

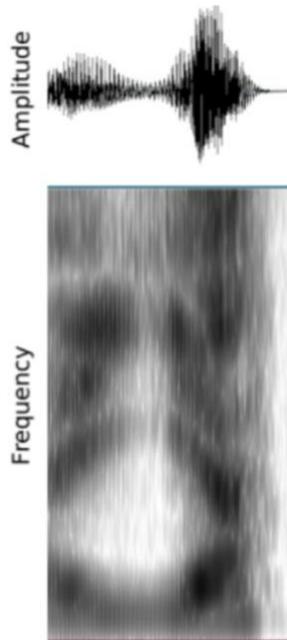
Communication Disorders 350: Clinical Methods
Summative Exam

Name: _____

1. The sentence: “*I took the exam at a desk*” includes which of the following phrase structures?
 - a. adverbial phrase
 - b. adjectival phrase
 - c. prepositional phrase
 - d. conjunctive phrase
2. Which of the following statements *does not* describe language:
 - a. Uses a set of symbols
 - b. Always spoken
 - c. A form of communication
 - d. Rule-governed
3. Syntax is best described as:
 - a. A string of syllables used to create sentences
 - b. A nested set of elements used to create sentences
 - c. A set of phonemes used to create sentences
 - d. A set of sentences used to create conversation
4. Which example best describes the *morphology* of the English language?
 - a. people having a conversation
 - b. using -ing, -ed, and -s on the ends of words
 - c. writing letters on a piece of paper
 - d. using a specialized vocabulary to describe your job
5. Perceptual narrowing, in language acquisition, is best defined as:
 - a. Babies’ ability to distinguish native and non-native phonemic contrasts
 - b. Babies’ ability to distinguish non-native phonemic contrasts
 - c. Babies’ loss of ability to distinguish non-native phonemic contrasts
 - d. Babies’ loss of ability to distinguish native phonemic contrasts
6. This is the main muscle involved in inspiration.
 - a. Lungs
 - b. Trachea
 - c. Diaphragm
 - d. Intercostals
7. Boyle’s law states:
 - a. given a constant temperature and pressure, increasing the molecules in a container will increase the pressure.
 - b. given a volume of gas, increasing the pressure on the gas will increase the number of molecules in the gas.
 - c. given a gas of constant temperature in a chamber, if you increase the volume of that chamber, pressure will decrease.
 - d. None of the above

8. Which muscle can raise the dorsum of the tongue, lower the velum, or a little of both simultaneously?
 - A. Tensor veli palatini
 - B. Uvula
 - C. Styloglossus
 - D. Palatoglossus
9. The lateral cricoarytenoid muscle is a(n)
 - a. Adductor
 - b. Abductor
 - c. Tensor
 - d. Relaxer
10. According to the source-filter theory of production:
 - a. the oral cavity is the source and the nasal cavity provides the filter.
 - b. the vibrating vocal folds are the source and the oral/nasal cavities provide the filter.
 - c. the respiratory system is the source and the articulatory/resonatory system provides the filter.
 - d. None of the above
11. You observe two children playing side by side, each using their own toys and not interacting with the other. This is an example of:
 - a. Cooperative
 - b. Solitary play
 - c. Parallel play
 - d. Associative play
12. Multisensory integration with respect to language perception can be demonstrated by:
 - a. Fast mapping
 - b. McGurk effect
 - c. Lexical segmentation
 - d. Restoration effect
13. The social use of language would fall in which domain?
 - a. Phonology
 - b. Pragmatics
 - c. Syntax
 - d. Morphology
14. The area between what the learner can accomplish without assistance and what the learner can accomplish with guidance is the:
 - a. Private speech
 - b. Zone of proximal development
 - c. Interactionist zone
 - d. None of the options
15. A child should produce their first words at around:
 - a. 6 months of age
 - b. 9 months of age
 - c. 12 months of age
 - d. 15 months of age

