DHA SPEECH THERAPIST PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://dhaspeechtherapist.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which part of the ear is responsible for conducting air sound waves into fluid-membrane waves?

A. The outer ear

B. The inner ear

C. The middle ear

D. The cochlea

2. Client confidentiality is mandated by what?

A. FERPA laws

B. HIPAA laws

C. ADA regulations

D. State laws

3. What is an essential component of treatment for dysarthria?

A. Standardized testing

B. Unified approaches

C. Individualized strategies

D. Multi-disciplinary teams

4. The directory of assessment tools created by ASHA is targeted at which age group?

A. Infants only

B. Children and adolescents

C. All ages

D. Adults only

5. In the context of speech-language pathology, what does the term 'articulation' refer to?

A. The process of using sounds to form words

B. The ability to comprehend language

C. The fluency of speech production

D. The use of gestures in communication

SAMPLE

6. What is one effective strategy for assessing speech/language in children?

A. Standardized testing only

B. Parent interviews

C. Observation in natural settings

D. Group assessments

7. The main difference between a hearing screening and a hearing evaluation is that hearing screenings are intended to do what?

A. Assess language skills

B. Measure sound sensitivity

C. Detect a hearing problem

D. Evaluate auditory processing

8. All of the following are linked to neurogenic disorders EXCEPT for:

A. Poor language comprehension

B. Spinal cord injury

C. Neurological damage

D. Traumatic brain injury

9. What is a common characteristic of esophageal dysphagia?

A. Difficulties in forming sounds

B. Challenges with swallowing

C. Inability to recognize speech

D. Delayed language acquisition

10. Which classification of dysphagia pertains to disorders occurring in the esophagus and its structures?

A. Oropharyngeal dysphagia

B. Esophageal dysphagia

C. Neuromuscular dysphagia

D. Mechanical dysphagia

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. C
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which part of the ear is responsible for conducting air sound waves into fluid-membrane waves?

A. The outer ear

B. The inner ear

C. The middle ear

D. The cochlea

The middle ear plays a crucial role in converting air sound waves into fluid-membrane waves. It contains the ossicles, which are three tiny bones known as the malleus, incus, and stapes. These bones amplify and transmit vibrations from the tympanic membrane (eardrum) to the oval window, which is part of the inner ear. When sound waves enter the outer ear, they travel through the ear canal until they reach the tympanic membrane, causing it to vibrate. These vibrations are then transmitted to the ossicles in the middle ear, which further amplify the sound. Finally, the stapes connects to the oval window, a membrane-covered opening to the inner ear, transferring the mechanical vibrations into the fluid of the cochlea. This process is essential for converting airborne sound waves into signals that the brain can interpret. In contrast, the outer ear primarily collects sound waves, while the inner ear, which includes the cochlea, is responsible for hearing and balance but does not directly conduct air sound waves.

2. Client confidentiality is mandated by what?

A. FERPA laws

B. HIPAA laws

C. ADA regulations

D. State laws

Client confidentiality in the context of health care and speech therapy is primarily mandated by HIPAA laws. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) establishes a national standard for the protection of sensitive patient health information. It requires health care providers, including speech therapists, to protect the privacy of their clients' medical records and other personal health information. HIPAA not only safeguards the confidentiality of this information but also gives patients rights over their own health information, including the right to access their records and request corrections. This legislation is critical in ensuring that clients can trust that their sensitive information will be handled with the utmost care and confidentiality. While other laws and regulations, such as FERPA, deal with confidentiality in educational settings, and ADA addresses accessibility for individuals with disabilities, HIPAA is specifically designed to protect the privacy of health information across all health care sectors, including that of speech therapy. State laws may also provide additional protections, but HIPAA establishes the fundamental federal framework that all covered entities must follow.

