

6. Stuttering-like-disfluencies (Yairi & Ambrose, 1999) do **not** include:
 - a. repetitions of single syllable words
 - b. repetitions of parts of words
 - c. repetitions of phrases
 - d. dysrhythmic phonations

7. The “tip of the iceberg”(Sheehan, 1958) refers to the:
 - a. overt (surface) features of stuttering
 - b. covert (hidden) features of stuttering
 - c. fluent segments of speech
 - d. overt emotional reactions

8. The term "disfluency" refers to:
 - a. normal interruptions in speech
 - b. abnormal interruptions in speech
 - c. associated non-speech behaviors
 - d. both a and b above

9. Disfluency types most typical of stuttering:
 - a. interjections, revisions, pauses
 - b. whole word, phrase and multisyllable repetitions
 - c. sound prolongations, sound and syllable repetitions
 - d. both b and c above

10. Van Riper suggested that stuttering is best defined as:
 - a. a defect in the structure and function of the speech mechanism
 - b. a forward flow of speech is interrupted and the speaker's reaction to it
 - c. a difficulty changing position of the tongue when moving from one sound to the next
 - d. a momentary disruption of ongoing speech

11. Stuttering has occurred when the speaker:
 - a. holds out a speech sound while falling off a chair
 - b. repeats a phrase again because the listener failed to understand
 - c. repeats a word because a siren blared when it was said the first time
 - d. none of the above

12. An example of a covert aspect of stuttering:
 - a. sound repetitions
 - b. sense of a loss of control over speech
 - c. disrhythmic phonations
 - d. eye blinks

13. Yaruss and & Quesal's (2006) model of stuttering:
 - a. defines stuttering as primarily an organic speech impairment
 - b. defines stuttering as a psychologically- and environmentally-based disorder

- c. defines stuttering as a personal handicap regardless of its etiology
- d. does not define what stuttering is but represents what it involves

14. Which of the following aspects of speech and language is most impaired in the disorder of stuttering.

- a. vocabulary
- b. pitch
- c. rate
- d. syntax

15. Which disfluency type is not common to normally fluent speakers (i.e., not Other Disfluency)?

- a. sound repetitions
- b. phrase repetitions
- c. interjections
- d. revisions

True - False Questions

1. The definition and clinical diagnosis of stuttering are not the same. However, arriving at a clinical diagnosis often involves use of specifications of, e.g., the frequency, of the parameters found in the definition of the disorder.
2. One reason why definitions of stuttering differ is that some of them are based entirely, or partially, on hypotheses about the cause of the disorder instead of describing it.
3. The inner, affective reactions of the person who stutters that are associated with stuttering events are known as the “core behaviors.”
4. Research has indicated that fluent speech of stutterers may also be different from fluent speech of normally speaking individuals.
5. Various surface interruptions that occur in ongoing speech are referred to as “disfluencies.”

Essay Questions

1. List three situations or conditions where a definition of stuttering is important and has practical implications. After listing a situation, briefly (5-7 lines) explain/discuss. P. 3-4
2. What is meant by “stuttering as an event”? What is meant by “stuttering as a disorder”? Give examples of the features that might characterize a stuttering event and the features that may broadly characterize a stuttering disorder. P. 5; 9-16