16. The longitudinal fissure separates which cerebral structures?
 - a. The frontal lobe and parietal lobe
 - b. The left and right hemispheres
 - c. The occipital lobe and the temporal lobe
 - d. The temporal lobe and the parietal lobe
17. During fetal development, the *prosencephalon* becomes which 2 structures of the cerebrum?
Choose both.
 - a. Telencephalon
 - b. Mesencephalon
 - c. Metencephalon
 - d. Diencephalon
18. Which ion *leaves* the cell body in order to change the cell's charge from polarized to depolarized?
 - a. Calcium
 - b. Potassium
 - c. Sodium
 - d. Chloride
19. The gap between the pre-synaptic and post-synaptic membrane is referred to as the...
 - a. Neurotransmitter Zone
 - b. Primary Transmission Area
 - c. Synaptic Transitory Gap
 - d. Synaptic Cleft
20. Which definition below best describes the function of the myelin sheath?
 - a. To protect the axon from exterior damage
 - b. To transmit nutrients to the presynaptic membrane
 - c. To produce proteins needed for nutrition of the cell
 - d. To insulate the action potential resulting in faster, more efficient communication
21. When air particles in a wave separate it causes a region of decreased density, this region is called a:
 - a. Condensation
 - b. Rarefaction
 - c. Oscillation
 - d. Compression

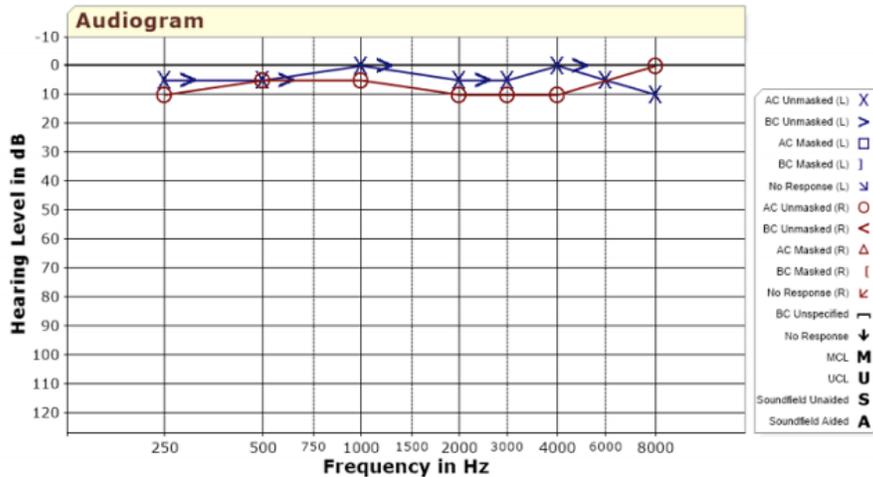


22. In the spectrogram above, note that as F1 decreases F2 increases and vice versa. Which of the following consonants is shown:
- /w/
 - /r/
 - /v/
 - /j/
23. Which of the following **does not** define a complex wave as being periodic.
- Repetition of the same pattern
 - Equal space and constant shape of compression and rarefactions
 - Not harmonically related
 - Harmonically related
24. During production of stops, air pressure is built up behind the vocal tract closure and released. What type of speech sound production is this:
- Supraglottal source
 - Phonatory source
 - Oscillation source
 - Articulatory
25. Which of the following **does not** contribute to the changes of fundamental frequency due to altering the vocal fold properties:
- Intrinsic muscle action
 - Airflow rates and pressures
 - Resonating cavities
 - Strap muscles

26. Evidence based practice consists of which components:
 - a. Client Perspectives
 - b. Clinical Expertise
 - c. External Evidence
 - d. All of the above
27. What component **does not** occur during an oral mechanism examination for adults?
 - a. Cranial nerve exam
 - b. Diadochokinetic rate
 - c. Assessment of structures and functions of oral mechanism
 - d. Language sample
28. What age group would incorporate academic language into the assessment process?
 - a. Infants
 - b. Toddlers
 - c. Adolescents
 - d. Adults
29. During a communication sample for fluency, you are looking for the following:
 - a. Stutter-like dysfluencies (SLDs) – part word repetitions; single syllable word repetitions, blocks, etc.
 - b. Total number of different words
 - c. Non-stutter-like dysfluencies – interjections, revisions
 - d. A & C
30. Which manipulatable factor refers to the emphatic stress, variable intonation patterns that may highlight the signal?
 - a. Timing
 - b. Sequence
 - c. Repetition
 - d. Prosody
31. The term *prevalence* refers to:
 - a. the number of people in a research study.
 - b. the estimated number of individuals diagnosed with a particular disorder, disability, or disease at a given time in a region or country.
 - c. the estimated number of individuals treated for a particular disorder, disability, or disease at a given time in a region or country.
 - d. the known number of individuals diagnosed with a particular disorder, disability, or disease at a given time in a region or country.
32. When only the legs are involved in a child with a neuromuscular disorder, it is called:
 - a. hemiplegia.
 - b. paraplegia.
 - c. monoplegia.
 - d. triplegia.

