Study Guide Test 2 CSAD 101



1. Define the term *cognates*.
2. During pregnancy, the embryo is most susceptible to complications in which trimester?
3. What is the difference between infantile hypoxia and infantile anoxia?
4. What is an articulation disorder?
5. What is a common problem experienced by children with Developmental Coordination Disorder?
6. What are the differences between *print awareness* and *phonological awareness*?
7. When testing the communication skills of children who speak English as a second language, what is best practice? For example, is it ideal to use norm-referenced tests?
8. Define the term phonological disorder.
9. What is Developmental Language Disorder?
10. A recent study analyzed 3 reading conditions between children and caregivers. In which condition did the children vocalize the most?
11. If a child is *stimulable*, what does that mean?
12. Your neighbor is discussing their small child and tells you that that “my kid just isn’t talking. I wonder if there’s something wrong?” List 3-4 characteristics of slow talkers that you can ask your neighbor about in case the child needs to be referred for a speech-language evaluation.
13. This same neighbor tells you that they like to read electronic books to their child instead of paper/print books. The neighbor says “Ebooks are better for kids, right? What’s the latest information on eBooks and little kids?” What do you say?
14. What are 2 characteristics of a child who has tongue thrust?
15. When we discuss literacy skills in children, what does the acronym SOLAR stand for?
16. What is the *naturalistic approach* to intervention?
17. Give examples of bilabial, labiodental, linguadental, and alveolar sounds,
18. Explain the term *dynamic assessment.*
19. What are client-specific/clinician-devised assessments? When are they helpful?
20. You have started working in a high school, and you hear that the caseload has a number of adolescents with language disorders. What types of challenges would you expect them to have?