TREATMENT – FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION AND PARTICIPATION PRACTICE TEST (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. The design of PCAD implies that the initial sound of a word may be generated by the device using which cueing?

A. Graphic cueing

B. Tactile cueing

C. Phonemic cueing

D. Semantic cueing

2. Emphasis of PACE is on:

A. Memory consolidation

B. Motor planning

C. Language structure

D. Communication

3. What is a primary function of SCA training for conversation partners?

A. To diagnose aphasia

B. To speed up patient speech

C. To ensure the patient understands what is being communicated

D. To prescribe medication

4. Which score corresponds to 'message not completely understood'?

A. 0

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

5. In SCA, sometimes need to modify:

A. Personal appearance

B. Physical environment

C. Language structure

D. Medication schedule

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6. Which term describes tailoring learning content to the person's own life and interests to improve relevance?

A. Personally Relevant Content

B. Semantic Content

C. General Content

D. Abstract Content

7. Which system runs on a palmtop computer?

A. Lingraphica

B. C-VIC

C. PCAD

D. Dynavox

8. Drawing may use more intact hemisphere skills on which side of the brain?

A. Left

B. Bilateral

C. Front

D. Right

9. Which researchers are credited with developing PACE?

A. Lyon and Sims

B. Davis and Smith

C. Wilcox and Davis

D. Davis and Wilcox

10. Therapy tasks should consist of which type of language output tasks?

A. Receptive Language Tasks

B. Motor Coordination Tasks

C. Cognitive Tasks

D. Structured Language Output Tasks

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The design of PCAD implies that the initial sound of a word may be generated by the device using which cueing?

A. Graphic cueing

B. Tactile cueing

C. Phonemic cueing

D. Semantic cueing

Phonemic cueing centers on the actual sound at the start of a word. In the PCAD design, the device is intended to generate or prompt that initial phoneme, giving the user a concrete starting point to shape the rest of the word. This approach mirrors how speech planning often unfolds—secure the first sound, then assemble the remainder—so the user can quickly narrow possibilities to words beginning with that phoneme and complete the output. Graphic cueing relies on seeing letters or pictures to trigger recall or spelling, which helps with recognition or selection but not specifically with generating the first sound. Semantic cueing uses the word's meaning or category to guide retrieval, which again targets broader access rather than initiating articulation. Tactile cueing uses touch patterns to prompt responses, which supports action but not the phonemic start of the word.

2. Emphasis of PACE is on:

A. Memory consolidation

B. Motor planning

C. Language structure

D. Communication

PACE focuses on functional communication and communicative effectiveness in aphasia. It treats conversation as a two-way exchange of messages, using any modality to convey meaning. The goal is for the person with aphasia to convey and understand messages in everyday life, with feedback from the partner aimed at whether the information was transmitted and understood, not on grammatical precision. This approach emphasizes real-world communication over memory, motor planning, or purely language form, making the emphasis on communication.

3. What is a primary function of SCA training for conversation partners?

A. To diagnose aphasia

B. To speed up patient speech

C. To ensure the patient understands what is being communicated

D. To prescribe medication

SCA training for conversation partners centers on making communication accessible and ensuring the person with aphasia can understand what's being said. The main aim is to support comprehension and participation in conversations, not to change speech rate, diagnose a condition, or manage medical treatment. Partners learn to use strategies that reduce barriers to understanding—talking in plain language, slowing down, giving the person time to respond, checking that messages are understood, and offering visual or gestural supports to clarify meaning. These approaches help the person with aphasia grasp the message, participate more fully, and stay engaged in the dialogue.

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4. Which score corresponds to 'message not completely understood'?

A. 0

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

Communication is judged on a simple four-point scale where zero impairment means the message is fully understood; the next level shows partial understanding; higher levels indicate increasing misunderstanding, with the highest level meaning no understanding. The phrase "message not completely understood" describes partial comprehension, which fits the first level of impairment. Therefore, this is the best match on the scale. A fully understood message would score at the zero level, while greater difficulty or no understanding would score at higher levels.

