E-LEARNING MATERIAL

MODEL MCQ TYPE QUESTIONS

COMMUNITY PSYCHOLOGY(DSE-03)

BA(H) SEM 6 (2018-21)

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SET A

1. Which of the following statements are true?

I Psychology has traditionally focused on the individual level of analysis

1. Community psychology holds a strong belief that people cannot be understood apart from their context
2. Community psychology is the study of people in context
	1. I
	2. I & II
	3. I & II & III
	4. II & III
	5. none of the above

**ANSWER**: c

1. Community psychology began in the: a) 1960s

b) 1920

c) 1930s

d) 1890s

**ANSWER**: a

1. Community Psychology focuses on:
	1. Late intervention
	2. Strengths of people in adverse conditions
	3. Maladaptive behaviour
	4. Community psychologists as experts in their role

**ANSWER**: b

1. The 1965 conference was pivotal to community psychology for many reasons. The notion of a “ ” role was advanced as an alternative to the role.
	1. Swampscott; participant-conceptualizer; scientist-practitioner
	2. Manhattan; scientist-practitioner; participant-conceptualizer
	3. Washington; participant-conceptualizer; resource-collaborator
	4. Hyde Park; scientist-practitioner; resource-collaborator

**ANSWER**: a

1. Which of the following is part of Levine and Levine’s (1992) thesis about how social problems are framed?
	1. intrapsychic modes of help are prominent during periods of political conservatism
	2. intrapsychic modes of help are prominent during periods of political or social reform
	3. situational modes of help are not appropriate during periods of political or social reform
	4. situational modes of help are prominent during periods of political conservatism

**ANSWER**: a

1. In the US, community psychology has its roots in:
	1. social psychology
	2. developmental psychology
	3. health psychology
	4. clinical psychology

**ANSWER**: d

1. Even if psychotherapy were 100% effective, mental health problems could not be eliminated, because
	1. some therapies are better than others
	2. the causes of many mental health problems are unknown
	3. the need for services far outstrips the supply
	4. many problems are experience by children who are too young to seek help

**ANSWER**: c

1. In Canada, the person who first coined the term “community psychology” was:
	1. Edward A. Bott
	2. William Line
	3. Clarence Hincks
	4. Seymour Sarason

**ANSWER**: b

1. In Australia and New Zealand, community psychologists have focussed much of their work on:
	1. prevention
	2. school programs for children
	3. colonization and oppression of aboriginal people
	4. preservation of the natural environment

**ANSWER**: c

1. The Latin American theorist who developed adult education with poor people and introduced the concept of “conscientization” was:
	1. Fals Borda
	2. Martin Baro
	3. Montero
	4. Freire

**ANSWER**: d

**SET B**

1. **From a Community Psychology perspective, what are the characteristics of a successful community intervention?**
2. Positive outcomes for the recipients of an intervention
3. A community is more willing to allow future intervention programs to take place in their community
4. After an intervention, the community is left feeling more competent to bring about effective and sustainable change
5. **All of the above**
6. **Which is not the goals of Community Psychology?**
7. Bringing about social change, particularly for those who have limited resources and opportunities
8. Examining and better understanding complex individual–environment interactions
9. **Studying how individual mental processes affect individual well-being**
10. Working toward a more socially just society
11. **According to the Belmont Report, which basic ethical principle indicates that researchers should “do no harm”?**
12. Justice
13. **Beneficence**
14. Respect for persons
15. The hippocratic oath
16. **When community psychologists talk about multiple levels of analyses for any given social problem or issue, they refer to understanding the social problem from a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
17. Empowerment model
18. **Ecological perspective**
19. Asset-based approach
20. Clinical model
21. **Community psychologists are not concerned with which of the following ?**
22. Understanding and enhancing the overall quality of life for individuals, communities, and society
23. The relationships between individuals and their environments
24. **Exclusively providing one-on-one therapy to clients**
25. Defining problems and generating solutions at many levels, not just with individuals
26. **An example of collaboration is the partnering of community psychologists with community-based organizations that possess the skills and abilities that might not be intrinsically part of a community psychologist’s skillset.**

**A.True**

B.False

C. Niether true or false

D.None of them

**7. Which research method involves statistically summarizing the findings of multiple studies to quantify an average effect and identify possible predictors of variability of outcomes?**

