Voice and Voice Therapy 10th edition Boone Test Bank

SKU: 9780134894485-TEST-BANK

Test Bank
Chapter 1: An Introduction to Voice Disorders and Their Management
Multiple Choice

1. The larynx is located
   a. in the subglottis
   b. at the top of the airway
   c. posterior to the upper esophageal sphincter
   d. superior to the hypopharynx

2. In fear situations, the larynx normally
   a. rises
   b. descends
   c. engages in sphincteric opening
   d. relaxes

3. During quiet breathing, the vocal folds
   a. adduct slightly for inspiration and abduct slightly for expiration
   b. vigorously adduct for inspiration and vigorously abduct for expiration
   c. abduct slightly for inspiration and adduct slightly for expiration
   d. vigorously abduct for inspiration and vigorously adduct for expiration

4. Studies suggest the otolaryngologist's most common approach to treating dysphonia is
   a. referral to SLPs
   b. surgery
   c. antibiotics
   d. anti-reflux medications

5. Most children with dysphonia
   a. grow out of it
   b. are identified and treated
   c. are in preschool
   d. are at risk for negative academic achievement

6. Teachers are occupational voice users at risk for dysphonia due to
   a. high vocal loads
   b. physical factors
   c. psycho-emotional factors
   d. all the above

7. Primary functional voice disorders
   a. show neurogenic symptoms upon examination
   b. are rarely associated with vocal fatigue
   c. reveal vocal hoarseness after prolonged voice use
   d. are easy to eliminate without skilled intervention

8. Psychogenic voice disorder can manifest in
   a. dysphonia
   b. pitch changes
   c. aphonia
   d. all the above

9. An example of an organic voice disorder is
   a. unilateral vocal fold paralysis
   b. vocal nodules
   c. vocal fold cyst
   d. falsetto

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10. Depending on the classification of voice disorder, the SLP will work closely with
    a. the otolaryngologist
    b. a professional from the national association of teachers of singing
    c. a professional from the voice and speech trainers association
    d. all the above

11. The primary function of the larynx is to
    a. produce voice
    b. swallow
    c. protect the airway
    d. control sound

12. The most vertical of the three laryngeal valves is/are the
    a. vocal folds
    b. aryepiglottic folds
    c. conus elasticus
    d. quadrangular membrane

13. Voice and resonance changes from a stroke would be classified under
    a. neurogenic voice disorders
    b. organic voice disorders
    c. functional voice disorders
    d. psychogenic voice disorders

14. Vocal nodules are considered a product of a
    a. neurogenic voice disorder
    b. organic voice disorder
    c. functional voice disorder
    d. psychogenic voice disorder

15. It is common for the first professional to identify a dysphonia to be
    a. an SLP
    b. an ENT
    c. a primary care provider
    d. a pediatrician

16. Quiet voice as a therapeutic technique is also known as
    a. elimination of abuses
    b. confidential voice
    c. redirected phonation
    d. respiration training

17. The most common voice disorder seen in children and adults is
    a. puberphonia
    b. muscle tension dysphonia
    c. viral papilloma
    d. resonance voice disorder

18. Adults over the age of 70 are more likely than younger adults to experience a dysphonia
    a. 70 years of age or older
    b. 65 years of age or older
    c. between 45 and 65 years of age
    d. between 25 and 45 years of age

19. Most cases of puberphonia are resolved within
    a. ten to twelve voice therapy visits
    b. six to nine voice therapy visits
    c. three to five voice therapy visits
    d. one to two voice therapy visits

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20. A tongue too far forward in the mouth is often the primary cause of a
    a. baby-sounding voice
    b. hoarse-sounding voice
    c. old-sounding voice
    d. weak-sounding voice

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Chapter 2: Normal Voice: Anatomy and Physiology Throughout the Lifespan

Multiple Choice

1. The largest of the vertebrae are the
   a. cervical
   b. thoracic
   c. lumbar
   d. coccyx

2. The bifurcation of the trachea at the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra is known as the
   a. pleural membrane
   b. alveoli
   c. carina
   d. plural duct

