

***Voice and Voice Therapy 10th edition Boone Test
Bank***

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Test Bank

Chapter 1: An Introduction to Voice Disorders and Their Management

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 the otolaryngologist's most common approach to treating dysphonia is
 - a. referral to SLPs
 - b. surgery
 - c. antibiotics
 - d. anti-reflux medications
5. Most children with dysphonia
 - 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 dysphonia 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 disorder can manifest 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
11. The primary function of the larynx is to
 - a. produce voice
 - b. swallow
 - c. protect the airway
 - d. control sound
12. The most vertical of the three laryngeal valves is/are the
 - a. vocal folds
 - b. aryepiglottic folds
 - c. conus elasticus
 - d. quadrangular membrane
13. Voice and resonance changes from a stroke would be classified under
 - a. neurogenic voice disorders
 - b. organic voice disorders
 - c. functional voice disorders
 - d. psychogenic voice disorders
14. Vocal nodules are considered a product of a
 - a. neurogenic voice disorder
 - b. organic voice disorder
 - c. functional voice disorder
 - d. psychogenic voice disorder
15. It is common for the first professional to identify a dysphonia to be
 - a. an SLP
 - b. an ENT
 - c. a primary care provider
 - d. a pediatrician
16. Quiet voice as a therapeutic technique is also known as
 - a. elimination of abuses
 - b. confidential voice
 - c. redirected phonation
 - d. respiration training
17. The most common voice disorder seen in children and adults is
 - a. puberphonia
 - b. muscle tension dysphonia
 - c. viral papilloma
 - d. resonance voice disorder
18. Adults over the age of 70 are more likely than younger adults to experience a dysphonia
 - a. 70 years of age or older
 - b. 65 years of age or older
 - c. between 45 and 65 years of age
 - d. between 25 and 45 years of age
19. Most cases of puberphonia are resolved within
 - a. ten to twelve voice therapy visits
 - b. six to nine voice therapy visits
 - c. three to five voice therapy visits
 - d. one to two voice therapy visits

20. A tongue too far forward in the mouth is often the primary cause of a
- a. baby-sounding voice
 - b. hoarse-sounding voice
 - c. old-sounding voice
 - d. weak-sounding voice

Chapter 2: Normal Voice: Anatomy and Physiology Throughout the Lifespan

Multiple Choice

1. The largest of the vertebrae are the
 - a. cervical
 - b. thoracic
 - c. lumbar
 - d. coccyx
2. The bifurcation of the trachea at the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra is known as the
 - a. pleural membrane
 - b. alveoli
 - c. carina
 - d. plural duct
3. When the thorax enlarges, the
 - a. lungs contract and exhalation begins
 - b. lungs enlarge and exhalation begins
 - c. lungs contract and inhalation begins
 - d. lungs enlarge and inhalation begins
4. Most voice disordered patients who report that they run out of air when speaking would benefit from
 - a. respiratory training exercises
 - b. speaking at high lung volumes
 - c. focusing on taking breaths at appropriate places in a phrase
 - d. speaking at low lung volumes
5. The reduced ability of the larynx to be palpated from side to side may be indicative of
 - a. degenerative changes
 - b. the presence of a mass
 - c. muscle tension dysphonia
 - d. all the above
6. Contraction of the interarytenoid muscles serve to
 - a. draw the arytenoids together
 - b. decrease the distance between the cricoid and thyroid cartilages
 - c. tilt the thyroid cartilage superiorly
 - d. pull the arytenoids apart
7. The true vocal folds are lubricated by
 - a. sacs found in the ventricles
 - b. glands found on the ventricular folds
 - c. the rima glottis
 - d. a and b
8. The mucosal wave
 - a. is comprised of the intermediate layer of the lamina propria
 - b. may be interrupted due to a space occupying lesion or edema
 - c. can be seen by the naked eye
 - d. is adhered tightly to the vocal ligament
9. When vocal folds lengthen, pitch normally
 - a. increases, due to contraction of the cricothyroid
 - b. decreases, due to contraction of the thyromuscularis
 - c. remains the same, due to contraction of the thyroarytenoid
 - d. increases, due to contraction of the interarytenoid

10. The movement and positioning of the velum changes the size and shape of
 - a. the pharynx
 - b. the oral cavity
 - c. the nasal cavity
 - d. all the above
11. The primary muscles of inspiration include the
 - a. external intercostals and diaphragm
 - b. external intercostals and internal intercostals
 - c. internal intercostals and abdominals
 - d. internal intercostals and diaphragm
12. The posterior cricoarytenoid muscles
 - a. adduct the vocal folds
 - b. are extrinsic laryngeal muscles
 - c. provide support to the lateral cricoarytenoid muscles
 - d. abduct the vocal folds
13. Structural changes across physiological systems that occur as a normal part of aging
 - a. result in a voice that sounds childlike
 - b. have no impact on voice
 - c. often result in psychogenic dysphonia
 - d. affect the accuracy, speed, and range of muscular movements
14. Vocal pitch
 - a. is a perceptual attribute correlated with loudness
 - b. is a perceptual attribute correlated with intensity
 - c. is a perceptual attribute correlated with frequency
 - d. is a perceptual attribute correlated with resonance
15. Breathy voice quality
 - a. is often associated with increased tension of the vocal folds
 - b. is often associated with incomplete glottal closure
 - c. is often associated with complete closure of the vocal folds
 - d. is often associated with high intensity
16. The “modal” register
 - a. is the register used for most of conversational speech
 - b. includes frequencies that span approximately 150 to 500 Hz for adult men
 - c. includes frequencies that span approximately 80 to 450 Hz for adult women
 - d. may also be referred to as falsetto voice
17. The vocal ligament
 - a. is attached posteriorly to the thyroid cartilage
 - b. is attached anteriorly to the thyroid cartilage
 - c. is attached posteriorly to the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage
 - d. is attached anteriorly to the muscular process of the arytenoid cartilage
18. Breathing for life
 - a. has an inhalation to exhalation ratio of 2:1
 - b. is an active process
 - c. is the same as quiet breathing
 - d. involves a high volume of air at 25% of vital capacity
19. The intrinsic laryngeal muscles
 - a. connect the laryngeal cartilages to each other
 - b. connect the laryngeal cartilages to cartilages outside the larynx
 - c. connect the intrinsic laryngeal membranes to the intrinsic laryngeal ligaments
 - d. connect the laryngeal cartilages to intrinsic laryngeal ligaments

20. Total lung capacity
- a. is the volume of air remaining in the lungs and airways at the end of a resting tidal exhalation
 - b. is the amount of air inspired and expired during a single respiratory cycle
 - c. is the maximum volume of air that can be inspired
 - d. is the total volume of air contained in the lungs and airways after a maximum inspiration

Test Bank Answer Key

Chapter 1: An Introduction to Voice Disorders and Their Management

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. D
6. D
7. C
8. D
9. C
10. D
11. C
12. B
13. C
14. C
15. A
16. B
17. B
18. A
19. D
20. A

Chapter 2: Normal Voice: Anatomy and Physiology Throughout the Lifespan

1. C
2. C
3. D
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. D
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. D