**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Cyberculture and Occupational Therapy: Creating Connections**

1. How can we define the cyberculture currently?
2. The culture that has arisen, or arises from the use of the Internet, computer networks, and other electronic devices and promotes (among other things): the worldwide web phenomenon (www), virtual communication, a new entertainment industry, the e-commerce industry, and virtualization of everyday life.
3. The culture that came to us exclusively for receiving of information coming from the internet;
4. Cyberculture that involves virtual interaction for entertainment and commerce purposes;
5. Grouping of virtual meetings for information exchange about the day to day collectives troubleshooting of society.

1. How cyberculture interferes or may interfere in the people life?
2. The current life must necessarily count with moments of virtualization to social contact and update of information from the world;
3. By reconfiguration of sociocultural relationships and virtualization of various aspects of occupational life can transform these aspects. These changes occur due to the multiplier effect of the media and the effect of virtualization on the modes of cultural and everyday production.
4. There is no actual interference cyberculture in people's lives, being more a theoretical conception of a possible impact is not yet experienced by current society
5. The interference comes just as the interaction with the next, in a relationship that arises mediated by the internet.
6. Which social practices present in our daily life can be identified with the cyberculture interference?
7. The cognitive, linguistic, and affective aspects become more influential than ever, producing new possibilities of subjectivity and socialization;
8. Virtual relationships gain space, becoming the primary path of new meetings;
9. Political movements use the virtual space as a way of marketing;
10. rtual f virtual meetings for informationDespite a great incentive, the collectivization of postures and opinions is still a punctual aspect in cyberspace, not yet impacting daily life.
11. According to the references presented in the text, which the collective productions can be identified in the cyber space?
    1. use of the Internet, computer networks, and other electronic devices and promotes and other new forms of network communication;
    2. artificial and superficial people relationships;
    3. a new entertainment industry and the e-commerce industry;
    4. virtualization of everyday life
12. From the text, that the cyberculture would imply some changes in relation to daily life of groups and individuals with which OT acts:
13. The exponentially increasing time we devote to cyberspace; reconfiguration of private life; direct role of cyberspace in our ways of communication and expression (social networks, e-mail, fast communication programs).
14. increase in space and time for work that is virtualized without spatial and temporal boundaries.
15. The reconfiguration of the practical life activities.
16. The growing use of free time on surfing the Internet.
17. The creation of cyber cities and new opportunities for leisure
18. Only the alternatives "I" and "III" are correct;
19. There are no correct alternatives;
20. Only the alternatives "II" and "IV" are correct;
21. All the alternatives are correct.
22. How the cyberculture interferes with the production and exclusion relationships?
23. Due to the democratic character of access, cyberculture produces no exclusions;
24. Currently the participation in social networks is primary to the cyberculture, being considered an exclusion those who connected to the internet, do not participate in this type of cyberspace.
25. The excluded in the context of cyberculture are the disconnected;
26. The excluded are those who did not participate in the same groups and political ideals shared collectively in the network
27. What obstacles we can find to expand the access of new information and communication technologies?
28. Difficult to network access, lack of prior learning process for the use of new technological devices, and institutional, political, and cultural factors obstructing the access to communal and interactive forms of communication.
29. Difficult to network access and institutional, political, and cultural factors obstructing the access to communal and interactive forms of communication;
30. Political and cultural factors obstructing the access to communal and interactive forms of communication;
31. Difficult to network access and a lack of prior learning process for the use of new technological devices.
32. What are the intervention possibilities between the cyberculture and the occupational therapy?
33. The occupational therapists can work to promote the autonomy of the subjects and the utilization of these new forms of interaction, and to prevent new relations of dependence produced by the consumption of information and communication services created for merely economic purposes.
34. The power of occupational therapy intervention is to facilitate access to the internet in the context of the services in which acts;
35. Encourage the possibility that their groups have guaranteed access to computer training programmes;
36. In the text, the discuss concerns that the direct performance with cyberculture should not be contemplated on occupational therapy, saying respect only for other professions
37. The authors indicate that cyberculture can be a tool for occupational therapy to facilitate access and belonging spaces of subjects and target groups of its practice, because:
38. Reducing the occupational spectrum of subjects, now reinforcing an institutionalized and exclusive culture, where the main relationships still occur below the virtual world
39. The need that all subjects to connect, but must necessarily go through a transition process between a passive to an active action in the virtual world
40. The expansion of educational interventions on the virtual tools that should compose the attention to groups with occupational therapy intervenes, especially those from mental health care institutions.
41. The expansion of the occupational spectrum of subjects through the transition from an institutionalized culture to social and technological networks that transform the relation between knowledge, human participation, communication, work, leisure, and as a result, production of activity tools.
42. According to the text, what critical and reflective thinking in the context of occupational therapy and new technologies of information and communication can be presented?
43. Cyberculture is a mass communication tool that aims the bulk insert of the people and their occupations for your personal development
44. Cyberculture was created to include people in situations of vulnerability by broadening their possibilities for social mobilization;
45. Cyberculture may be considered as a tool to expand the social participation possibilities if there are contexts which promote their access;
46. Cyberculture promotes the inclusion of people of any background or culture in order to better adapt to the social context.