3. When the thorax enlarges, the
   a. lungs contract and exhalation begins
   b. lungs enlarge and exhalation begins
   c. lungs contract and inhalation begins
   d. lungs enlarge and inhalation begins

4. Most voice disordered patients who report that they run out of air when speaking would benefit from
   a. respiratory training exercises
   b. speaking at high lung volumes
   c. focusing on taking breaths at appropriate places in a phrase
   d. speaking at low lung volumes

5. The reduced ability of the larynx to be palpated from side to side may be indicative of
   a. degenerative changes
   b. the presence of a mass
   c. muscle tension dysphonia
   d. all the above

6. Contraction of the interarytenoid muscles serve to
   a. draw the arytenoids together
   b. decrease the distance between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages
   c. tilt the thyroid cartilage superiorly
   d. pull the arytenoids apart

7. The true vocal folds are lubricated by
   a. sacs found in the ventricles
   b. glands found on the ventricular folds
   c. the rima glottis
   d. a and b

8. The mucosal wave
   a. is comprised of the intermediate layer of the lamina propria
   b. may be interrupted due to a space occupying lesion or edema
   c. can be seen by the naked eye
   d. is adhered tightly to the vocal ligament

9. When vocal folds lengthen, pitch normally
   a. increases, due to contraction of the cricothyroid
   b. decreases, due to contraction of the thyromuscularis
   c. remains the same, due to contraction of the thyroarytenoid
   d. increases, due to contraction of the interarytenoid

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10. The movement and positioning of the velum changes the size and shape of
    a. the pharynx
    b. the oral cavity
    c. the nasal cavity
    d. all the above

11. The primary muscles of inspiration include the
    a. external intercostals and diaphragm
    b. external intercostals and internal intercostals
    c. internal intercostals and abdominals
    d. internal intercostals and diaphragm

12. The posterior cricoarytenoid muscles
    a. adduct the vocal folds
    b. are extrinsic laryngeal muscles
    c. provide support to the lateral cricoarytenoid muscles
    d. abduct the vocal folds

13. Structural changes across physiological systems that occur as a normal part of aging
    a. result in a voice that sounds childlike
    b. have no impact on voice
    c. often result in psychogenic dysphonia
    d. affect the accuracy, speed, and range of muscular movements

14. Vocal pitch
    a. is a perceptual attribute correlated with loudness
    b. is a perceptual attribute correlated with intensity
    c. is a perceptual attribute correlated with frequency
    d. is a perceptual attribute correlated with resonance

15. Breathy voice quality
    a. is often associated with increased tension of the vocal folds
    b. is often associated with incomplete glottal closure
    c. is often associated with complete closure of the vocal folds
    d. is often associated with high intensity

16. The “modal” register
    a. is the register used for most of conversational speech
    b. includes frequencies that span approximately 150 to 500 Hz for adult men
    c. includes frequencies that span approximately 80 to 450 Hz for adult women
    d. may also be referred to as falsetto voice

17. The vocal ligament
    a. is attached posteriorly to the thyroid cartilage
    b. is attached anteriorly to the thyroid cartilage
    c. is attached posteriorly to the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage
    d. is attached anteriorly to the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage

18. Breathing for life
    a. has an inhalation to exhalation ratio of 2:1
    b. is an active process
    c. is the same as quiet breathing
    d. involves a high volume of air at 25% of vital capacity

19. The intrinsic laryngeal muscles
    a. connect the laryngeal cartilages to each other
    b. connect the laryngeal cartilages to cartilages outside the larynx
    c. connect the intrinsic laryngeal membranes to the intrinsic laryngeal ligaments
    d. connect the laryngeal cartilages to intrinsic laryngeal ligaments

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20. Total lung capacity
    a. is the volume of air remaining in the lungs and airways at the end of a resting tidal exhalation
    b. is the amount of air inspired and expired during a single respiratory cycle
    c. is the maximum volume of air that can be inspired
    d. is the total volume of air contained in the lungs and airways after a maximum inspiration

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Test Bank Answer Key
Chapter 1: An Introduction to Voice Disorders and Their Management

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. D
20. A

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Chapter 2: Normal Voice: Anatomy and Physiology Throughout the Lifespan

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. D

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