

Enhance your
program
with these **FREE**
online resources
from IRIS!

WHAT IS IRIS?

The IRIS Center for Training Enhancements is based at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College and Claremont Graduate University. The Center, supported through a federal grant from the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP), creates enhancement materials and resources for college faculty preparing future education professionals and for professional development providers who conduct inservice trainings for current school personnel.

What Resources Does IRIS Offer?

IRIS training enhancements are designed to better prepare school personnel to provide an appropriate education to students with disabilities. To achieve this goal, the Center has created free course enhancement materials for college faculty and professional development providers. These materials can be used either as homework or as in-class or training activities.

STAR LEGACY MODULES

- Offer challenge-based interactive lessons
- Apply the *How People Learn (HPL)* framework (developed by John Bransford and colleagues)
- Translate research into effective teaching practices
- Produce significant learner outcomes

CASE STUDIES

- Include three levels of problems to solve
- Illustrate evidence-based instructional strategies
- Are accompanied by answer keys (upon request)

IRIS Topics Include

- Accommodations
 - Behavior
 - Collaboration
 - Disability
 - Diversity
- Learning Strategies
 - RTI

ACTIVITIES

Activities are created to accompany lectures and professional development training, to be assigned as independent homework, or to promote discussion. They cover a wide range of topics related to special education and disabilities.

INFORMATION BRIEFS

Information briefs are gathered from a number of sources and are included on the IRIS Web site to offer quick facts and details on a wide range of disability-related subjects.

WEB RESOURCE DIRECTORY

The Web Resource Directory is a search engine that helps users locate information about special education and disability-related topics available through other Web sites.

IRIS FILM TOOL

The Film Tool is a comprehensive database of motion pictures featuring or having to do with people with disabilities—some of them inaccurate or negative—as a means of stimulating discussions of popular depictions of disabilities.

ONLINE DICTIONARY

The Online Dictionary contains hundreds of definitions of disability and special education-related terms, plus cross-links between definitions for easier searching.

PODCASTS

IRIS downloadable podcasts feature audio interviews with some of the most knowledgeable experts in the field.

Test Bank

for

Understanding Research and Evidence-Based Practice in Communication Disorders A Primer for Students and Practitioners

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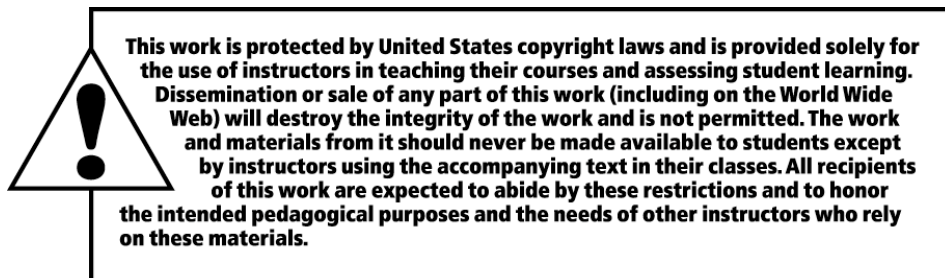
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Chapter 1 – The Importance of Research in Communication Sciences and Disorders

1.1 Multiple Choice

1. According to the text, which of the following determinants of professional credibility does NOT involve research?

- A) Professional meetings at conventions.
- B) Licensure and certification.
- C) Training program accreditation
- D) Continuing education requirements

Answer: B

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 5-7

2. Which of the following is the most rigorously reviewed for scientific quality?

- A) Textbooks.
- B) Convention presentations.
- C) Professional journal articles.
- D) Workshops.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 11-20

3. What percentage of ASHA members consider themselves full-time researchers?

- A) 15
- B) 20
- C) 10
- D) 3

Answer: D

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 21

4. Editors of professional journals typically try to obtain _____ reviews of a submitted manuscript.

- A) 1
- B) 2
- C) 3
- D) 5

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 17

5. Which of the following are skills/attributes shared by clinicians and researchers?

- A) Observational ability.
- B) Objectivity.
- C) Organization.
- D) Data gathering.
- E) All of the above.

Answer: E

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 26

6. Research shows that the most credible and respected profession delivering hearing instruments is:

- A) Hearing aid dealer.
- B) Hearing aid dispensing Otolaryngologist.
- C) Audiologist
- D) Speech-Language Pathologist.

Answer: C

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 10-11

7. *Publication lag* refers to:

- A) A scientist who is running behind in his/her research program.
- B) The degree to which a professional field is not up to date scientifically.
- C) The delay between the submission of an article to a journal and its appearance in print.
- D) The time taken to review a manuscript for publication

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 17

8. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A) The parallels between research and clinical processes apply only to diagnosis.
- B) The parallels between research and clinical processes apply to diagnosis and treatment.
- C) The parallels between research and clinical processes apply only to treatment.
- D) There are few parallels between research and clinical processes because they are different enterprises.

