

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-301...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY-2018
FLUENCY DISORDERS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A . Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Define fluency. Explain aspect of fluency.
- Q. 2. Explain development of stress.
- Q. 3. Write about classification of fluency.
- Q. 4. Explain the characteristics of cluttering.
- Q. 5. Write the assessment procedure for stuttering.
- Q. 6. Write the difference between cluttering & stuttering.
- Q. 7. Explain cerebral dominance theory.
- Q. 8. Explain MIDVAS.
- Q. 9. Explain SSI.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY-2018
FLUENCY DISORDERS
PAPER - I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ -15 minutes

B . MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it-

1. Fluency disorders include:
 - a. Voice
 - b. Pitch
 - c. Stuttering
 - d. Voice, pitch, and stuttering
2. Language and speech production is a:
 - a. Very simple task
 - b. Simple task
 - c. Average task
 - d. Complex task
3. _____ effort is usually much greater in stutterers than non-stutterers:
 - a. Mental
 - b. Physical
 - c. Rate
 - d. None of these
4. Which of the following terms describes when a person pauses and uses filler words prior to producing a potential disfluency?
 - a. Substitution
 - b. Postponement
 - c. Circumlocution
 - d. Escape
5. Interruptions in the flow of speaking are referred to as:
 - a. Phonological disorders
 - b. Dialectical disorders
 - c. Voice disorders
 - d. Fluency disorders
6. Fluency is said to be composed of the following:
 - a. Rate, effort, continuity
 - b. Rate, effort, respiration
 - c. Rate, phonation, respiration
 - d. Phonation, respiration, articulation
7. "Dys" fluency denotes:
 - a. Normal
 - b. Pathology
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
8. Sound segments are _____ at the initiation and termination of syllables, words and phrases.
 - a. Shorter
 - b. Average
 - c. Longer
 - d. All a, b, & c
9. The co-articulatory effects are greater when the speech rate is:
 - a. Decreased
 - b. Increased
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
10. The theory that explains stuttering from the standpoint of the child's fluency skills and environmental requirements for fluency is the:
 - a. Capacities & demands theory
 - b. Genetic theory
 - c. Two factor theory
 - d. Diagnosogenic theory
11. Johnson (1942) authored the:
 - a. Two factor theory
 - b. Role theory
 - c. Diagnosogenic theory
 - d. None of these
12. Lily pad analogy is for:
 - a. Child
 - b. Adult
 - c. both a & b
 - d. None of above
13. _____ ms delayed feedback is found to yield optimum results in DAF.
 - a. 50
 - b. 100
 - c. 150
 - d. 200
14. SSI-4 was developed in:
 - a. 1981
 - b. 1994
 - c. 2009
 - d. 2011

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-302...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY – 2018
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
PAPER - II

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Explain Broadmann's areas with a diagram.
- Q. 2. How will you do the assessment of aphasia? Write the procedure.
- Q. 3. Explain briefly about Revised Token test and Bilingual Aphasia test.
- Q. 4. Explain Wernicke's aphasia.
- Q. 5. Write about classification of aphasia.
- Q. 6. Explain about TBI.
- Q. 7. Write the procedure for MIT.
- Q. 8. Write about BDAE.
- Q. 9. What are the points will you explain during counseling for caregivers/family of aphasics?

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it:

1. Broca's area is located:
 - a. In the most anterior part of the frontal cortex
 - b. In the parietal cortex
 - c. Just in front part of the precentral gyrus
 - d. Adjacent to Wernicke's area
2. Wernicke's aphasia is usually characterised by:
 - a. An inability to follow the non-verbal rules of the conversation
 - b. Slow, laborious and non-fluent speech
 - c. Speech devoid of paraphasias and neologisms
 - d. Meaningless speech although sounding 'grammatically' correct
3. Alexia and agraphia are often symptoms of damage to:
 - a. The angular gyrus
 - b. The splenium
 - c. The calcarine fissure
 - d. Broca's area
4. Damage to the arcuate fasciculus has been shown to produce:
 - a. Motor aphasia
 - b. Alexia and/or agraphia
 - c. Conduction aphasia
 - d. Receptive aphasia
5. The central fissure is located between the:
 - a. Wernicke's area and the planum temporale
 - b. Parietal and visual cortex
 - c. Parietal and frontal lobes
 - d. Parietal and temporal lobes
6. In _____, language is fluent and articulate, but words are jargon-like and speech comprehension is poor.
 - a. Conduction aphasia
 - b. Dyslexia
 - c. Broca's aphasia
 - d. Wernicke's aphasia
7. Wernicke's area is located in the:
 - a. Parietal lobes
 - b. Frontal lobes
 - c. Temporal lobes
 - d. Arcuate fasciculus
8. When an individual has a disruption of the ability to speak it is known generally as:
 - a. Wernicke's aphasia
 - b. Broca's aphasia
 - c. Wernick's aphasia
 - d. Beidecker's aphasia
9. Which test is helpful in evaluating the presence of visual neglect?
 - a. Boston naming test
 - b. Revised visual retention test
 - c. Line bisection task
 - d. WAB
10. Bilingual aphasia test is given by:
 - a. Paradise
 - b. Benton
 - c. Kay et al
 - d. Schuell
11. Functional communication profile is given by:
 - a. Sarno
 - b. West
 - c. Kertez
 - d. Veena
12. AAC is acronyms for :
 - a. Alternative & affective communication
 - b. ' Augmentative & alternative communication
 - c. Augmentative & affective communication
 - d. None of the above
13. Which hemisphere is dominant for music and intonation?
 - a. Left hemisphere
 - b. Right hemisphere
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
14. The production of incoherent, jumbled speech is known as:
 - a. Nonfluent aphasia
 - b. Disruptive aphasia
 - c. Fluent aphasia
 - d. Anomic aphasia

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - III

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Define audio-visual perception of speech reading.
- Q. 2. What is the difference between individual & group training?
- Q. 3. Discuss the steps of auditory verbal therapy.
- Q. 4. Discuss the importance of auditory training?
- Q. 5. Explain the management option available for children with Central Auditory Processing Disorder.
- Q. 6. How does speech & language development takes place in hearing impaired children?
- Q. 7. Discuss the classification of assistive listening device.
- Q. 8. Describe the management of hyperacusis.
- Q. 9. Explain about BAHA.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER – III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Lip reading strategies include:
 - a. Auditory perception of a listener
 - b. Visible speech movement of a talker
 - c. Linguistic context
 - d. All of the above
2. Synonyms of speech reading is:
 - a. Speech awareness
 - b. Speech recognition
 - c. Lip reading
 - d. None of these
3. Speech reading is a technique of:
 - a. Understanding speech by visual cues
 - b. Manipulating acoustic environment
 - c. Auditory training
 - d. All of the above
4. Auditory training improves:
 - a. Visual cues
 - b. Listening skills
 - c. Comprehension skills
 - d. Auditory learning
5. Cued speech can be understood when hand cues are used:
 - a. With no additional cues
 - b. Along with speech
 - c. Along with finger spelling
 - d. Along with facial expression
6. FM amplification system are used to:
 - a. Reduce need for sign
 - b. Eliminate need to check personal hearing aids
 - c. Improve signal to noise ratio
 - d. Improve speech-monitoring skills
7. The electrode of ABI made up of:
 - a. Platinum disc electrode
 - b. Gold electrode
 - c. Button electrode
 - d. None of these
8. One of the advantage of FM group amplification system is that it-----
 - a. Has no spillover to adjacent room
 - b. It is highly portable
 - c. It compatible with loop system
 - d. Is susceptible to electrical interference
9. Factors which affect the speech reading are:
 - a. Distractions
 - b. Length of the message
 - c. Accent
 - d. All of the above
10. What does ABI mean?
 - a. Destroyed auditory nerve
 - b. Intact auditory nerve
 - c. Absent brainstem
 - d. Damaged cochlea
11. Assistive listing devices are:
 - a. FM Aids
 - b. Induction loop
 - c. Vibro-tactile aids
 - d. All of the above
12. ABI stands for:
 - a. Auditory brain implant
 - b. Auditory brainstem implant
 - c. Auditory braincell implant
 - d. All of the above
13. NRT stands for:
 - a. Neural retraining therapy
 - b. No response telemetry
 - c. Neural response telemetry
 - d. None of the above
14. Cochlear implant has a total of:
 - a. 22 electrodes
 - b. 20 electrodes
 - c. 21 electrodes
 - d. 24 electrodes

