Introduction to Communication Disorders 6th edition Owens Test Bank

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CHAPTER 1
THE FIELD, THE PROFESSIONALS, AND THE CLIENTS

1. A communication disorder may affect
   a. Hearing
   b. Language
   c. Speech
   d. All of the above

2. "Atypical production of speech sounds, interruption in the flow of speaking, or abnormal production and/or absence of voice quality" is the definition of a
   a. Speech disorder
   b. Language disorder
   c. Hearing disorder
   d. Central auditory processing disorder

3. "Impairment in comprehension and/or use of spoken, written, and/or other symbol systems" is the definition of a
   a. Speech disorder
   b. Language disorder
   c. Hearing disorder
   d. Central auditory processing disorder

4. "A result of impaired sensitivity of the auditory system" is the definition of a
   a. Speech disorder
   b. Language disorder
   c. Hearing disorder
   d. Central auditory processing disorder

5. "Deficits in the processing of information from audible signals" is the definition of a
   a. Speech disorder
   b. Language disorder
   c. Hearing disorder
   d. Central auditory processing disorder

6. Attempts taught by SLPs to compensate and facilitate for impaired communication using various methods.
   a. Dialects
   b. Augmentative/alternative communication
   c. Multilingualism
   d. All of the above

7. The professionals who measure hearing and identify, assess, manage, and prevent disorders of hearing and balance are
   a. Audiometers
   b. Hearing aid dispensers
   c. Audiologists
   d. Aural rehabilitation professionals

8. The professionals who identify, assess, treat, and prevent expressive and receptive communication disorders, as well as provide services for swallowing disorders and dialect modification are
   a. Speech correctionists
   b. Speech-language pathologists
   c. Speech teachers
   d. Speech scientists

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9. The professionals who extend knowledge of human communication processes and disorders and usually hold doctorate degrees are
   a. Audiologists
   b. Speech, language, and hearing scientists
   c. Speech-language pathologists
   d. Professionals aides

10. The entry-level degree for an audiologist is currently
   a. Bachelor's degree in audiology
   b. Master's degree in audiology
   c. Doctoral degree (AuD, PhD, or EdD in audiology)
   d. Associate's degree in audiology

11. The degree required for speech/language pathologists to earn the ASHA CCC is currently
   a. Associate's degree
   b. Bachelor's degree
   c. Master's degree
   d. Bachelor's degree plus a teaching certificate

12. Explain how people with disabilities have been treated throughout history.

13. Related professionals include
   a. Occupational therapists
   b. Physical therapists
   c. Social workers
   d. All of the above

14. On average…
   a. 1 in 5 people has a disability
   b. 1 in 10 people has a disability
   c. 1 in 20 people has a disability
   d. 1 in 50 people has a disability

15. Infants are screened for hearing loss and other disabilities
   a. As soon as they are born
   b. Within the first week of birth
   c. Within the first month of birth
   d. If they show signs of abnormal development

16. What do speech, language, and hearing scientists do?

17. Almost half of all SLPs are employed
   a. In school systems
   b. In healthcare
   c. In private practice
   d. All of the above combined

18. In addition to the entry-level degree, what else do audiologists need in terms of credentials?

19. School-age children with communication difficulties often experience
   a. Academic difficulties
   b. Social difficulties
   c. Neither of the above
   d. A & B

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20. In addition to the entry-level degree, what else to SLPs need in terms of credentials?

21. How many Americans sustain a traumatic brain injury each year?
    a. 500,000-750,000
    b. 1.5-2 million
    c. 2-4 million
    d. None of the above

22. What are the assumptions of evidence-based practice?

23. Hearing loss may affect at least
    a. 25% of older adults
    b. 50% of older adults
    c. 75% of older adults
    d. Nearly all older adults

24. What is involved in clinical decision-making?

25. The best source(s) of clinical evidence is/are
    a. Company websites
    b. Magazine articles
    c. Professional, peer-reviewed journals
    d. All of the above

26. What are the three key elements of efficacy?

27. Efficacy is
    a. The quickest and least effortful method resulting in the greatest positive benefit
    b. The probability of benefit from an intervention under ideal conditions
    c. Both of the above
    d. Neither of the above

