

## **Chapter 5: Understanding Individuals Within Contexts**

1. Which of Kelly's four ecological principles concerns the transactions between individuals and their environment, or how individuals cope with environmental demands? (p. 150)
  - a) Cycling of resources
  - b) Adaptation
  - c) Interdependence
  - d) Succession
2. Dominique loaned a sofa to Javier for a two-month period after Javier had watched her daughter for a week while Dominique looked for work in the next town over. This example illustrates which one of Kelly's four ecological principles? (p. 149)
  - a) Cycling of resources
  - b) Adaptation
  - c) Interdependence
  - d) Succession
3. The cycling of resources principle identifies three distinct types of resources. Which of the following is NOT one of those types of resources? (p. 149)
  - a) Personal resources
  - b) Social resources
  - c) Physical resources
  - d) Organizational resources
4. Trevor lives with his mother who frequently restricts him from playing in the neighborhood because of the increasing gang activity and recurrent vandalism and criminal activity. There are abandoned buildings in the neighborhood covered in spray

paint and yards littered with trash. Trevor has noticed his mother's increasing fear of the disarray in the neighborhood. From an ecological context perspective, which of the following constructs best describes the condition of Trevor's neighborhood? (p. 170)

- a) Neighborhood risk processes
  - b) Neighborhood disorder
  - c) Neighborhood protective processes
  - d) Distal socioeconomic processes
5. Which of the four ecological principles is concerned with the relationships between multiple, interconnected parts or persons in a setting? (pp. 147–149)
- a) Adaptation
  - b) Cycling of resources
  - c) Succession
  - d) Interdependence
6. What is defined as a place, time, and standing pattern of behavior with clear boundaries? (pp. 155–156)
- a) Social regularity
  - b) Behavior setting
  - c) Activity setting
  - d) Social climate
7. When a setting has fewer persons available than roles needed to sustain that setting, it is called a(n): (pp. 157–58)
- a) Underpopulated setting
  - b) Optimally populated setting

- c) Goal circuit
  - d) Overpopulated setting
8. Which conceptual model of ecological context would most emphasize cultural factors such as symbols, meanings, and values? (pp. 158–59)
- a) Social regularity
  - b) Social climate dimensions
  - c) Activity settings
  - d) Behavior settings
9. What conceptual model of ecological context would be concerned with how the arrangement of furniture in a house could affect behavior and social relationships? (pp. 161–163)
- a) Environmental psychology
  - b) Four ecological principles
  - c) Activity settings
  - d) Behavior settings
10. When a setting has enough persons to fill all social roles needed to sustain the setting it is called a(n): (p. 157)
- a) Underpopulated setting
  - b) Optimally populated setting
  - c) Overpopulated setting
  - d) Behavior setting

11. While studying the effects of neighborhoods on residents' personal life, a psychologist identified a strong sense of community and significant citizen participation in community organizations. These are examples of: (p. 168)

- a) Distal socioeconomic processes
- b) Neighborhood disorders
- c) Neighborhood protective processes
- d) Risky physical environments

12. Which ecological framework is concerned with understanding an individual's perception of the environment? (p. 152)

- a) Social regularities
- b) Activity settings
- c) Environmental psychology
- d) Social climate dimensions

13. According to behavior settings theory, overpopulated settings use: (p. 157)

- a) Vetoing circuits to screen out unneeded persons
- b) Goal circuits to screen out unneeded persons
- c) Program circuits to screen new members
- d) Deviation-counteracting circuits to teach new skills

14. Environmental psychologists would consider public drug use, abandoned buildings, vandalism, public drug use, and gang activity as examples of: (p. 170)

- a) Protective processes
- b) Neighborhood disorder
- c) Risky physical environment

- d) Distal socioeconomic processes
15. What construct represents a routine pattern of behavior among members of a setting, especially reflecting roles, power, and relationships? (p. 154)
- a) Succession
  - b) Social climate
  - c) Social regularity
  - d) Social relationships
16. When members of an oppressed community intentionally engage in behaviors that protest oppressive conditions, it is defined as what construct? (p. 160)
- a) Narrative identity
  - b) Counterspace action
  - c) Direct relational transaction
  - d) Acts of resistance
17. When an alternative setting is created using the social principles of narrative identity, direct relational transaction, and acts of resistance to improve psychological wellbeing, the setting is characterized as a(n): (p. 159)
- a) Counterspace
  - b) Empowerment setting
  - c) Neighborhood protective process
  - d) Behavior setting
18. Moos discussed four questions for understanding the relationship between persons and ecological contexts. All of the following are questions Moos discussed EXCEPT: (pp. 176–178)

- a) How are contexts both powerful and fragile?
  - b) How do contexts interact with physical spaces?
  - c) How do contexts change over time?
  - d) How are contexts influenced by social processes?
19. What was defined as an alternative setting that challenged the status quo by creating settings where persons with serious mental illness engaged in strong social support and self-governance? (pp. 172–175)
- a) Harlem Children Zone
  - b) Dudley Street Neighborhood Initiative
  - c) Community Lodge
  - d) Midwest Services
20. When considering the effects neighborhoods have on personal lives, factors like hazardous traffic, pollution, and excessive noise are examples of: (pp. 170)
- a) Distal socioeconomic processes
  - b) Protective processes
  - c) Neighborhood disorder
  - d) Risky physical environment