1.01 Lin and Masuda outlined the following five types of acculturation patterns. Briefly describe the following two.

**Traditionalism** – An individual who has decided [1] to follow the norms of their original culture as much as possible. They regard their original culture as [2] superior to the host culture. This [3] tends to reduce homesickness & grief of loss of old culture, while shielding the individual from the new culture. However, may tend to [4] slow progress and adaptation in host society.

**Overacculturation** – An individual who has decided [1] to integrate as quickly as possible into the new culture. They regard their original culture as [2] inferior to host culture. These individuals may find themselves [3] isolated from co-nationals & may not receive support from them.

1.03. Jane has a specific learning disability that is causing her difficulty in her school. She has not been able to learn the content in her classes, has fallen behind her classmates, and has lost all of her friends.

Another nearby school has a program that that has shown very high success rates with children having the same learning disability as Jane’s. Her social worker social worker took Jane and her parents to visit the other school. After Jane and her parents said that they wanted to change to this school, arranged permission for Jane to transfer to this other school.

In this case, the social worker is acting as a(n) _______________________.

a. advisor.  
 b. **advocate**.  
c. change agent.  
d. consultant.  
e. facilitator.
1.07  A social worker needs to see the owner of an apartment building about substandard living conditions in the apartments and persistent failure to carry out timely repairs. When the worker telephoned the owner about this problem, the secretary at the owner’s office told the worker to send a letter about the problems. The owner received a registered letter from the worker three weeks ago about this situation. The owner has not responded to the letter. Housing conditions in the apartment building remain substandard and repairs are still carried out only after long delays, if at all.

The following is an exchange between the social worker and the secretary at the apartment owner’s office.

Worker:  “I am Tim Stocks from the Duval Neighborhood Service Center. I want to see Mr. Slumlord.”
Secretary:  “Mr. Slumlord is a very busy man. Please send him a letter.”
Worker:  “Mr. Slumlord received a registered letter from me three weeks ago. I want to see him.”
Secretary:  “Why do you want to see him?”
Worker:  “That was explained in the letter. I want to see Mr. Slumlord.”

Which one of the following AT techniques was the worker using?

a. Broken record assertion.
b. Declarative statements assertion.
c. Empathic assertion.
d. Fogging.
e. Indirect assertion.

1.14. A neighborhood service center operates in a neighborhood where 40% of the population grew up speaking Russian and over half of this Russian-speaking group have very limited skills in speaking and/or understanding English.

I work to have the center recruit bilingual (Russian and English speaking) volunteer aides and to have the center fill the next available social work position with a bilingual (Russian and English speaking) social worker. Which type of advocacy on the advocacy spectrum am I doing?

a. group advocacy.
b. individual advocacy.
c. political or policy advocacy.
d. self-advocacy.
e. systems change advocacy.

1.42 Which of the following is NOT considered essential knowledge for a culturally effective counselor?

a. being aware of culture-specific methods of helping.
b. being aware of institutional barriers that prevent minority clients from making full use of counseling services in the community.
c. knowing about one’s own racial and cultural heritage and how it affects one personally and professionally.
d. knowing how to analyze transference reactions.
e. understanding the impact of oppression and racist concepts.

1.58 Hofstede and Bond identified five dimensions that characterized norms for national, ethnic, and regional cultures:

- Power distance (small to large);
- Relationship of the individual to the group (individualism to collectivism);
- Concepts of gender (masculinity to femininity);
- Truth: ways of dealing with uncertainty (weak to strong avoidance);
- Virtue: orientation in life (short-term to long-term)

The following identify norms associated with one extreme of one of the dimensions:

- Inequalities among people should be minimized. Privileges and status symbols are frowned upon.
- There should be, and is, interdependence between less and more powerful people.
- Hierarchy in organizations means an inequality of roles only. It is established for convenience.
- Decentralization is popular.
- Subordinates and children expect to be consulted.
- In a conversation anyone can take the lead at any time.
- Powerful people try to appear less powerful than they really are.
The following five choices represent extremes on particular dimensions. Which one of the following extremes are typical of the listed norms.

a. Collectivist relationships.  
d. Short-term orientation.  
b. Feminine concepts.  
e. Small power distance.  
c. Individualist relationships.

