**Study Guide Test 1 CSAD 101**



1. Define the terms *syntax, phonology, morphology*, and *semantics.*
2. You are working in a hospital and a patient is transferred in from another facility. You read in the chart that they have a disorder of cognition. What types of symptoms will you expect to see?
3. What was the purpose of the Americans with Disabilities Act?
4. At what age do babies start to coo? When do children typically say their first word?
5. What do the terms *equity* and *equality* mean?
6. If a caregiver is using *parallel speech* with a young child, what is the caregiver doing?
7. Describe the functions of the left and right hemispheres of the brain.
8. Give 3 examples of bound morphemes.
9. You are working in a school setting and receive a referral of Jose, a 5th grade student. He has transferred from another state and there is a note in his cum file that he was diagnosed with social communication disorder. When you see Jose for the first time, what behaviors will you expect to see?
10. What causes cognitive disorders in children?
11. You test a child and find that they have *developmental language disorder*. What challenges will you expect them to have?
12. What are the purposes of an evaluation of an individual for the possible presence of a communication disorder?
13. What are the duties of a speech-language pathology assistant? (SLPA)
14. What are the functions of in the different lobes of the brain? (e.g., frontal lobe)
15. Describe basic anatomy of speech. What are the functions/purposes of the larynx, soft palate, trachea, and thoracic cavity?
16. Cranial nerve V is an important nerve in speech. What exactly does this nerve help us do?
17. What is the difference between *congenital* and *acquired* disorders?
18. What is *additive bilingualism*?
19. Define the terms *conductive* and *sensorineural* hearing loss.
20. What are the differences between *expressive* and *receptive* language?