



## Speech-Language Pathology – Sample Questions

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### Multiple choice questions

(Four - five options) Select 1 answer only

1. Metalinguistic awareness refers to:

1. Implicit knowledge of the structure of language
2. Comprehension of language
3. Explicit knowledge of the structure of language
4. Social use of language
5. Implicit knowledge of the content of language

The correct answer is number 3 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4      5

2. Travis, age 8, who misarticulates consonant /r/ is most likely to have a correct production of this /r/ in:

1. CV words.
2. Consonant clusters
3. Word final position.
4. Conversational speech.
5. Words with two /r/ sounds.

The correct answer is number 2 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4      5

3. In the assessment of speech-sound production, stimulability involves:

1. Naming pictures.
2. Counting.
3. Imitating.
4. Singing.

The correct answer is number 3 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

4. Which of the following therapy techniques would be most appropriate for mild apraxia of speech?

1. Thermal stimulation.
2. Phonetic derivation.
3. Gestural approaches (e.g. Amer-Ind).
4. Contrastive stress drills.

The correct answer is number 4 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

5. The most common cause of hearing loss in young children is:

1. Rubella.
2. Impacted cerumen.
3. Meningitis.
4. Otitis media.

The correct answer is number 4 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

6. An acoustic neuroma would be located on cranial nerve:

1. V
2. VII
3. VIII
4. IX

The correct answer is number 3 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

7. The most common substitution for a prevocalic liquid in young children's speech is:

1. another liquid.
2. a glide.
3. a front vowel.
4. a rounded vowel.

The correct answer is number 2 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

8. Studies of correlation between perception and production of speech sounds indicate that:

1. perception always precedes production.
2. lack of production will prevent perception
3. production and perception may be unrelated.
4. perception and production develop concurrently.

The correct answer is number 3 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

9. The label "specific language impairment" (SLI) applies to children demonstrating:

1. a deficit in non-verbal symbolizing abilities.
2. normal auditory processing skills.
3. a gap between language and other areas of development.
4. central nervous system damage affecting the peripheral nervous system.

The correct answer is number 3 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

10. The family of an individual with a traumatic head injury is concerned about his communication. He performs normally on all subtests of a standardized speech and language assessment. You elect to take a conversational sample to investigate his communication further. Which of the following analyses will likely be most revealing?
1. Morphosyntactic analysis.
  2. Type token ratio.
  3. Prosodic analysis.
  4. Discourse analysis.

The correct answer is number 4 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      **4**

11. On a word repetition test a 75-year old woman repeats, “snowball” as “no ball” and “Nose” as “No. You refer to the audiologist for an assessment because you suspect:
1. conductive hearing loss.
  2. low frequency hearing loss.
  3. high frequency hearing loss.
  4. acoustic neuroma.

The correct answer is number 3 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      **3**      4

12. Velopharyngeal inadequacy, which compromises the ability to build up intra-oral air pressure during speech, will affect:
1. /j/
  2. /r/
  3. /m/
  4. /s/

The correct answer is number 4, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      **4**

13. Two methods of decreasing vocal sound pressure level in clients with hyperfunctional or laryngeal muscle misuse are:
1. increase airflow and decrease mouth opening.
  2. increase sublaryngeal pressure and increase mouth opening.
  3. decrease subglottal pressure and decrease vocal fold resistance.
  4. increase laryngeal resistance and decrease subglottal pressure.

The correct answer is number 3, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      **3**      4

14. Prior to selection of a communication system, fine motor control is carefully assessed to determine:
1. the minimum physical size of a target vocabulary item.
  2. the type of vocabulary used (i.e. pictures versus letters).
  3. the method of vocabulary manipulation (sentence versus one-word responses).
  4. method of output (voice or printed or visual display).

The correct answer is number 1, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

**1**      2      3      4

15. pH monitoring is used to assess:

1. esophageal motility.
2. achelasia.
3. gastroesophageal reflux.
4. esophageal strictures.
5. Barrett's esophagus.