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
Paper - IV

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** How does the noise exposure interfere in our life style?
- Q. 2.** Explain Damage Risk Criteria (DRC).
- Q. 3.** What is CHABA & AAOO?
- Q. 4.** Discuss the properties of embolic protection devices (EPD's)
- Q. 5.** Explain the different types of indoor & outdoor noise.
- Q. 6.** Write the tests of susceptibility.
- Q. 7.** Write about any one instrument for the measurement of noise.
- Q. 8.** Discuss the finding of speech audiometry in noise-induced hearing loss (NIHL).
- Q. 9.** Discuss the effect of noise on work efficiency & performance.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
Paper - IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. Acoustic trauma is related to:
 - a. Continuous intense sound
 - b. Sudden intense sound
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
2. 4 khz notch is seen in cases with:
 - a. Otosclerosis
 - b. Presbycusis
 - c. NIHL
 - d. None of these
3. 4kHz notch is also known as:
 - a. Carhart notch
 - b. Corner notch
 - c. Boiler's notch
 - d. None of these
4. Tinnitus occurs due to:
 - a. Damage to hair cells of inner ear
 - b. Due to weak & abnormal nerve impulse
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
5. Acoustic trauma affects sound of:
 - a. Low frequency
 - b. High frequency
 - c. High frequency then low frequency
 - d. None of these
6. Bounce effect is related to:
 - a. TTS
 - b. PTS
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
7. When a patient comes to you, how will you know NIHL without doing audiometry?
 - a. Conversation
 - b. Case history
 - c. Audiological evaluation
 - d. None of these
8. To protect the ear from NIHL, what will you suggest to a patient?
 - a. Wear ear protective device
 - b. Wear hearing aid
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
9. Which row of the OHC damages first due to continuous noise exposure?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth
10. Tectorial membrane is lifted up from :
 - a. Organ of corti
 - b. Resser's membrane
 - c. Stereocilia
 - d. None of these
11. Annoyance is an:
 - a. Pain killer device
 - b. Disturbance
 - c. Sound causes disturbances
 - d. Both a and b
12. NC Curve was developed by:
 - a. ISO
 - b. ASHA
 - c. OSHA
 - d. None of these
13. Ototoxicity can cause:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of these
14. In noisy situations, vocal effort will be:
 - a. More
 - b. Less
 - c. Normal
 - d. None of these

**B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER - V**

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

- Q. 1. What is CBR?
- Q. 2. Discuss the approaches of delivering services.
- Q. 3. Duties & responsibilities of SLP in various settings.
- Q. 4. Write about Code of Ethics & Right to Education Act.
- Q. 5. Explain PWD Act.
- Q. 6. What is RCI? Function of RCI.
- Q. 7. Discuss the Environment Protection Act.
- Q. 8. Write about strategies used for awareness.
- Q. 9. Epidemiology of speech, language & hearing disorders.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER - V (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it:

1. What is the main focus of AVT?
 - a. Teaching spoken language
 - b. Teaching the child to attend to sounds in the environment
 - c. Enhancement of vocabulary
 - d. Teaching the child to use amplification device
2. According to RCI Act, handicapped means:
 - a. Person suffering from any disability
 - b. Person suffering from hearing loss
 - c. Person suffering from all disability
 - d. None of these
3. What is the audiometric zero for speech according to ANSI 1996 standard?
 - a. 20db SPL on TDH-39 earphones
 - b. 10db SPL on TDH-39 earphones
 - c. 10db SPL on TDH-49 earphones
 - d. None of the above
4. What is the eligibility criteria for physically handicapped as per PWD act (1995)?
 - a. Hearing loss >60db at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz and 2000 Hz in the poorer ear
 - b. Hearing loss >60db at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz in the both ear
 - c. Hearing loss >60db at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz, 2000 Hz and 4000 Hz in the better ear
 - d. Hearing loss >60db at 500 Hz, 1000 Hz and 2000 Hz in the better ear
5. "Environment Pollutant" means:
 - a. Water, air & land
 - b. Solid, liquid or gaseous substance
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
6. What is the year of enactment of parliamentary acts of Mental Health, RCI, PWD Act & National Trust Act in the order given?
 - a. 1987, 1992, 1995, 1999
 - b. 1992, 1995, 1992, 1999
 - c. 1999, 1992, 1987, 1995
 - d. 1995, 1999, 1987, 1992
7. National Trust Act was given in:
 - a. 1988
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1999
 - d. None of these
8. What is the role of SLP in India?
 - a. Control the noise
 - b. Assessment & management
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
9. PWD act (1995) stands for proclamation of:
 - a. Educational & social laws for the disabled
 - b. Equal opportunities and individualized education
 - c. Equal opportunity and participation by disabled
 - d. Equal opportunities, protection of rights and full participation for the disabled
10. The speech & hearing courses run in India should be recognized by:
 - a. RCI
 - b. ISHA
 - c. UCM
 - d. ISI
11. Indian sign language is:
 - a. A parallel form of manual communication
 - b. An alternative form of manual communication
 - c. An interactive form of manual communication
 - d. An augmentative form of manual communication
12. Good way of awareness:
 - a. Home to home giving information
 - b. Through mass media
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
13. Survey is a good way for:
 - a. Awareness
 - b. To know the disabled ratio
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
14. "Speech Banana" refers to the occurrence of speech sounds in:
 - a. Frequency range
 - b. Intensity range
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-306...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER - VI

[Time allotted : Three hours]

[Max Marks : 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Q. 1. Short notes on:-

- a. Null Hypothesis and Alternative hypothesis
- b. Stratified Sampling
- c. P- Value and alpha

Q. 2. What is meant by likert type scale? Discuss its importance as a measurement scale in research.

Q. 3. What do you understand by sampling methods?

Q. 4. Explain statistical significance of the difference in mean values between two populations and write all appropriate tests in it?

Q. 5. What is ANOVA test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.

Q. 6. Briefly describe the important parametric test used in context of testing hypothesis. How such tests differ from non-parametric test? Explain.

Q. 7. Write various advantages of using non-parametric tests. Also point out their limitations.

Q. 8. A survey estimated that 20% of all Americans aged 16 to 20 drove under the influence of drugs or alcohol. A similar survey is planned for New Zealand. They want a 95% confidence interval to have a margin of error of 0.04.

- a. Find the necessary sample size if they expect to find results similar to those in the United States.
- b. Suppose instead they used the conservative formula based on $\hat{p} = 0.5$. What is now the required sample size?

$\alpha = 1.96$ (If CI is 95%)

Q. 9. Data on smoking habit and presence of lung cancer is given below:

		Smoking	
		Yes	No
Lung cancer	Yes	20	10
	No	30	150

Using appropriate statistical test and find association between smoking and lung cancer.

(Value of chi square at 1% LOS is 10.83)

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER - VI (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. The level of significance is the:
 - a. Maximum allowable probability of type II error
 - b. Maximum allowable probability of type I error
 - c. Same as the confidence coefficient
 - d. Same as the p-value
2. The value set for α is known as:
 - a. The rejection level
 - b. The acceptance level
 - c. The significance level
 - d. The error in the hypothesis test
3. The form of the alternative hypothesis can be:
 - a. One-tailed
 - b. Two-tailed
 - c. Neither one nor two-tailed
 - d. One or two-tailed
4. The chi-square goodness-of-fit test can be used to test for:
 - a. Significance of sample statistics
 - b. Difference between population means
 - c. Normality
 - d. Probability
5. One-tailed alternatives are phrased in terms of:
 - a. $\neq$
 - b. $<$ or $>$
 - c. $\approx$ or $=$
 - d. $\leq$ or $\geq$
6. Which of the following are examples of ordinal data?
 - a. Cancer staging scale
 - b. List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - c. Popularity rating of India top ten television programmes
 - d. Heart rate
7. If a researcher takes a large enough sample, he/she will almost always obtain:
 - a. Virtually significant results
 - b. Practically significant results
 - c. Consequentially significant results
 - d. Statistically significant results
8. The stages of a malignant disease (cancer) is recorded using the symbols 0, I, II, III, IV. We say that the scale used is:
 - a. Alphanumeric
 - b. Ordinal
 - c. Numerical
 - d. Nominal
9. The correlation coefficient is based upon another measure, what is it?
 - a. Variance
 - b. Co-relation
 - c. Contingency coefficient
 - d. Covariance
10. The most frequently occurring value of a data set is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Mode
 - c. Mean
 - d. Median
11. Since the mode is the most frequently occurring data value, it:
 - a. Can never be larger than the mean
 - b. Is always larger than the median
 - c. Is always larger than the mean
 - d. Must have a value of at least two
12. Ten babies are born in a hospital on same day. All weigh 2.08 kg each. Calculate the standard deviation.
 - a. Zero
 - b. One
 - c. Minus one
 - d. 0.28
13. The variable in an experiment that is known from the start and does not change is called the:
 - a. Dependent variable
 - b. Extraneous variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Confounding variable
14. Which of the following values is **not** typically used for α ?
 - a. 0.01
 - b. 0.05
 - c. 0.10
 - d. 0.25

