

PRAXIS SLP LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (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. In clinician-directed interventions, what method has Alex MOST LIKELY utilized with a child having a language disorder?**
 - A. Demonstration
 - B. Modeling
 - C. Expansion
 - D. Questioning

- 2. The writing sample "I went to the zu" indicates potential challenges in which of the following areas of literacy?**
 - A. Phonological processing
 - B. Orthography
 - C. Semiotic understanding
 - D. Grammatical usage

- 3. In phonology, a phoneme is defined as?**
 - A. A sound that carries meaning
 - B. A distinct unit of sound that can distinguish words
 - C. A combination of sounds that form a syllable
 - D. A vocal fold vibration pattern

- 4. At 15 months old, how many words is a typically developing toddler most likely to have in their expressive lexicon?**
 - A. 100 words
 - B. 25 words
 - C. 10 words
 - D. 50 words

- 5. After evaluating a child with little language use, what intervention would benefit this child the most?**
 - A. Expand expressive syntax to include simple sentence structures
 - B. Expand expressive morphology to include plural markers
 - C. Expand receptive vocabulary to include more functional items
 - D. Expand repertoire to include vocalizations with gestures

- 6. What statement should an SLP use to expand a child's utterance, "Mommy go run," using an expansion approach?**
- A. "Mommy's going to run."
 - B. "Mommy's going to run to the house."
 - C. "Where is Mommy going?"
 - D. "Say 'Mommy is going to run.'"
- 7. Which term refers to the study of how speech sounds are produced?**
- A. Phonetics
 - B. Phonology
 - C. Syntax
 - D. Semantics
- 8. When a researcher finds a highly homogenous distribution of participant scores, which statistic is likely to be small?**
- A. Mean
 - B. Median
 - C. Standard deviation
 - D. Confidence interval
- 9. Which principle of PACE is considered a good practice in treating individuals with aphasia?**
- A. The conversational partner provides constant feedback
 - B. Topics of conversation should be personally relevant to the person with aphasia
 - C. The person with aphasia should dominate the conversation
 - D. Unrelated topics can be introduced by the conversational partner
- 10. Which therapy technique would best improve decreased laryngeal elevation in a dysphagia patient?**
- A. Shaker head lifts and the Mendelsohn maneuver
 - B. The supraglottic swallow and the super-supraglottic swallow
 - C. The effortful swallow and the mask maneuver
 - D. Vitalstim and thickened liquids

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In clinician-directed interventions, what method has Alex MOST LIKELY utilized with a child having a language disorder?

- A. Demonstration
- B. Modeling**
- C. Expansion
- D. Questioning

In clinician-directed interventions, the method of modeling is often employed to demonstrate correct speech or language use to a child. This technique involves the clinician providing a clear example of what is being targeted, allowing the child to observe and then replicate the behavior. Modeling is particularly effective because it showcases the expected language in action, making it easier for the child to recognize and learn appropriate responses. By utilizing modeling, the clinician crafts opportunities for the child to engage with the language in a structured environment, increasing the likelihood that the child will use the modeled language in their own communication. This method fosters learning through observation, which is a critical component in language acquisition, especially for children with language disorders. In comparison, demonstration refers more to showing a process rather than specifically modeling language, while expansion involves taking a child's utterance and adding to it to enhance their language use. Questioning, on the other hand, prompts the child to respond, which can be beneficial but does not provide the same observational learning benefit as modeling. Thus, modeling is the most fitting choice for representing a clinician-directed intervention strategy aimed at children with language disorders.

2. The writing sample "I went to the zu" indicates potential challenges in which of the following areas of literacy?

- A. Phonological processing
- B. Orthography**
- C. Semiotic understanding
- D. Grammatical usage

The writing sample "I went to the zu" signifies potential challenges in the area of orthography, which relates to the conventions of writing, including spelling and letter patterns. The use of "zu" instead of "zoo" indicates a possible misunderstanding of correct spelling rules or a difficulty with letter-sound correspondences. This suggests that the individual has a gap in knowledge regarding the correct representation of sounds through letters, which is critical in developing literacy skills. In this case, if phonological processing were challenged, one might expect incomplete or incorrect segments of sounds but not necessarily spelling errors specific to written language. Semiotic understanding pertains to the interpretation of symbols and meaning, which does not directly apply to the spelling error presented here. Grammatical usage involves sentence structure and the arrangement of words, which does not seem to be the primary concern presented in the writing sample since the rest of the sentence is grammatically correct. Therefore, the primary issue highlighted by "I went to the zu" revolves around orthographical skills, making this the most appropriate area to address.