The correct answer is number 3, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4      5

16. Five-year old children are most likely to misarticulate:

1. /w, l/
2. /f, v/
3. /s, r/
4. /n, /
5. /k, g/

The correct answer is number 3, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4      5

17. Hannah is a four-year-old child with a history of normal development. She demonstrates inconsistent phonological errors and difficulty sequencing phonemes. The most likely possible diagnosis for Hannah would be:

1. developmental dysarthria.
2. childhood apraxia of speech.
3. oral myofunctiona disorder.
4. functional articulation disorder.

The correct answer is number 2 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

18. The distinctive feature approach to the remediation of phonological disorders emphasizes the acquisition of:

1. phonetic sequences in speech.
2. characteristics of speech sounds.
3. morphophonemics of the language.
4. syllable structure of words.
5. suprasegmentals of the language.

The correct answer is number 2 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

19. For which of the following dysarthrias would intensive drill in overarticulation be contraindicated?

1. Spastic dysarthria resulting from cerebrovascular accident.
2. Flaccid dysarthria resulting from myasthenia gravis.
3. Flaccid dysarthria associated with Bell's palsy.
4. Ataxic dysarthria resulting from cerebellar damage.
5. Mixed dysarthria resulting from closed head injury.

The correct answer is number 2 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4

20. A kindergarten teacher has referred a child to you because he appears to have difficulty following classroom directions. Which would be a critical area of focus during language assessment?
1. Digit recall ability.
  2. Problem solving ability and inferential reasoning ability.
  3. Interpreting nonverbal cues.
  4. Comprehension of basic concepts and sentence structure.

The correct answer is number 4, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      ④

21. Which system does not use traditional spoken word order?
1. Picture-based communication boards.
  2. Direct selection electronic communication devices.
  3. Eye-gaze pointing communication boards or frames.
  4. American Sign Language (ASL).

The correct answer is number 4, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      ④

22. A young infant will typically stick out their tongue when the tip is touched. This is known as the :
1. rooting reflex.
  2. suckling reflex.
  3. sucking reflex.
  4. tongue protrusion reflex.

The correct answer is number 4, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      ④

23. When the transmission of sound energy is blocked in the pharynx, an individual's resonance will sound:
1. muffled.
  2. hypernasal.
  3. hyponasal.
  4. mixed (both hypernasal and hyponasal).

The correct answer is number 1, and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

①      2      3      4

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**Case-based scenarios**

(With three multiple choice questions)

1. Robert, a 20 year old university student suffered a ruptured aneurism one month ago and has been referred for a speech and language assessment. Your assessment reveals: a mild auditory comprehension deficit, moderate word-finding problems, utterances of 3-4 words comprised primarily of content words, laboured but intelligible speech, intact pragmatic skills, and reading and writing abilities that parallel his comprehension and verbal skills.

A. This client's communication profile is consistent with which of the following:

1. Right hemisphere damage.
2. Apraxia of speech.
3. Fluent aphasia.
4. Non-fluent aphasia.
5. Spastic dysarthria.

The correct answer is number 4 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      ④      5

B. Which of the following utterances would be most typical of this client's productions?

1. After it, no, before, uh, better.
2. The watch, no the uh, clock, uh time...look.
3. After the glintzes I was wandering by there.
4. The fro, no pros, no professor was lecturing.
5. I went by the uh, uh, sea, no, uh, I don't know.

The correct answer is number 2 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      ②      3      4      5

C. Which of the following would be the most appropriate INITIAL treatment goal?

1. Improve auditory comprehension.
2. Focus on accuracy of spelling.
3. Focus on topic maintenance.
4. Improve articulation and rate of speech.
5. Increase phrase length and complexity.

The correct answer is number 5 and will be marked thus on the answer sheet:

1      2      3      4      ⑤