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
FLUENCY DISORDERS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A . Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Define intonation. Explain development of intonation.
- Q. 2. Write about the factors that affect the development of fluency.
- Q. 3. Write the difference between normal non-fluency and stuttering.
- Q. 4. What is demand and capacity model?
- Q. 5. Write a lesson plan for 20 years old person with moderate stuttering.
- Q. 6. Explain SSI in details.
- Q. 7. Write the assessment procedure for cluttering.
- Q. 8. Explain briefly prolongation technique and DAF.
- Q. 9. Write a note on MIDVAS.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
FLUENCY DISORDERS
PAPER - I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B. MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it-

1. Sound segments are _____ at the initiation and termination of syllables, words and phrases:
 - a. Shorter
 - b. Average
 - c. Longer
 - d. All a, b, & c
2. The coarticulatory effects are greater when the speech rate is:
 - a. Decreased
 - b. Increased
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
3. The theory that explains stuttering from the standpoint of the child's fluency skills and environmental requirements for fluency is the:
 - a. Capacities & demands theory
 - b. Genetic theory
 - c. Two factor theory
 - d. Diagnosogenic theory
4. Johnson (1942) authored the:
 - a. Two factor theory
 - b. Role theory
 - c. Diagnosogenic theory
 - d. None of the above
5. Lily pad analogy is for:
 - a. Child
 - b. Adult
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
6. _____ ms delayed feedback is found to yield optimum results in DAF:
 - a. 50
 - b. 100
 - c. 150
 - d. 200
7. SSI-4 was developed in:
 - a. 1981
 - b. 1994
 - c. 2009
 - d. 2011
8. Which of the following is **not** a predominate type of disfluency?
 - a. Repetition
 - b. Blocks
 - c. Eye blinks
 - d. Prolongations
9. Disfluency refers to:
 - a. Normal
 - b. Pathology
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
10. What is the core behaviour most frequently associated with stuttering?
 - a. Part-word repetition
 - b. Single-syllable word repetition
 - c. Sound prolongation
 - d. Block
11. Unstressed syllables are shorter and thus require _____ to speak:
 - a. Less time
 - b. More time
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
12. The age group that doesnot have well-established stuttering therapies designed for them is:
 - a. Toddlers
 - b. School-age children
 - c. Adolescents
 - d. Adults
13. SSI is:
 - a. Stuttering severity index
 - b. Stuttering Severity Instrument
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
14. The theory that would best support changing parental attitudes toward disfluencies is:
 - a. Diagnosogenic theory
 - b. Two factor theory
 - c. Genetic theory
 - d. Approach avoidance theory

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP 302

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY – 2019
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. What is aphasia? Write the signs/symptoms and etiology of aphasia.
- Q. 2. Write about loss Vs interference.
- Q. 3. Explain AAC.
- Q. 4. Write briefly on Western Aphasia Battery (WAB) test.
- Q. 5. Explain Broadmann's areas with the diagram.
- Q. 6. Explain briefly about Revised Token test and bilingual aphasia test.
- Q. 7. Explain about TBI.
- Q. 8. Write the procedure for MIT.
- Q. 9. Write a short note on spontaneous recovery.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
PAPER – II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it:

1. When an individual has a disruption of the ability to speak, it is known generally as:
 - a. Wernicke's aphasia
 - b. Broca's aphasia
 - c. Warnick's aphasia
 - d. Beidecker's aphasia
2. Which test is helpful in evaluating the presence of visual neglect?
 - a. Boston naming test
 - b. Revised visual retention test
 - c. Line bisection task
 - d. WAB
3. Bilingual aphasia test is given by:
 - a. Paradise
 - b. Benton
 - c. Kay et al
 - d. Schuell
4. Functional communication profile is given by:
 - a. Sarno
 - b. West
 - c. Kertez
 - d. Veena
5. AAC is acronyms for:
 - a. Alternative & affective communication
 - b. Augmentative & alternative communication
 - c. Augmentative & affective communication
 - d. None of the above
6. Which hemisphere is dominant for music and intonation?
 - a. Left hemisphere
 - b. Right hemisphere
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
7. The production of incoherent, jumbled speech is known as:
 - a. Nonfluent aphasia
 - b. Disruptive aphasia
 - c. Fluent aphasia
 - d. Anomic aphasia
8. One of the most common features of neurological disorders are language deficits and are collectively known as:
 - a. Dysphasias
 - b. Alogias
 - c. Anomias
 - d. Aphasias
9. The production of incoherent, jumbled speech is known as:
 - a. Nonfluent aphasia
 - b. Disruptive aphasia
 - c. Fluent aphasia
 - d. Anomic aphasia
10. If an individual has an inability to initiate speech or respond to speech with anything other than simple words, this is known as:
 - a. Nonfluent aphasia
 - b. Disruptive aphasia
 - c. Fluent aphasia
 - d. Anomic aphasia
11. When an individual has a disruption of the ability to speak, this is known generally as:
 - a. Wernicke's aphasia
 - b. Broca's aphasia
 - c. Warnick's aphasia
 - d. Beidecker's aphasia
12. When an individual displays a deficit in the comprehension of speech involving difficulties in recognising spoken words and converting thoughts into words, this is known as:
 - a. Wernicke's aphasia
 - b. Broca's aphasia
 - c. Warnick's aphasia
 - d. Beidecker's aphasia
13. When the individual is unable to recognise everyday objects and name them correctly, this is known as:
 - a. Prosopagnosia
 - b. Anomia
 - c. Agnosia
 - d. Aphosonomia
14. Executive functions involve problem-solving, planning, initiative & organizing and they monitor and inhibit complex behaviours. These functions are normally associated with which area of the brain?
 - a. The neocortex
 - b. The corpus callosum
 - c. The cerebellum
 - d. The prefrontal cortex

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. What are the factors affecting speech reading?
- Q. 2. Discuss the methods of auditory training.
- Q. 3. Define central auditory processing disorder.
- Q. 4. Discuss the difference between auditory training & AVT.
- Q. 5. Write the components of cochlear implant and its candidacy.
- Q. 6. Explain infrared system ALDs.
- Q. 7. Explain the rehabilitation procedure for geriatric hearing impaired patients.
- Q. 8. Write the components of BAHA and its candidacy.
- Q. 9. Write short notes on management of tinnitus.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

(½ x 14= 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. _____ is placed inside cochlea in cochlear implant.
 - a. Speech processor
 - b. Microphone
 - c. Electrode
 - d. Radio receiver
2. Tinnitus can be treated by:
 - a. Tinnitus habituation therapy
 - b. Tinnitus retraining therapy
 - c. Electrical stimulation
 - d. All of the above
3. The audiological management of (c)apd should focus on:
 - a. Changing the environment
 - b. Remediating the disorder
 - c. Compensatory strategies
 - d. All of the above
4. Factors which affect auditory training are?
 - a. Motivation of the case
 - b. Intelligence
 - c. Age
 - d. All of the above
5. /b/can be _____ perceived than /g/:
 - a. Better
 - b. Poorer
 - c. Equally
 - d. Cannot be perceived
6. Which one is **not** a cochlear implant company?
 - a. Med-el
 - b. I enjoy sound
 - c. Advance bionics
 - d. New turn
7. The implant bonds with the surrounding bone tissue by a process known as _____.
 - a. Calcification
 - b. Osseointegration
 - c. Ammuniation
 - d. Degeneration
8. Speech reading is a process adapted by:
 - a. Normal hearing person
 - b. Profound hearing loss
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
9. Which one is more difficult for speech read?
 - a. Bilabial
 - b. Velar
 - c. Platal
 - d. Dental
10. A _____ approach is an approach where training is given to the individual with hearing impairment using only one sense, which is:
 - a. Unisensory
 - b. Multisensory
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
11. _____ method of auditory training synthetically involves the use of meaningful stimuli (words, phrases, sentences). This might involve practicing sentence perception based on prior information about context.
 - a. Analytic
 - b. Synthetic
 - c. Eclectic
 - d. Pragmatic
12. Patient selection criteria for middle ear implant:
 - a. Stable moderate to severe loss
 - b. Good sis score
 - c. Normal functioning of eustachian tube
 - d. All of the above
13. Basic function of _____ is to extract the speech information present in the acoustic signals and process it to produce a decoded version of the electrical stimulation signals.
 - a. Speech processor
 - b. Microphone
 - c. Electrode
 - d. Radio receiver
14. Hypercuisis is indicative of _____ pathology.
 - a. Cochlear
 - b. Retrocochlear
 - c. Middle ear
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP 304

