SG CSD PREQUALIFYING EXAM PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which measure quantifies the ratio of harmonic energy to noise in a voice signal?

A. Harmonic to Noise Ratio

B. Jitter

C. Shimmer

D. Fundamental Frequency

2. T or F. Administering the Test of Narrative Language is the only valid method for eliciting a language sample.

A. Ambiguous

B. False

C. Not valid

D. True

3. The Circle of Willis is best described as?

A. A protective feature allowing collateral circulation

B. A nerve tract connecting hemispheres

C. A venous drainage network

D. A subcortical relay center

4. During a language evaluation, substitutions such as 'tar' for 'car' and 'comb' for 'brush' illustrate which type of errors?

A. Neologisms

B. Circumlocutions

C. Phonemic and semantic paraphasias

D. Groping behaviors

5. If a cognitive screening tool has high specificity, what does this psychometric property guarantee?

A. The test accurately catches everyone who genuinely has cognitive decline

B. The test yields highly stable scores when administered by different clinicians

C. The test is highly sensitive to the earliest structural changes in the cortex

D. The test correctly identifies individuals who do not have cognitive decline

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6. Which form of neglect involves reduced processing of visual stimuli, affecting spatial attention?

A. Motor neglect

B. Tactile neglect

C. Visuospatial neglect

D. Auditory neglect

7. A standard score of 75 is approximately what distance below the mean?

A. Above the mean

B. Between one and two standard deviations below the mean

C. Between two and three standard deviations above the mean

D. Exactly at the mean

8. Which part of a neuron transmits information?

A. Soma

B. Dendrite

C. Myelin sheath

D. Axon

9. Initial consonant deletion and weak syllable deletion are examples of which pattern when they occur consistently?

A. articulation disorder

B. consistent phonological disorder

C. inconsistent phonological disorder

D. phonological delay

10. Which statement about maximal oppositions approach is true?

A. It uses two sounds that are maximally different in their distinctive feature components and has two phases: imitation and spontaneous production

B. It uses single-word contrasts only

C. It relies on non-contrastive cycles

D. It excludes any imitation phase

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which measure quantifies the ratio of harmonic energy to noise in a voice signal?

A. Harmonic to Noise Ratio

B. Jitter

C. Shimmer

D. Fundamental Frequency

The idea is to assess how much of the voice signal comes from a regular, periodic (harmonic) component versus random noise. The Harmonic to Noise Ratio captures this balance by comparing the energy in the harmonic part to the energy in the noise part. A voice with clear, periodic vibrations has strong harmonic energy and fewer irregularities, so the ratio is high. If the voice is breathy or rough, noise components increase and the ratio drops. Jitter measures tiny cycle-to-cycle timing variations, not the energy balance between harmonics and noise. Shimmer looks at cycle-to-cycle amplitude variation, again focusing on amplitude, not the harmonic-to-noise energy ratio. Fundamental frequency is the pitch, the rate of vocal fold vibration, and does not quantify the harmonic-to-noise energy ratio. Thus, the measure that quantifies the ratio of harmonic energy to noise in a voice signal is Harmonic to Noise Ratio.

2. T or F. Administering the Test of Narrative Language is the only valid method for eliciting a language sample.

A. Ambiguous

B. False

C. Not valid

D. True

There isn't just one valid way to elicit a language sample. The Test of Narrative Language provides a structured, standardized method specifically for eliciting and analyzing narrative language, focusing on how people plan, organize, and tell a story (including both macrostructure and microstructure aspects). But language samples can also be gathered from spontaneous conversation, picture descriptions, or other story prompts, and each context can reveal different facets of language ability. Clinicians often use multiple elicitation contexts to get a fuller, more accurate picture of a person's language skills. So, the statement is not correct.

3. The Circle of Willis is best described as?

A. A protective feature allowing collateral circulation

B. A nerve tract connecting hemispheres

C. A venous drainage network

D. A subcortical relay center

An arterial ring at the base of the brain that provides collateral circulation. The Circle of Willis forms an anastomotic connection between the major cerebral arteries, linking the anterior and posterior circulations so blood can be rerouted if one pathway is narrowed or blocked. This setup gives the brain a protective redundancy, helping maintain perfusion during vascular compromise. It's not a nerve tract (that would connect brain regions by nerve fibers), not a venous drainage network (veins drain deoxygenated blood), and not a subcortical relay center (which would relay signals through deep brain structures). In many people the circle is incomplete, so the level of collateral support can vary, but the core idea is this arterial loop provides potential alternate blood flow.

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4. During a language evaluation, substitutions such as 'tar' for 'car' and 'comb' for 'brush' illustrate which type of errors?

