



Assigned number:

Age:

Do you have experience in dealing with communication and swallowing disorder patient?  No  Yes

- Explain:

Pre:

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Letter										

**Multiple Choices:** *Please choose ONE answer.*

**1. When dealing with an individual with autism, you should:**

- Talk in complete sentences.
- Interact with him/her as much as possible.
- Limit sensory stimulation.
- Raise your voice when talking.

**2. When dealing with an individual with hearing impairment, you should:**

- Raise your voice, so s/he can hear you.
- Talk in a fast rate of speech.
- Talk in a natural rate of speech while exposing your mouth.
- Talk in a slow rate of speech while exposing your mouth.

**3. When dealing with an individual with attention deficiency hyper activity disorder, you should:**

- Act fast so you can catch up with them.
- Use sarcasm to cool down the situation.
- Respond to them the way they act with you.
- Be calm, patient and understanding.

**4. When dealing with an individual with stuttering, you should:**

- Complete their sentences as a way of helping.
- Guess what they want to say to make it easier on them.
- Wait for them to finish.
- Interrupt them to speed the conversation rate.

- 5. When dealing with an individual with aphasia/TBI, you should:**
  - a) Use complex sentences so they would understand.
  - b) Ask abstract questions to help them think.
  - c) Talk in a slow rate of speech with baby talk.
  - d) Talk in a natural rate of speech with minimum words.
  
- 6. When dealing with an individual with spina bifida, you should:**
  - a) Ask critical thinking questions.
  - b) Avoid using latex gloves.
  - c) Use sophisticated terminology.
  - d) Use sarcasm to lighten up their day.
  
- 7. When dealing with an individual with Down syndrome, you should:**
  - a) Ask “WH” questions as its easier for them to interact.
  - b) Rely on visual cueing during conversation.
  - c) Avoid physical contact.
  - d) Rely on auditory memory.
  
- 8. When dealing with individual using augmentative and alternative communication, you should:**
  - a) Be familiar with the icons.
  - b) Focus on body language.
  - c) Include verbal communication.
  - d) Use real pictures only.
  
- 9. Communication and swallowing disorder/delay means:**
  - a) An impairment in the articulation of speech sounds, fluency and/or voice.
  - b) Any problem in receptive and/or expressive language abilities, speech, voice, pragmatics, and swallowing.
  - c) An impairment in the feeding and swallowing abilities.
  - d) A developmental or acquired impairment which generally affects language only.
  
- 10. Hearing and balance disorders mean:**
  - a) A damage in the inner ear structures that results in hearing loss and balance disorders.
  - b) A damage to the ear that results in total deafness.
  - c) Any problem that results in hearing loss or deafness and feeling unsteady when standing or walking.
  - d) A damage to the nervous system that causes loss of hearing and balance abilities.