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SKU: 9781975106584-TEST-BANK

1. Dissanayake said that making art is a biological necessity of human existence. She called this:
   A) self-preservation.
   B) active process.
   C) making special.
   D) physiological conditioning.

2. Whether consciously attended to or not, _____ provides a fundamental understanding of occupation for OT practitioners.
   A) occupying a personal space
   B) personal experience of doing occupation
   C) participating in group therapy sessions
   D) reflective journaling

3. People can increase their store of occupational knowledge beyond the limits of personal interests, practices, and capabilities by:
   A) diligently studying lists of occupational possibilities.
   B) envisioning themselves in a variety of occupations and then recording these ideas in a journal.
   C) being observant and asking questions about others' work and play.
   D) taking classes in new activities like cooking, sailing, or skydiving.

4. In 2009, Hocking called for more research on _____ rather than _____.
   A) human subjects; animal subjects
   B) occupations themselves; people's experiences of occupations
   C) people's experiences of occupations; occupations themselves
   D) individual experiences of occupations; group experiences of occupations

5. From the 1930s to the 1970s, the profession entered a paradigm of _____ that left occupation, as a concept and a means/outcome of intervention, essentially absent from the practice of occupational therapy.
   A) reductionism
   B) dissociation
   C) denigration
   D) remediation

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6. According to Cutchin, occupation occurs at the level of the situation and therefore always includes _____ and _____.
   A) the scope of activity; the observer
   B) the individual; the context
   C) the context; the reality
   D) adaptation; evaluation

7. Occupation is:
   A) always associated with health and well-being.
   B) maladaptive and destructive to self and others.
   C) the primary source of air pollution in China.
   D) associated with both good and bad consequences.

8. Work is:
   A) something people have to do even though they don't want to.
   B) an unpleasant necessity of life.
   C) sometimes hard to distinguish from fun.
   D) an occupation that has a financial reward.

9. Weinblatt's description of the elderly woman at the grocery store demonstrates that:
   A) occupations are clearly defined from all perspectives.
   B) an individual may experience an occupation differently from an observer.
   C) society ostracizes senior citizens, leaving them few social outlets.
   D) advanced senility can lead people to wrongly perform well-known occupations.

10. Nelson used this term to describe “the preexisting structure that elicits, guides, or structures subsequent human performance.”
    A) Occupational performance
    B) Occupational therapy
    C) Occupational formula
    D) Occupational form

11. The founding paradigm of occupational therapy focused on:
    A) rehabilitation.
    B) occupation.
    C) prevention.
    D) medicalization.

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12. The personal, physical, cultural, temporal, and virtual elements through which occupational performance occur is referred to as:
    A) context.
    B) experience.
    C) culture.
    D) process.

13. Explain the difference between occupational science and occupational therapy.

14. What does the term *occupation* mean?

15. The way in which occupation has been defined and conceptualized has changed over time. Using Adolf Meyer's (1922) definition as a starting point, trace how occupation has been redefined by the profession. Discuss key paradigm shifts and their impact.

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Answer Key

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. A
13.
14.
15.

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