

1. Many kinds of persons have engaged in policy practice and advocacy both in the past and in contemporary society including:

- a. legislators and political appointees
- b. executives and staff managing public programs
- c. unions and consumers
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 35

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.3d

2. Ethical reasoning is commonly approached in the following ways:

- a. using an outcomes approach
- b. using a first ethical principles approach
- c. using a relativist approach
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 37

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2d

3. Philosophers that contend some people make ethical choices by resorting to the norms that they derive from their culture are called

- a. Conservatives
- b. Utilitarians
- c. Relativists
- d. Liberals

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 40

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2d

4. Deontologists emphasize

- a. first ethical principals
- b. empirical data
- c. cultural norms
- d. neither of the above

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 39

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2d

5. In shaping policy in various eras, cultural factors can include

- a. the way American society perceives the importance and causes of a problem
- b. the way society believes those in need are responsible for their problems
- c. the extent that society believes they have an obligation to assist those in need
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 53

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.5a

6. First order ethical principles include the following values:

- a. honesty and freedom
- b. self-determination and not killing
- c. both of the above
- d. some of the above

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 39

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2b

7. Social justice issues often relate to racially vulnerable populations which include:

- a. African Americans and Latinos
- b. Asian Americans and Native Americans
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 43

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.5b

8. Social justice issues often relate to sociologically vulnerable populations or out-groups:

- a. economically disadvantaged white males
- b. women and children
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: 43

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.5a

9. Common differences between mainstream Americans and vulnerable populations requiring policy advocacy are:

- a. violations of civil rights
- b. violations of life conditions
- c. violations of access to opportunities
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 44

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.5c

10. Contextual Factors in policy advocacy:

- a. can encourage or discourage the expansion of public obligation
- b. usually discourage the expansion of public obligation
- c. usually encourage the expansion of public obligation
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: 57

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.9a

11. Evidence-based research demonstrates that persons who are unable to meet their survival needs and suffer flagrant inequalities in life conditions, experience increased issues related to:

- a. mental health
- b. physical health
- c. employment
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 46

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.6b

12. Social workers can link case advocacy to policy advocacy when they observe gaps, omissions, and flaws in policies by:

- a. developing a coalition
- b. develop a proposal to legislature
- c. contact their state's membership associations
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 34

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.5b

13. Many conservatives believe that the discrepancies between vulnerable and mainstream populations result from:

- a. vulnerable population's failure to prize hard work to the same extent as affluent persons
- b. state policies that inhibit the need to earn greater resources to avoid using social welfare benefit programs
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: 50

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2d

14. To affect policy change, policy advocates engage in which of the following:

- a. placing issues on policy agendas
- b. analyzing problems and developing proposals
- c. getting proposals enacted and implemented
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 58

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.5b

15. When evaluating the ethical merit of a social policy, one must ask which of the following questions:

- a. Does it improve consumer positive outcomes?
- b. Are improvements in the well-being cost effective?
- c. Does it provide additional benefits to the nation overall?
- d. All of the above.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: 37

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2a

16. Some deontologists draw their first principals from religious writings or philosophers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 39
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2a

17. Philosophical relativists emphasize how culture in specific historical eras powerfully shapes perceptions of what is “right” and what is “wrong.”

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 40
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.2b

18. Sometimes taking action on a social welfare issue is simply not politically feasible and because of action to affect change does not take place.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 41
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.9b

19. Ethical reasoning restricts consideration of information to only two kinds when making ethical choices.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 41
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.3a

20. The principle of lies at the heart of the Code of Ethics that governs social work practice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 36
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.3b

21. Some groups of Americans, such as Asian Americans, have found it difficult to obtain assistance from policy makers because they are widely perceived to be problem-free and have thus been identified as “model” vulnerable populations or out groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 43
ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.4a

22. Because of varying educational and skills competency, life conditions in which members of vulnerable populations receive wages and pensions that are vastly inferior to those granted to a mainstream population do not result in social injustice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 45

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.4a

23. Discrepancies in life conditions are unethical when members of vulnerable populations experience negative outcomes as compared with members of specific mainstream populations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 46

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.3d

24. The problem of constant or increasing discrepancies between vulnerable and mainstream populations is one of the most vexing ethical problems in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 48

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.3d

25. Liberals believe that inequalities between social classes increase the work incentive of relatively poor persons by making them understand that they have to work hard to get ahead.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: 50

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.4a

26. In the Gilded Age, Americans seemed to tolerate wide gaps in income between affluent and poor Americans. Whereas in the New Deal, Americans placed greater emphasis upon diminishing large inequalities in income.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 51

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.4a

27. Contextual factors that provide both opportunities and constraints for policy advocates include cultural factors, economic factors and social factors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: 54

ACCREDITING STANDARDS: EPAS: 2.1.9a