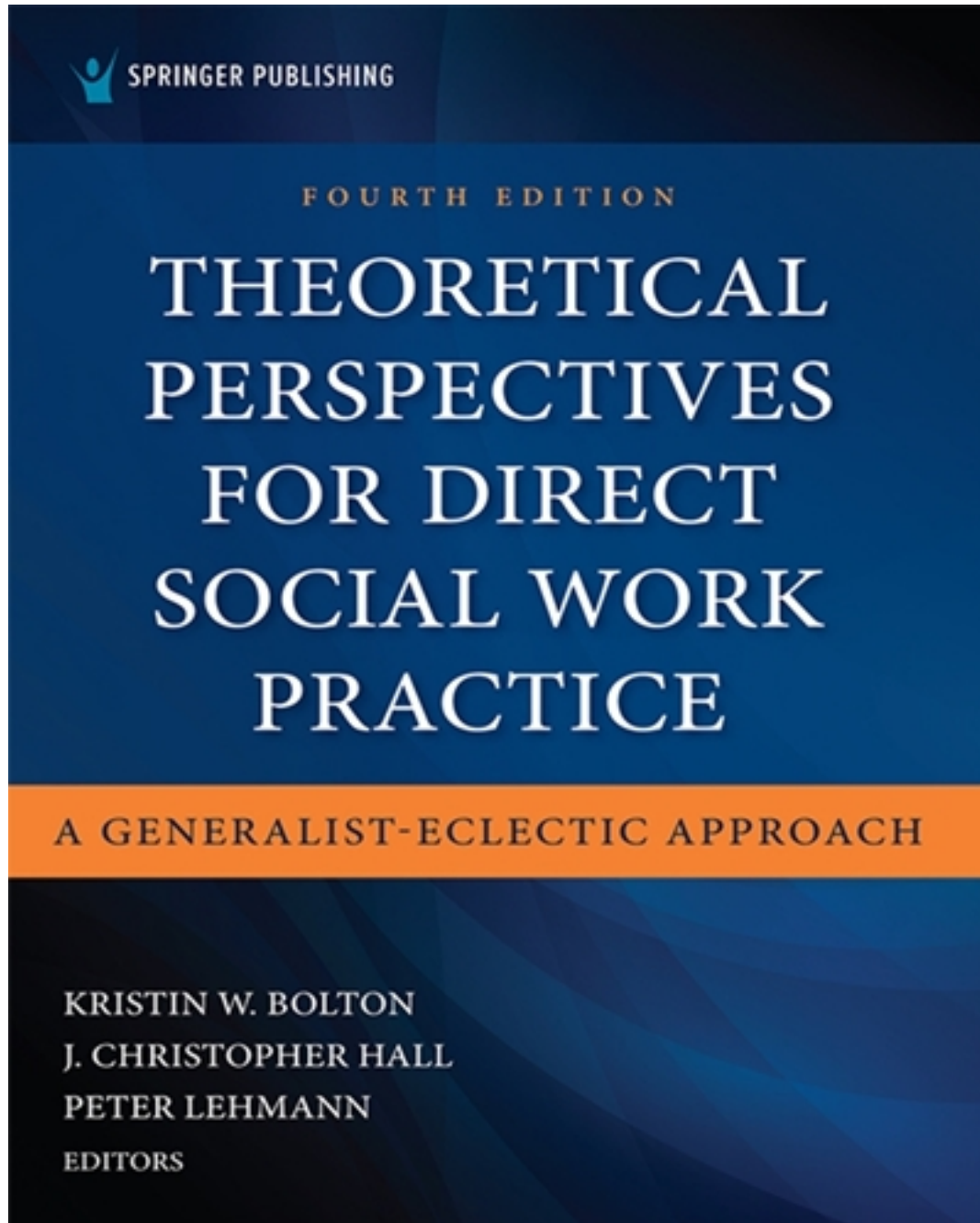


Test Bank for Theoretical Perspectives for Direct Social Work Practice 4th Edition by Bolton

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Test Bank

Chapter 2 The Problem-Solving Model: A Framework for Integrating the Science and Art of Practice

1. Who first suggested the application of the problem-solving model to social work practice?
 - a. John Dewey.
 - b. Otto Rank.
 - c. William R. Miller.
 - *d. Helen Harris Perlman.

RATIONALE: A, Perlman first suggested application of the problem-solving model. B, Perlman first suggested application of the problem-solving model. C, Perlman first suggested application of the problem-solving model. D, Perlman first suggested this in her book *Social Casework: A Problem-Solving Process*.

2. Which of the following is the most recent development of problem-solving therapy?
 - *a. Emotion-centered problem-solving therapy.
 - b. Social problem solving.
 - c. Relational problem solving.

d. Neurodevelopment.

RATIONALE: A, This approach is seen as a more psychosocial approach within a social learning framework. B, This is not the most recent development of problem-solving therapy. C, This is not the most recent development of problem-solving therapy. D, This is not the most recent development of problem-solving therapy.

3. Evaluation should address the process and outcome of helping. Workers need to constantly ...

- a. Ask their supervisors if they are practicing ethically.
- b. Maintain monthly supervision to ensure they are practicing fidelity.
- *c. Check with clients about their satisfaction with the helping process.
- d. Rely more heavily on theory and evidence-based approaches rather than what the client suggests.

RATIONALE: A, Workers should check with clients about their satisfaction. B, Workers should check with clients about their satisfaction. C, The worker should

make adjustments based on client feedback. D, Workers should check with clients about their satisfaction.

4. Which of the following best describes why the problem-solving model fits well with the generalist-eclectic approach?
- a. Both support a strict, singular approach to solving client's problems.
 - b. The problem-solving model and generalist-eclectic approach were both developed by the same person.
 - c. Both place a strong emphasis on viewing the client as the expert.
 - *d. Its flexible structure and general guidelines facilitate an integrative use of theory, as well as the use of reflective, intuitive-inductive processes.

RATIONALE: A, The generalist-eclectic approach is about integrating theories. B, These approaches were not developed by the same person. C, The generalist-eclectic approach is not an intervention that emphasizes the client being the expert. D, The problem-solving model promotes the eclectic use of theory; merges the science and art of practice.

5. The effectiveness of the helping process depends largely on which of the following?

- a. The degree that the practitioner holds.
- *b. The quality of the assessment.
- c. The number of interventions used.
- d. The nature of the client's problem.

RATIONALE: A, Helping process effectiveness largely depends on the quality of the assessment. B, The assessment leads directly to ideas for intervention. C, Helping process effectiveness largely depends on the quality of the assessment. D, Helping process effectiveness largely depends on the quality of the assessment.