethical principles the worker should not
- a) Screen members to ensure the selection of members whose goals can be met
 - b) Help members develop and pursue therapeutic goals
 - c) Discuss confidentiality
 - d) Focus on assessment at the beginning of the group

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Competence: Engage, Assess, Intervene, Evaluate

20. Comparing treatment and task groups does not include
- a) Bond between members
 - b) Roles
 - c) Procedures
 - d) Self identity

Answer: D

Difficulty: 2

Competence: Critical Thinking

21. A group that is most likely to influence policy is

- a) Social action group
- b) Treatment conference
- c) Committee
- d) Growth group

Answer: A

Difficulty: 1

Competence: Policy Practice

22. An example of a formed group is a

- a) Family
- b) Gang
- c) A therapy group
- d) A friendship network

Answer: C

Difficulty: 2

Competence: Critical Thinking

23. Advantages of treatment groups include

- a) Empathy
- b) Practice of new behaviors
- c) Helper-therapy
- d) Group think

Answer: D

Difficulty: 1

Competence: Research Based Practice

24. Group work purposes do not include

- a) Rehabilitation
- b) Prevention
- c) Social action
- d) Socializing

Answer: D

Difficulty: 3

Competence: Critical Thinking