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 inequalitarian 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
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

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

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

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

ANS: B

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
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