

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
Third Semester
INTERVENTION WITH FAMILIES AND GROUPS
(BSW – 12)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any *five* of the following questions:

1. What do you mean by social group? Write the characteristics of social group. (5+5=10)
2. Name the types of social group. Explain briefly 'significance of groups in individual's life'. (5+5=10)
3. What is social group work? Write the objectives and nature. (5+5=10)
4. What is recording? Brief about programme media in social group work. (5+5=10)
5. Write the concept of family. What are the functions of family? (5+5=10)
6. Comment on 'impact of urbanization on family'. (10)
7. What do you mean by family life education? Explain family disorganization. (5+5=10)
8. Briefly explain your field work experiences from your respective field placement. Was it relevant with your class room training? (8+2=10)

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Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1×20=20

1. Group morale refers to:
a) Cooperation in a group b) Coordination in a group
c) Unity in a group d) Team spirit in a group
2. Which of the following is NOT a principle of social group work?
a) Confidentiality.
b) Guided group interactions.
c) Progressive programme development.
d) Evaluation of the progress made by the group.
3. Who was an early pioneer in the settlement house movement in London?
a) Jane Addams b) Harriet Belet
c) F. Hollis d) Mary E. Richmond
4. The book "Social Group Work – A Helping Process" is authored by?
a) H.B. Trecker b) G. Konopka
c) G.H. Mead d) Peter Samuel
5. Self disclosure is an effective method of:
a) Group study b) Group diagnosis
c) Group relations d) Group treatment
6. The stages of forming, storming, norming, performing, adjourning is the contribution of :
a) Napier b) Bruce Tuckmen
c) Anne Hopes d) James Albert
7. The relationship in a secondary group is:
a) Personal b) Intimate
c) Formal d) Informal
8. _____ is a graphic representation of the choices or the association of group members using symbols for people and their interactions.
a) Histogram b) Sociogram
c) Sonogram d) Isogram

9. No compromise on law is characteristic of _____ leadership.
- a) Democratic
 - b) Autocratic
 - c) Bureaucratic
 - d) Laissz Faire
10. Field work in social group work helps to acquire:
- a) Knowledge
 - b) Skill
 - c) Attitude
 - d) All the above
11. The Mutual Aid Model of group work practice has its roots in the practice theory proposed by:
- a) H.B. Trecker
 - b) G. Konopka
 - c) William Schwartz
 - d) Naiper
12. _____ Model of group work focuses on restoration to normalcy after a point of breakdown?
- a) Remedial model
 - b) Development model
 - c) Preventive model
 - d) None of the above
13. Cognitive Behavioural group work model was developed by:
- a) James Albert
 - b) Rose
 - c) Napier
 - d) Peter Samuel
14. Sociometry is a technique widely used for study of:
- a) Group structure
 - b) Status of members in the group
 - c) Leadership
 - d) All the above
15. Groups are classified into primary groups by:
- a) H.B. Trecker
 - b) Cooley
 - c) MacIver
 - d) Max Weber
16. Which of the following is NOT a stage of social group work process?
- a) Conforming
 - b) Norming
 - c) Storming
 - d) Performing
17. Which of the following is NOT a primary group?
- a) Mob
 - b) Family
 - c) Gang
 - d) Pear group
18. Group work is intended specially:
- a) To promote social action.
 - b) To facilitate community organization.
 - c) To enhance social functioning.
 - d) To solve individual and group problems through group process.
19. Role of the group worker can be best understood through the term:
- a) Indirect leader
 - b) Enabler
 - c) Resource person
 - d) Programme planner
20. Good recording in group work should focus on:
- a) Activities organised
 - b) Skills used
 - c) Group process
 - d) Member's characteristics