Multiple Choice Questions

1. Street trading is an important occupation for South African occupational therapists to consider because…
	1. It comprises a large (and growing) portion of the nation’s informal economic activity
	2. It creates opportunity for work and the sustaining of livelihoods for vulnerable individuals and their households
	3. There is limited occupational therapy literature about informal work occupations
	4. All of the above
2. Street trading is described in the article as
	1. A creative and agentic response to work opportunities
	2. Criminal economic activity
	3. A purely survivalist response to unemployment
	4. Any economic activity happening on the street.
3. Occupational therapy literature on the relationship between work and well-being reveals
	1. That work always enhances well-being
	2. Work can enhance well-being by upholds human rights and occupational justice
	3. That work is predominantly associated with experiencing ill-being
	4. Occupational injustices in work environments do not increase risk of ill-being
4. Which of the following places women street traders at risk of experiencing occupational injustices?
	1. The burden of multiple roles
	2. Limited personal resources (finances, education and skills)
	3. Contextual constraints (institutional and physical barriers to participation)
	4. None of the above
	5. All of the above
5. Why is it important for OTs to generate knowledge about informal work in local contexts?
	1. To ensure contextually responsive OT practice
	2. To better understanding of the relationship between occupational participation, well-being and development
	3. To inform existing therapeutic interventions with informal traders
	4. (a) and (b)
	5. (b) and (c)
6. A Transactional approach is useful for understanding the well-being implications of street trading because
	1. It explains the transactions between street traders and those purchasing their goods and services
	2. It describes the interaction between structural conditions and how these impact street traders’ lives
	3. It explains how the occupation of street trading occurs across all possible contexts
	4. It helps us describe how well-being and work interact in the same way for all individuals participating in street trading
7. Sen’s44 capabilities approach perceives well-being as
	1. Being associated with participation in productive occupations
	2. Available opportunities for a better life that exist in the world
	3. Separate to human development
	4. The opportunities (available and taken) to do and to be what one values in the world
8. The ethnographic data collection methods that were used in the study include
	1. Participant observation, semi-structured interviews, data analysis
	2. Photo elicitation interviews, participant observation and making field notes
	3. Gaining entry, participant observation and sampling
	4. All of the above
9. Which of the following statements is false, regarding the findings of the study?
	1. Street trading provides a way for women to function in complex systems
	2. The women’s dispositions in participating in this occupation reveal meaning making tied, for example, to their family heritage and beliefs.
	3. Deeply entrenched habits prevented the women from adapting their actions in various situations.
	4. Street trading was a creative solution as well as a survivalist strategy for the women.
10. According to the capabilities approach, the women can experience well-being through street trading because they see positive, valuable opportunities in difficult circumstances and they employ agency to steer towards those opportunities.
	1. True
	2. False

Answers

1. (d)
2. (a)
3. (b)
4. (e)
5. (d)
6. (b)
7. (d)
8. (b)
9. (c)
10. (a)