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER – IV

[Max Marks: 70]

[Time allotted: Three hours]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

- Q. 1. Define NIHL and elaborate its audiological test result.
- Q. 2. Write the list of instrumentation and procedure used for vibration measurement.
- Q. 3. What is the need of hearing conservation program?
- Q. 4. Give the type of EPDs, give attenuation, durability, comfort, stability and temperature tolerance of each.
- Q. 5. Define DRC and its use.
- Q. 6. How is noise exposure harmful for our auditory system?
- Q. 7. Discuss the effect of noise on communication.
- Q. 8. Discuss the importance of periodic monitoring test.
- Q. 9. Discuss the filtered speech tests.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER – IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. To protect the ear from NIHL, what will you suggest to a patient?
 - a. Wear ear protective device
 - b. Hearing aid
 - c. a & b both
 - d. None of the above
2. Which row of the OHC damage first due to continuous noise exposure?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth
3. Tectorial membrane is lifted up from :
 - a. Organ of corti
 - b. Resser's membrane
 - c. Stereocilia
 - d. None of these
4. Annoyance is an:
 - a. Pain killer device
 - b. Disturbance
 - c. Sound causes disturbances
 - d. a & b both
5. NC curve was developed by:
 - a. ISO
 - b. ASHA
 - c. OSHA
 - d. None of the above
6. Ototoxicity can cause:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of these
7. In noisy situations, vocal effort will be:
 - a. More
 - b. Less
 - c. Normal
 - d. None of the above
8. Who gave the Damage Risk Criteria?
 - a. Ministry of industries
 - b. Ministry of forest & environment
 - c. Ministry of health
 - d. Ministry of social justice & empowerment
9. According to OSHA, which of the following conditions can lead to NIHL?
 - a. 8 hours exposure for 95 db A noise
 - b. 4 hours exposure for 100 db A noise
 - c. 2 hours exposure for 100 db A noise
 - d. All of the above
10. 4khz notch is also known as:
 - a. Carhart notch
 - b. Boiler's notch
 - c. Corner notch
 - d. None of these
11. NIHL is also called as:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of the above
12. Acoustic Trauma is related to:
 - a. NIHL
 - b. Sudden hearing loss
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
13. Bounce effect is related to:
 - a. TTS
 - b. PTS
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above
14. The noise attenuation provided by most EPD's:
 - a. Is constant at all frequencies
 - b. Increases with increasing frequency
 - c. Increases with decreasing frequency
 - d. Is maximum at 4K Hz

**B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER - V**

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Explain the strategies used for awareness and public education.
- Q. 2. Write a short notes on the role and responsibilities of grass root level workers in rehabilitation of person with impairment.
- Q. 3. Write a short notes on ISHA.
- Q. 4. Write a short notes on Rehabilitation Council of India Act (1992).
- Q. 5. Define survey? Explain its types.
- Q. 6. What are the levels of prevention of communication disorder? Describe briefly.
- Q. 7. Write a short note on PWD.
- Q. 8. Write a review of services in India.
- Q. 9. What are professional ethics for SLP.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER - V (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it:

1. In the field of communication disorders, public education plays a crucial role in creating awareness in following area:
 - a. Various disorder
 - b. Legal issues
 - c. Institution
 - d. All of the above
2. ADIP scheme is run by which ministry?
 - a. Ministry of social justice and empowerment
 - b. Ministry of health and family welfare
 - c. Ministry of science and technology
 - d. Ministry of women and child development
3. Aids and appliances under ADIP scheme can provided to the individuals with:
 - a. Hearing loss
 - b. Visual impairment
 - c. Learning disability
 - d. Locomotor disabled
4. The planning of budget is basically depends on which of the following factors?
 - a. Payment of salary
 - b. Purchase of equipment
 - c. Annual maintenance of equipment
 - d. All of the above
5. The person with disabilities (Equal opportunities, protection of right and full participation) Act commenced from which year?
 - a. 1991
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1997
 - d. 1998
6. Which of the following disorder does **not** come under PWD Act?
 - a. Dysarthria
 - b. Mental retardation
 - c. Mental illness
 - d. Hearing impairment
7. According to PWD Act, hearing impairment" means loss of decibels or more in the better year in the conversational range of frequencies:
 - a. Fifty
 - b. Sixty
 - c. Forty
 - d. Fifty-five
8. National trust for the welfare of persons with autism, cerebral palsy, mental retardation and multiple disabilities Act commenced from which year?
 - a. 1992
 - b. 1994
 - c. 1997
 - d. 1999
9. Which of the following item does **not** come under consumable items?
 - a. Stationary
 - b. Furniture
 - c. Electrical items
 - d. Sanitary goods
10. is a procedure in which records or documents related to a particular subject issues are preserved for interdisciplinary interactions and future reference:
 - a. Profiling
 - b. Registration
 - c. Documentation
 - d. Maintenance
11. Problem oriented record (POR) and the subjective objective assessment plan (SOAP) are most widely accepted:
 - a. Demographic detail format
 - b. Clinical record format
 - c. Instrumental report
 - d. None of these
12. The United Nation convention on the Rights of Person with Disabilities was enforced on:
 - a. 2000
 - b. 2004
 - c. 2008
 - d. 2012
13. UNCRPD concerned about following aspects:
 - a. Health
 - b. Employment
 - c. Education
 - d. All of these
14. According to HRR, birth weight less than is considered as low birth weight?
 - a. 3.5 kg
 - b. 2.5 kg
 - c. 1.5 kg
 - d. All of above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP 306

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER-VI

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

Q. 1. Short notes on:-

- a. Bar chart
- b. Null and alternative hypothesis
- c. Power of test

Q. 2. Describe the different type of levels of measurement; furnish it with suitable example on variables.

Q. 3. What do you understand by sampling methods?

Q. 4. What is ANOVA test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.

Q. 5. What is correlation and rank correlation? And why we use it? Also write a comparison of the Pearson and Spearman correlation methods.

Q. 6. Briefly describe the important parametric test used in context of testing hypothesis. How such tests differ from non-parametric test? Explain.

Q. 7. What is a positional average? For what purposes the positional averages are utilized?

Q. 8. The ranks of same 16 students in biology and chemistry are as follows. calculate the coefficient of rank correlation for proficiencies of this group in biology and chemistry:

Rank of biology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rank of chemistry	1	10	3	4	5	7	2	6	8	11	15	9	14	12	16	13

Q. 9. A study was done to investigate whether there is a relationship between survival of patients with coronary heart disease and pet ownership. A representative sample of 92 patients with CHD was taken. Each of these patients was classified as having as per or not and by whether they survived one year following their first heart attack. Of 53 pet owners, 50 survived Of 39 non-pet owner, 28 survived. (Tabulated values at alpha 5% level if significance is 3.84)

- Construct an appropriate graph for statistical analysis.
- Calculate association for the proportion of patients surviving at least one year beyond the first heart attack in each of the groups.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2019
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER-VI (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it

