Baccalaureate Education Assessment Project
Foundation Curriculum Assessment Instrument

Practice

1. A (An) ______ links clients with needed resources.
   a. Enabler
   b. Broker
   c. Advocate
   d. Case manager

2. Macro practice targets which of the following tasks:
   a. Changing or improving policies which regulate the distribution of resources
   b. Developing new resources when clients’ needs are not being met
   c. Helping clients get their due rights
   d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is (are) (a) method(s) of conducting a community needs assessment?
   a. Community forum
   b. Social indicators
   c. Key informant
   d. All of the above

4. A (An) ______ is a fiscal agreement between an agency with funds and another agency that can provide needed services.
   a. Purchase of service agreement
   b. Intervention contract
   c. Parallel purchase agreement
   d. Fiscal purchase contract

5. The following is (are) true about the social and legal rights of gay and lesbian people:
   a. Same sex marriage is now legal in 10 states
   b. If a gay person becomes critically ill and needs hospitalization, his or her partner may be denied visiting privileges
   c. Partners are now almost always included in health insurance policies
   d. Gay and lesbian people are protected under federal civil rights legislation

6. Determining progress toward goal achievement is one facet of the ______ stage.
   a. Engagement
   b. Evaluation
   c. Assessment
   d. Planning
7. Which of the following is (are) (an) example(s) of informal resources?
   a. Family
   b. Friends
   c. Coworkers
   d. All of the above

8. In social work practice, partialization refers to:
   a. Separating agency services into discrete units
   b. Breaking down problems into manageable tasks
   c. Identifying ways in which client’s concerns can be addressed
   d. Taking sides in a dispute between family members

9. Policies, practices, or procedures that systematically exclude people on the basis of race or ethnicity with the intentional or unintentional support of the entire culture is called:
   a. Individual racism
   b. Ethnocentrism
   c. Institutional racism
   d. Evidentiary exclusion

10. In case management, monitoring:
    a. Is a primary task during the planning phase
    b. Determines whether the service plan is being completed
    c. Focuses primarily on the outcomes attained
    d. Prepares the client for termination

11. Effective work skills, the ability to get along with others, and support of one’s family are examples of:
    a. Strengths
    b. Target problems
    c. Potential problem areas
    d. Quality of life indicators

12. Which of the following techniques are common to advocacy?
    a. Petitioning
    b. Political pressure
    c. Legal appeals
    d. All of the above

13. The process by which social workers respect and effectively practice with people of different cultures, religions, classes, and ethnic background is an example of?
    a. Cultural osmosis
    b. Cultural competence
    c. Cultural relativism
    d. All of the above
14. Police departments and laws are instruments of:
   a. Social participation
   b. Socialization
   c. Social control
   d. Social activism

15. Battered women often stay in their homes because of:
   a. Adherence to traditional beliefs
   b. Fear of the abuser
   c. Love
   d. All of the above

16. Acting on one’s prejudice toward an individual based upon a characteristic such as gender or sexual orientation is an example of:
   a. Gender polarization
   b. Sex-role stereotyping
   c. Discrimination
   d. All of the above

17. Believing that social work practice is conducted at the interface between people and their environments is associated with which perspective?
   a. General systems theory
   b. Ego psychology
   c. Social learning theory
   d. None of the above

18. Modification of one’s language, identity, behavior patterns, and preferences to those of the host/majority society is called:
   a. Assimilation
   b. Acculturation
   c. Actualization
   d. Affectation

19. The concept “person-in-environment” includes which of the following:
   a. Clients are influenced by their environment
   b. Clients influence their environment
   c. Behavior is understood in the context of one’s environment
   d. All of the above

20. During pregnancy, which of the following is a preventable cause of mental retardation?
   a. Nicotine consumption
   b. Alcohol consumption
   c. HIV
   d. None of the above
21. Physical punishment of a child as a means of reducing aggressive behavior has been shown to be:
   a. Effective
   b. Effective, but only when combined with time-out
   c. Ineffective
   d. Ineffective unless paired with reward

22. Carol Gilligan’s disagreement with Kohlberg’s moral development theories is based on the fact that:
   a. Kohlberg does not recognize that women and men reason differently
   b. Kohlberg fails to recognize the importance of morality for women
   c. Kohlberg overemphasizes the influence of parents on children’s development
   d. Kohlberg overemphasizes the role of genetics

23. Social learning theory places an emphasis on which of the following:
   a. Classical conditioning
   b. Most important learning occurs in childhood
   c. Modeling and reinforcement shape behavior
   d. People learn best in groups

Policy

24. The Elizabethan Poor Law is important for understanding social welfare in the US because:
   a. Social programs were taken over by the federal government as a result of its enactment
   b. These laws were brought over by the English settlers and still influence the ways in which we help the poor
   c. After its adoption the role of the federal government as referee came to be generally accepted
   d. The number of poor people increased after it was enacted

