# SPEECH SCIENCE EXAM 2 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 skill is often enhanced through bilingualism?**

A. Mathematical reasoning

B. Problem-solving skills

C. Artistic expression

D. Physical fitness

**2. What characterizes expiration during rest breathing?**

A. It is solely an active process

B. It involves only passive forces

C. It is a mixture of active and passive forces

D. It does not require muscle involvement

**3. How does a cervical spinal cord injury typically affect respiratory function?**

A. Normal respiratory rates with increased loudness

B. Reduced lung volumes and muscle strength

C. Increased lung capacity with high volume breaths

D. No effect on respiratory function

**4. What type of device is a manometer?**

A. A device for measuring lung volume

B. A device for measuring air pressures

C. A device for monitoring oxygen levels

D. A device for recording speech patterns

**5. Why are expressive language skills important?**

A. They help individuals memorize vocabulary words.

B. They help convey thoughts, ideas, and emotions effectively.

C. They are not particularly significant to effective communication.

D. They ensure conformity to grammatical rules.

**6. When assessing a patient with stridor, what is a critical immediate action for the healthcare provider?**

A. Ignoring the sound as it may be benign

B. Providing patient reassurance without further evaluation

C. Conducting a thorough airway assessment

D. Prescribing over-the-counter medication

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**7. What defines 'communication' in the context of speech science?**

A. Only verbal exchanges between individuals
B. The sharing of meaningful information through various means
C. Nonverbal actions that convey individual feelings
D. The structured use of language in formal settings

**8. What characterizes the end expiratory level (EEL)?**

A. Pressure within the chest cavity
B. Equilibrium state when pressures are equal
C. Maximum capacity of the lungs
D. volumen at rest before inhalation

**9. What does the term 'float' refer to in relation to floating ribs?**

A. They attach to the sternum
B. They only articulate with the vertebra
C. They connect to the other ribs
D. They do not provide any function

**10. What does intelligibility refer to in speech?**

A. The speed at which someone speaks
B. The clarity and comprehensibility of spoken language
C. The emotional tone of spoken language
D. The variation in accents and dialects

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Which skill is often enhanced through bilingualism?

A. Mathematical reasoning

B. Problem-solving skills

C. Artistic expression

D. Physical fitness

*Bilingualism often enhances executive functions, the cognitive control processes that let you plan, monitor, and adjust your thinking. When someone manages two languages, they constantly select the appropriate language, ignore interference from the other, and switch between rules. That practice strengthens cognitive flexibility, inhibitory control, and working memory, which underpin the ability to solve problems. Because problem-solving relies on coordinating information, evaluating options, and adapting strategies, it aligns best with the benefits bilinguals tend to show. The other options point to skills that are more domain-specific—math reasoning, artistic expression, or physical fitness—whose development isn't as directly tied to bilingual cognitive training.*

## 2. What characterizes expiration during rest breathing?

A. It is solely an active process

B. It involves only passive forces

C. It is a mixture of active and passive forces

D. It does not require muscle involvement

*Expiration during rest breathing is primarily characterized by a mixture of active and passive forces. During this process, the diaphragm and external intercostal muscles facilitate inhalation by contracting and expanding the thoracic cavity. However, during expiration, especially at rest, these muscles relax, and the elastic recoil of the lung tissue, along with the surface tension in the alveoli, plays a significant role in pushing air out of the lungs. While there may be some active muscle involvement in forced expiration (such as engaging the abdominal muscles), at rest, the return to baseline lung volume primarily relies on these passive elastic forces. The concept of passive forces refers to the natural tendency of the lungs and respiratory structures to return to their pre-inhalation state without the need for further muscle contraction. This understanding highlights the efficient mechanics of breathing at rest, where oxygen exchange occurs smoothly without extensive muscular effort.*