Answer: B

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 30

9. Which of the following is NOT a type of presentation typically seen at professional meetings?

- A) Therapy demonstrations with clients.
- B) Poster sessions.
- C) Traditional platform presentations.
- D) Short courses.

Answer: A

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 14

10. Which of the following is true?

- A) A profession should produce all research related to its specific area of expertise.
- B) A profession should rely mainly on other disciplines to produce relevant research because this broadens its base.
- C) While it is important for a profession to produce its own research, it is also important to rely on other fields to make significant contributions.
- D) If a profession produces its own research it is not likely to be accepted by other disciplines.

Answer: C

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 7-8

11. Which of the following is NOT true regarding professional journals?

- A) Associate editors are typically assigned to represent major areas in the profession.
- B) Editorial consultants are the only ones who actually review the manuscript in detail.
- C) Most manuscripts are either accepted with revision or rejected.
- D) Professional journals have different levels of prestige.

Answer: B

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 17-18

12. Which is NOT a myth about the research process?

- A) One has to be extremely intelligent to conduct research.
- B) One has to work in a laboratory or university to conduct research.
- C) Research requires specific skills to be done correctly.
- D) In our field people are either researchers or clinicians.

Answer: C

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 20-25

1.2 True/False

1. Ethics applies to clinical as well as research endeavors.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 4

2. A profession can increase its credibility by producing its own research in addition to relying on research from other fields.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

3. The information base in communication sciences and disorders provides only high quality research.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 11

4. The major benefit of becoming a clinician-researcher is to produce published research.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 34-39

5. If a person wants to become a clinician-researcher he/she must either learn research skills or collaborate with someone who possesses those abilities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 25

6. ASHA and AAA are professional organizations that generally do not get involved in the research aspect of the field.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 6-7

7. Accreditation requirements for training programs is an area that has little to do with research.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 6

8. Clinical techniques in common use today were often viewed as esoteric research in the past.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 22

9. Clinicians and researchers share the basic attributes of observational ability, objectivity, organization, data gathering, data analysis and familiarity with current literature.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 26

10. The processes of diagnosis and treatment share many similarities with the process of conducting research.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2 Page Ref: 29-34

11. Speech-language pathology and audiology began producing their own discipline-specific research two decades ago which greatly increases their professional credibility.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 9

12. As a profession, hearing aid dealers are the most respected and sell more hearing instruments than audiologists largely due to their large numbers, advertising and popular locations.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 11

13. Research sharks make it their business to rip apart any study they find.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 4

14. There are usually differences in quality and peer review of professional presentations among national, regional and local meetings.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 15

1.3 Short Answer

1. The major determinants underlying professional credibility directly or indirectly involve _____.

Answer: research

Diff: 4 Page Ref: 5

2. Two major professional organizations that encourage and facilitate research are _____ and _____.

Answer: The American Academy of Audiology; The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association.

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 7

3. The three examples of professional credibility illustrated in Chapter 1 were _____, _____, and _____.

Answer: Chiropractic, Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology

Diff: 3 Page Ref: 8

4. According to Drucker (1998), the volume of scientific information doubles every _____ years.

Answer: Five

Diff: 6 Page Ref: 11

5. List any five components of our information base in communication disorders: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

Answer: (any five) online courses, textbooks, workshops, university coursework, professional journals, interactions with colleagues, convention presentations.

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 12

6. List the five types of presentations at professional meetings: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

Answer: Short courses, miniseminars, traditional platform session, poster session

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 14

7. Three positions in the organizational structure of professional journals are _____, _____, and _____.

Answer: Editor, Associate Editor, Editorial Consultants

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 16

8. List five benefits of becoming a clinician-researcher: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

Answer: (any five) bragging rights, break from banality, pumping up your resume, garnering research support, developing professional collaborations, improving your clinical program, professional contributions.

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 35

9. A major new clinical area targeted by ASHA for grant funding is _____.

Answer: evidence-based practice.

Diff: 9 Page Ref: 9

10. The text referred to _____ as being a “secondary source” of scientific information.

Answer: textbooks

Diff: 5 Page Ref: 13

1.4 Essay

1. Describe the similarities between conducting a research project and engaging in diagnosis during clinical work.

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 29-32

2. Discuss the similarities between conducting a research project and providing treatment during clinical work.

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 29-34

3. Give examples of how clinicians and researchers use similar general abilities (e.g. observation, data gathering, etc.) and why clinical skills will not atrophy if a clinician does research.

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 25-29

4. Explain why scientific research is critical to the clinical mission in communication sciences and disorders.

Diff: 8 Page Ref: 20-22

5. Give examples of the benefits of a clinician deciding to participate in research with a person working at a university.

Diff: 7 Page Ref: 34-39