3. In phonology, a phoneme is defined as?

- A. A sound that carries meaning
- B. A distinct unit of sound that can distinguish words**
- C. A combination of sounds that form a syllable
- D. A vocal fold vibration pattern

A phoneme is fundamentally recognized as a distinct unit of sound that has the capacity to differentiate meaning between words. This definition underscores its significance in the structure of a language, as changing a phoneme can result in a change of word meaning, altering communication. For instance, altering the initial phoneme in the words "bat" and "cat" changes both the sound and the meaning of the words entirely. The focus on the ability of a phoneme to distinguish words highlights its crucial role in phonological processing and language comprehension. This characteristic of phonemes is what makes them a foundational element in understanding speech and language. The other definitions presented do not accurately capture the core concept of a phoneme. For example, while a sound that carries meaning may suggest a connection to morphemes or actual words, it is too broad and doesn't emphasize the distinguishing feature of phonemes. Similarly, the notion of a combination of sounds forming a syllable pertains more to phonotactics and syllable structure rather than the individual phoneme itself. The explanation of a vocal fold vibration pattern describes the physiological aspect of sound production, which is not specifically related to the phonemic identity within phonology.

4. At 15 months old, how many words is a typically developing toddler most likely to have in their expressive lexicon?

- A. 100 words
- B. 25 words
- C. 10 words**
- D. 50 words

A typically developing toddler at 15 months is most likely to have around 10 words in their expressive lexicon. This developmental milestone aligns with research indicating that by this age, many children begin to use their first words, which often consist of simple nouns and familiar terms that represent their immediate environment and experiences. At 15 months, it's common for toddlers to begin developing their vocabulary, but their expressive language is still quite limited as they are just starting to transition from single words to simple two-word combinations. While some may use a few more than 10 words, reaching higher numbers such as 25 or 50 words is not typical at this age, as most children will only have begun to experiment with speaking and understanding language. Therefore, 10 words accurately reflects the general expectations for expressive language development in a child of this age.

5. After evaluating a child with little language use, what intervention would benefit this child the most?

- A. Expand expressive syntax to include simple sentence structures
- B. Expand expressive morphology to include plural markers
- C. Expand receptive vocabulary to include more functional items
- D. Expand repertoire to include vocalizations with gestures**

In cases where a child exhibits limited language use, focusing on expanding their repertoire to include vocalizations with gestures is essential as it supports the development of communication skills in a more holistic and integrative manner. This approach encourages not just verbal communication, but the use of non-verbal methods, which can be highly effective for children who may struggle with traditional speech capabilities. By incorporating gestures with vocalizations, the child can express their needs and thoughts more effectively, fostering a sense of success and engagement in communicative attempts. This strategy is foundational in enhancing a child's overall ability to interact socially and participate in natural communication exchanges. Additionally, gestural communication often serves as a bridge to more complex language development, enabling the child to gradually build the skills necessary for more complex expressive and receptive language use as they gain confidence. Expanding expressive syntax or morphology is beneficial in more advanced stages of language development. However, for a child with limited language use, the focus should initially be on functional communication methods that allow for immediate interaction and understanding. Expanding receptive vocabulary is also important, but without the ability to expressive skills, the child may not utilize new vocabulary effectively. Thus, promoting both vocalizations and gestures offers the most comprehensive approach to supporting the child's communicative development

6. What statement should an SLP use to expand a child's utterance, "Mommy go run," using an expansion approach?

- A. "Mommy's going to run."**
- B. "Mommy's going to run to the house."
- C. "Where is Mommy going?"
- D. "Say 'Mommy is going to run.'"

The statement "Mommy's going to run" effectively expands the child's utterance by providing additional grammatical structure and context while maintaining the original intent of the communication. This approach is beneficial because it models correct syntax and vocabulary without changing the meaning of what the child is trying to express. Incorporating the present progressive form "is going" enhances the complexity of the utterance, supporting language development in a natural and supportive way. This response retains the essence of the child's message and serves to validate their expression while also gently correcting and expanding upon their language use. By using complete and correct sentences, the child is exposed to more sophisticated language structures, which can encourage them to adopt similar forms in their own speech. The other choices involve either adding unnecessary details, asking questions that do not model language directly, or prompting the child to repeat rather than expanding on their original statement. These alternatives do not effectively model language use or provide the same level of linguistic feedback as the selected response.