## 3. How does a cervical spinal cord injury typically affect respiratory function?

A. Normal respiratory rates with increased loudness

B. Reduced lung volumes and muscle strength

C. Increased lung capacity with high volume breaths

D. No effect on respiratory function

*A cervical spinal cord injury commonly results in weakened or impaired control of the respiratory muscles, particularly the diaphragm, which is primarily innervated by the phrenic nerve originating from the cervical spine. This impairment leads to reduced lung volumes because the muscles needed for inhalation and exhalation may not function properly or at full strength. As a result, individuals may experience shallow breathing, difficulty clearing secretions, and overall reduced capacity for effective ventilation. In contrast, the other options do not align with the physiological consequences of a cervical spinal cord injury. For instance, normal respiratory rates with increased loudness would suggest that respiratory function is intact and possibly enhanced, which is not the case. Similarly, increased lung capacity would imply effective respiratory mechanics, a scenario unlikely post-injury. Finally, the idea that there would be no effect on respiratory function contradicts the reality that cervical spinal cord injuries typically lead to significant respiratory challenges due to compromised muscular control. Thus, the option indicating reduced lung volumes and muscle strength accurately reflects the impact of such injuries on respiratory function.*

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## 4. What type of device is a manometer?

A. A device for measuring lung volume

B. A device for measuring air pressures

C. A device for monitoring oxygen levels

D. A device for recording speech patterns

*A manometer is designed specifically to measure air pressure. This device is essential in various applications, including respiratory physiology, where it helps assess the pressure changes in the respiratory system during inhalation and exhalation. By providing a quantitative measure of pressure, a manometer can help evaluate lung function and the effects of different breathing patterns. While other devices may monitor lung volume, oxygen levels, or record speech patterns, they serve different functions and utilize different technologies than those employed by a manometer in measuring pressure. Thus, identifying a manometer as a tool for measuring air pressures accurately reflects its primary purpose in speech science and related fields.*

## 5. Why are expressive language skills important?

A. They help individuals memorize vocabulary words.

B. They help convey thoughts, ideas, and emotions effectively.

C. They are not particularly significant to effective communication.

D. They ensure conformity to grammatical rules.

*Expressive language skills are vital because they enable individuals to convey their thoughts, ideas, and emotions clearly and effectively. This type of communication is essential for social interaction, relationship building, and academic success. When individuals have strong expressive language skills, they can articulate their needs and feelings, engage in meaningful conversations, and participate fully in various contexts, whether social, educational, or professional. In contrast, the memorization of vocabulary words alone does not encompass the full scope of expressive language skills, which involve a higher degree of communication capability. While conformity to grammatical rules can support clarity, it is the ability to express oneself that ultimately allows for effective communication. Expressive skills also extend beyond conforming to rules; they include the ability to tailor messages to different audiences and contexts, emphasizing their critical role in interpersonal interactions. Thus, the importance of expressive language skills cannot be understated in fostering meaningful communication.*

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## 6. When assessing a patient with stridor, what is a critical immediate action for the healthcare provider?

A. Ignoring the sound as it may be benign

B. Providing patient reassurance without further evaluation

C. Conducting a thorough airway assessment

D. Prescribing over-the-counter medication

*Conducting a thorough airway assessment is critical when assessing a patient with stridor because stridor indicates a potential obstruction or narrowing of the upper airway, which can lead to compromised breathing. A comprehensive airway assessment allows the healthcare provider to determine the severity and cause of the stridor, which is essential for guiding further management and interventions. Stridor can result from various underlying conditions, such as croup, foreign body aspiration, or an allergic reaction causing swelling. Therefore, quickly identifying the source of stridor and the degree of airway compromise is vital to ensure the patient's safety. Immediate evaluation may involve visual inspection, listening to the quality of breath sounds, and, if necessary, implementing interventions such as positioning the patient appropriately, administering oxygen, or preparing for airway management. Ignoring the sound or assuming it is benign could lead to delayed treatment and worsen the patient's condition, while excessive reassurance without evaluation fails to address the underlying issue. Additionally, prescribing over-the-counter medication may not adequately address an emergent situation or the specific cause of stridor, and could potentially worsen airway compromise if not guided by a proper assessment. Thus, a thorough airway assessment is an essential first step in ensuring patient safety and appropriate care.*

