

**Jansson, Becoming an Effective Policy Advocate, 7th Edition
Test Bank**

Chapter 2: Articulating Four Rationales for Participating in Policy Advocacy

1. Beneficence means:

- a. Altruism that is inherent in the professional role.
- b. The moral imperative to enhance clients' well-being.
- c. The receiving of benefits from social programs.
- d. Going beyond the typical policy advocate role.

ANS: B

PG: 33

2. Policy-sensitive practice occurs:

- a. When social workers make professional recommendations with sensitivity to their clients' economic, social, and policy realities.
- b. When social workers directly intercede, as advocates, with other agencies on behalf of a client.
- c. When social workers act as case managers.
- d. When professional advocates consult directly with legislators.

ANS: A

PG: 33

3. Which of the following is a type of policy-related service?

- a. Case advocacy.
- b. All of the choices are policy-related services.
- c. Brokerage.
- d. Liaison.

ANS: B

PG: 33

4. Which of the following is necessary when performing a policy-related activity?

- a. Helping clients to overcome feelings of insecurity.
- b. Identification of policies that exacerbate the suffering of a client.

- c. Connecting a client with an agency or network.
- d. Empowering an individual to assert their rights.

ANS: C

PG: 34

5. How is policy advocacy justified from an ethical standpoint?

- a. Social workers are more moral than the average population.
- b. Social workers are obliged to ensure that some clients receive more opportunities than others.
- c. Inequalities within society are morally objectionable.
- d. Intellectual challenges should not play a part in social policy.

ANS: C

PG: 35-37

6. In A Theory of Justice, John Rawls argues that by imagining internal arrangements through the “veil of ignorance,” we conclude that:

- a. Society should allow only those inequalities that will preserve or further the common good of society.
- b. Society should perpetuate our own personal economic well-being, even if others do not share in it.
- c. Most people would take a chance on being stuck in the lower reaches of a relatively inegalitarian society.
- d. If we do not want to live in inner-city areas without adequate health care and other amenities, we should pick up and move elsewhere.

ANS: A

PG: 38

7. A social worker should liaison with an advocacy group in order to:

- a. Start affirmative action.
- b. Initiate a project.
- c. Assist a specific vulnerable population.
- d. Join the NASW.

ANS: C

PG: 40

8. Traditional social work values, such as social justice and fairness:

- a. Inspire social workers to become policy advocates.
- b. Create effective clinicians.
- c. Help determine treatment planning for direct service clients.
- d. Promote agency involvement in client difficulties.

ANS: A

PG: 43

9. An eclectic approach to ethical reasoning argues that moral and ethic principles, practical considerations, cultural norms, and the results of empirical data should ALL be considered.

- a. True.
- b. False.

ANS: A

PG: 45-46

10. Liberals are more likely than conservatives to want to:

- a. Support roles for state and local governments.
- b. Support free-market approaches, such as vouchers.
- c. Support additional taxes for social programs.
- d. Use the economic regulatory powers of the government to address problems in the workings of the private markets.

ANS: D

PG: 47-49

11. It is impossible to be totally objective when deciding policy issues because:

- a. Personal values and ideologies influence our opinions.
- b. Corporate contributions influence our opinions.
- c. Social workers traditionally hold radical views.
- d. Political influences shape our opinions.

ANS: A

PG: 49

12. The NASW Code of Ethics:

- a. Makes policy advocacy an optional activity.
- b. Focuses only on such issues as confidentiality.
- c. Requires all social workers to engage in policy advocacy.
- d. Limits policy advocacy to macro practitioners in social work.

ANS: C

PG: 50

13. Utilitarians believe that:

- a. Scientific data has no connection to social policy making.
- b. When creating social policy, ethical and moral choices are more important than economic factors.
- c. It is important to be objective and not let personal circumstance influence decision making.
- d. Policies should be supported by research and social science.

ANS: D

PG: 51

14. A policy debate is a useful tool when:

- a. All research on an issue draws the same conclusions.
- b. Research on an issue may contain errors.
- c. No cultural bias is found in research.
- d. Research has taken place over a long period of time.

ANS: B

PG: 57

15. Empirical research:

- a. Is concrete and dependable.
- b. Should be scrutinized as it can sometimes be misleading.
- c. Is based on applied theory.
- d. Is considered a dated tool no longer used in policy practice.

ANS: B

PG: 57

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the four rationales for policy advocacy?

- a. The political rationale.
- b. The analytic rationale.
- c. The liberal rationale.
- d. The electoral rationale.

ANS: C

PG: 51; 57; 58;

17. Nonparticipation in the voting process:

- a. Is a vote for the values of those who do participate.
- b. Provides more affluent members of society with more power.
- c. Can put low-income persons at a disadvantage in the voting process.
- d. All of these choices.

ANS: D

PG: 57-58

18. Which strategies are social workers more likely to suggest?

- a. Competitive strategies.
- b. Cooperative strategies.
- c. Power strategies.
- d. Economic strategies.

ANS: B

PG: 58

19. It is important to vote, so that:

- a. Sympathetic legislators are part of government.
- b. Social workers will be part of the legislative chamber.
- c. The president will make social policy a priority.
- d. The media will publicize favorable policies.

ANS: A

PG: 58

20. A social policy advocate must concentrate their efforts on one rationale that they feel most strongly about.

- a. True.
- b. False.

ANS: B

PG: 63-64