Article 1. Treatment of Lexical Comprehension Impairments in Aphasia

1. Early approaches advocated by Schuell and colleagues emphasized:
   A. treating comprehension deficits first, through intensive, programmed auditory stimulation
   B. treating expressive language deficits first, through semantic tasks
   C. discontinuing treatment one month post onset if severe aphasia is still present
   D. treating comprehension and expressive language deficits concurrently

2. Studies examining the outcomes of programmed auditory comprehension provided strong evidence for the efficacy of this treatment.
   A. true
   B. false

3. Which of the following statements best characterizes the study of auditory stimulation treatment by Kushner and Winitz (1977)?
   A. treatment involved spoken input with problem solving
   B. treatment resulted in marked improvement in comprehension
   C. experimental control was maintained throughout the study
   D. generalization of treatment effects was clearly demonstrated

4. According to models of semantic processing that propose a central semantic processor, damage to the semantic system would result in comparable degrees of impairment to comprehension and production.
   A. true
   B. false

5. Jacobs and Thompson (1992) reported mixed findings (significant effects in some tasks and minimal effects in others) following treatment.
   A. true
   B. false
Article 2. The Effectiveness of Cueing Hierarchies as a Treatment for Word Retrieval Impairment

6. Which of the following is a method of implementing a traditional cueing hierarchy?
   A. presenting cues in ascending direction only, with stimulus presentation that ceases with a correct response
   B. presenting cues in a descending direction only, with stimulus presentation that ceases with a correct response
   C. presenting cues in a descending and an ascending direction
   D. presenting cues in a descending direction only and in its entirety for each stimulus

7. The first presentation of a stimulus at the top of a cueing hierarchy:
   A. represents the least difficult task for the client
   B. obligates the use of the most powerful cue by the clinician
   C. represents the level of stimulus that will eventually elicit a response as an outcome of treatment
   D. is the most powerful in aiding word retrieval

8. In the body of evidence supporting cueing hierarchies, which phase of treatment showed clearest effect of treatment?
   A. acquisition
   B. maintenance
   C. generalization
   D. all phases of treatment showed equal effect

9. According to Linebaugh (1997), how does a “modified cueing hierarchy” present stimulus cues?
   A. ascending direction only, with stimulus presentation that ceases with a correct response
   B. descending direction only and in its entirety for each stimulus
   C. descending direction only, with stimulus presentation that ceases with a correct response
   D. descending and ascending directions for each stimulus item

10. A well-designed cueing hierarchy for treating word retrieval, should:
    A. have only 3 cues
    B. present cues in the same order for all clients
    C. show consistent effect across all clients
    D. order cues according to their relative stimulus power for the client
Article 3. Comprehension Approaches for Word Retrieval Training in Aphasia

11. During the rehearsal phase of semantic judgment tasks:
   A. clients view pictures and answer “yes or no” questions
   B. clients practice naming pictured items
   C. clients are allowed to look through pictures prior to the treatment task
   D. semantic information is activated

12. Which of the following statements best describes the pattern of results observed among the 7 studies which presented the word form as a stimulus during comprehension training?
   A. all patients in all studies improved performance in all tasks
   B. most patients showed improved word retrieval abilities
   C. no patients showed change in performance
   D. patients made greater change in tasks with the written word form than in tasks with the spoken word form

13. Which of the following statements about the two studies contrasting semantic and phonological treatment (Ennis and colleagues, and Howard et al., 1985) is true?
   A. both studies found that semantic treatment and phonological treatment were equally effective for improving word retrieval
   B. neither study found phonological treatment to be effective
   C. rehearsal was used by Ennis and colleagues, but not by Howard and colleagues
   D. the studies used the same experimental design

Article 4. Semantic Feature Analysis: The Evidence for Treating Lexical Impairments in Aphasia

14. Facilitation studies typically assess generalization to untrained stimuli.
   A. true
   B. false

15. Treatment studies and facilitation studies both examine techniques to improve confrontation naming.
   A. true
   B. false

16. In Semantic Feature Analysis (SFA) treatment, patients produce words that are semantically related to the target word.
   A. true
   B. false
17. Which of the following patient limitations may affect the outcome of SFA treatment?
   A. aphasia severity  
   B. visual limitations  
   C. physical limitations  
   D. psychosocial limitations