1. If a teacher is trying to prove that new method of teaching math is more effective than traditional one, he/she will conduct a:
 - a. One-tailed test
 - b. Two-tailed test
 - c. Point estimate of the population parameter
 - d. Confidence interval
2. The alternative hypothesis is also known as the:
 - a. Elective hypothesis
 - b. Optional hypothesis
 - c. Research hypothesis
 - d. Null hypothesis
3. When one refers to "how significant" the sample evidence is, he/she is referring to the:
 - a. Value of α
 - b. The importance of the sample
 - c. The p -value
 - d. The F-ratio
4. The form of the alternative hypothesis can be:
 - a. One-tailed
 - b. Two-tailed
 - c. Neither one nor two-tailed
 - d. One or two-tailed
5. Non-parametric tests include
 - a. ANOVA
 - b. Student's t-test
 - c. Chi-squared test
 - d. Wilcoxon signed rank test
6. One-tailed alternatives are phrased in terms of:
 - a. $\neq$
 - b. $<$ or $>$
 - c. $\approx$ or $=$
 - d. $\leq$ or $\geq$
7. If a researcher takes a large enough sample, he/she will almost always obtain:
 - a. Virtually significant results
 - b. Practically significant results
 - c. Consequentially significant results
 - d. Statistically significant results
8. The average of a series of numerical values is:
 - a. The sum of the values divided by their number
 - b. Lower than the minimum value in the series
 - c. Lower than the maximum value in the series
 - d. An indicator of central tendency for the values of the series
9. The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Median
 - c. Mean
 - d. Mode
10. In a highly skewed distribution central tendency is better explained by:
 - a. Mode
 - b. Median
 - c. Standard deviation
 - d. Mean
11. The variable in an experiment that is known from the start and does not change is called the:
 - a. Dependent variable
 - b. Extraneous variable
 - c. Independent variable
 - d. Confounding variable
12. In normal distribution curve, sampling values following:
 - a. Mean=Median
 - b. Mean=S.D
 - c. Mean=Variant
 - d. Mean= 2 x median
13. Which of the following is an example of nominal data?
 - a. Number of people on a course
 - b. Cancer staging scale
 - c. Different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - d. Popularity rating of India top ten television programmes
14. Correlation is often assessed by eye, which type of plot is usually used for this purpose?
 - a. Histogram
 - b. Bar chart
 - c. Box plot
 - d. Scatter plot

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP303

BACHELOR OF AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - III

Lib

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Define speech reading. Justify the importance of speech reading.
- Q. 2. What are differences between audio visual perception and visual perception?
- Q. 3. Describe the methods of auditory training.
- Q. 4. Write a short note on rehabilitation aspect of elderly population.
- Q. 5. Write a short note on types of tinnitus.
- Q. 6. Discuss the steps of auditory verbal therapy.
- Q. 7. Discuss the classification of assistive listening device.
- Q. 8. Discuss the management of hyperacusis.
- Q. 9. Write the components of middle ear implants and its candidacy.

BACHELOR OF AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14 = 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. One of the advantage of FM group amplification system is that it:
 - a. Has no spillover to adjacent room
 - b. Is highly portable
 - c. Is compatible with loop system
 - d. Is susceptible to electrical interference
2. Auditory training improves:
 - a. Visual cues
 - b. Listening skills
 - c. Comprehension skills
 - d. Auditory learning
3. What does ABI means?
 - a. Destroyed auditory nerve
 - b. Intact auditory nerve
 - c. Absent brainstem
 - d. Damaged cochlea
4. Assistive listening devices are:
 - a. FM aids
 - b. Induction loop
 - c. Vibro-tactile aids
 - d. All of the above
5. ABI stands for:
 - a. Auditory brain implant
 - b. Auditory brain stem implant
 - c. Auditory brain cell implant
 - d. All of the above
6. NRT stands for:
 - a. Neural retraining therapy
 - b. No response telemetry
 - c. Neural response telemetry
 - d. None of the above
7. Cochlear implant has a total of:
 - a. 22 electrodes
 - b. 20 electrodes
 - c. 21 electrodes
 - d. 24 electrodes
8. The intervention strategies for CAPD include:
 - a. Teaching compensatory strategies
 - b. Manipulating acoustic environment
 - c. Auditory training
 - d. All of the above
9. An example of structured approach of language training for the hearing impaired is:
 - a. Groth's method
 - b. Maternal reflective method
 - c. Box technique
 - d. Auditory learning
10. Cued speech can be understood when hand cues are used:
 - a. With no additional cues
 - b. Along with finger spelling
 - c. Along with speech
 - d. Along with facial expression
11. What are the different systems are employed in total communication method?
 - a. Finger spelling, AAC and speech
 - b. Finger spelling, symbols and signs
 - c. Speech, American sign language and signs
 - d. Speech, finger spelling and sign
12. Synonym of speech reading is:
 - a. Speech awareness
 - b. Speech recognition
 - c. Lip reading
 - d. None of these
13. The easiest condition for listening training is:
 - a. Closed set condition with a high signal to noise ratio
 - b. Closed set condition with low signal to noise ratio
 - c. Open set condition with a high signal to noise ratio
 - d. Open set condition with a low signal to noise ratio
14. One of the advantage of FM group amplification system is that it:
 - a. Has no spillover to adjacent room
 - b. Is highly portable
 - c. Is compatible with loop system
 - d. Is susceptible to electrical interference

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP306

BACHELOR OF AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER - VI

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Q. 1. Write short notes on:

- a. Bar chart
- b. Null and alternative hypothesis
- c. Power of test

Q. 2. Describe the different type of levels of measurement; furnish it with suitable example on variables.

Q. 3. What do you understand by sampling methods?

Q. 4. What is ANOVA test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.

Q. 5. What is correlation and rank correlation and why do we use it? Also write a comparison of the Pearson and Spearman correlation methods.

Q. 6. Briefly describe the important parametric test used in context of testing hypothesis. How do such tests differ from non-parametric test? Explain.

Q. 7. What is a positional average? For what purposes are the positional averages utilized?

Q. 8. The ranks of same 16 students in biology and chemistry are as follows. calculate the coefficient of rank correlation for proficiencies of this group in biology and chemistry:

Rank of biology	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rank of chemistry	1	10	3	4	5	7	2	6	8	11	15	9	14	12	16	13

Q. 9. A study was done to investigate whether there is a relationship between survival of patients with coronary heart disease and pet ownership. A representative sample of 92 patients with CHD was taken. Each of these patients was classified as having as per or not and by whether they survived one year following their first heart attack. Of 53 pet owners, 50 survived Of 39 non-pet owner, 28 survived.

(Tabulated values at alpha 5% level if significance is 3.84)

- ◆ Construct an appropriate graph for statistical analysis.
- ◆ Calculate association for the proportion of patients surviving at least one year beyond the first heart attack in each of the groups.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP306

BACHELOR OF AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER - 2019
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER - VI
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

($\frac{1}{2} \times 14 = 7$)

Select the most appropriate answer and **encircle** the alphabet against it.

1. If a teacher is trying to prove that new method of teaching math is more effective than traditional one, he/she will conduct a:
 - a. One-tailed test
 - b. Two-tailed test
 - c. Point estimate of the population parameter
 - d. Confidence interval
2. The alternative hypothesis is also known as the:
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 - c. Neither one nor two-tailed
 - d. One or two-tailed
5. Non-parametric tests include:
 - a. ANOVA
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 - d. Wilcoxon signed rank test
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7. If a researcher takes a large enough sample, he/she will almost always obtain:
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 - b. Practically significant results
 - c. Consequentially significant results
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8. The average of a series of numerical values is:
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 - a. Range
 - b. Median
 - c. Mean
 - d. Mode
10. In a highly skewed distribution central tendency is better explained by:
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 - d. Confounding variable
12. In normal distribution curve, sampling values following:
 - a. Mean = Median
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 - c. Mean = Variant
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13. Which of the following is an example of nominal data?
 - a. Number of people on a course
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 - c. Different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - d. Popularity rating of India top ten television programmes
14. Correlation is often assessed by eye, which type of plot is usually used for this purpose?
 - a. Histogram
 - b. Bar chart
 - c. Box plot
 - d. Scatter plot

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)**THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020****VOICE AND ITS DISORDERS****PAPER - I****[Time allotted: Three hours]****[Max Marks: 50]****Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A' : Long Questions.**Q. 1.** Explain the pitch and loudness changing mechanism.**(2 x 9 = 18)****OR**

Write in detail about any two functional voice disorders including the perceptual, aerodynamic and acoustic characteristics.

Q. 2. Explain holistic voice therapy technique.**OR**

Write about voice therapy orientation, goal setting and therapy approaches.

'B': Short Notes. Attempt all questions**Q. 3.** What happens in hypothyroidism?**(4 x 4 = 16)****Q. 4.** Write about the voice disorders related to trans-genders.**Q. 5.** Describe indirect laryngoscopy and video laryngoscopy.**Q. 6.** Explain perceptual evaluation of voice: GRBAS, CAPE-V.**'C' : Answer in Brief.** Attempt all questions**(3 x 2 = 06)****Q. 7.** Draw the LCA muscle and state one function.**Q. 8.** Draw the layers of the vocal fold.**Q. 9.** What is F0 and intensity related measures in acoustic analysis of voice?

