

DHA SPEECH THERAPIST PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. Which language development approach emphasizes the importance of social interaction in learning to talk?**
 - A. Behavioral approach
 - B. Constructivist approach
 - C. Nativist approach
 - D. Social-interactionist approach

- 2. After treatment for dysarthria, what is a common goal for patients?**
 - A. Improving articulation skills
 - B. Improving breath support
 - C. Increasing vocabulary
 - D. Enhancing comprehension

- 3. Increasing social contact for children with language delays is an example of what type of treatment?**
 - A. Direct
 - B. Supportive
 - C. Rehabilitative
 - D. Preventive

- 4. What does the cochlea specifically do in the ear?**
 - A. Amplifies sound
 - B. Filters sound
 - C. Converts sound into neural signals
 - D. Stabilizes balance

- 5. What is a common characteristic of children with specific language impairment?**
 - A. High levels of social interaction
 - B. Delayed speech and language development
 - C. Normal cognitive functioning
 - D. Advanced vocabulary skills

- 6. 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
- 7. What intervention is typically required for bilateral vocal fold paralysis?**
- A. Speech therapy
 - B. Medication
 - C. Surgery
 - D. Voice rest
- 8. What is receptive language use primarily associated with?**
- A. Constructing sentences
 - B. Comprehending words and/or sentences
 - C. Expressing thoughts verbally
 - D. Writing coherent paragraphs
- 9. What critical skill should children be able to master during childhood?**
- A. Write sentences correctly
 - B. Pronounce words correctly
 - C. Understand complex grammar
 - D. Compose stories
- 10. Theorist Vygotsky believes the first step in the development of thinking is which of the following?**
- A. Internal speech
 - B. External speech
 - C. Private speech
 - D. Social interaction

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which language development approach emphasizes the importance of social interaction in learning to talk?

- A. Behavioral approach
- B. Constructivist approach
- C. Nativist approach
- D. Social-interactionist approach**

The social-interactionist approach emphasizes the importance of social interaction in the process of language development. This perspective posits that language acquisition is fundamentally a social process, where children learn language through engaging with others in communicative exchanges. According to this approach, social interactions provide the context in which children can practice language, receive feedback, and develop their linguistic abilities in a supportive environment. This approach draws from theories of Vygotsky, who highlighted the role of social interaction and cultural context in cognitive development, including language skills. It asserts that children are active participants in their own learning as they interact with more knowledgeable others, which helps them internalize language structures and use effectively. In contrast to the other approaches mentioned, the behavioral approach focuses on environmental stimuli and reinforcement as primary drivers for language learning, rather than the interactive social context. The constructivist approach centers on the individual's cognitive processes and how they construct knowledge but does not emphasize social interaction as the central mechanism. The nativist approach argues for an innate capacity for language, largely disregarding the social aspects of language learning. Thus, the social-interactionist approach distinctively recognizes social interaction as a key factor in learning to communicate effectively.

2. After treatment for dysarthria, what is a common goal for patients?

- A. Improving articulation skills
- B. Improving breath support**
- C. Increasing vocabulary
- D. Enhancing comprehension

Improving breath support is a common goal for patients recovering from dysarthria because adequate breath support is crucial for effective speech production. Dysarthria can affect the muscles involved in speech, leading to challenges in controlling airflow and volume. By focusing on breath support, speech therapists help patients strengthen their respiratory control, which can lead to clearer, more sustained speech. This is particularly important because adequate breath support not only facilitates clearer articulation of words, but it also contributes to the natural rhythm and volume of speech. Enhancing breath support can significantly improve communication effectiveness for individuals dealing with dysarthria. In contrast, while improving articulation skills, increasing vocabulary, and enhancing comprehension are important aspects of speech and language therapy, they may not always address the immediate needs of dysarthria patients focused on physical speech production challenges. The primary goal in the context of dysarthria often centers around the physiological aspects of speech, making breath support a critical target for treatment.

3. Increasing social contact for children with language delays is an example of what type of treatment?

- A. Direct
- B. Supportive**
- C. Rehabilitative
- D. Preventive

Increasing social contact for children with language delays falls under supportive treatment. This approach emphasizes enhancing the child's environment and social interactions to facilitate language development. Supportive treatment strategies often focus on creating opportunities for communication, encouraging peer interaction, and building social skills, which are vital for children with language delays. By providing a supportive environment, therapists help children practice their language skills in a natural setting, enabling them to learn through interaction and engagement. This method recognizes the importance of socialization in language acquisition and the role peers play in modeling language use and communication. In contrast, direct treatments would involve explicit speech or language therapy targeting specific skills, while rehabilitative approaches focus on restoring previously acquired language skills. Preventive treatments aim to mitigate problems before they develop, rather than enhancing current social interactions, which is the central aspect of supportive therapy.