7. Which term refers to the study of how speech sounds are produced?

A. Phonetics

B. Phonology

C. Syntax

D. Semantics

Phonetics is the branch of linguistics that focuses specifically on the production, transmission, and perception of speech sounds. It examines how sounds are articulated using the vocal apparatus, including the tongue, lips, and vocal cords. This field covers the physical properties of sounds, classifying them based on their acoustic properties and physiological mechanisms involved in sound production. In contrast, phonology studies the abstract sound systems and patterns in language, whereas syntax deals with the structure of sentences and the rules governing the arrangement of words. Semantics, on the other hand, is concerned with the meanings of words and phrases. By understanding phonetics, one gains insight into the foundational aspects of how we produce and perceive the sounds that form the basis of spoken language.

8. When a researcher finds a highly homogenous distribution of participant scores, which statistic is likely to be small?

A. Mean

B. Median

C. Standard deviation

D. Confidence interval

In a highly homogenous distribution of participant scores, the standard deviation is expected to be small. This is because standard deviation measures the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of scores. When the scores are closely clustered around the mean, indicating little variability among them, the standard deviation reflects this small spread. Essentially, a homogenous distribution means that most scores fall close to each other, leading to less inconsistency and, consequently, a smaller standard deviation. The mean and median, which represent central tendency, may not necessarily be small; they could be any value that reflects the overall scores regardless of their homogeneity. The confidence interval, which estimates the range of values within which the true population parameter is likely to lie, may also not be small, as it depends on additional factors, including sample size and variability. Therefore, focusing on the characteristics of standard deviation clarifies why it is the statistic most likely to be small in this scenario.

9. Which principle of PACE is considered a good practice in treating individuals with aphasia?

- A. The conversational partner provides constant feedback
- B. Topics of conversation should be personally relevant to the person with aphasia**
- C. The person with aphasia should dominate the conversation
- D. Unrelated topics can be introduced by the conversational partner

The principle of PACE (Promoting Aphasics' Communicative Effectiveness) emphasizes the importance of engaging clients with meaningful and relevant topics during communication. Selecting topics of conversation that are personally relevant to the individual with aphasia enhances their motivation and interest in the interaction. When people discuss matters that are significant to them, they are more likely to participate actively and communicate effectively, which fosters a more natural and encouraging communication environment. Utilizing personally relevant topics not only helps in enhancing the individual's engagement but also builds their confidence and encourages them to express themselves. This approach aligns with the goal of therapy to facilitate better communication in real-world contexts, as personal relevance can often lead to richer and more successful exchanges. Additionally, using topics relevant to the individual allows the clinician to tailor the communication strategies to suit the client's specific needs, strengths, and preferences, making the therapeutic process more client-centered and effective.

10. Which therapy technique would best improve decreased laryngeal elevation in a dysphagia patient?

- A. Shaker head lifts and the Mendelsohn maneuver**
- B. The supraglottic swallow and the super-supraglottic swallow
- C. The effortful swallow and the mask maneuver
- D. Vitalstim and thickened liquids

The Shaker head lifts and the Mendelsohn maneuver are both effective therapy techniques aimed at improving laryngeal elevation, which is crucial in the swallowing process. The Shaker head lifts specifically target the muscles that facilitate upward movement of the larynx, thereby assisting with airway protection during swallowing and contributing to the effectiveness of the swallow. This technique involves the patient lying down and lifting their head to engage the suprahyoid muscles, which play a significant role in elevating the larynx. The Mendelsohn maneuver, on the other hand, emphasizes the voluntary prolongation of laryngeal elevation during swallowing. By consciously holding the larynx in its elevated position at the peak of the swallow, the maneuver helps to improve coordination and strength, further supporting safe and effective swallowing. While other techniques listed aim to address various aspects of swallowing, they do not specifically target the elevation of the larynx as effectively as the combination of the Shaker head lifts and the Mendelsohn maneuver does. For instance, swallowing techniques such as the supraglottic and super-supraglottic swallow focus primarily on airway protection and may not enhance laryngeal elevation directly. Similarly, interventions like Vitalstim and thick

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://praxis-slp.examzify.com>

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

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