

Cultural Competency

Name: _____

Date: _____

(1) Lack of awareness about cultural differences makes it easier for both providers and consumers to achieve the best, most appropriate service.

True

False

(2) Cultural competence is a set of behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in an organization to enable it to work effectively in cross-cultural situations.

True

False

(3) Each person is a member of only one culture.

True

False

(4) Check the following that are examples of different cultures:

_____ Family

_____ Neighborhood

_____ Spiritual

_____ Ethnic

_____ Work

_____ Gender

_____ Age

_____ Common Interest

(5) The term culture is analogous to community, but culture relates more to the behaviors manifested by the community.

True

False

(6) Race is a _____ and _____ construct that is most often important in societies with a history of oppressing specific groups.

(7) Ethnicity is a classification of humans according to physical characteristics.

True

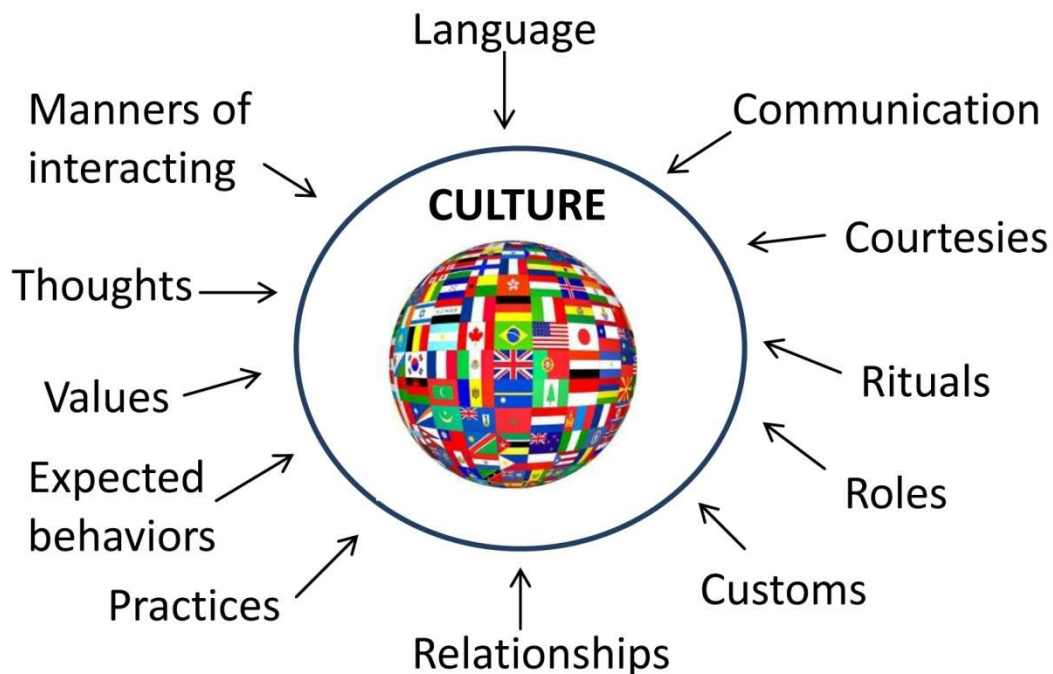
False

(8) Cultural _____ is when differences are seen as a problem; identifies one superior culture. Cultural _____ is when one feels all cultures are alike; culture does not account for differences. Cultural _____ is when one recognizes differences but is complacent in making change.

(9) The five essential elements that contribute to an organization's ability to become more culturally competent

The organization should:

- (1) _____ diversity,
- (2) have the capacity for cultural _____,
- (3) be conscious of the _____ inherent when cultures interact,
- (4) _____ of cultural knowledge,
- (5) developing adaptations to service delivery reflecting and _____ of diversity between and within cultures.



“If we are to achieve a richer culture...we must weave one in which each diverse human gift will find a fitting place.” Margaret Mead 1935