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)**THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020****VOICE AND ITS DISORDERS****PAPER - I (MCQs)****Time allotted for MCQs – 15 minutes****'D' : MCQs : Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it. (20 x 0.5 = 10)**

1. The most superficial layer of the vocal fold is:
 - a. Squamous epithelium 0.1 mm
 - b. Squamous epithelium 0.5 mm
 - c. SLP
 - d. ILP
2. The inferior horn of the thyroid cartilage articulates with:
 - a. Hyoid bone
 - b. Epiglottis
 - c. Cricoids
 - d. Triticeal
3. The pharyngeal recess is formed of:
 - a. Pyriform fossa
 - b. Anterior sulcus
 - c. Fauscial pillar
 - d. Pyriform sinus and vallecula
4. The CT muscle acts as a:
 - a. Glottal tensor
 - b. Glottal relaxer
 - c. Abductor
 - d. Auxiliary
5. This is a lingual depressor:
 - a. Genioglossus
 - b. Mylohyoid
 - c. Omohyoid
 - d. Digastricus
6. Myoelastic-aerodynamic theory was given by:
 - a. Tondorff
 - b. Sataloff
 - c. Van de Berg
 - d. Muller
7. The lowest limit of the pitch range is called as:
 - a. Falsetto
 - b. Glottal fry
 - c. Laryngeal whistle
 - d. Soprano
8. Spasticity can occur as a result of lesion or trauma to:
 - a. Final common pathway
 - b. Extra pyramidal tract
 - c. Pyramidal tract
 - d. Cerebellar unit
9. Vocal fold paralysis as a result of lesion to the hind brain is seen in:
 - a. Muscular dystrophy
 - b. Arnold-Chiari malformation
 - c. Myasthenia gravis
 - d. Parkinsons
10. These are formed due to blocked mucosal gland ducts:
 - a. Reinke's edema
 - b. VF cysts
 - c. Vocal nodules
 - d. Granulomas
11. Which is non-invasive procedure for voice analysis?
 - a. Inverse filtering and EEG
 - b. EEG
 - c. Inverse filtering
 - d. All of these
12. Which is "off-line" analysis for voice?
 - a. Speech tools
 - b. PRAAT
 - c. CSL & MDVP
 - d. All of these
13. Perception of excessive vocal effort (hyperfunction) refers to:
 - a. Roughness
 - b. Strain
 - c. Breathiness
 - d. All of these
14. "Value your voice through healthy diet and lifestyle" refers to:
 - a. Voice care
 - b. Vocal hygiene
 - c. Avoid vocal abuse
 - d. All of these

15. A complete voice management refers to:
 - a. Otolaryngologist
 - b. SLP
 - c. Team approach
 - d. All of these
16. Which technique is useful for unilateral vocal fold paralysis?
 - a. Laryngeal massage
 - b. Relaxation
 - c. Push pull technique
 - d. All of these
17. Digital manipulation used for:
 - a. Reducing laryngeal tension
 - b. Decreasing pitch
 - c. Hyper mobility of VF
 - d. All of these
18. Open mouth approaches improve:
 - a. Voice quality
 - b. Speech clarity
 - c. Speech intelligibility
 - d. All of these
19. Muscle tension dysphonia is a type of:
 - a. Organic voice disorder
 - b. Neurogenic voice disorder
 - c. Functional voice disorder
 - d. All of these
20. Acoustic analysis of voice measures:
 - a. F0, intensity
 - b. Jitter
 - c. Shimmer and HNR
 - d. All of these

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Paper Code : B 3.2

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)
THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020
SPEECH SOUND DISORDERS

PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A' : Long Question. Attempt any two questions.

(2 x 9 = 18 marks)

Q. 1. Critically contrast between generative phonology theory and optimality theory.

OR

Explain in detail about the factors related to speech sound disorders.

Q. 2. Write in detail about the OPME.

OR

Write about anyone motor based therapy approach.

'B': Short Notes. Attempt all questions.

(4 x 4 = 16 marks)

Q. 3. Write about the second and third phase of phonological development.

Q. 4. What is co-articulation? Explain its types and its effects.

Q. 5. What is speech intelligibility? Write one assessment tool.

Q. 6. What is generalization and maintenance?

'C' : Answer in Brief. Attempt all questions.

(3 x 2 = 06 marks)

Q. 7. Transcribe the days of the week.

Q. 8. What is independent and relational analyses?

Q. 9. What is VOT?

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)**THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020****SPEECH SOUND DISORDERS****PAPER - II (MCQs)****Time allotted for MCQs: 20 minutes****'D' : MCQs : Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it. (20 x ½ = 10 marks)**

1. This refers to bilinguals acquiring language faster than monolinguals:
 - a. Acceleration
 - b. Deceleration
 - c. Code switching
 - d. Transfer
2. STI stands for:
 - a. Speech Transfer Instrument
 - b. Speech Transmission Index
 - c. Speech Traffic Index
 - d. Speech Transfer Index
3. Class II occlusion is known as:
 - a. Neutroccclusion
 - b. Mesioocclusion
 - c. Distocclusion
 - d. Crossbite
4. The term for tongue tie is:
 - a. Macroglossia
 - b. Microglossia
 - c. Ankyloglossia
 - d. Glossectomy
5. Oral form recognition is termed as:
 - a. Oral stereognosis
 - b. Oral sensation
 - c. Oral perception
 - d. Two point discrimination
6. Idioglossia is also known as:
 - a. Similar language
 - b. Tongue impairment
 - c. Language of twins
 - d. Creole
7. Rules which suggest what sounds can come together:
 - a. Phonemic inventory
 - b. Phonotactics
 - c. Distinct feature
 - d. Stimulability
8. Fok for smoke is:
 - a. Cluster reduction
 - b. Coalescence
 - c. Metathesis
 - d. Idiosyncratic
9. Diminutization is referred to as:
 - a. Spoonerism
 - b. Baby talk
 - c. Migration
 - d. Lising
10. The Templin-Darley test also checks _____ which assesses velopharyngeal adequacy.
 - a. Stops
 - b. Pressure consonants
 - c. Nasals
 - d. Glides
11. This talks of a better prognosis if better scores are obtained:
 - a. Intelligibility
 - b. Articulation
 - c. Stimulability
 - d. Spellings
12. Photo articulation test checks this as well:
 - a. Connected speech
 - b. Pressure consonant
 - c. Glides
 - d. Velars
13. /u/ is a vowel:
 - a. Front
 - b. Mid
 - c. Back
 - d. Low
14. This diphthong is a vowel transition from a longer duration to one of a shorter duration:
 - a. Onglide
 - b. Offglide
 - c. Transition
 - d. Topglide
15. All fricatives are continuants and:
 - a. Obstruents
 - b. Sonorants
 - c. Coronal
 - d. Dorsal
16. The labiodentals fricatives are:
 - a. B, p
 - b. F, s
 - c. F, v
 - d. S, h

17. Nasals are also called as:

- a. Semi vowels
- b. Murmurs
- c. Diphthongs
- d. Obstruents

18. This is the habitual use of target sounds in all speaking situations:

- a. Relapse
- b. Carryover
- c. Transfer
- d. Follow up

19. Differentiation between phonological versus phonetic errors falls under:

- a. Generalization
- b. Diagnostic consideration
- c. Target selection
- d. Stimulability

20. Vocal play is predominant in this phase including trills, yells, squeals:

- a. Cooing
- b. Expansion
- c. Babbling
- d. Phonation

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BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)
THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY - BEHAVIOURAL TESTS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary**'A' : Long Question.** Attempt any two questions.

(2 x 9 = 18 marks)

Q. 1. Write about SISI test. What is the utility of this test? Discuss in detail.**OR**

What is adaptation? Why it occurs? What are the tests to assess adaptation?

Q. 2. Discuss about binaural interactions test to assess CAPD.**OR**

Discuss the behavioral tests to assess vestibular functioning.

'B' : Short Notes. Attempt all questions.

(4 x 4 = 16 marks)

Q. 3. What is the need of test battery approach in auditory diagnosis?**Q. 4.** Write about glycerol test.**Q. 5.** What are the principles of CAPD?**Q. 6.** How to assess severity of tinnitus?**'C' : Answer in Brief.** Attempt all questions.

(3 x 2 = 06 marks)

Q. 7. Write a short note on Stenger test to identify functional hearing loss.**Q. 8.** What is Swining story test to identify functional hearing loss?**Q. 9.** Draw a neat diagram of VOR & VSR.

