

Texas Speech-Language Pathology (SLP) Jurisprudence Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Questions

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- 1. Is a supervisor allowed to begin supervising assistants or interns before receiving validation of their licensing?**
 - A. Yes, if the supervisor is confident**
 - B. No, proof of licensing is required**
 - C. Yes, but only temporarily**
 - D. No, licensing is only needed for assisting**
- 2. Can an Audiology Assistant make a diagnosis or referrals to other professionals?**
 - A. Yes, they can**
 - B. No, they cannot**
 - C. Only in emergency situations**
 - D. Only with prior authorization**
- 3. Which of the following best describes the role of an SLP assistant in providing carry over activities?**
 - A. They can independently create new activities**
 - B. They follow guidelines given by the SLP**
 - C. They decide which activities are most effective**
 - D. They must wait for approval from the school board**
- 4. Along with the application, what other document must be submitted if a master's degree has not yet been conferred?**
 - A. A letter of recommendation**
 - B. Verification of clinical experience**
 - C. A signed letter from the program director**
 - D. A personal statement**
- 5. After receiving an SLP license, how long must one wait to start supervising assistants?**
 - A. Immediately**
 - B. One year**
 - C. Two years**
 - D. Three years of professional experience**

- 6. Which body certifies individuals through the American Board of Audiology?**
- A. American Academy of Audiology**
 - B. Texas Speech-Language Hearing Association**
 - C. American Speech-Language Hearing Association**
 - D. National Association of Audiologists**
- 7. In which situation can a Speech-Language Pathology assistant attend an ARD meeting?**
- A. If the meeting agenda permits their attendance**
 - B. If they have written documentation of approval from the SLP supervisor**
 - C. If they have been working for less than a year**
 - D. If they are certified in Speech-Language Pathology**
- 8. What is the minimum experience requirement for an SLP assistant to present IEP goals during an annual review?**
- A. One year**
 - B. Two years**
 - C. Three years**
 - D. Five years**
- 9. True or False: Completing the jurisprudence exam counts as one hour of continuing education requirement for professional ethics per renewal period.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Conditionally true**
 - D. Cannot determine**
- 10. What is required for an intern to maintain documentation of the supervisor's observations after the internship?**
- A. Only verbal confirmation**
 - B. Documentation is not required**
 - C. Written documentation**
 - D. Annual review**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Is a supervisor allowed to begin supervising assistants or interns before receiving validation of their licensing?

A. Yes, if the supervisor is confident

B. No, proof of licensing is required

C. Yes, but only temporarily

D. No, licensing is only needed for assisting

A supervisor is required to have proof of licensing before supervising assistants or interns. This is crucial for maintaining the ethical standards and professional integrity of the Speech-Language Pathology field. The verification of licensing ensures that the supervisor is qualified and complies with regulations set forth by the state licensing board. These regulations exist to protect the public and uphold the quality of care delivered by speech-language professionals. Supervisors need to model proper professional conduct and competency, and supervision without validated licensing undermines these principles. This requirement serves as a safeguard to ensure that all individuals involved in the supervision process meet established standards and are accountable for their professional responsibilities. It protects both the clients and the assistants or interns, ensuring they receive guidance and support from qualified professionals.

2. Can an Audiology Assistant make a diagnosis or referrals to other professionals?

A. Yes, they can

B. No, they cannot

C. Only in emergency situations

D. Only with prior authorization

Audiology Assistants are trained professionals who support audiologists in various tasks related to audiological services. However, the scope of their practice is clearly defined and limited in terms of diagnosis and referral capabilities. The reason the answer is that Audiology Assistants cannot make a diagnosis or referrals is rooted in the regulatory framework surrounding audiology practice. In Texas, as in many other states, only licensed audiologists are permitted to diagnose auditory and vestibular disorders or provide treatment based on such diagnoses. This restriction is in place to ensure that complex clinical judgments are made by professionals with the necessary education and training. Audiology Assistants are valuable team members who can perform tasks such as assisting with patient assessments, conducting hearing screenings, and helping with the fitting and maintenance of hearing aids. However, when it comes to making clinical judgments, including diagnoses and referrals, this responsibility is reserved for licensed audiologists who have the requisite qualifications and legal authority to engage in these activities. In summary, Audiology Assistants operate under the supervision of licensed professionals and must adhere strictly to their defined role, which does not include diagnostic authority or making referrals to other healthcare professionals. This distinction helps maintain high standards in patient care and ensures that audiological services are provided safely and effectively.

