

# Case-Smith & O'Brien: Occupational Therapy for Children, 6th Edition

## Chapter 02: Foundations for Occupational Therapy Practice with Children

### Test Bank

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Examining how an infant's hand manipulation skills change over time is an example of what concept?
  - A. Development
  - B. Growth
  - C. Occupation
  - D. Ecological

ANS: A

2. The occupational therapy practitioner provides 4-year-old Alec with a lightweight bat and a tee stand so he can play more easily with his friends. What concept most closely describes this example?
  - A. Occupation as a means
  - B. Occupation as an end
  - C. Medical model
  - D. Occupational science

ANS: B

3. The occupational therapy practitioner plays a game of catch to encourage 5-year-old Dante to bring both arms to midline. What concept most closely describes this example?
  - A. Occupation as a means
  - B. Occupation as an end
  - C. Medical model
  - D. Occupational science

ANS: A

4. Which statement is **not** true concerning play and children with physical disabilities?
  - A. They are more restricted in participating in community events.
  - B. They participate in more informal activities than formal ones.
  - C. They have less desire to participate in outside activities than their peers.
  - D. There is a significant decline in active leisure as they get older.

ANS: C

5. Marvin is a 2-year-old boy with physical limitations. He lives in the city far from a playground, in a third-floor apartment. His parent has limited income and is currently at risk for losing her job. To what does this scenario refer?
- A. Cognitive schema
  - B. Developmental theory
  - C. Family-centered service
  - D. Person-environment incongruence

ANS: D

6. Which theorist studied how the child's social and cultural environments influenced development and believed that different levels of social support surround the child?
- A. E. Gibson
  - B. Vygotsky
  - C. Bronfenbrenner
  - D. J. Gibson

ANS: C

7. The practitioner rolled the large ball toward the 2-year-old boy so he would use both hands to push it back. In this case, what is the ball considered?
- A. An affordance
  - B. Environment congruence
  - C. Occupation as an end
  - D. Distracter

ANS: A

8. What does the current evidence on resilience show as predictive of a child's outcomes?
- A. Severity or level of risk factors, plus timing of availability of resources
  - B. Total number of risk factors, plus family socioeconomic status
  - C. Total number of risk factors plus resources available to promote resilience
  - D. Type of risk factors, plus child's ability to communicate and think positively

ANS: C

9. Which concept is **not** part of the definition of family-centered care?
- A. Parents know their children best and want the best for their children.
  - B. Families are different and unique.
  - C. Optimal child functioning occurs in a supportive family and community context.
  - D. Parents are responsible for telling health care professionals how to intervene with their child.

ANS: D

10. What is the relationship between parents and professionals according to family-centered care?
- A. Parents and professionals form a partnership.
  - B. Professionals are leaders in intervention process.
  - C. Parents are in charge of all aspects of child's programming.
  - D. Each work independently to care for child.

ANS: A

11. A child playing in the sandbox pretends the sticks are little people walking through a town. Which theorist examined this type of development?
- A. Maslow
  - B. Skinner
  - C. Piaget
  - D. Vygotsky

ANS: C

12. River (the occupational therapist) helps 8-year-old Tanya, who has a developmental coordination disorder, decide what would help her do better in school. Together they outline steps that she can take to meet her goals and develop strategies. After Tanya has spent a few weeks trying out the steps, River asks her how the strategies worked and what might help her in the future. What type of approach does this most closely represent?
- A. Behavioral
  - B. Cognitive orientation to daily occupation
  - C. Neurodevelopmental treatment
  - D. Sensory integration intervention

ANS: B

13. Which sequence describes the sequence of cognitive strategy CO-OP, which is used in occupational therapy practice?
- A. Do, Check, Plan, Goal
  - B. Plan, Goal, Do, Check
  - C. Check, Plan, Goal, Do
  - D. Goal, Plan, Do, Check

ANS: D

14. Which approach focuses on manually guiding and handling a child while the child performs an activity?
- A. Sensory integration
  - B. Neurodevelopmental treatment
  - C. Cognitive-behavioral approach
  - D. Motor learning

ANS: B

15. Which statement most closely describes the practice of sensory integration intervention?

- A. Provide child with controlled sensory input (e.g., vestibular, proprioceptive, tactile) in context of meaningful activity
- B. Provide child with intense sensory input repeatedly until child is bored
- C. Provide visual and auditory stimuli to help child calm nervous system
- D. Allow child to explore a variety of sensations with no goal

ANS: A