Foundations of Therapeutic Recreation 2nd edition Long Test Bank

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1. History of Therapeutic Recreation
Which of the following reasons for studying and understanding the history of one's chosen profession was not mentioned in chapter 2?

a. Understanding the past helps us avoid mistakes and learn from successes.
b. Understanding the past helps provide a sense of professional identity.
*c. Understanding the past helps us recognize individuals who have made significant contributions to our profession.
d. Studying history creates perceptions of how people interpret the present reality.

2. History of Therapeutic Recreation 2
Which of the following individuals is associated with the settlement houses that developed during the 1800s?

a. Florence Nightingale
b. Philippe Pinel
c. William Tuke
*d. Jane Addams

3. History of Therapeutic Recreation 3
Which of the following individuals is associated with developing recreation-based interventions for British veterans of the Crimean War?

*a. Florence Nightingale
b. Philippe Pinel
c. William Tuke
d. Jane Addams

4. History of Therapeutic Recreation 4
In response to the great number of injured soldiers receiving care in hospitals in the early 20th century, hundreds of professionals were trained to provide hospital recreation. Which of the following organizations was responsible for this milestone in therapeutic recreation history?

*a. the Red Cross
b. the Salvation Army

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c. Hull-House
d. the National Therapeutic Recreation Society

5. History of Therapeutic Recreation 5
Which of the following statements is true regarding medical spas and thermal baths in Europe?

a. Medical spas were open to the public, and their use was encouraged as a part of daily life.
b. Medical spas were not accepted by medical authorities until the mid-1900s.
*c. Using medical spas and thermal baths typically required "prescriptions" from medical authorities.
d. Medical spas were initially an American healthcare trend, and only became popular in Europe after World War II.

6. History of Therapeutic Recreation 6
Which of the following statements reflects Dr. Paul Haun's perspective on the therapeutic value of recreation?

a. Recreation offers a clinical tool for treating patients, just like a pharmaceutical drug does.
*b. Recreation goes beyond medicine to make the hospital a friendlier place that is fun and pleasurable.
c. Recreation should be included in diagnostic considerations for all disabilities.
d. Recreation is a means to a therapeutic end.

7. History of Therapeutic Recreation 7
Which of the following statements describes the early recreation roots of the Mayo Clinic?

*a. The founders and early leaders at the Mayo Clinic worked diligently to create quality recreation and leisure outlets for both the hospital residents and the surrounding community.
b. Early leaders focused on developing a recreation-based mechanism for treating illness.
c. Mayo did not consider therapeutic recreation until it was brought to them by the NTRS in the 1980s.

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d. Mayo was the home facility of Jane Addams and sponsored Hull-House.

8. History of Therapeutic Recreation 8
Bibliotherapy, leisure education, and expressive arts were all examples of recreation-based programs designed to help community members being served by

a. Bicêtre insane asylum
b. Inkerman Cafe
c. European spa houses
*d. Hull-House

10. History of Therapeutic Recreation10
Which of the following statements is true regarding the creation of the National Therapeutic Recreation Society?

a. It was founded in 1966 as a branch of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.
*b. It involved the merger of the National Association of Recreation Therapists and the hospital recreation section of the American Recreation Society, despite philosophical differences.
c. It involved the merger of multiple agencies that were like-minded in that they all aligned with the recreation and leisure orientation.
d. It resulted from general dissatisfaction with the dominant recreation and leisure orientation.

11. History of Therapeutic Recreation11
Which of the following organizations is the independent credentialing agency that oversees the certification process for therapeutic recreation professionals?

a. National Therapeutic Recreation Society
b. National Therapeutic Recreation Certification Association
c. American Therapeutic Recreation Association
*d. National Council for Therapeutic Recreation Certification

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12. History of Therapeutic Recreation12
The fragmentation period of therapeutic recreation involved which of the following trends or events?

a. significant growth in attention to the social and moral issue of rights for people with disabilities
*b. development of the American Therapeutic Recreation Association
c. resolution of disagreements regarding the purpose and nature of therapeutic recreation
d. dismantling of the National Therapeutic Recreation Society after more than 40 years of existence

13. History of Therapeutic Recreation13
Of the four positions of therapeutic recreation that were considered for adoption in 1982, which position was adopted by the NTRS?

a. recreation services approach
b. therapy approach
c. umbrella, or combined, approach
*d. leisure ability approach

14. History of Therapeutic Recreation14
Of the four positions of therapeutic recreation that were considered for adoption in 1982, which position is most appropriate for the current therapeutic recreation practice environment, according to chapter 2?

a. recreation services approach
b. therapy approach
*c. umbrella, or combined, approach
d. leisure ability approach

15. History of Therapeutic Recreation15
The leisure ability approach to therapeutic recreation involves which phases?

*a. treatment or therapy, leisure education, and recreation participation
b. assessment, planning, implementation, and evaluation
c. inclusion, normalization, and socialization

d. finding leisure, facilitating leisure, and flourishing in leisure

16. History of Therapeutic Recreation16
Which of the following statements describes a positive development of the fragmentation period?

*a. Solid qualitative and quantitative research regarding the effectiveness of therapeutic recreation was developed.
b. The profession as a whole became more united than ever before.
c. Legislative acts and associated government funding created significant increases in resources available for the provision of therapeutic recreation services.
d. The bachelor's degree became the gold standard for professional preparation in therapeutic recreation.

17. History of Therapeutic Recreation17
Which of the following statements best describes the purpose of the Hull-House?

*a. to address the struggles of impoverished immigrant families
b. to highlight the historical conflicts between laborers and unions
c. to provide housing to mental health patients in a more humane manner
d. to serve as a training facility for professionals working in hospital recreation

18. History of Therapeutic Recreation18
According to the author of chapter 2, the world wars of the 20th century are clearly the primary origin of therapeutic recreation.

a. True
*b. False

19. History of Therapeutic Recreation19
The Inkerman Cafe provided an alternative to soldiers who regularly frequented local bars.

*a. True
b. False

20. History of Therapeutic Recreation20
The Salvation Army trained a great number of professionals to work with injured war veterans during hospital recreation.

a. True
*b. False

21. History of Therapeutic Recreation21
After World War II, hospital recreation professionals continued to grow in number, and services were expanded.

a. True
*b. False

22. History of Therapeutic Recreation22
Attempts by Silas Weir Mitchell to implement the European concept of spa medicine in the United States met resistance and ultimately failed.

a. True
*b. False

23. History of Therapeutic Recreation23
Florence Nightingale was one of the original "play ladies" of Hull-House.

a. True
*b. False

24. History of Therapeutic Recreation24
Hospital recreation became a branch of the American Recreation Society in 1949.

*a. True
b. False

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25. History of Therapeutic Recreation25
The utopian years of therapeutic recreation included the popularization of the principles of normalization and inclusion.

*a. True
b. False

26. History of Therapeutic Recreation26
The utopian years of therapeutic recreation included the development of the American Therapeutic Recreation Association.

a. True
*b. False

27. History of Therapeutic Recreation27
The author of chapter 2 asserts that the roots of therapeutic recreation are tied to both leisure and medicine.

*a. True
b. False

28. History of Therapeutic Recreation28
Explain the difference between the leisure orientation to therapeutic recreation and the therapy orientation to therapeutic recreation. Include a discussion of how the American Recreation Society and the National Association of Recreation Therapists aligned with these two perspectives.

29. History of Therapeutic Recreation29
The author of chapter 2 mentions the importance of learning lessons from the past. What lessons do you believe are to be learned from the history of therapeutic recreation, and how might these lessons affect the profession's future?

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