#### **PROGRAM ONE**

#### A brief history of Human Services to People with impairments

### Questionnaire

Print this file, <u>circle</u> what you think is the <u>most</u> correct answer and hand in to your manager

### 1. What happens if the quality of a service slips?

- a. We make more money
- b. The future of the service will be in doubt
- c. The emotional level of people being supported will likely become heightened
- d. Staff will be happier because things will be easier
- e. B&C

### 2. Historical perspective of people with intellectual impairments included

- a. Protecting "feeble minded" people from society
- b. Protecting society from the "feeble-minded"
- c. Ensuring they were kept together and away from others
- d. Could be prevented from reproducing
- e. Involved "measuring" people
- f. All of the above
- 3. What <u>two</u> events occurred at the turn of the Twentieth Century that enlarged the sense of societal danger
  - a. WW1 and the Spanish Flu Epidemic
  - b. Invention of the IQ test
  - c. "Social Darwinism" and the rise of the Eugenics movement
  - d. Prohibition of alcohol in the USA & the rise of crime
  - e. Fascism and Communism

#### 4. Because of these historical ideas

- a. People were isolated from the rest of society
- b. They were seen as lacking value
- c. Were seen as menaces, endangering the rest of society
- d. It led to dehumanization and high death rates
- e. Conditions improved after the 1970's towards what we have today
- f. All of the above
- 5. Three Reformers introduced new ideas to replace the poor historical ideas of how best support people. This was based on:
  - a. Doing weird and strange things because people choose that
  - b. Autonomy and rights will deliver the best results
  - c. Listening to people and doing what they want
  - d. Treating people in ways consistent with how valued people are treated

## 6. Some of the common stereotyped ideas of people that still exist include:

- a. All are alike
- b. That people occupy one or more "deviancy roles" (menace, eternal child, sick etc)
- c. People are sweet and affectionate
- d. They are good candidates for the armed service
- e. They are super human for putting up with the rest of society treating them that way

# 7. If people are first seen and then treated a certain way the person will likely:

- a. Feel great in being affirmed
- b. Hate everyone for being controlled
- c. Perform according to the expectations of others and even begin to see themselves the way others do..."self-fulfilling prophecy"
- d. None of the above.

# 8. The 'Dignity of Risk' is

- a. Being protected from harm
- b. Following OH&S guidelines
- c. The agency insurance that protects them from being sued
- d. Facing an appropriate level of risk and growth

# 9. How are the expectations from others communicated to people? (Finish writing the 6 role communicators starting with:

- a. Settings,
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- C. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_
- f. \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. If people descend into negative roles

- a. They get to know who they really are
- b. They enjoy themselves and make lots of friends
- c. Are on the pension
- d. Spend the rest of their lives trying to get out of these role
- e. A,B & C.

## 11. Hospital settings can be dangerous places for devalued people because

- a. Hospitals are evil environments filled with awful staff
- b. Death can occur there
- c. They deal with matters of life and death and can see people as not worth treating
- d. The drugs are powerful and the treatments dangerous