

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Compare the case history of adult & children.
- Q. 2.** Highlight the importance of case history.
- Q. 3.** Principles & techniques of interview.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the diagnostic model of SLPM, Bloom & Lahey.
- Q. 5.** Characteristics of good clinician
- Q. 6.** General principles of speech & language therapy.
- Q. 7.** Write a therapy plan of any disorder with goals, procedures and activities.
- Q. 8.** Therapy technique for ADHD child.
- Q. 9.** Evaluation of therapy outcomes.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST (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 influence of the previous treatment on the succeeding treatment is termed as:
 - a. Floor effect
 - b. Carry over effect
 - c. Ceiling effect
 - d. Contrast effect
2. A positive reinforce is:
 - a. Event that follows response and there by increases its frequency
 - b. Events that follows response and alters its frequency
 - c. Events that follows response and does not affect its frequency
 - d. Events which decreases the response
3. Bloom and Lahey's model of communication incorporates:
 - a. Phonology, symbols and gestures
 - b. Form ,content and use
 - c. Animal communication, social communication and verbal communication
 - d. Behavior, cognition and linguistics
4. Case history is an example of:
 - a. Clinical research
 - b. Applied research
 - c. Ex-post facto research
 - d. Experimental research
5. Holding therapy are used for:
 - a. DAS
 - b. Dysarthria
 - c. Aphasia
 - d. None of the above
6. One of the following methods of teaching uses "successive approximation" principles:
 - a. Key word approach
 - b. Modification
 - c. Paired stimuli approach
 - d. Shaping
7. Which philosophy has given rise to therapy techniques like modeling, imitation and use of reinforcement strategies?
 - a. Social theory of language acquisition
 - b. Behavioral theory of language acquisition
 - c. Cognitive theory of language acquisition
 - d. Biological maturation theory of language acquisition
8. In Piaget's theory of cognitive development, attending to only the most compelling aspect of an event and ignoring others – a characteristics of preoperational period is called:
 - a. Centredness
 - b. Ethnocentricism
 - c. Egocentricism
 - d. Centration
9. When do you diagnose a child as having specific expressive delay?
 - a. When the comprehension level is minimum of 6 months below the expression age.
 - b. When the expression level is minimum of 6 months below the comprehension level.
 - c. When the expression level is 1 year below the expression level.
 - d. When the expression level is 1-2 year below the expression level.
10. Which of the following is a test for cognitive language?
 - a. REELS
 - b. 3D-LAT
 - c. LPT
 - d. SECS
11. In MIDVAS, "A" denotes:
 - a. Allocation
 - b. Approximation
 - c. Alteration
 - d. Assimilation
12. What is the full form of the acronym TOLD?
 - a. Test of Linguistic Development
 - b. Test of language development
 - c. Test of language disorders
 - d. Treatment of language disorders
13. What is the term given to the mother's expression of her child's immature utterance to reflect the adult version?
 - a. Expansion
 - b. Parallel talk
 - c. Modeling
 - d. Imitation
14. The triad of symptoms seen in children with ADHD is:
 - a. Over activity, impulsivity, inconsistency
 - b. Inattention, impulsivity, hyperactivity
 - c. Compulsive behavior, observation, over activity
 - d. Inattention, inconsistency, observances

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Classify different speech sounds based on place & manner of articulation.
- Q. 2.** Describe the acoustic characteristics of Stops & Nasal.
- Q. 3.** Explain the Tongue thrust.
- Q. 4.** What are the characteristics of vowel?
- Q. 5.** What are the four basic processes involved in the production of speech?
- Q. 6.** Describe a distinctive feature system for speech sounds.
- Q. 7.** Explain the natural phonology theory of phonological acquisition.
- Q. 8.** Discuss the approaches to the treatment of Articulation & Phonological disorder.
- Q. 9.** Elaborate the six stages of phonological development.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013

ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS

PAPER SECOND (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. Which of the following terms refers to the phonological process of insertion of an additional sound into a word?
 - a. Vowel replacement
 - b. Epenthesis
 - c. Metathesis
 - d. Insertion
2. Which one of the following exactly fits the category of transient excitations?
 - a. Glides
 - b. Stops
 - c. Affricates
 - d. Fricatives
3. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - a. Allophones are phonetically dissimilar
 - b. Allophones are phonetically similar
 - c. Allophones are similar
 - d. None of the above
4. An individual who has post lingual hearing loss of sudden onset will eventually have Misarticulation. Which of the following group of sounds are likely to be distorted in this case?
 - a. Initial consonants
 - b. Final consonants
 - c. Front vowels
 - d. Glides & liquids
5. What is the study of syllable structure rules in a language called?
 - a. Phonotactics
 - b. Phonetics
 - c. Phonology
 - d. None of these
6. What does the production of a word /twi/ for 'tree' in the speech of a 3-year old child indicate?
 - a. Gliding
 - b. Assimilation
 - c. Phonological Process
 - d. Phonemic confusion
7. What therapy technique would you employ with a child who misarticulates six or more sounds?
 - a. Distinctive feature approach
 - b. Minimal pair contrast approach
 - c. Multiple phoneme approach
 - d. Contrast approach
8. What is the major cue to identify voiced stop consonants when they appear in word initial position?
 - a. Burst duration
 - b. Closure duration
 - c. Duration of preceding vowel
 - d. VOT
9. What happens to VOT as articulators move from front to back?
 - a. It increases
 - b. It decreases
 - c. It does not change
 - d. It fluctuates
10. /p/ differs from /b/ in:
 - a. Aspiration
 - b. Voicing
 - c. Frication
 - d. Cluster reduction
11. The boundary regions for VOT, which divides the speech stimuli into voiced & voiceless stops in English, is:
 - a. +/- 10 ms
 - b. +/- 30 ms
 - c. +/- 20 ms
 - d. +/- 40 ms
12. One among the following sounds are produced by slow articulatory movements:
 - a. Glides
 - b. Diphthongs
 - c. Liquids
 - d. Nasals
13. The process of establishing norms for a test by administering it to a large and representative sample is called?
 - a. Normalization
 - b. Sampling
 - c. Standardization
 - d. Representation
14. Velopharyngeal Port allow air to pass through nose in production of:
 - a. Vowel sound
 - b. Diphthongs
 - c. Nasal sound
 - d. None of these

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Discuss the theories of phonation.
- Q. 2.** Voice problem in endocrine disorders.
- Q. 3.** Discuss the etiology of organic voice disorders.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the symptoms of congenital voice disorders.
- Q. 5.** Describe the non-invasive procedure for voice assessment.
- Q. 6.** Assessment of a laryngectomee.
- Q. 7.** List the advantages and disadvantages of artificial larynx.
- Q. 8.** Management of a laryngectomee.
- Q. 9.** Discuss the specific therapy techniques for vocal nodule.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER THIRD (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. Mylohyoid fibres are found in:
 - a. Hard palate
 - b. Soft palate
 - c. Jaw
 - d. Tongue
2. Measurement of phonation helps in assessment ofandsystems;
 - a. Respiratory and articulatory
 - b. Phonatory and respiratory
 - c. Articulatory and phonatory
 - d. Phonatory and resonatory
3. Vocal punctuation refers to:
 - a. Intonation
 - b. Suprasegmentals
 - c. Juncture
 - d. Emphasis
4. The horizontal space between the true vocal folds is called;
 - a. Laryngeal ventricle
 - b. Glottis
 - c. Epiglottis
 - d. Supra-glottis
5. Lee-Silverman voice treatment program is used in:
 - a. Functional voice disorder
 - b. Dysarthrophonia
 - c. Muscle tension dysphonia
 - d. Spasmodic dysphonia
6. The "voice Profile" was given by;
 - a. Wilson(1970)
 - b. Stemple(1996)
 - c. Hirano(1980)
 - d. Aronson(1970)
7. Glossopress is a method used in;
 - a. Rehabilitation of tongue cancer
 - b. Rehabilitation of cleft palate
 - c. Rehabilitation of laryngeal cancer
 - d. None of the above
8. The vocal register used for speech is;
 - a. Vocal fry
 - b. Falsetto
 - c. Modal
 - d. All of the above
9. Tracheo-esophageal speech is;
 - a. Pulmonary powered esophageal speech
 - b. Glottallically powered esophageal speech
 - c. Velarically powered speech
 - d. Electronically powered speech
10. A laryngeal speech in which a negative pressure is created in the esophagus is;
 - a. Swallowing method
 - b. Glossal method
 - c. Injection method
 - d. Inhalation method
11. The vagus nerve supplies motor fibres to the muscles of:
 - a. Tongue, larynx and part of palate
 - b. Palate and Larynx
 - c. Pharynx and larynx
 - d. Larynx and tonsils
12. In Gutzmann's pressure test, lateral compression of thyroid cartilage results in:
 - a. Increased voice pitch
 - b. Decreased voice pitch
 - c. Decreased breathiness
 - d. None of the above
13. Electroglottogram is useful in the measurement of;
 - a. Articulation disorder
 - b. Vocal fold contact
 - c. Fluency disorder
 - d. Language disorder
14. Gutzman technique is used in the rehabilitation of:
 - a. Puberphonia
 - b. Androphonia
 - c. Spastic dysphonia
 - d. Harsh voice