33. According to the National Stroke Association, beyond the well-known symptoms of stroke, what is one unique symptom seen more in women?
- Numbness of face, arm, or leg
 - Loss of consciousness or fainting
 - Trouble walking
 - Paralysis on one side of the body
34. Which of the following is one of the major areas you would want to assess in a person who has sustained a traumatic brain injury?
- Speech systems
 - Receptive and Expressive language
 - Swallowing
 - All of these are correct.
35. In what setting do most speech-language pathologists work?
- Educational
 - Hospitals
 - Residential care facilities
 - Universities
36. How many graphemes are in the word *rehashed*?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - None of the above
37. The IPA vowel symbol /æ/ is found in the word
- Black
 - Dog
 - Rain
 - Lost
38. Which of the following contains no bound morpheme?
- Acting
 - Swims
 - Calendar
 - Talked
39. All of the following could be minimal pairs of the word **week** except for:
- Wink
 - Wake
 - Woke
 - Peek
40. Which of the following words has primary stress on the second syllable?
- Fortunate
 - Dandelion

- c. Impersonate
 - d. None of the above
41. A perforated tympanic membrane would result in which type of tympanogram?
- a. Type A
 - b. Type As
 - c. Type B
 - d. Type C
42. An auditory evoked potential is recorded in response to a sound presented through insert earphones. **Which type of transducer is used to record the evoked potentials?**
- a. Headphones
 - b. Earphones
 - c. Electrodes
 - d. Bone oscillator
43. Otoacoustic emissions (OAEs) would likely be **absent** in patients with which type of hearing loss?
- a. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - b. Conductive hearing loss
 - c. Mixed hearing loss
 - d. All of the above
44. Which objective measure is used to **diagnose** hearing loss in newborns?
- a. Auditory brainstem response testing
 - b. Acoustic reflex threshold testing
 - c. Otoacoustic emissions testing
 - d. Tympanometry
45. Which of the following statements are likely to be **true** given the following audiogram? (**Select all that apply**)



- a. Tympanograms would likely be Type A in both ears
- b. Acoustic reflexes would likely be present in both ears
- c. Otoacoustic emissions would likely be absent in both ears
- d. Otoscopy would likely appear normal in both ears

46. Which one of the following is best described as an impulse sound?

- a. Door slamming
- b. Background noise at restaurant
- c. Air conditioning unit running
- d. Tea kettle whistling

47. If a sound pressure level of 56 dB SPL is doubled, what is the resulting sound pressure level?

- a. 59 dB IL
- b. 62 dB SPL
- c. 62 dB IL
- d. 59 dB SPL

48. The following definition describes which of the following acoustic phenomena? “Reflected sound energy within an enclosed space”

- a. Sound diffraction
- b. Sound reverberation
- c. Sound absorption
- d. Sound reflection

49. The following definition describes which of the anatomic structures of the peripheral hearing mechanism? “Structure that is located on the anterior wall of the tympanic cavity; connects the middle ear to the nasopharynx”

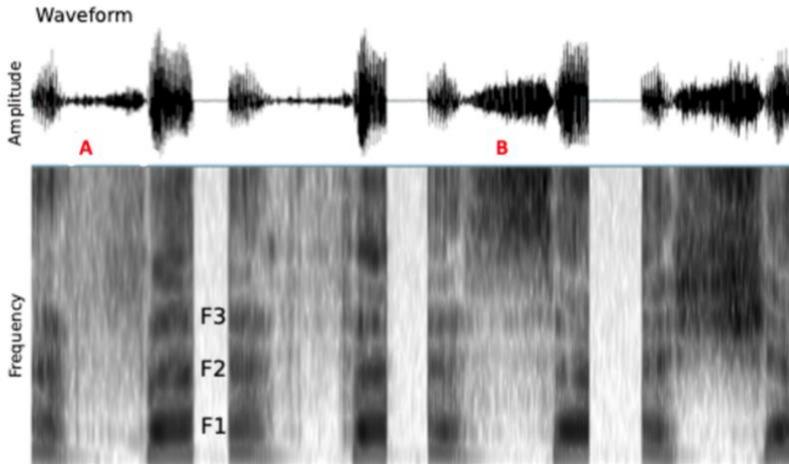
- a. External auditory meatus
- b. Inner hair cells

