

Children's Social Needs – Question Bank

Q1: From a child's perspective, why the law is important?

Q2: What is a child? What age defines childhood?

Q3: What are children's basic needs? Explain each one briefly.

Q4: The United Nations Convention is important for a number of reasons, what are they?

Q5: As an example for implementing United Nations' Convention, the law in United Kingdom declared an overall ambition that children the UK should have certain rights, what are they?

Q6: Explain the aims of The Education act 1996 about child education.

Q7: What do we mean by home schooling? And who is responsible of following up the education process?

Q8: What are the key principles with regard to supporting families that are set out in the official introduction to the Children Act 1989?

Q9: Schedule 2 of the Children Act 1989 covers a number of different areas and responsibilities for local authorities, what are they?

Q10: Define Secure Accommodation.

Q11: Children Leaving Care Act focuses on some needs of the older children, what are they?

Q12: What do we mean by the First Safety Assessment? Explain with an example.

Q13: What do social workers need to do in order to be able to Judge Child Vulnerability?

Q14: What are the Factors that help social workers to judge child vulnerability? Define each one.

Q15: What do we mean by Early Intervention? Why it is important? Explain with an example.

Q16: What method social workers use to be able to identify vulnerable children?

Q17: What data resources social workers can use to be able to locate vulnerable children?

Q18: What are the risk factors that increase child vulnerability? Explain each one briefly.

Q19: How does sharing information support's social workers' work in helping vulnerable children?

Q20: How does the social context of children's lives affect child vulnerability? Explain with an example.

Q21: "Juvenile killers are not born but made", the defense lawyer for the case of Jacob and Damien made this statement, and what did he mean by it? And how the social context of Jacob and Damien increased their vulnerability?

Q22: What do we mean by children's bio-psycho-social problems? Why do social workers need to know about them?

Q23: Why is it important for social workers to understand the cultural factors of each case and client? Explain with an example.

Q24: What are the Cutting-Edge Issues in Practice with Children?

Q25: What are the different roles of the social worker during helping with children? Explain with an example.

Q26: What are the different settings in which social workers work during dealing with children?

Q27: Explain with an example the Issues of confidentiality/consent in work with children?

Q28: How does having Ethnic/ Cultural sensitivity help social workers when dealing with children from different ethnic/cultural backgrounds?

Q29: What are the three types of attachment? Define each one briefly.

Q30: Define Resilience and Coping in Children.

Q31: Why do social workers need to help families help their child?

Q32: What are the stages that social workers go through during helping families help their child? Explain each one briefly.

Q33: Explain the different levels of family involvement in a child's therapy.

Q34: what is The purpose of seeing the entire family together?

Q35: What are the four reasons for seeing parents alone before seeing children?

Q36: What do we mean by the “Joining” Process when the social worker is helping the family help their child?

Q37: Why do social workers need to set Ground Rules for Family Sessions? And what are those rules?

Q38: Define ADHD “Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder” and explain its symptoms.