Test Bank for Diversity Oppression and Change - Culturally Grounded Social Work 3rd Marsiglia

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Chapter 2: Cultural Diversity, Oppression, and Action: A Culturally Grounded Paradigm

Test Bank

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 2 Question 1
1) The process of liberation must occur for both those deprived of opportunities to advance socially and those obstructing that advancement.
***a.** True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 2 Question 2
2) Discrimination is only an attitude that does not translate into oppressive behaviors.
a. True
***b.** False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 2 Question 3
3) Once an intervention has been successful, you can continue to apply it exactly the same way and achieve the same results without the need to evaluate its outcomes again.
a. True
***b.** False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 4
4) Freire defines oppression as:
a. the theory that people prefer to develop social bonds with people who look and act like themselves
b. the spreading of knowledge, experiences, and creative expressions of different cultures
***c.** the denial of an individual or group of personal freedom, happiness, and access to resources by another

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 5
5) The culturally grounded approach views clients as
a. experts
b. victims
c. partners
d. criminals
***e.** A and C
f. B and D

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 6
6) Stereotyping of African Americans in history has been in the form of
***a.** Aunt Jemima and Uncle Ben
b. Jolly Green Giant
c. June Cleaver
d. Bonnie and Clyde

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 7
7) What are two processes that lead to prejudice?
a. love and friendship
***b.** scapegoating and projection
c. protection and trust
d. diversity and change

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 8
8) Placing someone in the role of the “other” can lead to
a. acceptance
b. tolerance

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***c.** deculturalization
d. popularity

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 9
9) At the personal level, internalized oppression can be experiences as everything EXCEPT
a. shame
*b. pride
c. stress
d. guilt

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 10
10) Stereotypes are always:
a. Negative
b. Positive
c. Neutral
***d.** A & B

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 11
11) Explain the Cultural Orientation paradigm, and give both the benefits and risks.
Feedback: The Cultural Orientation paradigm rests on the premise that cultural differences exist and that becoming familiar with those differences is the solution to any intergroup misunderstandings. It views a lack of cultural knowledge as the source of misunderstanding, embarrassment and anger that occurs when others are perceived as acting in ways that are disrespectful, rude or offensive. It runs the risk of not accounting for social and historical oppression.

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 12
12) Explain the difference between prejudice, stereotypes, and oppression, and discuss any similarities.
Feedback: Prejudice is irrational and unsubstantiated negative feeling toward members of different cultural groups, such as racial and ethnic groups, women, gays and lesbians, people with disabilities, and certain religious groups that generates stereotypes about these groups. Stereotypes are beliefs that individuals hold about members of a group based on unfounded generalizations about the characteristics of all members of that group. Once people are exposed to societal stereotypes they tend to relate to individual members of that group according to those generalizations focusing on the parts of the stereotype that they can make fit the person and deemphasizing aspects of the person that do not fit the stereotype. These can be learned second hand through a process of labeling and social learning in interactions with family and school. TV, print ads and social media show exaggerated version of these stereotypes to get attention. Oppression**,** defined by Paulo Freire (1970), is human beings' perverse tendency to deprive others of freedom and happiness. In capitalist society, oppression shows itself as deprivation of needed material resources among certain groups. Example: Nazi regime, Stanford University prison experiment. This can lead to making them into the **"other"** or deculturalization, denial of one's culture or identity. All of these things deal with singling out a group of people and making a statement about them usually negatively.

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 2 Question 13
13) What does the culturally grounded social work approach call for social workers to recognize?
Feedback: To acquired knowledge about the roots of stereotypes, prejudice, and discrimination and then apply that knowledge in context. Social workers assess the context or environment for prejudice and discrimination and develop an action plan accordingly. They address oppressive conditions effectively within the culturally grounded approach by moving beyond the levels of practice debate and recognizing the importance of micro-, mezzo- and macropratice as multilayered and interconnected approaches to empowerment

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