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Function of cerebellum & Spinal cord.
- Q. 2. What is Reflex profile? Discuss the speech & language problems in cerebral palsy children.
- Q. 3. Speech rehabilitation in cerebral palsy.
- Q. 4. Write the speech & language characteristics of Dysarthria.
- Q. 5. Describe the features of Guillain-Barre syndrome & Huntington's chorea syndrome.
- Q. 6. Differential diagnosis b/w Dysarthria, Apraxia & Cerebral Palsy.
- Q. 7. What is Alternative Augmentative Communication?
- Q. 8. Write the assessment procedure of dysarthria in detail?
- Q. 9. Assessment & Management of Apraxia of adult speech

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDER
PAPER FOURTH (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. Involuntary and writhing movements are characteristic of the following types of C.P. in a child with:
 - a. Spasticity
 - b. Athetosis
 - c. Ataxia
 - d. Tremor
2. A marked discrepancy in the performance of speech during automatic speech and volitional speech is characteristic of:
 - a. Apraxia of speech
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Dysarthria
 - d. None
3. Children with CP may have drooling due to:
 - a. Poor neck control and jaw thrust
 - b. Tongue thrust and poor swallow reflex
 - c. Poor jaw control
 - d. Poor neck and jaw control, tongue thrust and weak swallow reflex
4. The final desirable goal in dysarthria therapy is:
 - a. Improve speech intelligibility
 - b. Improve the client's physiological support for speech
 - c. Maximize client's communicative effectiveness/efficiency
 - d. Attain naturalness in client's speech
5. A unilateral UMN lesion of VII cranial nerve causes Spastic paralysis or weakness in:
 - a. Contralateral lower half of the face
 - b. Contralateral upper half of the face
 - c. Contralateral upper and lower half of the face
 - d. Ipsilateral lower half of the face
6. Flaccid dysarthria is a characteristics of:
 - a. Chorea
 - b. Parkinsonism
 - c. Bulbar palsy
 - d. Amyptropic lateral sclerosis
7. Severe complications in swallowing disorder occur when there is:
 - a. Aspiration
 - b. Penetration
 - c. Residue
 - d. Spillage
8. The Babinski reflex is elicited by:
 - a. Tapping on the examiners finger placed against the patients chin
 - b. Upward stroking along the calf muscle
 - c. Tapping on patients knee cap
 - d. Upward stroking along the lateral margins of the foot
9. Wide based gait is common in:
 - a. Ataxia
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Athetosis
 - d. Tremour
10. The sucking reflex which is present at birth appears betweentrimester and disappears by.....months.
 - a. 1st and 2nd ;6 to 12 months
 - b. 2nd and 3rd ;6 to 12 month
 - c. 1st and 2nd ;3 to 5 months
 - d. 2nd and 3rd ;12 to 15 months
11. An example of a quick form of hyperkinetic movement disorder is:
 - a. Ballismus
 - b. Dyskinesia
 - c. Athetosis
 - d. Essential voice tremor
12. In which phase of the swallowing does formation of bolus takes place:
 - a. Oral phase
 - b. Pharyngeal phase
 - c. Oral preparatory phase
 - d. Esophageal phase
13. Which of the following system regulate the intention or readiness to commence verbal communication?
 - a. Basal ganglia
 - b. Fronto-limbic system
 - c. Broca's area
 - d. Wernicke's area
14. Signed Target Phoneme therapy is one of the therapy techniques for:
 - a. DAS
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Misarticulation
 - d. ADHD