A. Geographic Information Systems

B. **Meta-analysis**

C. Network models

D None of the above

**8.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the Community Psychology value that refers to the ability to value, integrate, and bridge multiple worldviews, cultures, and identities.**

A. Grounding in Research and Evaluation

B. Collaboration

**C. Respect for Diversity**

D. Social Justice

**9. Teaching people to swim instead of waiting to save them when they begin to drown in an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.**

A. Logical

B. Research

C. Preventive

D. Individualistic

**10. Community Psychology embraces an approach that differs from the medical model approach to solving problems in that it focuses on prevention rather than just the treatment of psychological problems.**

**A.True**

B.False

C. Niether true or false

D.None of them

SET C

**1. Another term used to describe the goal of fixing problems before they begin is:**

1. **Positive Reinforcement**
2. **Antecedent Approach**
3. **Change Agents**
4. **None of the Above**

**2. The foundation of community psychology is considered:**

1. **Action Driven**
2. **Theoretical**
3. **Applied**
4. **Both Action Driven and Applied**

1. Which of the following statements is correct?

1. Health promotion can refer to any event, process or activity that facilitates the protection or improvement of the health status of individuals, groups, communities or populations.
2. The objective of health promotion is to prolong life and to improve quality of life.
3. Health promotion practice is often shaped by how health is conceptualized.
4. all of these

2. Which of the following charters defined health promotion as ‘the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health’.

1. Charter of the United Nations (1945)
2. Tokyo Charter (1946)
3. Ottawa Charter (1986)
4. none of these

3. This approach to health promotion is based on the assumption that humans are rational decision-makers, this approach relies heavily upon the provision of information about risks and benefits of certain behaviours.

1. behaviour change approach
2. community development approach
3. biomedical approach
4. none of these

4. This approach to health promotion aims to improve and promote health by addressing socioeconomic and environmental determinants of health within the community.

1. behaviour change approach
2. community development approach
3. biomedical approach
4. none of these

5. This approach to health promotion is synonymous with health education as it aims to increase individuals’ knowledge about the causes of health and illness.

1. behaviour change approach
2. community development approach
3. biomedical approach
4. none of these

6. A systematic review of fear appeal research by Ruiter, Kessels, Peters and Kok (2014) concluded that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. fear tactics are the most appropriate strategy to promote healthy behaviour
2. presenting coping information that increases perceptions of response effectiveness may be more effective in promoting healthy behaviour than presenting fear arousing stimuli
3. no conclusions can be made concerning the effectiveness of fear tactics in promoting healthy behaviour
4. none of these

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the application of consumer-oriented marketing techniques in the design, implementation and evaluation of programmes aimed towards influencing behaviour change.

1. Health education
2. Social marketing
3. Consumer health
4. none of these

8. Which of the following is a criticism of the behaviour change approach to health promotion?

1. It is unable to target the major causes of ill health.
2. The choice of which behaviour to target lies with ‘experts’ whose task it is to communicate and justify this choice to the public.
3. The behaviour change paradigm does not address the many variables other than cognitions that influence human actions.
4. all of these

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of the community development approach to health promotion?

1. Improving individual attitudes and beliefs are key to successful health promotion.
2. There is a close relationship between individual health and its social and material contexts, thus are relevant when developing initiatives for change.
3. Individuals need to change personal behaviour rather than to change the environment to promote health.
4. all of these

10. Which of the following approaches to community psychology aim to connect intra-community processes with the broader socio-political context?

1. behaviourist approach
2. accomodationist approach
3. critical approach
4. none of these

### 11. Community psychologists work to create positive change for communities by addressing what type of issues:

Mental Health Issues

Political Issues

Socially Significant Issues

None of the Above

Short Answer Questions

1. What is the goal of research in community psychology? How (if at all) does this differ from research performed in applied psychology? Explain in a few sentences.
2. How is a community psychologist different from a social worker?
3. Explain what is meant by the term *participatory action research*.

Essay Questions

1. What Is community psychology? How is it different from more traditional fields of applied psychology (e.g., clinical, educational, industrial/organizational psychology**)**?
2. Psychology has traditionally focused on the individual and micro levels (i.e., families) of analysis. Explain, in your own words, how community psychology is different from other sub-disciplines of psychology such as psychotherapy.