1. Script training focuses on improving communication in
   a. therapy activities.
   b. relationship activities.
   c. everyday activities.
   d. vocational activities.

2. It typically involves the repeated practice of phrases and sentences embedded within a
   monologue or dialogue individualized to the person with aphasia (PWA).
   a. True
   b. False

3. A review of studies performed using scripts with PWA revealed that all studies stress the
   importance of
   a. the script topic being meaningful and relevant to the PWA.
   b. the script participants being familiar to the PWA.
   c. the script being simple and straightforward to the PWA.
   d. the script topic addressing wants and needs of the PWA.

4. Personalisation has the potential to affect patient
   a. motivation and happiness.
   b. stress-levels and enjoyment.
   c. engagement, satisfaction, and treatment outcomes.
   d. treatment outcomes and emotional well-being.

5. Scripts can be personalized in different ways and to different degrees.
   e. True
   f. False

6. The questions addressed by this study were as follows:

   Are personally relevant words and phrases acquired more successfully than generic words and
   phrases in a trained conversational script?

   AND

   Do personally relevant words and phrases generalize more successfully than generic words and
   phrases to an untrained script about a different topic?
   a. True
   b. False

7. In the study, personally relevant responses were obtained through the use of brief
   interviews with
a. a family member.
b. an occupational therapist.
c. a speech-language pathologist.
d. a spouse.

8. How many participants were used in the study?
   a. 4
   b. 6
   c. 8
   d. 10

9. How frequently and how long was the trained script was practised at home?
   a. For 90 min a day, 6 days a week for 3 weeks
   b. For 60 min a day, 6 days a week for 3 weeks
   c. For 90 min a day, 7 days a week for 3 weeks
   d. For 60 min a day, 7 days a week for 3 weeks

10. After how many weeks had all the participants practised for the required amount of time?
    a. 5 weeks
    b. 7 weeks
    c. 3 weeks
    d. 2 weeks

11. Training resulted in: significant gains on the trained scripts from baseline to immediately posttreatment
    a. in accuracy of production for both personally relevant and generic words and phrases.
    b. in the mood and rote sequences uttered by the participants.
    c. in the participants’ enjoyment of therapy sessions.
    d. in accuracy of production for only the generic words and phrases.

12. In addition, significant gains were also evident in the untrained generalization script for production of
    a. the personally relevant words, but not the generic words and phrases.
    b. the personally relevant words and phrases, but not the generic phrases.
    c. the personally relevant words and phrases, but not the generic words.
    d. the personally relevant words and phrases, but not the generic words and phrases.

13. These findings lend support to the growing evidence for
    a. speech therapy.
    b. drill work.
    c. 3 week training programmes.
    d. script training.

14. There are several methodological limitations associated with this study, some of which have occurred because the original study from which these data were derived was not to examine personal relevance, but to examine
    a. the impact of three week training programmes.
b. the impact of cuing in script training.
c. the impact of certain words within the script.
d. the impact of repetition in script training.

15. Clinicians may avoid script development because it is a
   a. time-consuming process.
   b. difficult process.
   c. unrewarding process.
   d. easy process.

16. Trained and generalization scripts were probed sequentially on 3 different days at baseline, and on 1 day _______ of the 3-week treatment.
   a. at the end
   b. in the first week
   c. at the beginning
   d. in the second week

17. Trained scripts were also probed _______ weekly during the treatment phase.
   a. once
   b. twice
   c. thrice
   d. bi-

18. Similar to the treatment sessions, probes were administered by the
   a. spouse of the PWA.
   b. speech-language pathologist.
   c. friend of the PWA.
   d. Computer.

19. Probes were elicited with instructions from the digital therapist to
   a. “read the sentences aloud” and “press the space bar as soon as you are done.”
   b. “read the sentences aloud.”
   c. “press the space bar as soon as you are done.”
   d. “read the sentences aloud” and “press the Enter button as soon as you are done.”

20. The primary outcome measure was the accuracy of
   a. production of the specific personally relevant and generic words and phrases obtained during probe sessions.
   b. comprehension of the specific personally relevant and generic words and phrases obtained during probe sessions.
   c. the repetition of the specific personally relevant and generic words and phrases obtained during probe sessions.
   d. the articulation of the specific personally relevant and generic words and phrases obtained during probe sessions.