3. Which of the following best describes the role of an SLP assistant in providing carry over activities?

- A. They can independently create new activities**
- B. They follow guidelines given by the SLP**
- C. They decide which activities are most effective**
- D. They must wait for approval from the school board**

The role of an SLP assistant in providing carry-over activities is best described by their responsibility to follow the guidelines provided by the supervising Speech-Language Pathologist (SLP). This collaboration ensures that the activities align with the treatment goals established for the client and adhere to the professional standards set forth by the supervising clinician. An SLP assistant is trained to implement specific strategies and exercises developed by the SLP, which are designed to reinforce therapeutic goals outside of direct therapy sessions. This approach ensures consistency in therapy techniques and fosters effective communication between the SLP, the assistant, and clients or their caregivers. Carry-over activities are crucial for generalizing skills learned during therapy, and the assistant's adherence to the SLP's guidelines ensures that these activities are relevant and beneficial. While an SLP assistant may provide input or suggestions based on their observations, any modifications or new activities should still be in alignment with the SLP's designed plan. This promotes a cohesive therapeutic strategy and maintains professional integrity within the treatment process.

4. Along with the application, what other document must be submitted if a master's degree has not yet been conferred?

- A. A letter of recommendation**
- B. Verification of clinical experience**
- C. A signed letter from the program director**
- D. A personal statement**

When applying for licensure in Texas as a speech-language pathologist, if an applicant has not yet received their master's degree, it is essential to provide a signed letter from the program director. This letter serves as official confirmation of the applicant's status in the program, indicating that they are on track to complete their degree requirements. The importance of this letter lies in its function as a validation of the candidate's educational journey and qualifications, assuring the licensing board that the individual is meeting the necessary academic criteria. This requirement underscores the importance of verifying that an applicant is actively engaged in a recognizably accredited master's program, which is crucial for ensuring that all practicing speech-language pathologists have met the foundational educational standards necessary for competent practice. Thus, having such verification is a key component for the application process when the degree has not yet been conferred.

5. After receiving an SLP license, how long must one wait to start supervising assistants?

A. Immediately

B. One year

C. Two years

D. Three years of professional experience

The correct response is that one must have three years of professional experience before they can start supervising assistants in the field of speech-language pathology. This requirement is in place to ensure that supervising speech-language pathologists possess a sufficient level of expertise and experience to effectively guide and oversee the work of assistants. Having three years of professional experience provides a solid foundation of knowledge and practical skills that is essential for effective supervision. It allows the supervising SLP to handle a variety of clinical situations and challenges, ensuring that assistants receive appropriate guidance and support as they develop their own skills. This level of experience is designed to promote high standards of practice and ensure that clients receive quality care and services. The other options suggest shorter periods of time before an SLP can begin supervising, which do not align with the established guidelines that prioritize the depth of experience necessary for effective supervision. By setting a three-year experience requirement, the profession emphasizes the importance of comprehensive training and clinical competence for those who will take on supervisory roles.

