

### Chapter 13: Improving Society Through Community Action

1. Community residents improving their community and coordinating to achieve social change describes: (p. 452)
  - a) Community development
  - b) Consciousness raising
  - c) Community readiness
  - d) **Community organizing**
2. Organizing neighborhood or block associations to pursue improvements in neighborhood life is an example of what approach to community change? (p. 452)
  - a) Consciousness raising
  - b) Social action
  - c) **Community development**
  - d) Policy advocacy
3. Increasing awareness of power and social issues, strengthening beliefs that citizens working together can make change happen, and engaging with others in actions for change are goals of which approach to community and social change? (p. 453)
  - a) Social action
  - b) **Consciousness raising**
  - c) Community development
  - d) Community coalitions
4. Which approach to community and social change is the most attentive to how broader social change is connected to personal emotions, thinking, and development? (p. 453)
  - a) Social action

- b) **Consciousness raising**
  - c) Community development
  - d) Community coalitions
5. Shirley and Cécile are working with a locality on the issue of violence against women. Assessing the overall level of community awareness of this problem and the extent of existing efforts to address it illustrate which component of community change? (p. 454)
- a) Community development
  - b) A community coalition
  - c) **Community readiness**
  - d) Community consultation
6. A public demonstration, a rally, a strike, and picketing are examples of what approach to community change? (p. 455)
- a) Consciousness raising
  - b) **Direct action**
  - c) Community development
  - d) Policy advocacy
7. Productive activities that identify barriers to community development and create constructive, peaceful public conflict describes... (p. 455)
- a) community coalitions.
  - b) social change.
  - c) **direct actions.**
  - d) community organizing.
8. In the PICO model of direct action, key elements of the cycle of organizing in low-

income communities include which of the following? (p. 456)

- a) Basing efforts in religious congregations
- b) Citizens and PICO organization members meet to discuss important community issues
- c) Carefully planned citizen meetings to confront key decision-makers
- d) **All of the above**

9. In the direct action model of social change, how does the cycle of organizing identify what community issues to address? (p. 457)

- a) Through review of the social scientific research literature
- b) **By beginning with one-on-one meetings with citizens**
- c) With the assistance of government social service workers
- d) Through consulting key community leaders and elected officials

10. Dennis and Marquis are concerned about the lack of city response to environmental problems in a historically Black neighborhood. They created a non-profit group to address these issues. Members of the organization have met with citizens and identified polluted city water in their neighborhood as the most pressing issue. A large number of their neighbors are upset about this public health problem. Dennis and Marquis met with city officials who were not very concerned. In the cycle of organizing, what step below would Dennis and Marquis take next? (p. 457)

- a) Hire an attorney and file a lawsuit
- b) Schedule one-on-one meetings with citizens to discuss lessons learned
- c) **Schedule an “accountability meeting” of a large number of citizens with a key city official**

d) Call for formation of a community coalition

11. Dustin and Spencer are concerned about the absence of city services in their low-income neighborhood, and their religious congregation has helped establish a community organization to address these issues. That organization now has a small membership and is ready to begin work. In the cycle of organizing, what step below would they take next? (p. 457)

- a) **One-on-one meetings with neighborhood residents to identify the most pressing issue**
- b) Meet with influential members of the congregation to identify the most pressing issue
- c) Meet with city officials to identify the most pressing issue
- d) Schedule an “accountability meeting” of a large number of citizens with a key city official

12. In the direct action model for creating social change, how does the cycle of organizing involve reflection on lessons learned and ideas for the next cycle? (p. 458)

- a) An experimental design comparing participants and a control group
- b) **Citizens meet to evaluate the effects of their efforts**
- c) Measurement of immunization rates and other medical records
- d) Both b and c

13. A local group formed to reduce drunk driving publishes a pledge signed by over a thousand citizens. They also help schools develop effective anti-drinking programs and work with police and local prosecutors to tighten enforcement of drunk driving laws. Which approach to community and social change does this group illustrate? (p. 458)

- a) Community readiness
- b) **A community coalition**
- c) Social action
- d) An alternative setting

14. Helping to write a plan for a locality to address police–community relations, testifying before a legislative committee considering a new law, and filing a public interest lawsuit are examples of what approach to community change? (p. 461)

- a) Consciousness-raising
- b) Social action
- c) Community development
- d) **Public policy work**

15. Psychologists who work for organizations such as the National Mental Health Association or Children’s Defense Fund, serve on a government commission, write “friend of the court” briefs concerning public interest lawsuits, or work as staff for elected officials illustrate which approach to community and social change? (p. 461)

- a) Organizational consultation
- b) **Public policy work**
- c) Alternative settings
- d) Social action

16. Offering Pell grants to individuals who have been incarcerated is beneficial because... (p. 468)

- a) it creates a more educated workforce.
- b) it allows the individuals to receive an education.

c) it saves the nation millions of dollars.

**d) All of the above**

17. Overall, poverty has \_\_\_\_\_ since the 1960s. (p. 470)

a) increased

**b) decreased**

c) stayed about the same

d) fluctuated with no discernible improvement

18. The most successful outcome of policy research and advocacy on homelessness is that key decision-makers in government and other sectors are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_. (p. 472)

a) think of homelessness as being due to personal-individual risk factors

**b) think of homelessness in terms of access to housing**

c) think of homelessness as a problem

d) both a and c

19. Community psychologists working on homelessness issues have taken which action(s)? (p. 472)

a) Researching the causes of homelessness and effectiveness of services for the homeless

b) Serving on government task forces and planning policies and services for the homeless

c) Working with homeless persons and their advocates to influence decision-makers

**d) All of the above**

20. Which of the following is described as the most effective tax policy designed to reduce poverty? (p. 475)

- a) **Earned Income Tax Credit**
- b) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
- c) The Homestead Act
- d) Temporary Assistance for Needy Families