5. In SCA, sometimes need to modify:

A. Personal appearance

B. Physical environment

C. Language structure

D. Medication schedule

The main idea is that participation and functional performance are shaped by the environment, so changing the physical surroundings often has the strongest impact. By adjusting the layout, accessibility, lighting, noise levels, and providing appropriate adaptive equipment or supports, tasks become safer and easier to perform, helping a person engage more independently in daily activities. Modifying appearance, language structure, or medication schedules doesn't systematically change the task demands or the barriers in the environment, so they're less effective levers for enabling participation in this practice.

6. Which term describes tailoring learning content to the person's own life and interests to improve relevance?

A. Personally Relevant Content

B. Semantic Content

C. General Content

D. Abstract Content

The idea being tested is making learning meaningful by tying it directly to the learner's own life and interests. When content feels personally relevant, it resonates with what the learner cares about, which boosts attention, motivation, and the likelihood that new skills will be practiced and remembered. This option is the best because it explicitly describes tailoring content to a person's life and interests to improve relevance. In rehabilitation or participation-focused practice, this means selecting tasks and examples that matter to the individual—like using daily routines, hobbies, or goals the person cares about—to drive engagement and meaningful learning. The other terms don't capture that personal connection. Semantic content centers on the meaning of the material itself, not on adapting it to the learner's life. General content is broad and non-specific, lacking personalization. Abstract content refers to concepts that are theoretical or disconnected from real-world tasks, so it doesn't leverage the learner's personal context.

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7. Which system runs on a palmtop computer?

A. Lingraphica

B. C-VIC

C. PCAD

D. Dynavox

The key idea is matching an AAC system to the hardware platform, specifically handheld palmtop devices. Palmtops have small screens and limited input space, so the software needs a compact, touch-friendly interface designed for handheld use. PCAD was developed to run on palm-sized computers, offering a streamlined layout that fits the palmtop form factor and one-handed operation. In contrast, Lingraphica and Dynavox are typically tied to larger dedicated devices or desktop-style platforms, and C-VIC isn't designed for palmtop hardware. Therefore, PCAD best fits the palmtop platform.

8. Drawing may use more intact hemisphere skills on which side of the brain?

A. Left

B. Bilateral

C. Front

D. Right

Drawing relies on visuospatial processing, which is predominantly a right-hemisphere function. The right side of the brain, especially the posterior parietal and occipital regions, handles how we perceive space, relationships, and form, and how we translate that mental image into precise motor actions. Because of this lateralization, drawing tends to draw more on intact right-hemisphere skills. The left hemisphere is more tied to language and analytic tasks, while the frontal areas support planning rather than the core visuospatial integration needed for drawing. In short, the right side is the primary source of the skills used in drawing.

9. Which researchers are credited with developing PACE?

A. Lyon and Sims

B. Davis and Smith

C. Wilcox and Davis

D. Davis and Wilcox

PACE is a rehabilitation framework that centers on participation in everyday activities and connects assessment to practical, real-world goals. This approach is credited to Davis and Wilcox, who are the researchers most consistently associated with developing PACE in the literature and training materials for treatment–functional rehabilitation and participation practice. The pairing of Davis and Wilcox is the best answer because it reflects the established attribution used to credit the creators of PACE; the other pairings do not align with the recognized development history. Noting that the conventional citation lists Davis first and Wilcox second helps explain why this particular ordering is given as the correct attribution.

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10. Therapy tasks should consist of which type of language output tasks?

A. Receptive Language Tasks

B. Motor Coordination Tasks

C. Cognitive Tasks

D. Structured Language Output Tasks

Structured language output tasks focus on producing language in a guided, organized way, which is essential for improving expressive communication. Therapy goals rely on having the person actively produce words, sentences, and discourse, with prompts or cues arranged in a predictable format that can be graded and gradually faded. This direct practice strengthens word retrieval, grammar, sentence construction, and conversational fluency, making progress measurable and scalable. Receptive language tasks, in contrast, center on understanding language; motor coordination tasks target the physical aspects of speech; and cognitive tasks involve thinking or problem-solving that doesn't necessarily require language production. By using structured output tasks, therapy provides targeted, repeatable opportunities to practice expressive language in a controlled, progressively challenging way.

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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://treatmentfunctionalrehab.examzify.com

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

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