

Chapter 2: The Development and Practice of Community Psychology

1. Which of the following characteristics of United States psychology led psychologists to consider new models for conducting research and developing interventions? (pp. 37–38)
 - a) An overly individualistic focus
 - b) An emphasis on environmental understandings of human behavior
 - c) A lack of values within the field
 - d) A lack of collaboration between psychologist
2. A _____ is someone who acts as a community change agent and shares their expertise to collaborate with community members in those efforts. (p. 52)
 - a) technical assistant
 - b) participant-conceptualizer
 - c) consultant
 - d) community leader
3. When conservative social forces are more influential, human problems will tend to be conceptualized in... (pp. 56–57)
 - a) environmental terms
 - b) community terms
 - c) microsystem terms
 - d) individualistic terms
4. According to William Ryan, basing educational and employment decisions on performance on standardized tests is an example of... (pp. 60–61)
 - a) equality policies
 - b) equity policies

- c) fair play policies
 - d) fair shares policies
5. Which of the following describes a bottom-up approach? (pp. 61–62)
- a) Change strategies that are grassroots and come from citizens
 - b) Change strategies designed by professionals or community leaders
 - c) Change strategies designed by a partnership between community members and professionals
 - d) Change strategies that overlook the strengths of a community
6. An approach to social issues that avoids simplistic one-sided answers and recognizes that conflicting viewpoints can coexist and lead to more effective solutions is... (p. 62)
- a) diversity of Viewpoints
 - b) questioning the status quo
 - c) divergent reasoning
 - d) multiple perspectives
7. Mentoring, resource development, and consultation and organizational development are skills developed by community psychologists that fall under which of the following broader community psychology practice competencies developed by Dalton and Wolfe (2012)? (pp. 67–69)
- a) Community and social change
 - b) Community and organizational capacity building
 - c) Community program development and management
 - d) Community-based research
8. Why is a competencies framework for skills development important for the field of

community psychology? (pp. 67–69)

- a) It can be an important guide for deciding which skills can assist community psychologists in achieving their goals
 - b) It can help students in making decisions about training, degrees, and kinds of careers they want to pursue
 - c) Many of these skills can be valuable for their community partners and for building the capacities of their organizations
 - d) All of the above
9. When community psychologists look for relationships among factors across micro to macro levels of analysis to construct a comprehensive understanding of what can influence the well-being of individuals and communities it is called... (p. 35)
- a) a linking science
 - b) a linking practice
 - c) community psychology
 - d) a linking problem
10. All of the following are forces that contributed to the development of community psychology EXCEPT which one? (p. 40)
- a) Interest in prevention perspectives
 - b) Movements for social change and liberation
 - c) Reforms in the mental health system
 - d) Interest in government reform efforts
11. Group dynamics is the study of... (p. 45)
- a) how groups function in different communities

- b) how groups change over time
 - c) how groups are formed and how people interact with one another in groups
 - d) how groups affect social change efforts
12. Which psychologist made the argument that community psychology should focus on its values to guide research and social action? (p. 53)
- a) Emory Cowen
 - b) Julian Rappaport
 - c) George Albee
 - d) Marie Jahoda
13. Participatory community research is defined as... (pp. 68–69)
- a) the ability to work with community partners to plan and conduct research that meets high standards.
 - b) the ability to bring together community members to gain power to improve conditions affecting their community.
 - c) the ability to facilitate growth of an organization's capacity to attain its goals.
 - d) the ability to identify, coordinate, and use community assets and social capital to support community initiatives.
14. Liberation psychology was particularly influenced by the social-community psychology work in which geographic area? (p. 72)
- a) Europe
 - b) North America
 - c) Latin America
 - d) Asia

15. What was the program that placed individuals with mental disorders in a community residence where they governed themselves? (pp. 33–34)

- a) Yale Psycho-Educational Clinic
- b) Community Lodge
- c) Community Mental Health Center
- d) Wellesley Human Relations Services

16. What were the two influential early settings in community psychology that emphasized working with schools? (pp. 41–42, 46)

- a) Community Lodge and Primary Mental Health Project
- b) Community Mental Health Centers and Yale Psycho-Educational Clinic
- c) Primary Mental Health Project and Wellesley Human Relations Services
- d) Primary Mental Health Project and Yale Psycho-Educational Clinic

17. What factor in the emergence of US community psychology is reflected in the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963? (pp. 42–44)

- a) The war on substance abuse
- b) Reforms in the mental health systems
- c) Social movements of the 1960s
- d) Group therapy and action research

18. Which of the following settings is not a setting in which a community psychologist would typically work? (p. 65)

- a) Social services agency
- b) Independent consultant
- c) Private therapy office

- d) Government agency/institution
19. Many things have influenced the development of community psychology around the world. All of the following are major pathways in which community psychology has developed globally EXCEPT... (pp. 70–75)
- a) through work with the criminal justice system
 - b) through work with indigenous people
 - c) in opposition to oppressive regimes
 - d) out of community mental health
20. Rappaport defined divergent reasoning as requiring which of the following? (pp. 63–64)
- a) Top down approaches
 - b) Either/or reasoning
 - c) Fair play reasoning
 - d) Both/and reasoning