

## **KASA Knowledge-Based Assessment: Articulation**

1. Describe in a paragraph the distinction between speech sound errors that are considered “articulatory/phonetic” in nature versus those that are considered “phonological/phonemic” in nature. (IV.B.1 & IV.C.3)
2. Briefly summarize the stages of normal phonetic and phonological development (prelinguistic and linguistic) from birth to 8 years of age for the English language. (IV.B.2)
3. Describe phonological awareness and its relationship with phonological disorders and literacy in children. (IV.B.3)
- 4a. Describe in a paragraph the speech sound production characteristics observed in children diagnosed with “Childhood/Developmental Apraxia of Speech.” Discuss the various positions concerning the etiology of this controversial disorder. (IV.C.1)
- 4b. Compare the etiologies (including localization of involvement) of acquired dysarthria versus apraxia of speech. (IV.C.1)
5. List the typical speech patterns and characteristics you would expect to find in the speech of children with cleft lip and palate following successful primary repair. (IV.C.2)

### **6. Case Study #1**

Your client is a 6 year-old male who was referred by his parents and classroom teacher. He demonstrates multiple speech sound errors and is approximately 50% intelligible when the context is known. His errors are inconsistent as they do not fall into specific patterns. An oral mechanism exam revealed low facial tone and hyposensitivity to touch. He showed some searching and effortful behavior in his attempts at some of the non-speech oral tasks. His receptive and expressive language appear to be age- appropriate. He’s a bright boy but becomes easily frustrated.

Describe specifically how you would proceed in the assessment (both formally and informally) of this child’s articulation and phonological system, including the questions you would ask the parent to assist you in your diagnosis and clinical decision-making? (IV.D.1 & IV.D.2)

- a. Answer the above question if the child is English speaking.
- b. Answer the question if the child is non-English speaking.

**7. Case Study #2:**

Your client is a 6 year, 2 month old female child who has a history of intermittent ear infections. Her articulation errors include stopping of fricatives and affricates, gliding, and cluster reduction. Her oral-motor skills appear to be within normal limits. She demonstrated errors in use of grammatical morphemes while her receptive language skills and sentence structures are age-appropriate. Her classroom teacher reported that she is slow at learning how to decode single words.

- a. What do these results suggest in terms of a differential diagnosis (e.g., linguistic versus motoric)? (IV.D.2)
- b. In light of these findings, what approach might be appropriate for remediation of these errors? Briefly explain your rationale. (IV.D.4) Cite any current research that supports your decision. (IV.F.1)
- c. Generate one goal and two objectives that correspond to the implementation of this approach. (IV.D.3)