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER FIVE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** What is the principle of TDT and explain the procedure to administer the TDT.
- Q. 2.** Explain briefly SISI test with its diagnostic criteria.
- Q. 3.** What are the types of tympanograms? Explain with the help of neat graph?
- Q. 4.** Acoustic Reflex pathways with diagram.
- Q. 5.** Discuss the term "Roll over phenomena".
- Q. 6.** Define Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) with clinical application.
- Q. 7.** Explain MLR
- Q. 8.** Discuss the types of OAE.
- Q. 9.** Clinical application of Immittance audiometry.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER FIVE (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 does an elevated crossed acoustic reflex with sound to the affected ear and normal uncrossed acoustic reflexes indicate?
 - a. Middle ear effusion
 - b. Collapsed ear canal
 - c. Stapes fixation
 - d. CP Angle tumor
2. MMN can be recorded on stimulation with:
 - a. Tones
 - b. Speech like stimuli
 - c. Speech stimuli
 - d. All of above
3. 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
4. In STAT, non-test ear is masked with a white noise of ---dB & a tone at-----:
 - a. 80dB & 100dB SL
 - b. 90dB & 110dB SL
 - c. 90dB & 110dB SPL
 - d. None of these
5. The term "Recruitment" was coined by:
 - a. Fowler (1937)
 - b. Jerger (1975)
 - c. Martin (1936)
 - d. Fowler & Reger (1936)
6. Where does wave III of ABR response originate:
 - a. Distal portion of the 8th nerve
 - b. LL
 - c. IC
 - d. SOC
7. The only type of evoked-OAE which are not separated from the evoking stimulus either spectrally or temporally are:
 - a. DPOAE
 - b. Click evoked OAE
 - c. SFOAE
 - d. Tone-burst evoked OAE
8. The term "Roll over phenomena" is related to:
 - a. DLI Test
 - b. DLF Test
 - c. PIPB Function test
 - d. All of the above
9. SISI Test was modified by:
 - a. Owen's & Thomson (1963)
 - b. Rager (1936)
 - c. a & b Both
 - d. None of these
10. Drawback of Difference Limen test is:
 - a. Lack of reliability & repeatability
 - b. Poor co-relation with presence of recruitment
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
11. 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
12. Ladder gram is related to:
 - a. SISI Test
 - b. ABLB Test
 - c. TDT
 - d. Impedance Audiometry
13. Bekesy type I audiogram found in:
 - a. Normal or conductive pathology
 - b. Conductive pathology
 - c. Normal Hearing
 - d. None of these
14. "B" type tympanograms found in cases with:
 - a. E. T. Dysfunction
 - b. Ossicular chain discontinuity
 - c. Tympanic membrane perforation
 - d. None of these

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
TECHNOLOGY AND AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER SIX

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** What are the advantages of bi-aural over mono-aural fitting?
- Q. 2.** Explain the differences between analog, programmable & digital Hearing aids.
- Q. 3.** What is digital signal processing (DSP)? Discuss the application of DSP based hearing aids.
- Q. 4.** Define peak clipping & compression.
- Q. 5.** Define BAHA. How does it work?
- Q. 6.** What are the basic elements of hearing aids?
- Q. 7.** Explain the Electro-acoustic characteristics of the hearing aid.
- Q. 8.** Discuss the hearing aid selection procedure in adults.
- Q. 9.** Define these terms. (2+2+1.5+1.5= 7)
- a.** Functional Gain
 - b.** Insertion Gain
 - c.** Articulation Index
 - d.** Speech Banana

