



Continuing Education Questionnaire

Write Your Name:

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“MUSIC, LANGUAGE, and THE BRAIN”

1. The reason elements of music can be a common denominator among disparate professions is
 - A. we all share musical knowledge, otherwise known as “cognition.
 - B. we all have the desire to bring music into the work place.
 - C. something called “transdisciplinary appreciation of music,” also known as “universal musical knowledge.”
 - D. we all employ “mental processes and their products,” among which are those involving music
2. Health care professionals who incorporate music or musical elements in their treatment of clients
 - A. are doing so unethically unless specifically trained in music therapy
 - B. must be mindful of their scope of practice, but should be encouraged to consider elements of music in treatment sessions
 - C. are doing so unethically unless co-treating with a certified music therapist
 - D. both (a) and (c)
3. Interventions using “elements of music” means the application of:
 - A. pitch, rhythm, tempo, volume, perception
 - B. prosody, rhythm, timbre, repetition
 - C. pitch, rhythm, volume, the written symbol system
 - D. melody, timing, ensemble, auditory skills
4. Autopsy of Einstein’s brain found that it differed from the “average” human brain in this way:
 - A. more chocolate chips
 - B. more cookie dough
 - C. more dense blood vessels
 - D. more dopamine receptors
5. When might it not be appropriate to employ elements of music as intervention strategies?
 - A. If a client is sensory defensive to any of the elements
 - B. Using elements which the client’s impairments preclude being able to sense
 - C. If a therapist is unclear on the “why” and “how” behind the strategy
 - D. Using elements which exacerbate the client’s impairments
 - E. all of the above



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6. In this presentation EBP stands for:

- A. evidence based professionally
- B. epidural blood patch
- C. evidence based practice
- D. excellence based policies
- E. education business partnerships

7. The principle behind Melodic Intonation Therapy is:

- A. neurons are “recruited” from the less damaged right hemisphere to assist in impaired language functions of the damaged left hemisphere
- B. neurons are “recruited” from the less damaged left hemisphere to assist with language functions of the damaged right hemisphere
- C. the less damaged left hemisphere takes over for the damaged right hemisphere
- D. the less damaged right hemisphere takes over for the damaged left hemisphere

8. Melodic Intonation Therapy and principles associated with it can be used to aid the following:

- A. stuttering, cluttering, aphasia
- B. dysarthria, aphasia, dysphagia
- C. stuttering, dementia, orientation
- D. singing, aphasia, rhythm

9. Apply what you’ve learned by deciding some of the ways elements of music can help in situations not typically associated with music:

- A. ask permission to lightly tap syllables on an irate family member’s shoulder who is speaking too quickly, while modeling “please – slow – down “;
- B. using a metronome to help a baby acquire a rhythmic, organized suckle pattern
- C. having peppy music playing in spaces like hospital or clinic examination waiting room court house waiting rooms, animal shelters
- D. both (a) and (b)

10. The expression of music and the expression of language are skills acquired hierarchically.

- True
- False