1. Nonprogressive dysarthria is secondary to …
   A. Traumatic brain injury
   B. Parkinson’s Disease
   C. Stroke
   D. A and C

2. Be Clear is the name of a treatment program for …
   A. Apraxia
   B. Dysphagia
   C. Dysarthria
   D. Aphonia

3. The Be Clear speech treatment is based on the principles of …
   A. motor learning
   B. neuroplasticity
   C. face to face speech
   D. A and B
   E. All of the above

4. The primary aim of this study is to determine whether or not the Be Clear program would have a positive effect on ________ in adults with nonprogressive dysarthria.
   A. speech prosody
   B. speech intelligibility
   C. speech speed
   D. speech function

5. How many participants were selected for this study?
   A. 8
   B. 10
   C. 12
   D. 14

6. How many intensive practice sessions were given through the Be Clear Program?
   A. 8
   B. 12
   C. 16
   D. 20
7. The length of each session was…
   A. 15 minutes
   B. 30 minutes
   C. 45 minutes
   D. 60 minutes

8. The intensity of the sessions were …
   A. 1 time per week
   B. 2 times per week
   C. 3 times per week
   D. 4 times per week

9. Perceptual data, ____ and communication partner opinion were obtained pre-treatment and post-treatment.
   A. quality of life
   B. efficient communication
   C. muscle strength
   D. muscle movement

10. Decreased speech intelligibility associated with dysarthria can cause difficulties with ...
    A. negative societal attitudes.
    B. mobility limitations.
    C. participation in everyday life.
    D. all of the above.

11. Therapy techniques that focus on reducing the physiological impairment of dysarthria would include …
    A. decreasing speaking rate.
    B. increasing strength of musculature.
    C. increasing range of movement of musculature.
    D. B and C

12. Therapy techniques that focus on implementing behavioural change of dysarthria would include ______ to improve intelligibility.
    A. decreasing speaking rate
    B. increasing strength of musculature
    C. increasing range of movement of musculature
    D. enhancing communicative interactions

13. Therapy techniques that focus on providing assistive devices for dysarthria would be implemented to …
    A. decrease speaking rate.
    B. enhance communicative interactions.
    C. increase strength of musculature.
    D. increase range of movement of musculature.
14. How did this study determine whether the *Clear Speech* Program had a long term effect? By obtaining paired comparison ratings of the intelligibility of speech samples _______.
   A. Pre-treatment.
   C. 1-3 months post treatment.
   D. All of the above.

15. *Clear speech* refers to a speaking style to enhance intelligibility by …
   A. rate reduction.
   B. purposeful enunciation.
   C. louder speech.
   D. all of the above.

16. Which aspect does not represent conventional treatment programmes for dysarthria?
   A. low intensity treatment
   B. high intensity treatment
   C. nonspeech oro-motor exercises
   D. internal attentional focus

17. According to Wulf (2007) external attentional focus promotes movement automaticity and produces greater retention and transfer of learned skills than internal focus.
   A. True
   B. False

18. The Lee Silverman Voice Treatment Program (LSVT) LOUD is an example of …
   A. a traditional therapy technique.
   B. a treatment programme with internal attentional focus.
   C. phonetic placement therapy.
   D. a treatment programme with external attentional focus.

19. Principles of Motor Learning (PML) research found that the best practice to scheduling drill treatment for complex tasks are through …. 
   A. blocked fashion.
   B. random practise.
   C. combining blocked and random practise.
   D. none of the above.

20. There is a lack of research into the most effective way to implement clear speech as a therapy technique.
   A. True
   B. False