28. What are some factors that affect clinical decision making?

29. Effectiveness is
    a. The quickest and least effortful method resulting in the greatest positive benefit
    b. The probability of benefit from an intervention under ideal conditions
    c. Both of the above
    d. Neither of the above

30. Name and briefly describe four federal mandates affecting people with disabilities.

31. The first professional journal related to communication was called
    a. *The Voice*
    b. *Speech Correction*
    c. *Journal of the National Association of Teachers of Speech*
    d. None of the above

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32. _____ was the precursor to ASHA.
    a. The National Education Association
    b. The American Academy of Speech Correction
    c. American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities
    d. The Education for All Handicapped Children Agency

33. Audiology became a profession in
    a. The 1890s
    b. The 1920s
    c. The 1940s
    d. The 1950s

34. Audiology experienced a boom in which decade due to WWII veterans who were experiencing noise-induced hearing loss?
    a. The 1910s
    b. The 1920s
    c. The 1940s
    d. The 1950s

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CHAPTER 1 – Answer key
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1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. C
11. C

12. Explain how people with disabilities have been treated throughout history.
Children who were malformed or had obvious physical disabilities were sometimes abandoned. Older adults were abandoned, deprived of food, or killed when they could no longer contribute. Some people with disabilities were considered to have special powers. In the late 1700s to early 1800s, individuals were classified and grouped according to their disorder so that they could be helped. Special residences for individuals with deafness, blindness, mental illness, and intellectual limitations were established, although there were not necessarily any therapeutic services.

13. D
14. A
15. A

16. Acceptable responses:
Speech scientists may be involved in basic research exploring anatomy, physiology, and physics of speech-sound production
Investigate the causes, prevention, and treatment of various speech impairments
Development of computer-generated speech
Language scientists may investigate the ways children learn language
Conduct cross-cultural studies of language and communication
Study how languages are changing
Examine language disabilities and the nature of language disorders in children and adults
Hearing scientists investigate the nature of sound, noise, and hearing
They may help develop equipment for hearing assessment
Develop techniques for testing infants or those with physical or psychological impairments
Develop and improve assistive listening devices
Concerned with conservation of hearing and limiting environmental noise

17. A

18. In addition to the entry-level degree, what else do audiologists need in terms of credentials?
Educational requirements are 3-5 years of professional education beyond the bachelor's degree
ASHA CCC-A: Requires doctorate, professional experience, national exam
State license is often needed and is frequently identical to ASHA CCC

19. D

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20. In addition to the entry-level degree, what else to SLPs need in terms of credentials?
Public schools require at least a bachelor's degree, but most states require a master's degree. Requirements vary from state to state.
ASHA CCC-SLP: Requires master's degree or doctorate, professional experience, professional development, national exam
State license often needed and is frequently identical to ASHA CCC. There may also be additional requirements for the state's department of education school certification

21. B

22. What are the assumptions of evidence-based practice?
Clinical skill grows from experience and current available data
The SLP or audiologist seeks new therapeutic information to improve efficacy

23. A

24. What is involved in clinical decision-making?
Combination of scientific evidence, clinical experience, and client needs

25. C

26. What are the three key elements of efficacy?
It refers to an identified population, not specific individuals
The treatment should be focused and the population should be clearly identified
The research should be conducted under optimal intervention conditions, although actual clinical conditions may be less than ideal

27. B

28. What are some factors that affect clinical decision making?
Clinician's expertise, experience, attitude, and motivation
Client/family values and characteristics
Service delivery variables

29. A

30. Name and briefly describe four federal mandates affecting people with disabilities.
1975: Education for All Handicapped Children Act (EAHCA) (Public Law 94-142): Mandated that a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) must be provided for all handicapped children between ages 5 and 21.
1986: Education of the Handicapped Amendments (Public Law 99-457): Extended age of those served to cover children between the ages of birth and 5 years.
1990: Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA): Addressed the multicultural nature of the U.S.
2004: Established birth to 6 programs as well as new early intervention services

31. A
32. B
33. B
34. C

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