- c. Eustachian tube
 - d. Tympanic membrane
50. Which of the following statements are **NOT** true about the middle ear impedance transformer?
(Select one answer)
- a. The area of the tympanic membrane is seventeen times larger than the area of the oval window, resulting in a pressure increase
 - b. The lever action created by the difference between the length of the malleus and length of the incus results in an increase of force acting on the incus
 - c. The lever action created because the umbo is displaced less than the rest of the tympanic membrane, results in a doubling in pressure at the umbo compared to the pressure across the entire membrane
 - d. The area ratio has the smallest contribution to the impedance transformer
51. Referential ambiguity, or the Gavagi problem, is best described as:
- a. when a child hears a label it could refer to many different objects
 - b. when a child hears a label it likely only refers to one object
 - c. when a child hears a label they fail to map it to an object
 - d. when a child hears a label it may be a proper noun
52. Which syntactic construction is the following sentence: “The girl stopped to buy some milk although she was late for class”.
- a. Simple
 - b. Compound
 - c. Complex
 - d. Compound-complex
53. Baby Sophia has figured out that a noun usually comes after an article (about 80% of the time) and sometimes after a verb (about 50% of the time). She acquired this knowledge after lots of exposure to listening to sentences produced by her parents. This is an example of:
- a. statistical learning
 - b. word-order assumption
 - c. a nativist-view
 - d. explicit instruction
54. Spoken word recognition is best described as:
- a. Talking to a friend
 - b. Thinking about language
 - c. Linking phonemes to meaning
 - d. Production of language
55. How are spoken words organized in our lexicon?
- a. Semantically
 - b. Pragmatically

- c. Recursively
 - d. Subjectively
56. With each breath the diaphragm:
- a. inflates and increases in size
 - b. increases the rib cage up and pushes the lungs out
 - c. expands the thoracic cavity in the transverse and vertical dimensions
 - d. makes room for the lungs to fill with air
57. This is the flexible tube beneath the larynx, forming the first passageway to the lungs
- a. Reinke's tube
 - b. Bronchiole
 - c. Eustacian tube
 - d. Trachea
58. This ring-like cartilage is higher in the posterior aspect than the anterior:
- a. epiglottis
 - b. cricoid
 - c. arytenoid
 - d. hyoid
59. The thyrovocalis is:
- a. tensor
 - b. relaxer
 - c. adductor
 - d. abductor
60. This articulator is used to differentiate the /m/ from /o/ or /b/ phonemes.
- a. Velum
 - b. Lips
 - c. Tongue
 - d. Teeth
61. The earliest of Brown's 14 grammatical morphemes is:
- a. Auxiliary
 - b. Present progressive
 - c. Copula
 - d. Past tense
62. The syntactic structure of English is:
- a. Object-Verb-Subject
 - b. Verb-Subject-Object
 - c. Subject-Object-Verb
 - d. Subject-Verb-Object
63. A method of learning and modifying behaviors that uses reinforcements and punishments is:
- a. Classical conditioning
 - b. Mental conditioning
 - c. Operant conditioning