2.07 Many feminist therapists (e.g., Enns, 1993) have been critical of diagnostic categories such as those in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM). The Corey text discussed six reasons why feminist therapists may be reluctant to use diagnostic labels. Please list them.

i. **They focus on the individual’s symptoms** rather than the social factors that cause maladaptive behavior.

ii. **They represent an instrument of oppression**.

iii. **They reinforce gender-role stereotypes** and encourage adjustment to the norms of an inequitable society.

iv. **They reflect the inappropriate application of power** in the therapeutic relationship.

v. **They lead to an overemphasis on individual solutions** rather than social change.

vi. **They reduce one’s respect for clients**.

3.05 Carol Gilligan (author of *In a Different Voice*) has argued that moral relativism is “care-less” in the sense of promoting an uncaring attitude. What does she mean by this? In other words, if we say to another “it’s relative” what attitude do we convey about (1) the other person’s actions and (2) how much we value this other person?

1. **Actions**: When discussing the appropriateness of some action, saying “it’s relative” is often a way of conveying an attitude of indifference about what another thinks or does.

ii. **Persons**: Saying “it’s relative” is a way of saying that we do not care about another. If we care for someone, we care what they think and do.

3.18 Field education students are supposed to meet regularly with their field instructors to discuss problems and progress in their field work.

a. Any discussion of a client is always a violation of confidentiality.

b. In order that the helping relationship not be damaged, the client should not be told of this practice.

c. **Students should inform clients that this practice is likely to occur**.

d. This is done to demonstrate the student’s technical deficiencies.

e. This practice is unethical, but not illegal.

3.20 Betty Sue is a counselor at a drug and alcohol treatment center. She grew up in a home where both her parents were alcoholics. She is not fully aware of the “unfinished business” she has with her parents. She is still angry and resentful towards her parents. It is most likely that Betty Sue will

a. advocate effectively on behalf of children of alcoholic parents

b. examine her unresolved conflicts as she continues to work in the treatment center.

c. feel comfortable with her clients because she is familiar with their behavior.

**d. obstruct the progress of her clients.**

e. understand her addicted clients through her own childhood experiences.
3.21 Giving clients access to their files
   a. is generally ethically appropriate and consistent with client legal rights.
   b. is generally unethical, but not generally illegal.
   c. is legally and ethically inappropriate.
   d. is likely to be harmful to the client.
   e. substantially increases the likelihood that the worker will be sued for malpractice.

3.25 Jake finds himself wanting to solve his client's problems which are similar to the issues his daughter went through. Jake gives advice and feels frustrated when his client won't follow through on his suggestions. His emotional reactions to his client is based on
   a. caretaking.         d. reaction formation.
   b. countertransference.       e. transference.
   c. nurturance.

3.31 Jake is in court facing drug-related charges and his social worker was subpoenaed to testify in court regarding any incriminating evidence concerning the case. His social worker came to court but refused to answer questions regarding the case or produce Jake’s records. The worker used the following legal concept as a basis for refusing to disclose information about Jake obtained in the therapeutic relationship.
   a. anonymity       d. privileged communication
   b. client privacy e. Fifth Amendment protection against self-incrimination
   c. confidentiality

3.36 Which one of the following should you do if you are sued for malpractice?
   a. Consult with an attorney.
   b. Destroy or alter any files that could incriminate you.
   c. Discuss the case with as many other professionals as possible to get ideas about what to do next.
   d. Do not abandon the professional relationship with the client who is suing you to avoid charges that you abandoned the client.
   e. Speak with the client who is suing you to clarify what the issues are.

3.37 Elwood has a counseling practice and is also teaching at a school of social work. He is well liked and trusted by students and some have asked for private counseling. Elwood has decided to wait until the semester is over before taking them on as clients. Elwood is
   a. exhibiting ethical behavior by telling his students that he will counsel them at the end of the semester.
   b. in a dual relationship with his students that may cause ethical problems.
   c. not qualified to counsel his students because he is a part-time instructor.
   d. placing his students at risk by not agreeing to counsel them immediately.
   e. showing favoritism by not counseling all of his students.

3.38 Sexual or romantic feelings toward a client
   a. are unethical, counter therapeutic, and also illegal in many states
   b. do not necessarily mean that a social worker cannot effectively work with the client
   c. indicate that the client must be referred to another social worker
   d. are the result of seductive behavior on the part of the client and should be ignored
   e. never occur if the counselor is operating within their professional code of ethics
3.42 Licenses guarantee that licensees
a. are competent to practice in the areas that they advertise.
b. have completed extensive education and training.
c. have met specific requirements in terms of education and training.
d. have undergone their own personal therapy.
e. will competently do what their licenses permit them to do.

THE END