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
TECHNOLOGY AND AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER SIX (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. Which of the following statement is true?
 - a. All the programmable hearing aid has ADC & DAC's.
 - b. All programmable hearing aids are digital.
 - c. All programmable hearing aids are multi channel hearing aid.
 - d. None of the above
2. Which of the following prescriptive formulae specifies gain at three input levels:
 - a. NAL-RP
 - b. NAL-NL1
 - c. NAL-R
 - d. All of the above
3. Coupling of ear produces:
 - a. 2 to 5dB gain
 - b. 10 to 15 dB gain
 - c. 5 to 10 dB gain
 - d. 10 dB gain
4. Piezo-electric microphone is also known as:
 - a. Carbon microphone
 - b. Electric microphone
 - c. Crystal microphone
 - d. None of these
5. What is the voltage produced by Zinc air in hearing aid batteries?
 - a. 1.3V
 - b. 1.5V
 - c. 5V
 - d. 13V
6. Which class of amplifier results in greater battery consumptions?
 - a. Class A-amplifier
 - b. Class B-amplifier
 - c. Class D-amplifier
 - d. Class D-amplifier
7. Which of the following statement is true regarding the reference test gain for hearing aids?
 - a. It is employed when determining SSPL90
 - b. It is employed when measuring full-on gain
 - c. It is the setting of the volume control at a three frequency average level that is 17 dB less than HF-average SSPL-90, with 60 dB input.
 - d. It is the setting of the volume control at a three frequency average level that is 17 dB less than HF-average SSPL-90, with 90 dB input.
8. Articulation Index means the same as:
 - a. Audibility Index
 - b. Articulation Score
 - c. Intelligibility Index
 - d. All of the above
9. An average of values at 1K Hz, 1.6K Hz and 2.5K Hz is used for measuring electro-acoustic characteristics of hearing aid namely:
 - a. SSPL90
 - b. HF Gain
 - c. RTG
 - d. Frequency range
10. A prescriptive formula for non-linear hearing aid is :
 - a. FIG (6)
 - b. NAL (R)
 - c. POGO
 - d. Libby one-third gain rule
11. Cochlear Implants are recommended when:
 - a. The hearing of the individual is out of 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 ear
 - d. All of the above
12. In the FIG (6) gain prescription procedure given by Killio Fikret-Pasa (1993). The gain of a hearing aid is prescribed based on the:
 - a. Threshold
 - b. MCL
 - c. UCL
 - d. None of the above
13. A 35year old female has moderately severe conductive hearing loss which cannot be treated medically or surgically. She is a candidate for:
 - a. Either middle ear implant or BAHA
 - b. BAHA
 - c. Middle ear implant
 - d. Neither middle ear implant or BAHA
14. DSL stands for?
 - a. Desired Sound Level
 - b. Desired Sensitivity Level
 - c. Desired Sensation Level
 - d. Desired Signal Level

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER SEVEN

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Briefly describe the development of middle ear with neat diagrams.
- Q. 2.** Describe the development of auditory behavior in pediatric population.
- Q. 3.** Discuss the screening procedure for hearing loss using High Risk Register.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the BOA & VRA.
- Q. 5.** Screening ABR is considered as time consuming and an efficient technique for early identification of hearing loss. Justify?
- Q. 6.** Discuss the clinical application of screening OAE?
- Q. 7.** Describe briefly clinical features of Alpert syndrome.
- Q. 8.** Describe briefly clinical features of Wardenberg's syndrome.
- Q. 9.** Describe the sign/symptoms of CAPD in children.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY****PAPER SEVEN (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. Which of the following statement related to Usher's syndrome is true?
 - a. It is a genetic disorder characterized by progressive visual and hearing impairment
 - b. It is characterized by progressive visual and hearing impairment and is not genetically transmitted.
 - c. It is a genetic disorder characterized by progressive hearing impairment with no other associated problem
 - d. It is characterized by steady levels of visual and hearing impairment, out genetically transmitted.
2. A client has white forelock, prominent root of nose, blue sclera, bilateral hearing loss. Which inherited condition he has?
 - a. Alport syndrome
 - b. Wardenburg syndrome
 - c. Usher's syndrome
 - d. Alpert syndrome
3. Stapes is derived from:
 - a. First Arch
 - b. Second Arch
 - c. Third Arch
 - d. Fourth Arch
4. Habenula perforate is found in:
 - a. Cochlea
 - b. Medial Geniculate Body
 - c. Ventral Cochlear Nucleus
 - d. Temporal cortex
5. What is special about the High Risk Register proposed by Joint Committee on Infant Hearing (2000)?
 - a. It has two different versions, one for medical professionals and the other for audiologists.
 - b. It has two different versions, for children of different ages.
 - c. It has only one version for ENT'S and pediatricians.
 - d. It has only one version for audiologist.
6. When does the Cochlea become functional?
 - a. The first trimester
 - b. The third trimester
 - c. The second trimester
 - d. In the first trimester after birth
7. Earliest part of the Inner ear to develop prenatally?
 - a. SSC
 - b. Saccullea and utricles
 - c. Cochlea
 - d. Hair Cell's
8. Alpert's syndrome, Goldenhar syndrome and Mohr's syndrome are craniofacial and skeletal disorder associated with :
 - a. Congenital sensori-neural hearing loss
 - b. Congenital conductive hearing loss
 - c. Congenital sensori-neural hearing loss &/or congenital conductive hearing loss
 - d. Progressive hearing loss
9. Neonatal TEOAE's differ markedly from adults recordings. In comparison with adult data, neonatal data:
 - a. Are of longer duration
 - b. Shows greater amplitude
 - c. Contain more high frequency elements
 - d. Shows all of the above
10. Which of the following factors has the least influence on OAE failure rates?
 - a. Patient activity level
 - b. Acoustic interference
 - c. Electrical interference
 - d. Outer & Middle ear status
11. What happens when the stapedius muscle contracts?
 - a. The impedance at the tympanic membrane increases
 - b. The impedance at the tympanic membrane decreases
 - c. The impedance and admittance at the tympanic membrane increases
 - d. The impedance and admittance at the tympanic membrane decreases
12. What change did the Joint Committee on infant hearing bring about in its last two High Risk Register?
 - a. Included recurrent otitis media with effusion for atleast 3 months.
 - b. Included recurrent otitis media with effusion for atleast 1 month.
 - c. Included recurrent otitis media with effusion for atleast 2 months.
 - d. Removed recurrent otitis media with effusion as a risk factor.
13. What happens to ABR latency with increase in age in the pediatric population?
 - a. Latency increases
 - b. Latency decreases
 - c. Latency shows no change
 - d. Latency fluctuates
14. A child has a craniofacial disorder, fusion of some or all the cervical vertebrae and a short neck with limited mobility. Ears, eyes & neck are also involved. He has a clubbed foot, cleft palate, a conductive hearing loss, a narrow EAC and absence of middle ear space. Which of the following syndromes manifest these characteristics?
 - a. Alport syndrome
 - b. Klippel-Feil syndrome
 - c. Usher's syndrome
 - d. Wardenberg's syndrome