SAMPLE

3. What is an essential component of treatment for dysarthria?

A. Standardized testing

B. Unified approaches

C. Individualized strategies

D. Multi-disciplinary teams

An essential component of treatment for dysarthria is the use of individualized strategies. Dysarthria affects speech due to muscle weakness and coordination issues, and thus, the approach to treatment must be tailored to meet the specific needs of each individual. This can include personalized exercises to strengthen the muscles involved in speech, strategies to improve clarity, and techniques to enhance communication effectiveness. Individualized strategies ensure that therapy aligns with the particular characteristics of a person's speech difficulties, their personal goals, and their daily communication contexts. This personalized approach facilitates more effective progress and outcomes compared to a one-size-fits-all method. Using standardized testing, while valuable for assessment, primarily aids in diagnosis and doesn't replace the need for customized interventions. Unified approaches, although helpful in creating a consistent framework, still require tailoring to individual needs to be effective. Multi-disciplinary teams are crucial for comprehensive care but focus more on collaboration among various professionals rather than the tailor-made therapeutic interventions essential for dysarthria treatment.

4. The directory of assessment tools created by ASHA is targeted at which age group?

A. Infants only

B. Children and adolescents

C. All ages

D. Adults only

The directory of assessment tools created by the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) is comprehensive and designed to cover a wide range of age groups, which is why "all ages" is the correct answer. ASHA aims to provide resources that support speech-language professionals in evaluating communication abilities across the lifespan, from infants to older adults. This inclusive approach ensures that practitioners can find tools suitable for any age, be it for early detection of speech and language disorders in infants or assessments tailored for elderly individuals experiencing communicative challenges. While some choices may focus on specific age groups, the ASHA directory's design reflects acknowledgment of the diversity in developmental and communicative needs, which vary significantly throughout different life stages. This comprehensive resource ultimately aims to enhance the quality of assessment practices in various demographic populations.

SAMPLE

5. In the context of speech-language pathology, what does the term 'articulation' refer to?

A. The process of using sounds to form words

B. The ability to comprehend language

C. The fluency of speech production

D. The use of gestures in communication

The term 'articulation' in speech-language pathology specifically refers to the process of using sounds to form words. This involves the precise movements and positioning of the lips, tongue, teeth, and palate to produce the sounds required for speech. Effective articulation is crucial for clear communication, as it impacts how well a listener can understand spoken language. In contrast, comprehension of language relates to the ability to understand spoken or written language, which falls under a different area of speech and language development. Fluency refers to the flow and rhythm of speech, including aspects like hesitation or stuttering, rather than sound production itself. The use of gestures in communication pertains more to non-verbal communication skills rather than the verbal aspect of speech sounds and word formation. This makes the chosen answer the most accurate representation of what articulation entails within the field of speech-language pathology.

6. What is one effective strategy for assessing speech/language in children?

A. Standardized testing only

B. Parent interviews

C. Observation in natural settings

D. Group assessments

Assessing speech and language in children is most effective when it integrates multiple approaches, and observation in natural settings plays a critical role in this process. This method allows speech-language pathologists to see children interacting in environments that are familiar to them, providing insight into their natural communicative behaviors and how they use language in everyday situations. In these natural settings, professionals can observe children's social interactions, play, and language use with peers and adults. This context helps in identifying specific strengths and challenges in communication that might not emerge in more structured settings, such as during standardized tests or formal assessments. In contrast, relying solely on standardized testing may not capture the nuances of a child's communicative abilities, and while parent interviews provide valuable qualitative data, they do not substitute for direct observation. Group assessments may overlook individual differences and specific needs that can be better identified through focused, individual observation in a child's familiar environment. This holistic approach, using observation in natural settings, contributes significantly to a comprehensive understanding of a child's speech and language development.

SAMPLE

7. The main difference between a hearing screening and a hearing evaluation is that hearing screenings are intended to do what?