25. According to the Elizabethan Poor Law, the unworthy poor were those who:
   a. Didn’t want to help themselves
   b. Had feelings of resentment for the aid given them
   c. Were able-bodied
   d. Refused to be controlled by society

26. The enactment of the Personal Responsibilities and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (TANF) resulted in:
   a. Widespread dissatisfaction with relative responsibility measures
   b. A large increase in the number of welfare recipients
   c. An end to unlimited entitlement programs
   d. A decline in poverty

27. In a capitalistic economic system one of the purposes of social welfare is to:
   a. Maintain equilibrium
   b. Increase knowledge of the market economy
   c. Lessen some of the negative impacts of capitalism
   d. Redistribute income equitably
28. In the current American political context, conservatives generally:
   a. Favor government intervention in the market economy
   b. Oppose all programs for the poor
   c. Adhere to a collective perspective
   d. Believe that the role of government should be small in social welfare

29. The principle of “social insurance” is best defined as:
   a. An attempt to guarantee jobs for all who are able to work
   b. The ability to make changes that guarantee a living wage for the lower paid workers
   c. An attempt to meet the needs of the elderly, unemployed and disabled
   d. The ability to provide empowerment for the poor

30. The major social welfare program to emerge from the New Deal was:
   a. Social Security
   b. Medicare
   c. National Health Care
   d. TANF

31. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is considered by policy analysts to be:
   a. A historically inefficient method of alleviating the negative effects of poverty
   b. One of the most popular and effective means to fight poverty
   c. A more conservative approach to harm reduction for people living under the poverty line.
   d. A measure that in fact only protects the wealthier members of society at the expense of those in poverty.

32. In which category (ies) does the U.S. fall below other developed nations?
   a. Access to health care
   b. Infant mortality
   c. Family leave
   d. All of the above

Research

33. The requirements for a “classical experimental” design include:
   a. A randomly assigned treatment & control group
   b. A pre/post measure of the treatment
   c. A non-equivalent control group
   d. A randomly selected sample

34. Which of the following represents a well-known single subject design?
   a. AABB
   b. ABAB
   c. CAD
   d. ABBA
35. Using random sampling (based upon probability theory)...
   a. Subjects within the population have a better than average chance of being selected to participate
   b. Guarantees that the sample is representative of the general population
   c. Allows results to be generalized from the sample to the population from which the sample was drawn
   d. Is equivalent to random assignment

36. Which of the following is not a level of measurement?
   a. Ratio
   b. Nominal
   c. Ordinal
   d. Continuous

37. Using subjects that are available, such as students in a classroom or patients in a wing of a nursing home, without random selection, illustrates which of the following approaches to sampling?
   a. Probability sampling
   b. Snowball sampling
   c. Non-probability sampling
   d. Stratified sampling

38. Which of the following can survey research not establish?
   a. Validity
   b. Reliability
   c. Cause-effect
   d. Significance

39. Which of the following is a longitudinal design?
   a. Interrupted time-series
   b. Post-test only
   c. Survey
   d. Pre-experimental

40. Which of the following sampling strategies increases the opportunity for making sure all groups of interest in the population are represented in the sample?
   a. Simple random sampling
   b. Purposive sampling
   c. Quota sampling
   d. Stratified random sampling

41. A valid measure of a variable (is)....
   a. Necessarily a reliable measure
   b. Has no error component
   c. Measures what it claims to measure
   d. All of the above
Ethics/Values

42. Making clients aware of their choices is inherent in which social work ethical obligation?
   a. Choice Point
   b. Self-Determination
   c. Informed Consent
   d. Social Justice

43. The NASW Code of Ethics allows social workers to have sexual contact with post termination clients after what period of time has passed?
   a. 54 months
   b. Three years
   c. Five years
   d. Never

44. Janna’s social worker, Ed, is moving to a new agency and asks her if she would like to continue to see him after the move. According to the NASW Code of Ethics, Ed’s offer could be considered:
   a. An accepted practice
   b. A violation of his obligation to his current employer
   c. In the best interest of his client
   d. The code doesn’t address this

45. Social workers are encouraged to pursue social and economic justice as part of their obligation to:
   a. The social work profession
   b. The broader society
   c. The client
   d. All of the above

46. A social work student beginning her internship is told by her supervisor to not tell clients that she is a student since this might undermine their confidence in her. According to the Code of Ethics, withholding this information could:
   a. Be acceptable because of the student’s obligation to the supervisor and agency
   b. Constitute dishonesty and misrepresentation
   c. The Code of Ethics does not apply to this situation
   d. None of the above

47. When a social worker’s colleague is displaying incompetence in service to his clients, the social worker should discuss this matter first with the:
   a. Colleague’s supervisor
   b. Worker’s supervisor
   c. Colleague
   d. Agency director
48. What is the difference between privileged communication and confidentiality?
   a. Confidentiality is a legal term, whereas privileged communication is an ethical term
   b. Confidentiality is an ethical term, whereas privileged communication is a legal term
   c. Confidentiality refers to the disclosure of client information to the social worker, whereas
      privileged communication refers to when the social worker advises the client
   d. There is no difference