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B- 203...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Explain anatomy of larynx with diagram.
- Q. 2. Explain vocal nodule.
- Q. 3. Write about myoelastic aerodynamic theory.
- Q. 4. Explain laryngitis.
- Q. 5. Write the assessment procedure for voice disorders.
- Q. 6. Write about pre and postoperative counseling for laryngectomy.
- Q. 7. Explain any two voice therapy techniques.
- Q. 8. What is laryngectomy? Write types of laryngectomy.
- Q. 9. How will vocal hygiene program help in a Vocal polyp case? Explain.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-201...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write about formal & informal tests.
- Q. 2. Highlight the importance of case history.
- Q. 3. Write about Rh- incompatibility.
- Q. 4. Discuss the diagnostic model of Bloom & Lahey.
- Q. 5. Write the characteristics of good clinician
- Q. 6. Discuss about the REELS.
- Q. 7. Write a therapy plan for a child diagnosed with delayed speech & language development of three year old child.
- Q. 8. Write about individual & group therapy.
- Q. 9. How will you evaluate the therapy outcomes?

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST (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. Initial assessment of a person is ----
 - a. Case history
 - b. Therapeutic evaluation
 - c. Diagnostic evaluation
 - d. Formal evaluation
2. A positive reinforce is:
 - a. Event that follows response and there by increases its frequency
 - b. Events that follows response and alters its frequency
 - c. Events that follows response and does not affect its frequency
 - d. Events which decreases the response
3. Bloom and Lahey's model of communication incorporates:
 - a. Phonology, symbols and gestures
 - b. Animal communication, social communication and verbal communication
 - c. Behavior, cognition and linguistics
 - d. Form ,content and use
4. Case history is an example of:
 - a. Clinical research
 - b. Ex-post facto research
 - c. Applied research
 - d. Experimental research
5. Cyanosis is a condition related to ----
 - a. Eyes
 - b. Color of skin
 - c. Migraine
 - d. Pneumonia
6. Interviewing is a part of ----
 - a. Case history
 - b. Peri-natal evaluation
 - c. Pre-natal evaluation
 - d. Post-natal evaluation
7. Characteristics of good clinician is -----
 - a. Orator
 - b. Dictator
 - c. Good principal
 - d. Good speaker
8. Fits is a layman term of ----
 - a. Jaundice
 - b. Seizure
 - c. Cyanosis
 - d. Tuberculosis
9. SLPM is initial assessment of a person, which stands for?
 - a. Speech language processing model
 - b. Speech linguistic program model
 - c. Speech linguistic processing model
 - d. None of these
10. Which of the following is a test for cognitive language?
 - a. REELS
 - b. 3D-LAT
 - c. LPT
 - d. SECS .
11. In MIDVAS, "A" denotes:
 - a. Allocation
 - b. Approximation
 - c. Alteration
 - d. Assimilation
12. What is the full form of the acronym TOLD?
 - a. Test of Linguistic Development
 - b. Test of language disorders
 - c. Test of language development
 - d. Treatment of language disorders
13. What is the term given to the mother's expansion of her child's immature utterance to reflect the adult version?
 - a. Expansion
 - b. Parallel talk
 - c. Modeling
 - d. Imitation
14. The triad of symptoms seen in children with ADHD is:
 - a. Over activity, impulsivity, inconsistency
 - b. Compulsive behavior, Over activity
 - c. Inattention, Impulsivity, Hyperactivity
 - d. Inattention, Inconsistency, observeness