6. Which body certifies individuals through the American Board of Audiology?

A. American Academy of Audiology

B. Texas Speech-Language Hearing Association

C. American Speech-Language Hearing Association

D. National Association of Audiologists

The American Board of Audiology is primarily affiliated with the American Academy of Audiology, which is responsible for certifying individuals who meet specific professional qualifications and standards in the field of audiology. This relationship emphasizes the Academy's role as a leading organization in promoting the field and ensuring that audiologists are recognized for their expertise and adherence to professional competencies. The other organizations listed do not provide this specific certification. The Texas Speech-Language Hearing Association focuses on supporting professionals in Texas but does not certify audiologists. Similarly, the American Speech-Language Hearing Association primarily pertains to speech-language pathologists rather than audiologists. The National Association of Audiologists is less known and not the body responsible for the certification under discussion. Therefore, the link between the American Academy of Audiology and the American Board of Audiology makes it clear why this answer is correct.

7. In which situation can a Speech-Language Pathology assistant attend an ARD meeting?
- A. If the meeting agenda permits their attendance
 - B. If they have written documentation of approval from the SLP supervisor**
 - C. If they have been working for less than a year
 - D. If they are certified in Speech-Language Pathology

A Speech-Language Pathology assistant can attend an ARD (Admission, Review, and Dismissal) meeting if they have written documentation of approval from the SLP supervisor. This requirement is in place to ensure that the SLP assistant's involvement in the meeting is sanctioned and aligns with the responsibilities and guidance provided by the supervising speech-language pathologist. This documentation serves as a formal acknowledgment that the supervisor deems the assistant's presence at the meeting appropriate, ensuring that the assistant is not only informed but also can contribute appropriately under the direction of a licensed professional. While having the meeting agenda permit attendance or holding a certification in Speech-Language Pathology are relevant, they do not establish the required authority or approval for participation in ARD meetings. Additionally, the length of time an assistant has worked does not determine their eligibility to attend; the primary focus is on the supervision and approval from the licensed SLP.

8. What is the minimum experience requirement for an SLP assistant to present IEP goals during an annual review?
- A. One year
 - B. Two years
 - C. Three years**
 - D. Five years

The minimum experience requirement for an SLP assistant to present IEP goals during an annual review is three years. This standard is established to ensure that the assistant has acquired sufficient knowledge and practical experience in the field of speech-language pathology. It reflects the idea that presenting Individualized Education Program (IEP) goals is a critical responsibility that requires a solid understanding of both the content of these goals and the specific needs of the students involved. Having three years of experience means that the assistant has had ample opportunity to develop skills in assessment, goal-setting, and intervention strategies. It also indicates that they have been exposed to various case scenarios and have participated actively in the treatment process, which is essential for effectively discussing and advocating for the IEP goals during the review meeting.

9. True or False: Completing the jurisprudence exam counts as one hour of continuing education requirement for professional ethics per renewal period.

A. True

B. False

C. Conditionally true

D. Cannot determine

Completing the jurisprudence exam is recognized as fulfilling one hour of continuing education specifically related to professional ethics during the renewal period for licensed speech-language pathologists in Texas. This requirement emphasizes the importance of understanding the legal and ethical responsibilities that govern the practice of speech-language pathology. The jurisprudence exam covers pertinent laws, rules, and ethical standards that professionals must adhere to, thus directly aligning with the educational needs for maintaining ethical practices in the field. This alignment with the continuing education requirement underscores the commitment to professionalism and the safety of clients receiving care.

10. What is required for an intern to maintain documentation of the supervisor's observations after the internship?

A. Only verbal confirmation

B. Documentation is not required

C. Written documentation

D. Annual review

The requirement for an intern to maintain documentation of the supervisor's observations after the internship primarily focuses on ensuring accountability and providing a record of the intern's progress and experiences. Written documentation is necessary as it serves as evidence of the supervisory process and the feedback provided. This documentation helps in reflecting on the intern's skills development and also assists in any future evaluations or job applications by showcasing the mentorship received during the internship. In fields such as speech-language pathology, where supervision and ongoing feedback are critical to professional development, having a written record can help address any potential issues and provide clarity on the intern's qualifications. This practice is not only about fulfilling a formal requirement but also about enhancing the learning experience and ensuring high standards in the profession.