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)
THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY - BEHAVIOURAL TESTS
PAPER - III (MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs: 20 minutes

'D' : MCQs : Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it. (20 x 0.5 = 10 marks)

1. Which of the following is most useful in identifying late onset hearing loss in an infant screening program?
 - a. HRR
 - b. ABR
 - c. TEOAE
 - d. DPOAE
2. Drawback of difference Limen test is:
 - a. Lack of reliability & repeatability
 - b. Poor co-relation with presence of recruitment
 - c. Both
 - d. None of the above
3. Test frequencies for STAT are:
 - a. 500, 1K, 2KHz
 - b. 500, 1K, 2K, 4KHz
 - c. 500, 1KHz
 - d. 500 Hz
4. Ladder gram is related to:
 - a. SISI test
 - b. ABLB test
 - c. TDT (III)
 - d. Impedance audiometry
5. Bekesy type I audiogram found in:
 - a. Normal or conductive pathology
 - b. Conductive pathology
 - c. Normal
 - d. None of the above
6. "B" type tympanograms are found in cases with:
 - a. T. dysfunction
 - b. Ossicular chain discontinuity
 - c. Tympanic membrane perforation
 - d. None of the above
7. Owen's (1964) gave _____ types to do diagnosis in TDT.
 - a. Four
 - b. Seven
 - c. Six
 - d. None of these
8. What is the principle of TDT?
 - a. Adaptation
 - b. Abnormal growth of loudness
 - c. Occlusion effect
 - d. Recruitment
9. Interaural latencies are usually evaluated by comparing:
 - a. Latencies of normal with those of abnormal ear
 - b. Latencies of abnormal ear with normative data
 - c. Latencies of abnormal ear with those of others with similar problems
 - d. All of the above
10. In STAT, non-test ear is masked with a white noise of _____ db & a tone at _____:
 - a. 80 db ; 100 db SL
 - b. 90 db ; 110 db SL
 - c. 90 db ; 110 db SPL
 - d. None of the above
11. Where does wave III of ABR response originate?
 - a. Distal portion of the 8th nerve
 - b. LL
 - c. IC
 - d. SOC
12. ABLB is a test for:
 - a. Cochlear pathology
 - b. Retro cochlear pathology
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of the above
13. When SISI test is said to be positive?
 - a. 0 - 30% score
 - b. 30 - 70% score
 - c. 70 - 100% score
 - d. None of the above
14. The term "Roll over phenomena" is related to:
 - a. DLI test
 - b. DLF test
 - c. PIPB function test
 - d. All of the above
15. Which one of these is **not** a test for pseudohypacusis?
 - a. Stenger test
 - b. Noise test
 - c. Lombard test
 - d. Lip-reading test
16. Which one is **not** a test for cochlear pathology?
 - a. ABLB
 - b. MLB
 - c. SISI
 - d. Tone decay

17. Negative pressure in middle ear is indicated by _____ type of tympanogram.

- a. A
- b. B
- c. C
- d. None of the above

18. The frequency of the probe tone that is typically used for immittance testing is _____ Hz.

- a. 660
- b. 226
- c. 326
- d. 1000

19. Absence of reflex is well known, at threshold levels above _____ db HL.

- a. 20
- b. 30
- c. 50
- d. 70

20. In humans, the acoustic reflex is primarily caused by activation of the _____ muscle.

- a. Stapedial
- b. Tensor tympani
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)

THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020

AMPLIFICATION DEVICES

PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary.

'A' : Long Question. Attempt any two questions.

(2 x 9 = 18 marks)

Q. 1. Explain OSPL90, gain, input output functions and total harmonic distortion.

OR

Explain in details benefits of directional technology and ALD in aging hearing loss.

Q. 2. Explain prescriptive and comparative procedures for selecting hearing aid.

OR

Discussed about methods for assessing hearing aid benefit.

'B': Short Notes. Attempt all questions.

(4 x 4 = 16 marks)

Q. 3. Describe programming of hearing aids.

Q. 4. Describe care, maintenance and troubleshooting of hearing aids.

Q. 5. Write a short note on REAG, RECD and REUG.

Q. 6. Explain type of ear molds.

'C' : Answer in Brief. Attempt all questions.

(3 x 2 = 06 marks)

Q. 7. What acoustic feedback in hearing aids?

Q. 8. Write a short note on Vent and their advantages

Q. 9. What is TILL & PILL?

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (B.A.S.L.P.)**THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, FEBRUARY, 2020****AMPLIFICATION DEVICES****PAPER - VI (MCQs)****Time allotted for MCQs: 20 minutes****'D' : MCQs : Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it. (20 x 0.5 = 10 Marks)**

1. Ear horn is made of?
 - a. Metal
 - b. Plastic
 - c. Plastic tube
 - d. None of the above
2. Which microphone has more sensitivity in front signal?
 - a. Omni directional
 - b. Directional microphone
 - c. Adaptive directional
 - d. Both a & b above
3. Female RECDs are how much db higher than male RECD?
 - a. 2-3 db
 - b. 3-4 db
 - c. 1-2 db
 - d. None of the above
4. Loudness is also called:
 - a. Frequency and loudness
 - b. Amplitude
 - c. Loudness and pitch
 - d. None of the above
5. Synonyms for real-ear aided gain (REAG):
 - a. Real ear aided response in-situ
 - b. Real ear transmission gain
 - c. Both a & b above
 - d. None of the above
6. The REUR primarily is a measure of the resonance characteristics:
 - a. Ear canal and the concha
 - b. Concha
 - c. Tympanic membrane
 - d. None of the above
7. Phantom power is needed in which microphone?
 - a. Ribbon microphone
 - b. Condenser microphone
 - c. Carbon microphone
 - d. Dynamic microphone
8. The SHAPIE questionnaire is version of:
 - a. APHAB
 - b. HAPI
 - c. HHIE
 - d. None of the above
9. People with hearing loss often experience a much higher degree of SNR-loss in which microphone?
 - a. Bidirectional microphone
 - b. First order directional microphone
 - c. Omni directional
 - d. All of the above
10. Which is communication method is used for hearing impairment?
 - a. Face to face communication
 - b. Lip reading
 - c. ALD
 - d. None of the above
11. Which is ear mold fitting from moderate to profound hearing loss?
 - a. Canal mold
 - b. Half shell mold
 - c. Full shell mold
 - d. Skeleton mold
12. HA-1 coupler is using which hearing aid?
 - a. BTE
 - b. ITC & ITE
 - c. RIC
 - d. All of the above
13. Which hearing technology improves speech perception in noise?
 - a. CROS
 - b. Signal enhancing technology
 - c. Directional microphone
 - d. Frequency transposition
14. Frequency transposition used for:
 - a. Low frequency
 - b. High frequency
 - c. Profound hearing loss
 - d. Gradual hearing loss
15. Peak clipping is using for:
 - a. Severe hearing loss
 - b. Sudden sloping hearing loss
 - c. Profound hearing loss
 - d. All of these
16. Which are systems to assist in the enjoyment of broadcast and other media?
 - a. Adaptive directional microphone
 - b. ALD
 - c. Wireless technology
 - d. All of the above

17. Frequency shaping mainly used to control the amount of time invariant gain in a frequency region called:

- a. Channel
- b. Band
- c. WDRC
- d. All of these

18. NAL prescription procedure used for:

- a. Till 65 dbhl
- b. Maximize speech intelligibility
- c. Above 60 hearing loss
- d. Better speech perception

19. Any allowance for gain adaptation in hearing aid prescription formulae must depend on:

- a. Type of hearing loss
- b. Degree of hearing loss
- c. Loudness which is preferred by patient
- d. None of the above

20. If no functioning IHCS and/or no auditory nerves, it is called:

- a. Rupture of basilar membrane
- b. Damage of OHC
- c. Dead region in cochlea
- d. All of the above

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS IN CHILDREN
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions
 Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A': Long questions.

(04 x 10 = 40)

- Q. 1.** Write about the neuro-anatomy with reference to speech production system.
- Q. 2.** Write about the complete assessment procedure for developmental apraxia.
- Q. 3.** What is AAC? How do you determine the candidacy for AAC?
- Q. 4.** What are the reflexes associated with swallowing? Write about the causes of dysphagia in children.