- d. Dynamic conditioning
64. When examining a child's language development, which of the following factors should be taken into account?
- a. Amount of language input the child has received
 - b. The child's primary language at home
 - c. The child's background and how that can influence semantic knowledge
 - d. All of the options
65. The word pens contains how many bound morphemes?
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
66. Which part of the brainstem is responsible for autonomic functions such as swallowing, respiratory, cardiac, vasoconstrictor, and gastrointestinal functioning?
- a. Medulla
 - b. Pons
 - c. Midbrain
 - d. Mammillary Bodies
67. The substantia nigra in the Midbrain is responsible for producing which important neurotransmitter?
- a. Serotonin
 - b. Dopamine
 - c. GABA
 - d. Glutamate
68. Which cranial nerve controls most of the salivary glands in the mouth, eyes, and nose?
- a. Vagus Nerve
 - b. Facial Nerve
 - c. Trigeminal Nerve
 - d. Glossopharyngeal Nerve
69. Which cranial nerve innervates the heart and intestines?
- a. Abducens Nerve
 - b. Accessory Nerve
 - c. Hypoglossal Nerve
 - d. Vagus Nerve
70. If you read that a patient had a lesion to the medial anterior portion of the prefrontal cortex, where would you expect that lesion to be on a CT scan.
- a. Towards the middle, front portion of the frontal lobe
 - b. Towards the side, front portion of the frontal lobe
 - c. Towards the middle top portion of the frontal lobe
 - d. Towards the middle, bottom portion of the frontal lobe

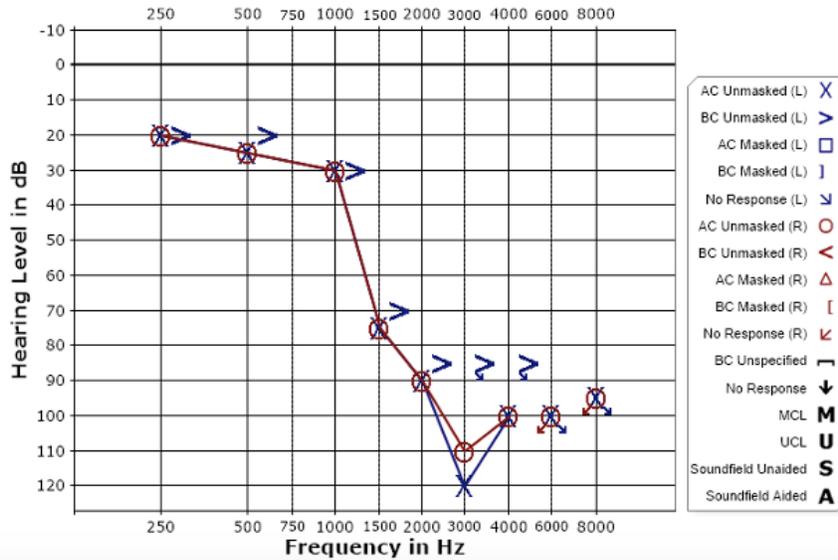
71. In the context of source filter theory of speech, harsh vocal quality would impact which of the following?
- a. Source
 - b. Filter
 - c. Source & Filter
 - d. Source, Filter & Condition



72. In the figure above, which letter is designating the fricative with higher energy.
- a. A
 - b. B
 - c. Both
 - d. Neither
73. These types of vowels have less extreme articulatory postures, causing shorter duration and allowing them to occur only in CVC syllables.
- a. High vowels
 - b. Lax vowels
 - c. Low vowels
 - d. Tense vowels
74. Voice onset time is the time between which of the following:
- a. Stop gap and release burst
 - b. Voicing and aspiration
 - c. Release burst and voicing
 - d. Vowel and voicing
75. These arise from a division of airflow that occurs in the vocal tract, causing energy to be captured or trapped rather than passing.
- a. Frequencies
 - b. Antiformants
 - c. Harmonics

- d. Acoustics
76. What type of research adds information about a fundamental process, but may not be as useful for EBP for clinical decision making?
- a. Applied Research
 - b. Translation Research
 - c. Basic Research
 - d. A & B
77. Which criteria can help determine eligibility to qualify for services?
- a. 1.5 or 2 Standard Deviations below average
 - b. Functional Impairment
 - c. A and B
 - d. None of the above help determine eligibility
78. Which tool of assessment provides a small amount of treatment to elicit a target behavior?
- a. Norm-referenced assessment
 - b. Criterion-referenced assessment
 - c. Dynamic assessment
 - d. Behavioral observations
79. Which components make up cumulative treatment intensity?
- a. Frequency of sessions
 - b. Duration of sessions
 - c. Number of teaching opportunities
 - d. All of the above
80. This frequency of cueing refers to cues that occur 50 – 79% of the time according to ASHA’s NOMS data.
- a. Consistent
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Usually
 - d. Occasionally
81. The term incidence refers to:
- a. the number of people in a research study.
 - b. the estimated number of individuals diagnosed with a particular disorder, disability, or disease at a given time in a region or country.
 - c. the estimated number of individuals treated for a particular disorder, disability, or disease at a given time in a region or country.
 - d. the total number of new diagnoses of a disorder, disability, or disease in the population of a region or country over a specified period of time
82. _____ is the mechanical imitation of other people’s words, sentences, and portions of conversations.
- a. Comorbidity
 - b. Echolalia
 - c. Hyperlexia
 - d. Idiopathic