4. What does the cochlea specifically do in the ear?

- A. Amplifies sound
- B. Filters sound
- C. Converts sound into neural signals**
- D. Stabilizes balance

The cochlea plays a crucial role in the auditory system, specifically by converting sound waves into neural signals that can be interpreted by the brain. This process begins when sound waves enter the cochlea, causing the fluid inside it to move. The movement of this fluid stimulates tiny hair cells located within the cochlear structure. These hair cells then generate electrical impulses that travel through the auditory nerve to the brain, where they are processed as sound. This transformation of mechanical sound waves into electrical signals is essential for hearing, making the cochlea integral to our ability to perceive sound. In contrast, the other functions listed do not accurately describe the cochlea. Sound amplification mainly occurs in the outer and middle ear structures, while sound filtering is typically associated with the brain's processing of auditory information, not the cochlea itself. Additionally, the stabilization of balance is governed by the vestibular system, which is separate from the cochlea's auditory function.

5. What is a common characteristic of children with specific language impairment?

- A. High levels of social interaction
- B. Delayed speech and language development**
- C. Normal cognitive functioning
- D. Advanced vocabulary skills

Children with specific language impairment (SLI) often exhibit delayed speech and language development as a primary characteristic. This condition specifically affects their ability to acquire language skills compared to their peers, leading to challenges in both expressive and receptive language. While these children may have normal cognitive functioning, it is the delay in language skills that is most prominent and defining of the disorder. In SLI, although cognitive abilities might be intact, the language development does not follow the typical trajectory, causing difficulties in communication that can impact social interactions and academic achievements. Understanding this characteristic is crucial for speech therapists, as it guides the approach to diagnosis and intervention strategies tailored for children with SLI.

6. 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.

7. What intervention is typically required for bilateral vocal fold paralysis?

- A. Speech therapy
- B. Medication
- C. Surgery**
- D. Voice rest

Bilateral vocal fold paralysis occurs when both vocal folds are unable to move properly, which can lead to serious issues with breathing, phonation (the production of sound), and swallowing. The intervention that is often necessary in these cases is surgical intervention, as it is typically required to create more effective airway passage, improve voice quality, or restore some level of vocal fold function. Surgery may involve procedures such as medialization thyroplasty or various laryngeal reinnervation techniques aimed at repositioning the vocal folds to facilitate better closure or movement. Often, speech therapy may be part of the overall treatment plan following surgery to help the patient regain vocal function, but the most pressing need in cases of bilateral vocal fold paralysis is usually addressed through surgical means, especially when there are significant concerns related to airway management. While other options like medication or voice rest may have their roles in vocal health and treatment, they do not directly address the underlying mechanical issue posed by bilateral paralysis.

8. What is receptive language use primarily associated with?

- A. Constructing sentences
- B. Comprehending words and/or sentences**
- C. Expressing thoughts verbally
- D. Writing coherent paragraphs

Receptive language use is primarily associated with comprehending words and/or sentences. This refers to an individual's ability to understand and interpret the language they hear or read. It encompasses the processes involved in decoding spoken or written language, which allows a person to make sense of what is being communicated to them. For example, when a child listens to a story and is able to answer questions about it, they are demonstrating their receptive language skills. This aspect of language development is fundamental as it lays the groundwork for effective communication, enabling individuals to respond appropriately in conversations and understand various forms of language input. The other options relate more to expressive language skills. Constructing sentences is a skill tied to how one expresses their thoughts in spoken or written form. Expressing thoughts verbally directly targets the act of conveying information or emotions. Writing coherent paragraphs involves organizing thoughts in writing, which again falls under expressive language rather than the understanding of language. Hence, the correct choice emphasizes the importance of comprehension in effective communication.

9. What critical skill should children be able to master during childhood?

- A. Write sentences correctly
- B. Pronounce words correctly**
- C. Understand complex grammar
- D. Compose stories

The ability to pronounce words correctly is fundamental during childhood as it lays the groundwork for effective communication. Mastering pronunciation is essential for language development, allowing children to express their needs, thoughts, and feelings clearly. This skill also significantly influences their ability to be understood by others, which is crucial for social interaction and building relationships. Without a solid foundation in pronunciation, children may struggle with further language skills such as vocabulary development or sentence structure. Effective pronunciation enables them to engage in conversations, participate in classroom discussions, and develop reading skills more efficiently. Mastering this skill sets the stage for more complex language abilities, as it is directly linked to their overall language learning success.

10. Theorist Vygotsky believes the first step in the development of thinking is which of the following?

- A. Internal speech
- B. External speech**
- C. Private speech
- D. Social interaction

Vygotsky's theory emphasizes the importance of social interaction in cognitive development, positing that thinking initially emerges through communication with others. This external speech is the foundation upon which more complex forms of thought are built. According to Vygotsky, children first learn language and communication through their interactions with caregivers and peers. This form of external speech allows them to engage with their environment and learn how to express their thoughts and ideas. As they grow, this external speech transitions into private speech, where they begin to talk to themselves, guiding their own thinking and problem-solving processes. Ultimately, this private speech can evolve into internal speech, which aligns with more abstract and independent forms of thought. The progression from external to private and then to internal speech illustrates how social context and communication facilitate cognitive development, reinforcing the notion that our interaction with others plays a crucial role in shaping our thinking processes.

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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://dhaspeechtherapist.examzify.com>

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

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