Assistive Technology™ CEU QUIZ

Certified Professionals may earn .2 CEUs by completing quizzes based on selected articles in each issue of the *Assistive Technology* journal.

Each quiz is 12 questions in multiple-choice or true-false format. You must answer nine questions correctly (75%) to earn the .2 CEU credit. Results of the quiz will be emailed (or mailed by request) upon completion.

Return the completed quiz with payment to:

RESNA Quizzes   RESNA members: $32
1560 Wilson Blvd., Suite 850
Arlington, VA 22209   Nonmembers: $45
certification@resna.org

NAME _____

CREDENTIAL(S) _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

EMAIL _____

QUIZ _____ PAYMENT INFORMATION

VISA   **MC**   **AMEX**   **DISCOVER**   **CHECK payable to RESNA**

CREDIT CARD NUMBER _____

EXPIRATION DATE _____   **SECURITY CODE** _____

NAME ON CARD _____

BILLING ADDRESS
(IF DIFFERENT) _____

ADDITIONAL EMAIL
FOR PAYMENT RECEIPT _____

Other quizzes from Assistive Technology Journal articles may be found on the RESNA website (www.RESNA.org). The primary program learning objective is to keep abreast of current findings and practices in assistive technology, research and rehabilitation engineering.

Was the content of the article relevant to current AT practice?   Yes   No

Was reading the article and completing the quiz a good way for you to learn?   Yes   No

28.2C Quiz Evaluating a Location Aware
Pictogram Prediction AAC System

1. According to the article, what is one fundamental question to be asked?

   a. How can we realize the potential of using the knowledge in both research and commercial areas?
   b. How can we accommodate conversation under different settings requiring specific words?
   c. How should we use context knowledge to improve an AAC device?
   d. How should we take advantage of context knowledge to improve adaptation of AAC devices to user needs?

   ANSWER: _____

2. Linking what two elements might serve as a strategy to improve an AAC device?

   a. words and vocabulary
   b. context and vocabulary
   c. conversations and context
   d. vocabulary and conversations
   e. words and context   **ANSWER:** _____

3. What was the name of the work authors designed to develop a narrative system called "How Was School Today?"

   a. National Language Generation (NLG)
   b. Natural Lexicon Development (NLD)
   c. Natural Language Generation (NLG)
   d. Systematic Language Interface (SLI)   **ANSWER:** _____

4. How does the system predict words?

   a. it uses statistical language models containing unigrams and bigrams
   b. it uses past pictogram corpus analysis
   c. it uses a method of regression analysis designed specifically for words
   d. it uses a conglomeration of lexical word diagrams   **ANSWER:** _____

5. What was the name of the previous word prediction system used?

   a. Alfrédo
   b. Ernésto
   c. Adolfo
   d. Eugénio   **ANSWER:** _____

6. What is the goal of the two new prediction mechanisms?

   a. to clarify meaning interpretation
   b. to facilitate the word prediction process
   c. to allow for greater storage capacity in the language models
   d. to reduce user navigation effort   **ANSWER:** _____

7. Who assigned the descriptions in the language models?

    a. scientists and therapists
    b. therapists or teachers
    c. lexicographers or teachers
    d. professors and statisticians   **ANSWER:** _____

8. What do many AAC users not use?

    a. proper sequences
    b. proper capitalization
    c. punctuation marks
    d. predictable language   **ANSWER:** _____

\
9. How many sentences per location were participants encouraged to try and compose?

    a. six
    b. ten
    c. four
    d. twelve   **ANSWER:** _____

10. Which of the following was the single dependent variable used in the study?

    a. location
    b. keystroke saving rate (KSR)
    c. language model
    d. prediction technique (PT)
    e. sentence knowledge   **ANSWER:** _____

11. According to the article, some level of which of the following is required to make pictogram sentence prediction useful?

    a. sentence reuse
    b. punctuation
    c. communication
    d. simulation
    e. sentence improvement   **ANSWER:** _____

12. What was a limitation in this particular study and a common limitation in vocabulary prediction studies in general?

    a. The corpus used in this study was generated by persons with severe disabilities
    b. The corpus used in this study was generated by persons with varying disabilities
    c. The corpus used in this study was generated by persons with no disabilities
    d. The corpus used in this study was based on a statistically insignificant sample size

                        ANSWER: _____