49. A social worker offers her unemployed client a job cleaning the worker’s home. This is an example
    of a:
   a. Dual relationship
   b. Conflict of interest
   c. Boundary issue
   d. All of the above

Diversity

50. Despite their poverty, a Native American family habitually offers food and assistance to
    relatives although they often do not have enough for themselves and their children. This behavior
    is an example of which of the following?
   a. Indigenous value of sharing
   b. Child neglect
   c. Poor parental judgment
   d. Transcendental caring

51. Police reports in a community indicate that African Americans are the most frequently arrested
    group for crimes such as drug abuse, petty theft, and similar minor offenses. These reports may
    indicate which of the following?
   a. Profiling of African Americans
   b. A majority of the community is composed of African Americans
   c. Differential enforcement of the law
   d. All of the above

52. A Muslim woman refuses to allow John Martin, a child protective services social worker, into her
    house because her husband is not home. Her actions most likely indicate:
   a. She is stalling for time until her husband can protect her children
   b. Muslim men are expected to handle contacts with non-family members
   c. Muslim religion prohibits women from being in the same room with a man to whom she is
      not related
   d. She abused her children
53. A social worker is meeting with a Hispanic family and notes that the father appears rather aloof and disinterested in his children’s difficulty in school. The social worker decides that this family would benefit from family counseling because of the father’s lack of concern about his family’s welfare. Another likely explanation for the father’s actions is:
   a. Hispanic fathers are generally expected to play a less direct role in day to day family matters involving their children
   b. Hispanic mothers discourage their husbands from playing an active family role
   c. The father is demonstrating machismo by playing a tough guy attitude
   d. The children may not be his

54. A recent refugee from Africa displays anxiety and fear toward the social worker assigned to help him learn to cope in his new home community. The social worker wonders whether the client might be better served by another colleague and questions his own ability to work with the client. The worker’s supervisor suggests another reason the client may be reluctant to engage with the social worker. Which of the following explanations might be most relevant to the case?
   a. The social worker has violated the client’s cultural norms by trying to provide help
   b. The client in naturally wary of authority figures due to his background in refugee camps and prior ill treatment by soldiers, police and other officials in his native country
   c. The social worker is offering help that the client feels is inappropriate
   d. All of the above

55. A group of social work students are discussing a diversity assignment for human behavior and social environment. Mike states that it is racial differences due to biology that account for most of the problems that African Americans experience in society. Pat argues that there is no such thing as race and that most differences among people are due to other factors such as socioeconomic status, cultural variables, and power struggles. Which of the two perspectives is more current?
   a. Racial differences account for most problems experienced by African Americans
   b. Race is a social not a biological construct and does not adequately differentiate between people
   c. Both are equally current
   d. Neither is current

56. Which of the following statements is not accurate regarding women?
   a. Female social workers receive lower pay on average than their male counterparts
   b. Stepping out of the workforce for a few years to raise a family is likely to negatively affect a woman’s career
   c. Women workers are more likely to encounter a “glass ceiling”
   d. Women are equally represented in social work executive positions

57. The best current knowledge about homosexual orientation is that it:
   a. Is a birth defect traceable to a thyroid deficiency
   b. Appears to have a strong biological component
   c. Is a preference that can be easily changed via therapy
   d. None of the above
Social and Economic Justice

58. A belief that those with the greatest wealth have an obligation to help provide for those with the least is part of which perspective?
   a. Equal Prosperity
   b. Economic Justice
   c. Distributive Justice
   d. Liberation Philosophy

59. Benefits that accrue to members of the dominant U.S. culture because of their skin color are referred to as:
   a. Capitalist benefits
   b. White privilege
   c. Power differentials
   d. Cultural privilege

60. Which of the following is false:
   a. Homosexual parents are more likely to sexually abuse their children
   b. State policies vary regarding gay and lesbian individuals’ ability to adopt or foster children
   c. Most sexual abuse is done by heterosexuals
   d. Gay and lesbian parents are no more likely to have children who become homosexual

61. Social activism and other social change efforts are often resisted by:
   a. Target systems
   b. Privileged groups
   c. Those who benefit from the status quo
   d. All of the above

62. Which of the following is true in America in the 21st century?
   a. The number of people without health insurance has increased
   b. The number of people living below the poverty line has decreased
   c. The United States has a prison population that is lower than most industrialized countries
   d. The United States has a comprehensive Family Leave Act

63. Which explanation of poverty is the most consistent with a social justice perspective?
   a. The poor exist in a self-perpetuating culture of poverty
   b. Capitalism produces enormous success for some, yet victimizes others
   c. Poverty exists because of the choices made by the poor
   d. None of the above

64. Which of the following is evidence of a social justice deficiency in the American political-economic system?
   a. The poor are getting poorer while the rich are getting richer
   b. The fastest growing group of people who are homeless are women and their children
   c. Women ages 18-24 make, as a group, approximately $10,000 less than their male counterparts
   d. All of the above

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