

***Environmental Justice as Social Work Practice 1st
edition Erickson Test Bank***

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Environmental Justice as Social Work Practice

Chapter 2

Name: _____

1. A contemporary view of justice can be viewed as _____ that value all people and life.
 - a. dreams
 - b. experiences
 - c. transactions
 - d. ideas
2. In the Strengths Perspective:
 - a. all environments are resource rich.
 - b. every client and ecosystem has strengths.
 - c. aspirations should be taken seriously.
 - d. all of the above.
3. The perspective that the environment and the person are equally a target of social change reflects the concept of:
 - a. Strengths
 - b. Person in Environment
 - c. outside-in
 - d. Transactional Analysis
4. The notion that people and earth are always changing is reflected in which perspective?
 - a. time
 - b. lifespan
 - c. strengths
 - d. breadth
5. Dominant norms impressed on others as natural or normal is called _____.
 - a. hegemony

- b. elitism
 - c. domination
 - d. powerlessness
6. Social workers practice at 3 levels, called _____.
- a. lower to higher.
 - b. 1,2,3
 - c. micro, mezzo, macro
 - d. the ladder
7. Three elements of substantial importance from the *Brundtland Report* include:
- a. Economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity
 - b. Equality, equity, normality.
 - c. Stable, safe, and protected.
 - d. None of the above
8. The Gaia Hypothesis suggests that:
- a. Earth is unique.
 - b. Earth is abundant.
 - c. Earth is a living organism.
 - d. Earth is here for human use.
9. The Environmental Justice framework is a _____ point framework.
- a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 1
 - d. 9
10. The absence of love always leads to _____.
- a. pride
 - b. pain
 - c. prejudice

d. suffering