

The Voice and Voice Therapy Test Bank

Chapter 1: An Introduction to Voice Disorders and their Management

True/false

1. The primary function of the larynx is to produce voice.
2. The most vertical of the three laryngeal valves are the aryepiglottic folds.
3. The resonance of the voice begins at the oropharynx.
4. The sound of the voice often mirrors one's internal emotional state.
5. The patient's voice in the clinic is essentially the same voice he or she produces in daily activities.
6. Whispering is as effective as voice for communicating prosodic intent.
7. There are numerous incidence and prevalence studies on voice disorders for the general U.S. population.
8. Vocal nodules rarely interrupt the ability to produce suprasegmentals.
9. Adults over the age of 70 are more likely than younger adults to experience a dysphonia.
10. The majority of teachers who experience dysphonia seek help.
11. Teachers who experience dysphonia are more likely to miss work days as compared with non-teachers.
12. There are numerous approaches to etiologic classifications of voice disorders.
13. Muscle tension dysphonia is the most common voice disorder seen in children and adults.
14. Quiet voice as a therapeutic technique is also known as "confidential voice."
15. It is common for the SLP to be the first professional to identify a dysphonia.
16. The greatest risk factor for a voice teacher to develop a dysphonia is being between 25-30 years old.
17. Vocal nodules are considered to be a product of a functional voice disorder.
18. Psychogenic voice disorders rarely affect individuals in their vocational endeavors.
19. Voice and resonance changes from a stroke would be classified under neurogenic voice disorders.
20. Most cases of puberphonia are resolved within one to two voice therapy visits.

Multiple choice

1. The larynx is located
 - a. in the subglottis
 - b. at the top of the airway
 - c. posterior to the upper esophageal sphincter
 - d. superior to the hypopharynx
2. In fear situations, the larynx normally
 - a. rises
 - b. descends
 - c. engages in sphincteric opening
 - d. relaxes
3. During quiet breathing, the vocal folds
 - a. adduct slightly for inspiration and abduct slightly for expiration
 - b. vigorously adduct for inspiration and vigorously abduct for expiration
 - c. abduct slightly for inspiration and adduct slightly for expiration

- d. vigorously abduct for inspiration and vigorously adduct for expiration
4. Studies suggest that otolaryngologists' most common approach to treating dysphonias is
- a. referral to SLPs
 - b. surgery
 - c. antibiotics
 - d. anti-reflux medications
5. The majority of children with dyphonias
- a. grow out of it
 - b. are identified and treated
 - c. are in preschool
 - d. are at risk for negative academic achievement

6. Teachers are occupational voice users at risk for dysphonias due to
 - a. high vocal loads
 - b. physical factors
 - c. psycho-emotional factors
 - d. all the above
7. Primary functional voice disorders
 - a. show neurogenic symptoms upon examination
 - b. are rarely associated with vocal fatigue
 - c. reveal vocal hoarseness after prolonged voice use
 - d. are easy to eliminate without skilled intervention
8. Psychogenic voice disorders can be manifested in
 - a. dysphonia
 - b. pitch changes
 - c. aphonia
 - d. all the above
9. An example of an organic voice disorder is
 - a. unilateral vocal fold paralysis
 - b. vocal nodules
 - c. vocal fold cyst
 - d. falsetto
10. Depending on the classification of voice disorder, the SLP will work closely with
 - a. the otolaryngologist
 - b. a professional from the National Association of Teachers of Singing
 - c. a professional from the Voice and Speech Trainers Association
 - d. all the above

The Voice and Voice Therapy
Key to Chapter 1 Test Bank questions

True/false

1. F
2. T
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. F
7. F
8. F
9. T
10. F
11. T
12. T
13. T
14. T
15. T
16. F
17. T
18. F
19. T
20. T

Multiple choice

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