Frames of Reference for Pediatric Occupational Therapy 4th edition Kramer Test Bank

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Chapter 1 Questions

Multiple Choice

1. When providing intervention for pediatric clients, occupational therapist should
A) Use their thorough understanding of the diagnosis to plan activities and establish goals
B) Use theoretically based intervention that focus on the individual child's functional performance
C) that development is linear and predictable
D) Recognize intervention grounded in predicted diagnostic trajectories are best

Answer: B

2. When using a diagnostic criterion for creating intervention plans, the authors in this chapter suggest
A) Treatment may overlook other fundamental needs the child has that are not described within a diagnostic category
B) Gaining a complete understanding of what has been established to be a reliable prognosis
C) Consider the culture and functional potential of the child
D) The inclusion and exclusion criteria of a diagnostic category

Answer: A

3. In science, theories are based on the observation of phenomena and used to
A) Provide rationalization for third party reimbursement
B) Formulize definitions and postulates
C) Predict relationships between behaviors and events in specified circumstances
D) Organize theoretical material and translate information into practice

Answer: C

4. A frame of reference is used to
A) Provide rationalization for third party reimbursement
B) Formulize definitions and postulates
C) Predict relationships between behaviors and events in specified circumstances
D) Organize theoretical material and translate information into practice

Answer: D

5. A frame of reference generally combines multiple theories or parts of theories in the theoretical base and
A) Uses those theories in a clear, consistent manner to define function and dysfunction
B) Uses this information as a guide to evaluation
C) Uses this information to formulate postulates of change and promote the application of theory to practice
D) All the above

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Answer: D

6. Of the following, which sets the state for the entire frame of reference?
A) The theoretical base
B) Postulates
C) Static phenomena
D) Function/dysfunction continua

Answer: A

7. Constant theoretical information describes_____, and this concept defines and describes the relationship between phenomena.
A) The theoretical base
B) Postulates
C) Static phenomena
D) Function/dysfunction continua

Answer: C

8. Dynamic theoretical information describes
A) How change takes place
B) How change may be initiated, inhibited, or maintained
C) How the condition of homeostasis is sustained
D) All of the above

Answer: D

9. Overall, one could say dynamic theoretical information describes
A) The outcomes to be measured
B) The inputs that are needed in a system
C) How each of the parts fits together to form a whole
D) All of the above

Answer: C

10. Ideas that are held to be true and not questioned or tested in any way are called
A) Assumptions
B) Suppositions
C) Theories
D) Hypotheses

Answer: A

11. Assumptions are also referred to as
A) Ideologies
B) Beliefs
C) Superstitions
D) Immature thinking

Answer: B

12. The critical component in the structure of the theory is its
A) Theories
B) Postulates
C) Paradigms
D) Assumptions

Answer: B

13. Theoretical information draws its meaning from
A) Theories
B) Postulates
C) Paradigms
D) Assumptions

Answer: B

14. Therapist must state the relationship between concepts in a clear and concise manner in order for a postulate to be acceptable. This is necessary in order for
A) The postulate to be tested easily
B) A functional goal to be created
C) A therapist to be reimbursed by third party insurers
D) Theoretical postulates to be created

Answer: A

15. Occupational therapists commonly use _____ types of theoretical postulates
A) Three
B) Fourteen
C) Eight
D) Five

Answer: C

16. Occupational therapists use the function/dysfunction continua to
A) Clarify and prioritize the areas of occupational dysfunction a client is experiencing
B) Identify the area of the practice framework to use in documentation
C) Advocate for a client's needs
D) Conduct a thorough home evaluation

Answer: A

17. A function/dysfunction criteria will include a listing of
A) Standardized assessments
B) Behavioral presentations of dysfunction
C) Mental health concerns
D) Behaviors, physical signs, or perhaps a test score

Answer: D

18. Therapists can determine whether the child's behavior would be considered functional or dysfunctional in terms of an identified frame of reference by using
A). The function/dysfunction continua
B) A standardized assessment with culturally relevant norms
C) A criterion based assessment
D) The function/ dysfunction continua

Answer: D

19. Postulates regarding change
A) Guide the therapists' intervention
B) Help the therapist move from abstract, theoretical thinking to concrete
C) Help the therapist think more practically about theory and the frame of reference
D) All the above

Answer: D

SHORT ANSWER

20. _____ are based on observation of phenomena while _____ translates theory into practice.

Answer: Theories, frames of reference

21. _____ are statements that describe the relationship between two or more concepts.

Answer: Postulates

22. There are eight types of theoretical postulates commonly used by occupational therapists. Name them here.

Answer: Temporal, spatial, quantitative, qualitative, correlative, causal, hierarchical, and hypothesis.

TRUE/FALSE

23. Assumptions are ideas that are held to be true and are not questioned or tested in any way. In other words, they are basic beliefs.

Answer: True

24. All theories have assumptions.

Answer: True

25. A therapist must state the relationship between concepts in a clear and concise manner in order for a postulate to be acceptable.

Answer: True

Essay

26. Discuss how theoretical postulates are important to providing evidence-based intervention.

Answer: When using interventions that are based on hypotheses that are derived from theoretical postulates, therapists and researchers can examine the effectiveness of interventions by accepting or rejecting the working hypotheses via scientific methods. Examining interventions through the lens of frames of reference promotes best practice with supporting clinical evidence.