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS IN CHILDREN
PAPER - I
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'B': MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) (01 x 10 = 10)

1. Rotatory chewing begins at what age?
 - a. 12 months
 - b. 15 months
 - c. 18 months
 - d. 16 months
2. Signs taught along with speech having 6 categories:
 - a. Bliss symbols
 - b. Makaton
 - c. Cued speech
 - d. Morse code
3. This is caused by unilateral involvement of CN IX through XII:
 - a. Myasthenia gravis
 - b. Polio
 - c. Torrette
 - d. Collet Sicard
4. There are __ types of dysfunction in resonance control in dysarthria.
 - a. 5
 - b. 3
 - c. 4
 - d. 6
5. Tone is normalized by using:
 - a. NDT
 - b. RIP
 - c. AAC
 - d. Oro-motor exercise
6. Who developed PROMPT?
 - a. Fey
 - b. Bobath
 - c. Chumpelik
 - d. Nancy Kauffman
7. Which syndrome is characterized by obesity and hyperphagia?
 - a. Prader Willi
 - b. Cri du Chat
 - c. Downs
 - d. Moebius sequence
8. Which muscle helps to protrude the tongue?
 - a. Genioglossus
 - b. Hyoglossus
 - c. Styloglossus
 - d. Digastricus
9. What is the management maneuver for dysphagia?
 - a. Dry swallow
 - b. Masako
 - c. Chin tuck
 - d. Shaker
10. Which method makes use of primitive method to encourage movements?
 - a. Kabott
 - b. Fay
 - c. Voyta
 - d. Bobath

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Paper Code : B 4.2

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CHILD LANGUAGE DISORDERS
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Two Hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

‘A’: Long question.

(04 x 10=40)

- Q. 1.** Write about any two theories of language acquisition.
- Q. 2.** What is ADHD? Write about its characteristics, cause and assessment protocol.
- Q. 3.** Write about the test materials used for assessing language.
- Q. 4.** How would you manage a disorder specific documentation?

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
CHILD LANGUAGE DISORDERS
PAPER - II
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'B': MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) (01x10=10 marks)

1. Attention is single channeled during this age and more controlled:
 - a. Level 4
 - b. Level 2
 - c. Level 5
 - d. Level 6
2. Motor behavior including depictive gestures is called:
 - a. Conventional
 - b. Concrete
 - c. Formal
 - d. Formal symbolic
3. Who developed REELS?
 - a. Karanth
 - b. Moog & Geers
 - c. Bzoch & League
 - d. Bzoch, League & Brown
4. Who developed 3-DLAT?
 - a. Karanth
 - b. Harlekar
 - c. Harlekar & Patil
 - d. Karanth & Moog
5. Play assessment has _____ levels?
 - a. 6
 - b. 5
 - c. 4
 - d. 8
6. There are two types of strategies for assessment on being client specific and the other is:
 - a. Reference based
 - b. Norm based
 - c. Client specific
 - d. Environment specific
7. S.M.A.R.T. objectives where M stands for:
 - a. Measurable
 - b. Modelled
 - c. Maintenance
 - d. Measured
8. T in S.M.A.R.T. stands for:
 - a. Tangible
 - b. Timed
 - c. Technique
 - d. Timely
9. What is a technique to teach reading and writing?
 - a. Parallel talk
 - b. Expansion
 - c. Milieu teaching
 - d. Whole language
10. Collection of data is called:
 - a. Diagnosis
 - b. Appraisal
 - c. Observation
 - d. Informal assessment

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY - PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A': Long question.

(04 x 10 = 40)

- Q. 1.** Discuss the parameters of ABR while testing a 4 Year old child. What are the normative values of ABR in children and what are the factors which can affect ABR in this condition?
- Q. 2.** Discuss about LLR with suitable diagram & their site of origin.
- Q. 3.** Classify OAE with suitable diagram as needed.
- Q. 4.** How will you assess Eustachian tube dysfunction? Justify the role of tympanometry & acoustic reflex test.

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY - PHYSIOLOGICAL TESTS
PAPER - III
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'B': MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) (01 x 10 =10)

1. Why do we use 220 or 226Hz probe tone while testing with immittance audiometer?
 - a. It comes with only 226Hz probe tone
 - b. We cannot diagnose other frequency probe tone results
 - c. Easy to perform with 226Hz probe tone
 - d. It is sensitive to the presence of hearing loss
2. Which statement is true? Tick (✓) options which are correct.
 - a. ASSR estimate hearing threshold
 - b. ABR is useful in site of lesion testing
 - c. ABR is not frequency specific test
 - d. ASSR is frequency specific test
3. International 10 - 20 system was given by:
 - a. Perlman (1938)
 - b. Vernon (1987)
 - c. Jastreboff (1933)
 - d. Jasper (1958)
4. In International 10-20 system, which is the true electrode position?
 - a. Vertex (Cz), Left ear (A1), Right ear (A2) & Forehead (pfz)
 - b. Vertex (Cz), Right ear (A1), Left ear (A2) & Forehead (pfz)
 - c. Left ear (Cz), Vertex (A1), Right ear (A2) & Forehead (pfz)
 - d. Forehead (Cz), Left ear (A1), Vertex (A2) & Right ear (pfz)
5. Ecochg occurs within first-----soon after the onset of stimulus.
 - a. 2 - 3 ms
 - b. 4 - 5 ms
 - c. 4.5 - 5 ms
 - d. 5 - 5.5 ms
6. What is the filter setting of ABR for low frequency & high frequency?
 - a. 300 - 3000 Hz
 - b. 400 - 4000 Hz
 - c. 500 - 5000 Hz
 - d. 800 - 8000 Hz
7. ABR is an evoked potential recorded between two electrodes. The separation of potential between two electrode is carried out by:
 - a. Pre-amplifier
 - b. Filter
 - c. Trigger
 - d. Common mode rejection
8. In ABR recording, SOC & IC generate which waves?
 - a. III & IV
 - b. III & V
 - c. II & IV
 - d. IV & V
9. Which of the following is most useful in identifying late onset hearing loss in an infant screening program?
 - a. HRR
 - b. ABR
 - c. TEOAE
 - d. DPOAE
10. Negative pressure in middle ear is indicated by _____ type of tympanogram.
 - a. A
 - b. B
 - c. C
 - d. As

**BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
IMPLANTABLE HEARING DEVICES
PAPER – IV**

[Time allotted: Two hours]

[Max. Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

‘A’: Long question.

(04 x 10 = 40)

- Q. 1.** A 3 years old child with profound hearing loss, used digital hearing aid and underwent speech therapy for 4 months with limited benefits, good IQ score, CT scan shows developed & intact structure of auditory system. What will you recommend for this child? Justify.
- Q. 2.** What is Bone Anchored Hearing Aid? Who can get benefits with BAHA?
- Q. 3.** What is the difference between bilateral, bimodal & hybrid cochlear implant?
- Q. 4.** What is the role of pre-implant counseling?

**BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2020
IMPLANTABLE HEARING DEVICES
PAPER - IV
(MCQs)**

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'B': MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.)

(01 x 10 = 10)

1. Cochlear implants are recommended when:
 - a. The hearing of the individual is out of the speech spectrum
 - b. When the hearing is within the speech spectrum but speech identification is very poor in both ears
 - c. When aided speech perception is <40% in the worse ear & <70% in the better
 - d. All of the above
2. A child who turns his head when he hears a car horns demonstrates:
 - a. Identification
 - b. Detection
 - c. Comprehension
 - d. Discrimination
3. A 35year old female has moderately severe conductive hearing loss which cannot be treated medically or surgically. She can be candidate for:
 - a. Either Middle ear implant or BAHA
 - b. Middle ear implant
 - c. BAHA
 - d. Neither Middle ear implant nor BAHA
4. CROS type of hearing aids are given to:
 - a. Unilateral hearing loss
 - b. Bilateral Hearing loss
 - c. Normal hearing
 - d. None of the above
5. Which one should not be given to be unilateral hearing loss?
 - a. Monoaural hearing aid
 - b. CROS
 - c. Binaural aid
 - d. None of the above
6. Bone anchored hearing aid can be given to:
 - a. CSOM patients
 - b. Anotia patients
 - c. Both of the above
 - d. None of the above
7. Which one is **not** a cochlear implant company?
 - a. MED-EL
 - b. I enjoy sound
 - c. Advance bionics
 - d. New turn
8. Listening environment for AVT includes:
 - a. Speak close to your child's hearing aid
 - b. Use a slightly slower speaking rate
 - c. Speak in a quiet voice, at regular volume
 - d. All of the above
9. What is FMT which is related to MEI?
 - a. Frequency Modulated Transformer
 - b. Floating Mass Transducer
 - c. Frequency Microphone Transmitter
 - d. All of the above
10. What are the types of transducer used in MEI?
 - a. Piezoelectric
 - b. Electromagnetic
 - c. Electromechanical
 - d. All of the above