83. Which of the following is a common auditory comprehension impairment of a person with aphasia?
- Difficulty understanding spoken utterances
 - Providing unreliable answers to “yes/no” questions
 - Failure to understand complex grammar
 - All of these are correct.
84. When should therapy for individuals with apraxia of speech begin?
- After the person has regained receptive language
 - After spontaneous recovery has been completed
 - Before the patient has been discharged from outpatient therapy
 - As early as possible
85. Work settings for audiologists include:
- public schools.
 - hospitals and clinics.
 - private practice.
 - All of these are correct
86. The _____ is a cartilage that covers the entrance of the _____ during swallowing food.
- Thyroid, esophagus
 - Epiglottis, tongue
 - Epiglottis, trachea
 - Cricoid, trachea
87. The oral structure directly posterior to the upper front teeth is known as the
- Tongue
 - Uvula
 - Hard palate
 - Alveolar ridge
88. The major articulators are located in the
- Oral cavity
 - Nasal cavity
 - Larynx
 - Pharynx
89. All vowels in English are
- High frequency
 - Voiceless
 - Voiced
 - Labial
90. A labial sound can be found in the word
- Chest
 - Trail
 - Kick
 - Bait
91. Which of the following statements are likely to be true given the following audiogram? (**Select all that apply**)



- a. Tympanograms would likely be Type B in both ears
 - b. Acoustic reflexes would likely be absent in both ears
 - c. Otoacoustic emissions would likely be absent in both ears
 - d. An ENT referral is warranted
92. The following definition best describes which auditory disorder? “A progressive bone disease that typically results in fixation and stiffening of the ossicular chain; likely has a genetic etiology”
- a. Otosclerosis
 - b. Eustachian tube dysfunction
 - c. Cholesteatoma
 - d. Otitis media
93. An air-bone gap is the difference between:
- a. the right and left ear through air conduction
 - b. hearing by air conduction and hearing by bone conduction in the same ear
 - c. hearing by bone conduction for each ear
 - d. none of the above
94. Which **type** of hearing loss is the best match for the following definition “air conduction abnormal, bone conduction within normal limits, evidence of air-bone gaps”
- a. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - b. Mixed hearing loss
 - c. Conductive hearing loss
 - d. Mild hearing loss
95. Which **type** of hearing loss is the best match for the following definition “air conduction abnormal, bone conduction abnormal, no evidence of air-bone gaps”
- a. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - b. Conductive hearing loss
 - c. Mixed hearing loss
 - d. Moderate hearing loss

96. Which of the following statements is **NOT** accurate when describing the inner hair cells? (Select one answer)
- Maintain multiple connections with Type I afferent fibers
 - Change shape when they become active
 - Have multiple hair-like projections called stereocilia
 - Become more active with increased vibration of the basilar membrane
97. Select the **two anatomical** locations in the auditory system that primarily contribute to binaural localization cues:
- the cochlear nucleus and inferior colliculus
 - the auditory nerve and the lateral lemniscus
 - the superior olivary complex and the outer ear
 - the middle ear and the superior olivary complex
98. Which of the following is **not** considered under the category of aperiodic sounds?
- dishes clashing
 - white noise
 - pure tones
 - music
99. The following definition describes which of the anatomic structures of the peripheral hearing mechanism? "Structure of the middle ear located on the lateral wall of the tympanic cavity; cone-shaped"
- External auditory meatus
 - Tympanic membrane
 - Pinna
 - Helicotrema
100. The following definition describes which of the anatomic structures of the peripheral hearing mechanism? "Structure of the outer ear that has a resonance frequency of about 2,800Hz; S-shaped"
- Scala media
 - External auditory meatus
 - Stapes footplate
 - Pinna