A. Neologisms

B. Circumlocutions

C. Phonemic and semantic paraphasias

D. Groping behaviors

Substitution errors in naming point to disruptions in how the brain retrieves and encodes words. Saying "tar" for "car" shows a phonemic paraphasia—the speaker produces a real word that sounds similar to the target, indicating a mismatch at the sound level. Saying "comb" for "brush" shows a semantic paraphasia—the substitute is related in meaning to the intended item, reflecting a mix-up at the concept or category level. When both types appear, it's a mixed paraphasia pattern, common in certain language disorders like aphasia. This differs from neologisms (made-up words), circumlocutions (describing around the word), or groping behaviors (difficulty initiating speech without a substitute).

5. If a cognitive screening tool has high specificity, what does this psychometric property guarantee?

A. The test accurately catches everyone who genuinely has cognitive decline

B. The test yields highly stable scores when administered by different clinicians

C. The test is highly sensitive to the earliest structural changes in the cortex

D. The test correctly identifies individuals who do not have cognitive decline

Specificity tells you how often the test correctly labels people without cognitive decline as negative. When this property is high, almost every healthy person will receive a negative result, meaning there are very few false positives. So a negative result in someone who truly does not have cognitive decline is highly trustworthy, which is why the statement about correctly identifying individuals who do not have cognitive decline fits best. This doesn't guarantee catching all cases (that's about sensitivity), nor does it speak to consistency across clinicians or to early structural changes—those are separate psychometric aspects. For example, with high specificity, among 100 healthy individuals, only a small number would be misclassified as positive, while the majority are correctly identified as negative.

6. Which form of neglect involves reduced processing of visual stimuli, affecting spatial attention?

A. Motor neglect

B. Tactile neglect

C. Visuospatial neglect

D. Auditory neglect

Visuospatial neglect is a deficit in attending to and processing stimuli in space, not a problem with vision itself. After certain brain injuries, especially to the right parietal region, people may fail to notice or respond to objects, people, or events on the opposite side of space (often the left side), even though their eyes and basic sensory systems work fine. This reflects a disruption in spatial attention and the allocation of visual processing to parts of space, rather than a loss of sensory input. Other forms of neglect pertain to different senses or actions: motor neglect involves reduced spontaneous movement or use of a limb; tactile neglect involves impaired attention to touch; auditory neglect involves ignoring sounds.

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7. A standard score of 75 is approximately what distance below the mean?

A. Above the mean

B. Between one and two standard deviations below the mean

C. Between two and three standard deviations above the mean

D. Exactly at the mean

This tests converting a standard score into how far it sits from the mean in units of standard deviation. On a typical standard-score scale, the mean is 100 with a standard deviation of 15. A score of 75 is 25 points below the mean (100 − 75 = 25). Express that in standard deviations: 25 ÷ 15 ≈ 1.67. Since it's below the mean, it's about 1.7 standard deviations below. So the distance is between one and two standard deviations below the mean.

8. Which part of a neuron transmits information?

A. Soma

B. Dendrite

C. Myelin sheath

D. Axon

The main idea here is how a neuron sends information. The message travels along the axon, carrying the nerve impulse from the cell body toward other neurons, muscles, or glands. The axon is the part that transmits the signal over long distances and releases neurotransmitters at the terminals to communicate with the next cell. The dendrites act as input receivers, gathering signals from other neurons and sending them to the soma for processing, while the myelin sheath speeds up the journey along the axon but doesn't itself transmit the message. So the axon is the structure that conveys information onward to its destination.

9. Initial consonant deletion and weak syllable deletion are examples of which pattern when they occur consistently?

A. articulation disorder

B. consistent phonological disorder

C. inconsistent phonological disorder

D. phonological delay

The key idea is that these are phonological processes—patterns that affect the sound system by simplifying syllable structure. When initial consonant deletion and weak syllable deletion occur across many words and contexts and persist beyond the age they should have resolved, this points to a consistent phonological disorder. It's not just occasional slips or a few sounds misarticulated; there's a stable, rule-like simplification in the child's speech. An articulation disorder would involve mispronunciations of individual sounds rather than broad, patterned changes. An inconsistent phonological disorder would show variability across words or contexts, not the present, uniform pattern. A phonological delay would imply a pattern that mirrors younger-child speech but simply lags in time; the emphasis here is on the consistent, persistent pattern, which aligns with a consistent phonological disorder.

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10. Which statement about maximal oppositions approach is true?

A. It uses two sounds that are maximally different in their distinctive feature components and has two phases: imitation and spontaneous production

B. It uses single-word contrasts only

C. It relies on non-contrastive cycles

D. It excludes any imitation phase

Maximal oppositions therapy centers on pairing a misarticulated sound with a target sound that differ as much as possible in their distinctive features. By choosing two sounds that are maximally different, the child experiences a clear, salient contrast that helps learn the correct phoneme and supports generalization to other contexts. The approach typically has two phases: first imitation, where the clinician models the target and the child repeats, and then spontaneous production, where the child uses the contrast more freely in natural speech. This emphasis on a strong, contrastive pair and a two-phase practice sequence is what makes this option true. It's not limited to single-word contrasts, and it relies on an imitation phase rather than excluding it; it's also a contrastive method, not a non-contrastive cycle.

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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://sgcsdprequalifying.examzify.com

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

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