## 7. What defines 'communication' in the context of speech science?

A. Only verbal exchanges between individuals

B. The sharing of meaningful information through various means

C. Nonverbal actions that convey individual feelings

D. The structured use of language in formal settings

*In the context of speech science, communication is defined as the sharing of meaningful information through various means. This encompasses a broad range of modalities, including verbal language, nonverbal cues, gestures, writing, and other forms of expression. The emphasis on "meaningful information" highlights that communication is not merely about the act of exchanging words or sounds; it focuses on the intent and comprehension behind those exchanges. Understanding communication as a multifaceted process allows for an appreciation of how different forms of communication contribute to human interaction. For instance, in addition to spoken language, body language, facial expressions, and even written forms all play crucial roles in conveying thoughts and emotions, making this definition comprehensive and relevant in the realm of speech science. This holistic approach is essential for analyzing how individuals and groups interact effectively.*

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## 8. What characterizes the end expiratory level (EEL)?

A. Pressure within the chest cavity

B. Equilibrium state when pressures are equal

C. Maximum capacity of the lungs

D. volumen at rest before inhalation

*End expiratory level (EEL) is characterized by an equilibrium state when the pressures within the thoracic cavity and the atmosphere are equal. At this point, the forces of the lungs trying to collapse and the thoracic cavity trying to expand are balanced, meaning no net airflow is occurring. This state is crucial because it represents the point of dynamic stability where the respiratory system is not actively inhaling or exhaling. In contrast, other options refer to different concepts. The pressure within the chest cavity does play a role in the mechanics of breathing but does not directly define EEL. Maximum capacity of the lungs refers to total lung capacity, which is not the same as the EEL. Likewise, while volume at rest before inhalation relates to the respiratory cycle, it doesn't encapsulate the dynamic balance of pressures that defines the EEL. Thus, recognizing that EEL is fundamentally about this state of equilibrium clarifies its importance in respiratory physiology.*

## 9. What does the term 'float' refer to in relation to floating ribs?

A. They attach to the sternum

B. They only articulate with the vertebra

C. They connect to the other ribs

D. They do not provide any function

*The term 'float' in relation to floating ribs is best described by the notion that these ribs only articulate with the vertebrae. Floating ribs, which are typically the last two pairs of ribs (the 11th and 12th pairs), are unique in that they do not attach to the sternum or to the cartilage of other ribs as the true ribs do. Instead, they have a free anterior end that does not connect to anything, making them "floating." This anatomical feature allows the lower ends of these ribs to be more flexible and less restrictive, providing some added mobility to the thoracic region. The only points of connection for these ribs are at the back, where they connect to the thoracic vertebrae. This distinguishes them from other types of ribs, such as true ribs, which connect to the sternum directly, and false ribs, which connect to the sternum indirectly via costal cartilage. Therefore, the correct answer underscores the unique articulation of floating ribs with the vertebral column, highlighting their distinct anatomical role.*

## 10. What does intelligibility refer to in speech?

A. The speed at which someone speaks

B. The clarity and comprehensibility of spoken language

C. The emotional tone of spoken language

D. The variation in accents and dialects

*Intelligibility in speech specifically refers to the clarity and comprehensibility of spoken language. It pertains to how easily a listener can understand the words being spoken. This concept is crucial in speech communication as it determines the effectiveness of conveying messages. High intelligibility means the speech is clear enough for listeners to understand without difficulty, while low intelligibility can lead to confusion or miscommunication. In the context of the other options, the speed at which someone speaks can affect how understandable the speech is, but it does not directly define intelligibility. Emotional tone is related to the expressive qualities of speech rather than the clarity of the words. Variation in accents and dialects may influence how speech is perceived but does not inherently impact intelligibility since comprehensibility is dependent on the clarity of articulation and language used, not just the accent or dialect itself.*

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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://speechscience2.examzify.com

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

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