A. Assess language skills

B. Measure sound sensitivity

C. Detect a hearing problem

D. Evaluate auditory processing

Hearing screenings are designed primarily to detect a potential hearing problem rather than to provide a comprehensive assessment of hearing abilities. Their goal is to identify individuals who may need further evaluation due to possible hearing loss or other auditory issues. Screenings are typically quick and basic tests that can indicate whether a more thorough evaluation is necessary. In contrast, options like assessing language skills or evaluating auditory processing go beyond the scope of what a hearing screening is intended to accomplish. These processes require more detailed testing and analysis, which are part of comprehensive hearing evaluations rather than simple screenings. Similarly, measuring sound sensitivity is a more specific aspect of auditory testing that is not the main focus of a hearing screening; screenings are aimed at quickly identifying those who may have hearing issues, not at quantifying the severity of the hearing impairment.

8. All of the following are linked to neurogenic disorders EXCEPT for:

A. Poor language comprehension

B. Spinal cord injury

C. Neurological damage

D. Traumatic brain injury

The correct answer highlights that poor language comprehension is not exclusively tied to neurogenic disorders. While individuals with neurogenic disorders often experience challenges with language, comprehension issues can arise from various other factors such as developmental delays, learning disabilities, or psychological conditions that do not involve neurological impairment. In contrast, spinal cord injury, neurological damage, and traumatic brain injury are directly associated with the nervous system's structure or function. Spinal cord injury can disrupt communication pathways between the brain and the body, neurological damage often manifests through conditions such as stroke or degenerative diseases affecting cognitive functions, and traumatic brain injury results from external forces causing brain dysfunction. Each of these conditions is inherently linked to the brain or nervous system, affecting various aspects of communication and cognition, whereas poor language comprehension, while it can be influenced by neurological factors, does not exclusively belong to this category.

SAMPLE

9. What is a common characteristic of esophageal dysphagia?

A. Difficulties in forming sounds

B. Challenges with swallowing

C. Inability to recognize speech

D. Delayed language acquisition

A common characteristic of esophageal dysphagia is challenges with swallowing. Esophageal dysphagia specifically refers to difficulty in the swallowing process that occurs in the esophagus. Individuals with this condition may experience sensations of food being stuck in the throat or chest, pain while swallowing, or a sensation that food is not passing down the esophagus properly. This could be caused by various factors such as structural abnormalities, motility disorders, or inflammation. The other choices focus on areas that do not pertain to esophageal dysphagia. Difficulties in forming sounds relate more to articulation and phonation issues, often seen in speech disorders that do not specifically involve the swallowing process. Inability to recognize speech is a characteristic of cognitive or language processing disorders rather than swallowing difficulties, and delayed language acquisition pertains to speech development rather than mechanics of swallowing. Thus, the primary aspect of esophageal dysphagia is indeed the challenges associated with swallowing, making it the correct answer.

10. Which classification of dysphagia pertains to disorders occurring in the esophagus and its structures?

A. Oropharyngeal dysphagia

B. Esophageal dysphagia

C. Neuromuscular dysphagia

D. Mechanical dysphagia

Esophageal dysphagia specifically pertains to difficulties in swallowing that arise from issues located within the esophagus and its associated structures. This classification includes conditions affecting the muscular contractions of the esophagus, structural abnormalities, and any obstructions that may hinder the passage of food or liquid through this part of the digestive tract. Understanding this concept is crucial because it differentiates the type of swallowing difficulties from oropharyngeal dysphagia, which involves problems at the level of the throat and mouth, rather than in the esophagus itself. Neuromuscular dysphagia refers to swallowing challenges caused by dysfunction in the nervous system or muscles involved in swallowing, which is a broader category that may not be limited to just esophageal issues. Mechanical dysphagia focuses more on physical obstructions or changes within the anatomy affecting swallowing abilities but does not specifically isolate the esophagus. Thus, recognizing esophageal dysphagia's unique focus on the esophagus allows practitioners to better assess, diagnose, and treat conditions related to swallowing difficulties that originate from this specific anatomical region.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://dhaspeechtherapist.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE