**.69 Supporting Communication (Feb 2022)**

**Feedback Exercises**

Chapter 1: Understanding Communication

1. List four ways communication is used to positively impact a person’s life.

2. List four examples of how limited communication can negatively impact a person’s life.

3. What are four examples of *how* we communicate?

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language is our ability to understand what is communicated.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language is the ability to communicate with others.

6. T or F If you are unsure whether to use people-first or identity-first language, the best thing to do is ask the person what they prefer.

7. T or F The presence of a communication device is a sign that you should talk to the support staff instead of to the person with a disability.

8. T or F 5-10 seconds should be enough time for a person with a disability to process information and respond.

9. T or F Autism can affect the way a person communicates and relates to the people and world around them.

10. T or F Cerebral palsy is a disorder that affects a person’s movements.

11. Give two examples of how staff can role model good social behavior.

12. What are two general tips for communicating with people who have a disability?

Chapter 2: Increasing Communication

1. What are two tips if you don’t understand someone you are communicating with?

2. T or F If a person shifts their attention between an object and a person, this may be an indication the person is communicating about the object.

3. T or F Never acknowledge a communication intent if it’s not the “normal” way of asking for help.

4. T or F Using turn-taking in an activity that person is already doing is a good strategy because the person is already motivated to do the activity.

5. What are two basic environmental supports that promote communication success?

6. Give an example of how you can “forget” a needed object or action to create an opportunity for communication.

7. Give an example of how you can offer choices to create a communication opportunity.

8. Give an example of how you can use the strategy of “in sight but out of reach”.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ strategies replace oral communication, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ strategies enhance and expand limited oral skills.

10. T or F There are many different types of sign languages.

11. T or F Putting an item where it is in sight but out of reach can create a communication opportunity, but this strategy should never be used purposely to withhold items.

Chapter 3: Responding to Challenges

1. What are two things to consider if interference is a problem with communication?

2. If a person cannot reach or control body movement, what are two things you can do to promote communication?

3. If there is a problem with a person hearing a communication message, what are two ways you should respond?

4. T or F If a communication device is not working, there is nothing you can do except send it back to the company.

5. T or F A person who uses communication symbols may want symbols they can use within specific activities, such as ordering a meal.

6. T or F All behavior is a form of communication.

7. T or F The key words in a message are the object or action that the message is about.

8. T or F If a person requests something that is restricted in their plan, acknowledge the request and briefly explain why they cannot it.

9. T or F If a person requests something that is restricted according to their plan, just tell them no, no further explanation is needed.