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Healthcare CCC-SLP

ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence Speech-Language Pathology (CCC-SLP)



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Question: 1

An infant will respond to the sound of a voice at which age?

- A. Within the first month.
- B. 2 to 3 months.
- C. 4 to 6 months.
- D. 7 to 9 months.
- E. 3 to 5 months.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first language behavior is the response to sound. It occurs within the first month. This precedes cooing.

Question: 2

According to developmental norms, which of the following phonological processes is the last to be eliminated by native English-speaking children?

- A. Stopping voiced interdental fricatives
- B. Stopping voiced postalveolar fricatives
- C. Stopping voiced labiodental fricatives
- D. Stopping voiced postalveolar affricates
- E. Stopping voiced alveolar fricatives

Answer: A

Explanation:

Stopping of interdental fricatives, along with gliding of liquids, tends to be the last phonological process that children eliminate, according to developmental norms.

Question: 3

In regards to pragmatics, an example of following rules for conversations includes:

- A. Changing voice when talking to a baby.
- B. Speaking quietly in a classroom, and loud outdoors.
- C. Giving background to a new listener.
- D. Greeting a person or informing a person.

E. Taking turns in conversations.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Pragmatics involve the rules for social language. Pragmatics include three major communication skills. Those skills are: using language, changing language, and following rules. An example of following rules in conversations includes: taking turns in conversations, as well as introducing new topics to converse about.

Question: 4

What is an environmental cause of language disorder?

- A. Memory.
- B. Hearing loss.
- C. Lack of exposure.
- D. Poor cognition.
- E. Delayed development.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Children need to be exposed to language in order to acquire language skills. Lack of exposure to language will diminish understanding and language skills. This is an environmental factor.

Question: 5

Treatment for dysarthria is which of the following?

- A. Based on the cause and symptoms.
- B. Based on the type only.
- C. Based on the client's gender.
- D. The treatment is the same for everyone.
- E. There is no cure.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dysarthria is a type of motor speech disorder. It affects the different muscles in the face, mouth, and respiratory system. When diagnosing a client, the speech language pathologist will look at movement of the tongue and face, as well as check breath support for speech and voice quality. Treatment is based on the client's severity of symptoms as well as the cause of it.

Question: 6

Stuttering is a type of what?

- A. Syndrome.
- B. Infection.
- C. Virus.
- D. Disorder.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Stuttering is characterized by disruptions in the creation of speech sounds. It is also known as dysfluencies, because it affects the fluency of speech. It is considered a disorder. Stuttering begins in childhood. It can last a lifetime.

Question: 7

An accurate statement of the difference between dementia and aphasia is that

- A. dementia typically has a sudden onset, while the onset of aphasia tends to be slow
- B. dementia typically involves unilateral left hemisphere brain damage, while the brain damage involved in aphasia is bilateral
- C. language is most affected in dementia, while it is mostly spared in aphasia
- D. the etiology of dementia typically involves diffuse degeneration in various brain areas, while that for aphasia is localized damage to specific brain regions
- E. the behavior of dementia patients tends to remain socially appropriate, while that of aphasia patients is often quite bizarre

Answer: D

Explanation:

the etiology of dementia typically involves diffuse degeneration in various brain areas, while that for aphasia is localized damage to specific brain regions

As dementia involves progressive degeneration of a variety of cognitive functions, the etiology involves diffuse brain damage. The etiology of the aphasias, however, tends to match the language specific impairments that characterize it; that is, localized brain damage.

Question: 8

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

- A. Detect a hearing problem.
- B. Assign treatment options.
- C. Determine the nature of the hearing problem.
- D. Determine the degree of hearing loss.

E. Assess a hearing problem.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Hearing screenings and hearing evaluations can often become confused with each other. A hearing screening is an initial to detect if the patient has any type of hearing loss at all. A hearing evaluation is designed to identify the problem further and possibly lead to treatment.

Question: 9

The main goal of speech language therapy is to:

- A. Coordinate the mechanisms of speech with the meaning and social use of language.
- B. Help the patient communicate in more useful and functional ways.
- C. Set goals that may include mastering spoken language.
- D. Help the patient learn nonverbal communication skills such as signs and gestures.
- E. Improve fluency through breathing exercises.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Improving coordination of speech muscles through strengthening exercises is another goal of speech therapy treatment. Further, improving communication between the brain and the body through visual and auditory aids.

Question: 10

A speech-language pathologist (SLP) licensed in the state of Des Moines, Iowa, was censured by ASHA for ethical code infringements. The SLP moves to Chicago, Illinois, receives a license to practice in that state, and sets up private practice. Although the SLP from Des Moines did not withhold the fact of his censure by ASHA, a group of SLPs in Chicago broadcasts the SLP's censure by ASHA, and urge the public to boycott that SLP. Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes this situation from an ethical and legal standpoint?

- A. The actions of neither the group of Chicago SLPs nor the private SLP from Des Moines are illegal or unethical
- B. The actions of the SLP from Des Moines are unethical, though not illegal, while the actions of the group of Chicago SLPs are ethical and legal
- C. The actions of the SLP from Des Moines are not illegal, though they might be slightly unethical, while the actions of the group of Chicago SLPs are clearly illegal, though perhaps not completely unethical
- D. The actions of both the group of Chicago SLPs and the private SLP from Des Moines are illegal and unethical
- E. The actions of the group of Chicago SLPs are legal and unethical, and the actions of the private SLP from Des Moines are illegal and ethical

Answer: C

Explanation:

The actions of the SLP from Des Moines are not illegal, though they might be slightly unethical, while the actions of the group of Chicago SLPs are clearly illegal, though perhaps not completely unethical

The censure by ASHA did not revoke the license of the SLP from Des Moines, who was perfectly within the pale of law to move to Chicago and obtain an Illinois license. However, by urging a boycott of the SLP from Des Moines, the group of Chicago SLPs are in violation of federal antitrust laws such as the Clayton Antitrust Act.

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