Chapter 2. Who and how many stutter?

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Which of the following appears to be most influential on changes that occur over time

in the gender ratio in the stuttering population from 2:1 to approximately 4:1 male-to-female ratio:

a. the percent of natural recovery among girls is larger than for boys

b. boys are physically stronger than girls

c. gender differences in various physical-motor-health aspects

d. gender differences in phonology and language skills.

2. Data on the occurrence of stuttering across the lifespan indicate that:

* 1. whereas the incidence of stuttering increases with age, its prevalence remains constant
  2. the incidence of the disorder is about 1% while its prevalence is about 5%
  3. the prevalence of the disorder is about 1% while its incidence is about 5%
  4. the prevalence and incidence are equal

3. Which is **not** true about the incidence of stuttering in various cultural groups?

* 1. it may be somewhat lower in cultures reported to have little concern about speaking abilities
  2. it is higher than the average among some groups of mentally disabled persons
  3. it is lower than the average in the hearing-impaired population
  4. culture has no effect, whatsoever, on the incidence of stuttering

4. Data reported by the University of Illinois Stuttering Research Program (Proctor et.al., ) showed that

1. there was a greater incidence of stuttering among European American children than African American children.
2. there was a greater prevalence of stuttering among African American children than European American children.
3. there was a greater prevalence of stuttering among African American girls than African American boys
4. there was no difference in the prevalence of stuttering between African American children and European American children.

5. The gender ratio (males to females) in the stuttering population:

a. increases with age,

b. increases and then decreases with age

c. decreases and then increases with age

d. remains constant throughout the age range

6. The general prevalence of stuttering in the population is:

a. three to five percent

b. two percent

c. one percent

d. six to eight percent

7. Which is likely to have the most influence on stuttering prevalence data in a population of college students:

a. gender

b. cultural background

c. I.Q. scores

d. age.

8. The findings (Dalston, 1982) that stuttering incidence is higher in children with orofacial abnormalities than in the general population serve to prove that:

a. stuttering is an organically based disorder

b. stuttering is a disorder of speech production

c. stuttering is, in part, influenced by the acoustic (resonance) characteristics of speech

d. none of the above answers is true because the incidence of stuttering in this group is lower than that in the general population.

1. Research on the prevalence of stuttering in the hearing impaired school age population (Montgomery & Fitch, 1988), has shown that:

a. the prevalence is about 1/10 of one percent with most of the cases exhibiting stuttering in their

manual communication,

b. the prevalence is about 1/10 of one percent with most of the cases exhibiting stuttering in their

oral communication,

c. the prevalence is about 1/10 of one percent with most of the cases exhibiting stuttering in both

their manual and oral communication,

d. the hearing impaired population does not exhibit stuttering.

1. Most of the available data, especially from recent research, suggest that stuttering:
2. is more prevalent among monolinguals than among bilingual speakers

b. is as prevalent among monolinguals than among bilingual speakers.

c. is more prevalent among bilinguals than among monolingual speakers

d. never occurs in bilingual speakers.

**True - False Questions**

1. The incidence of stuttering among deaf persons appears to be considerably higher than the incidence in the general population because they have greater difficulties monitoring and controlling their speech.

2. In terms of exhibiting stuttering, dizygotic twins will be more similar than monozygotic twins.

1. Data concerning the distribution of stuttering in families of people who stutter would seem to suggest that stuttering runs in families due to genetic factors.

Stuttering can affect one or both languages in bilingual individuals.

5. A child identified as a persistent stutterer is likely to have other persistent stutterers in his/her family.

**Essay Questions**

1. What is the significance and implications of data regarding incidence and prevalence of stuttering to clinical practice considerations? Explain and discuss.
2. What is the significance and implications of data regarding incidence and prevalence to research and theory of stuttering? Explain and discuss.
3. List two major approaches to the study of the prevalence of stuttering. Explain each one. What are the weaknesses involved?
4. What research methods can be used to study the life-time incidence of stuttering? What problems are involved?
5. For many years, China has had a policy of only one child per family. Considering cultural factors, in what ways may this policy influence the incidence and prevalence of stuttering?

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Multiple Choice

1. a

2. c

3. d

4. d

5. a

6. c

7. a

8. d

1. a
2. c

True - False

1. F
2. F
3. T
4. T
5. T

Essay Questions

1. P. 22-24

2. P. 25-26

3. P. 27-28

4. P. 28-29

5. [No specific page reference. Question tests general understanding]