# Introduction to Human Services: Through the Eyes of Practice Settings

# 4th Edition

# Test Bank

# Chapter 1: Introduction to the Human Services Profession

**Multiple Choice**

1. Although the human services field can include a variety of job titles and careers, they all have the following in common:
   1. focusing on the psychopathology of human behavior
   2. using the DSM-5 to diagnose human behavior
   3. helping people meet their basic physical and emotional needs that for whatever reason cannot be met without outside assistance
   4. providing direct services through third-party payers
2. Some individuals within society may need human services because they
   1. do not have a supportive family.
   2. do not have supportive friends.
   3. suffer from mental illness.
   4. all of the above
3. Lack of friends, mental illness, poverty, lack of education and lack of employment skills are examples of
   1. the human condition.
   2. the reason why some individuals are in need of human services.
   3. personal failures that often lead to the need of human services.
   4. both B and C
4. The term “generalist” in describing a human service professional implies
   1. the paraprofessional nature of the human services worker.
   2. that human service professionals are not required to have as much education as social workers.
   3. that the knowledge base is broad and varied.
   4. that human services professionals are highly specialized
5. Marginalized populations include members of society who are
   1. often displaced due to personal factors, such as poor money management skills
   2. on each end of the empowerment spectrum – some operating at the powerless end, and some operating in positions of power.
   3. In some way experiencing problems related to personal, occupational and/or psychosocial issues within their family domains
   4. in some way experiencing problems related to various social or systemic issues within society
6. Members of society who are displaced due to poverty, racial disparity, or some other characteristic that reduces their status in society and makes them vulnerable to exploitation and denial of opportunities are often referred to as
   1. marginalized populations.
   2. undereducated.
   3. poor.
   4. Altruists
7. A human services professional is a generic term for people who hold paraprofessional job in settings such as
   1. group homes
   2. halfway houses
   3. family, child and youth service agencies
   4. all of the above
8. The chief goal of the human service professional is to
   1. provide counseling and other mental health services to anyone in need.
   2. support individuals as well as communities function at their maximum potential in overcoming personal and social barriers as effectively as possible in the major domains of living.
   3. provide psychological services to individuals so that they can gain insight into their emotional lives.
   4. both A and C
9. Which term implies the broad and varied knowledge base of the human services profession?
   1. Specialty
   2. Eclectic
   3. Freudian
   4. Generalist
10. A conceptual framework that is most commonly associated with human services practice is one that
    1. focuses on the internal processes of the individual.
    2. views clients in the context of their environment.
    3. evaluates the relationship between individuals and their families.
    4. evaluates the ways in which individuals manage the stressors of life.
11. The Microsystem includes
    1. groups.
    2. communities.
    3. individuals.
    4. organizations.
12. The Mesosystem (or Mezzosystem) includes which of the following?
    1. Groups
    2. Neighborhoods
    3. Schools
    4. All of the above
13. The Exosystem includes
    1. the government.
    2. individuals.
    3. families.
    4. groups.
14. The Macrosystem includes
    1. groups.
    2. the culture at large.
    3. the government.
    4. family.
15. Urie Bronfenbrenner’s believed that individuals could best be understood when seen in the context of their relationship with
    1. their friends.
    2. other family members.
    3. various systems in their lives.
    4. society in general.
16. According to Ecosystems theory overlapping concentric circles represent the
    1. reciprocal exchange between a person and environmental systems.
    2. the reciprocal relationship between the individual and his or her family members.
    3. not-for-profit agencies developed to assist the neediest members of society.
    4. social conflict in a broader context.
17. The idea that ‘lower level needs must be met before an individual can achieve higher level needs’ describes which of the following?
    1. Person-in-Environment (PIE)
    2. Ecological Systems Theory
    3. Maslow’s Hierarchy of Needs
    4. The Task-level Approach

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**Chapter 1**

1. C
2. D
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. D
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. A
17. C