

Chapter 2 Test Bank

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

Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the best possible answer for each of the following.

1. The person largely responsible for formulating general systems theory was
 - a. Allport
 - b. Freud
 - c. Lewin
 - d. vonBertalanffy

Answer: d

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Level: Knowledge

2. General systems theory seeks to explain the principles of
 - a. Social behavior
 - b. Organization
 - c. Models
 - d. Personality development

Answer: b

Difficulty: 1

Bloom's Level: Comprehension

3. Properties of a whole that are not possessed by the parts comprising the whole are known as
 - a. Emergent
 - b. System
 - c. Feedback
 - d. Entropy

Answer: a

Difficulty: 2

Bloom's Level: Analysis

4. According to general systems theory, all systems are
- a. Autonomous
 - b. Closed
 - c. Open
 - d. Humanistic

Answer: c
Difficulty: 1
Bloom's Level: Comprehension

5. The quality of the self as being able to consider itself objectively is termed
- a. Syntonic
 - b. Autistic
 - c. Conundrum
 - d. Reflexive

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Comprehension

6. The 'generalized other' is defined by Mead as
- a. The family system
 - b. An internal representation
 - c. The same as the id
 - d. Public opinion

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Synthesis

7. Goal attainment (one of the four functional requisites) is consummatory (an end state) and
- a. Internal
 - b. Instrumental
 - c. External
 - d. Equifinal

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Comprehension

8. According to Koestler, the attribute of all systems is to be simultaneously oriented outward to the environment and inward toward internal functioning. This is known as
- a. Holon
 - b. Multifinality
 - c. Equifinality
 - d. Entropy

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Knowledge

9. Ecological theory offers a way of examining the effects of environment on social organization and therefore it becomes an approach to the general study of
- a. Well-being
 - b. Homeostasis
 - c. Social change
 - d. Social work practice

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Analysis

10. Working with individuals to improve their conditions, while at the same time, working to change the social conditions that oppress and limit human potential is
- a. Policy practice
 - b. Community practice
 - c. Systems emergence
 - d. The dual tradition

Answer: d
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Synthesis

11. Social functions that are formally recognized by society, as the police function of preventing crime are
- a. Manifest social functions
 - b. Latent social functions
 - c. Family social functions
 - d. Autonomous social functions

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Analysis

12. An agency program is created to treat heroin addiction. Over time the need for this treatment decreases, while the need to address Ecstasy addition increases. This is an example of
- a. Integration
 - b. Adaptation
 - c. Latency
 - d. Goal attainment

Answer: b
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Application

13. A sociological theory that addresses the interactions between the individual and society through symbolic communication is
- a. Role theory
 - b. General systems theory
 - c. Symbolic Interactionism
 - d. Functional theory

Answer: c
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Synthesis

14. The internalized rules for proper behavior in a particular situation involve
- a. Roles
 - b. The reflexive
 - c. Latency
 - d. Adaptation

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Comprehension

15. For most of us, the family is central in the development of our sense of the generalized other and also our enduring values. The family is
- a. A primary group
 - b. A secondary group
 - c. A tertiary group
 - d. A dominant group

Answer: a
Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Application

Essay Questions

1. General systems theory is essentially a theory of order. From this perspective define and contrast the concepts of entropy and negative entropy and the link with the concepts of open and closed systems.

Difficulty: 3
Bloom's Level: Synthesis

2. The social systems perspective is based on nine assumptions. Identify and discuss four of these assumptions

Difficulty: 3
Bloom's Level: Comprehension

3. Ecological theory focuses on the interdependence of everything sharing the same habitat. Provide a definition of PIE and discuss its impact on social work practice.

Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Application

4. Identify and differentiate the four functions that can, according to Parsons, be used for the analysis of all social systems.

Difficulty: 3
Bloom's Level: Analysis

5. What are the hallmarks of a good theory?

Difficulty: 2
Bloom's Level: Evaluation