***Becoming an Effective Policy Advocate*, 7th Edition**

**Chapter 1: Joining a Tradition of Social Reform**

1. Social work policy advocates are qualified to do the following:

1. Seek policy reforms that are in the general interest.
2. Work from an ecological or systems perspective.
3. Develop attributes that support policy advocacy.
4. All of these choices.

ANS: D

PG: 3-4

2. Structural discrimination is:

1. Bias against disabled persons through architectural standards.
2. A series of factors that negatively impinge on specific groups.
3. An unfair preference for a theoretical approach.
4. A bias against different populations.

ANS: B

PG: 5

3. Which of the following is NOT a vulnerable population?

1. Nonconformist groups.
2. Racial groups.
3. Dependent groups.
4. Special interest groups.

ANS: D

PG: 5

4. Which of the following is an example of a compensatory strategy?

1. Extra tutoring for pupils with specific learning difficulties.
2. Encouraging employment opportunities for single mothers.
3. Raising funds for a new wheelchair for a paraplegic citizen.
4. Helping spouses of alcoholics to form a support group.

ANS: A

PG: 8

5. Policy advocates aim to:

1. Prevent all social problems.
2. Help citizens obtain their basic needs.
3. Change social policy.
4. Change electoral legislation.

ANS: C

PG: 11

6. What is social policy?

1. A collective strategy that prevents and addresses social problems.
2. The viewpoint of legislative leaders.
3. A program of actions.
4. The pursuit of justice.

ANS: A

PG: 11

7. Social policy is driven by:

1. Clients.
2. Politics.
3. Regulations.
4. Goals.

ANS: D

PG: 11

8. A job training program is an example of:

1. An opportunity-enhancing policy.
2. A referral policy.
3. A regulation.
4. An economic development policy.

ANS: A

PG: 11-12

9. Fragmentation refers to:

1. The lack of one coherent policy to deal with an issue.
2. The client’s need to visit many different agencies to deal with the same issue.
3. The lack of consistent services over a period of time.
4. Staff performing tasks that they have not been trained to do.

ANS: B

PG: 13

10. "Policy practice” refers to:

1. Clinical practice in policy settings.
2. Efforts to change policies in legislative, agency and community settings.
3. A series of class exercises meant to establish an understanding of policy.
4. A case application of political actions.

ANS: B

PG: 1

11. "Policy advocacy" aims to:

1. Change clients’ attitudes.
2. Help clients from powerless groups obtain resources and opportunities.
3. Provide support to advocates.
4. Encourage clinicians to sponsor new policies.

ANS: B

PG: 1

12. Informal or non-written policies do NOT fit within the definition of social policy:

 a. True

 b. False

ANS: B

PG: 14-15

13. *Actualized* policy includes:

1. Informal, unwritten policies.
2. Personal policy actions, such as obeying or disobeying a policy.
3. Official, written policies.
4. Personal orientations toward policy.

ANS: B

PG: 15

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the four basic skills policy advocates use?

1. Empathic skills.
2. Analytic skills.
3. Value-clarifying skills.
4. Interactional skills.

ANS: A

PG: 16

15. Which of the following is a challenge for a policy advocate?

1. No one is interested in changing existing legislation.
2. Most people hold the same values regarding the needs of vulnerable populations.
3. Specific persons or corporations will try to block reforms.
4. Previous advocates have not succeeded.

ANS: C

PG: 17

16. Devolution of policy means:

1. Devaluation of policies.
2. Transferal of policies from federal government to states, counties, and municipalities.
3. Reduced funding of policies.
4. The genesis of policy.

ANS: B

PG: 21

17. The first thing a policy advocate needs is:

1. The backing of a major political party.
2. A strong position within an agency.
3. A vision of an ideal world.
4. Stubbornness and thick skin.

ANS: C

PG: 22

18. Policy advocates should:

1. Be sensible and take risks.
2. Seek social reforms no matter the chance of success.
3. Avoid all risks.
4. Always seek to decrease conflict.

ANS: A

PG: 23

19. Electoral politics:

1. Is outside the scope of policy advocacy.
2. Can only be addressed by professional consultants.
3. Can only be addressed by special interests.
4. Helps to determine the extent legislators are amenable to social reform.

ANS: D

PG: 26

20. It is better for a policy advocate to work alone.

1. True.
2. False.

ANS: B

PG: 26