

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

Chapter 01: An Overview of Occupational Therapy for Children

Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. What is the first step in providing child- and family-centered care?
 - A. Evaluating the child's physical performance needs
 - B. Identifying concerns of the child and family
 - C. Determining the assessment to administer
 - D. Developing goals and objectives based on the doctor's orders

ANS: B

2. What is meant by a "top-down" approach to assessment?
 - A. Therapist acquires a sense of the child's participation in daily occupations.
 - B. Therapist acquires a sense of the child's range of motion and strength.
 - C. Therapist conducts a standardized evaluation first.
 - D. Therapist determines if balance is interfering with gross motor skill.

ANS: A

3. What kind of assessment encourages therapists to consider the child's natural environment?
 - A. Standardized
 - B. Criterion referenced
 - C. Nonstandardized
 - D. Ecological

ANS: D

4. What is the primary social context for young children?
 - A. Family
 - B. Peers
 - C. Community
 - D. Teachers

ANS: A

5. Which activity has the most therapeutic value when working to increase a 2-year-old child's participation in fine motor play?
 - A. Picking up beans repetitively
 - B. Playing with a variety of toy blocks
 - C. Passive range of motion

D. Jumping on a trampoline

ANS: B

6. Mary, the occupational therapist, works with 4-year-old Darwin. She asks him to hold on to the swing with both hands and pump his legs. She provides a slightly stronger push each time and watches carefully to see his reaction while he is swinging. She allows him to experience a little discomfort, but she does not want him to be afraid. What is the best term for this example?

- A. Context
- B. Nontherapeutic
- C. Just-right challenge
- D. Repetition of movement

ANS: C

7. Which statement is **not** considered when selecting assistive technology?

- A. It is adaptable and flexible.
- B. It addresses a specific goal.
- C. Parents and teachers have provided input.
- D. It costs less than \$500.

ANS: D

8. Modifying a classroom so that a child is able to maneuver his walker to his desk and attend to the lesson describes which of the following?

- A. Environmental modification
- B. Education and advocacy
- C. Consultation services
- D. Therapeutic use of self

ANS: A

9. What type of intervention is described when providing occupational therapy services in the classroom by working with children with special needs one-on-one or in small groups?

- A. Direct
- B. Consultative
- C. Inclusive
- D. Indirect

ANS: C

10. What is the first step in evidence-based practice?

- A. Searching the research database
- B. Developing an answerable question
- C. Applying the information to practice

D. Critiquing the research evidence

ANS: B

11. Which statement reflects how therapists should view research evidence?
- A. Consider published research to be clinically meaningful.
 - B. Do not trust any research unless you can replicate it in the clinical setting.
 - C. Ask your supervisor before implementing any new ideas from research.
 - D. Critically appraise the research before determining its usefulness to your practice.

ANS: D

12. What is hypothesized as one major reason that research on sensory integration intervention is not effective?
- A. Length of intervention
 - B. Statistical analysis
 - C. Fidelity of the intervention
 - D. Qualifications of therapists

ANS: C

13. Why is it important for therapists to understand that in some cultures parents delegate child care responsibilities to older siblings?
- A. Therapists working in the U.S. need only understand U.S. customs.
 - B. Siblings under 10 years of age should not care for children; it is against the law.
 - C. Therapists in the U.S. must contact Department of Social Services if young children are taking care of others.
 - D. Therapists should educate and collaborate with caregivers and work within the family's cultural values.

ANS: D

14. Overall, what is the evidence of sensory-based interventions on behavior, attention, and activity levels in children with autism, sensory processing disorder, and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)?
- A. It improves behavior, attention, and activity levels.
 - B. There is no effect on behavior, attention, or activity levels.
 - C. Activity levels decrease only momentarily.
 - D. It increases inappropriate behaviors, decreases attention, and increases activity.

ANS: A

15. What is the current evidence regarding the effectiveness of relationship development intervention (RDI) for children with autism?
- A. RDI was not effective in changing autistic behaviors.
 - B. Children who received RDI made progress more slowly.

- C. RDI produced positive effects in children with autism.
- D. RDI was effective on a short-term basis.

ANS: C