**Article 5. Verbs and Sentence Production in Aphasia: Evidence-Based Intervention**

18. Individuals who have spared production of grammatical morphemes, along with impaired ability to express thematic roles, have an impairment at which stage of sentence production?
   A. message level  
   B. functional level  
   C. positional level  
   D. articulatory level

19. A strategy used by patient A.L. (Mitchum et al., 2000) when cued to elicit sentences starting with the nonagent noun was to:
   A. use light verbs  
   B. use imperatives  
   C. turn the sentence into a canonical form  
   D. use a left to right spatial order of depicted nouns

20. Which type of verbs are easiest to produce for speakers with agrammatism?
   A. one-place verbs  
   B. rich verbs  
   C. two-place verbs  
   D. three-place verbs

21. Verb treatments that have reported successful changes in sentence production:
   A. involve practice with repetition of verb names  
   B. use some degree of sentence-level information in training  
   C. use oral word reading for verbs  
   D. use repeated picture naming

**Article 6. Mapping Treatment: An Approach to Treating Sentence Level Impairments in Agrammatism**

22. One characteristic of constructional agrammatism is:
   A. under-use of nouns  
   B. impairment in use of functor words  
   C. problems with inflectional endings  
   D. misordering noun phrase arguments around the verb
23. The mapping deficit is most evident in comprehension of semantically reversible, non-canonical sentences such as:

A. the horse is kicked by the cow  
B. the cow is kicking the horse  
C. it was the boy that kicked the ball  
D. the boy with short pants is kicking the ball

24. As discussed in the text and listed in the tables, which of the following mapping therapy studies found improvement in comprehension but not production?

A. Jones, 1986: Sentence query  
B. Byng, 1988: Sentence ordering  
C. Mitchum et al., 1995: Active/Passive feedback  
D. Schwartz et al., 1994: Sentence query

Article 7. A Linguistic-Specific Approach for Improving Sentence Production and Comprehension in Agrammatic Aphasia: Treatment of Underlying Forms

25. Research has shown that Treatment of Underlying Forms results in:

A. no generalization to untrained sentences  
B. generalization to linguistically similar sentences  
C. generalization to all untrained sentences tested

26. Generalization to untrained sentence structures is enhanced by:

A. training more complex sentence structures first  
B. training both simple and complex forms simultaneously  
C. training simple forms first and proceeding to more complex ones

27. In discourse measures, Treatment of Underlying Forms:

A. improves grammatical aspects of production, but has little effect on informativeness or efficiency  
B. improves informativeness and efficiency of production, but has little effect on grammatical aspects of production  
C. does not improve either grammatical aspects of production or informativeness and efficiency  
D. improves both grammatical aspects of production and informativeness and efficiency

28. Neural correlates of treatment-induced improvements in sentence comprehension and production include:

A. both perilesional left hemisphere and right hemisphere homologues of Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas  
B. only right hemisphere homologues of Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas  
C. both perilesional left and right hemisphere homologues of Wernicke’s, but not Broca’s, area  
D. neural correlates are not evident on fMRI scans
Aphasia: Treatment for Lexical and Sentence Production Skills

Article 8. Melodic Intonation Therapy

29. The rationale for MIT was based on the understanding that:
   A. melody is lateralized to the right hemisphere
   B. the right hemisphere is dominant for language
   C. the left hemisphere is nonfunctional in aphasia
   D. all of the above

30. Characteristics of the ideal candidate for MIT include:
   A. good repetition skills
   B. good rhythmic and musical ability
   C. better auditory comprehension than verbal expression
   D. a lesion involving Wernicke’s area

31. The results of Belin and colleagues (1996) suggest that during sentence repetition using MIT, greater activation is observed:
   A. in Broca’s area and adjacent left prefrontal cortex
   B. in homologous right hemisphere regions
   C. bilaterally
   D. in Wernicke’s area

32. The results of Boucher and colleagues (2001) suggest that:
   A. the right hemisphere is more sensitive to changes in rhythm than tone
   B. the right hemisphere responds to verbal pacing in isolation
   C. verbal pacing of stress patterns alone was as effective as MIT at improving verbal repetition
   D. tonal pattern alone was more effective than verbal pacing alone