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-202...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
ARTICULATION & PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Define Coarticulation, Cardinal Vowels, and IPA.
- Q. 2.** Explain place of articulation with example.
- Q. 3.** What are the phonological processes? Explain with suitable example.
- Q. 4.** Write about structural model of phonological development.
- Q. 5.** What is misarticulation? Explain.
- Q. 6.** Write about the neurological and social factors that affects the articulation.
- Q. 7.** Write the activities for assessment of oral peripheral mechanism.
- Q. 8.** Write about minimal contrast therapy.
- Q. 9.** Explain MIDVAS.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
PAPER SECOND (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. The most commonly used distinctive features in clinical settings defines consonants according to:
 - a. Place, manner, voicing
 - b. Place & manner
 - c. Manner & voicing
 - d. Timing & coordination
2. Misarticulation is the:
 - a. Faulty productions of the environmental sounds
 - b. Faulty productions of the speech sounds
 - c. both a & b
 - d. None of these
3. The pronunciation 'key' as [ti] is a possible example of which phonological process?
 - a. Fronting
 - b. Gliding
 - c. Stopping
 - d. Backing
4. In SODA, D is
 - a. Discrimination
 - b. Differentiation
 - c. Distortion
 - d. Disorientation
5. The pronunciation 'pani' as [pa] is a possible example of
 - a. Substitution
 - b. Stopping
 - c. Addition
 - d. Omission
6. Duration of vowels is influenced by which factor?
 - a. Nature of vowel itself
 - b. Position of vowel in a syllable/ word
 - c. Influence of neighboring sound
 - d. All of above
7. Tongue tie is called
 - a. Ankyloglossia
 - b. Dysglossia
 - c. Diglossia
 - d. None of above
8. Which of the following are not likely to be heard at birth?
 - a. Hiccups
 - b. Squeaks
 - c. Crying
 - d. Cooing
9. DDK is
 - a. Diadochokinetic
 - b. Diadokinetic
 - c. Differential Diagnosis Kinesthetic
 - d. None of above
10. MLU is an acronym for
 - a. Mean language unit
 - b. Mean length of utterance
 - c. Mean language use
 - d. Main length of utterance
11. Which of these is not characteristic of vowels?
 - a. Airflow continuous
 - b. can be voiced or voiceless
 - c. Velum is always raised
 - d. None of the above
12. Articulation therapy was originally developed for which of the following populations
 - a. Infants
 - b. Toddlers
 - c. School-age children
 - d. all of the above
13. Possible methods to assess therapy progress include
 - a. Daily response collection
 - b. pre & post test
 - c. Family interviews
 - d. all of the above
- 14) Source Filter theory of speech production is
 - a. $P = S \times R$
 - b. $P = S \times T$
 - c. $P = T \times R$
 - d. $S = T \times R$

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER THIRD (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 primary correlate to the intensity of phonation?
 - a. Glottal airflow
 - b. Vocal fold mass
 - c. Vocal fold tension
 - d. Subglottal pressure
2. The corniculate cartilages sit atop the
 - a. Thyroid cartilage
 - b. Arytenoid cartilage
 - c. Hyoid bone
 - d. Cricoid cartilage
3. What is correlated with the frequency of a person's voice?
 - a. Weight
 - b. Height
 - c. Health
 - d. Age
4. The greatest amount of time a patient can sustain the vowel /a/ is called
 - a. Maximum phonation duration
 - b. Vital capacity
 - c. Phonation quotient
 - d. Phonation time ratio
5. What is the basic etiology behind laryngeal webs, cysts, and clefts?
 - a. Infections
 - b. Congenital factors
 - c. Psychological factors
 - d. Trauma
6. Which voice disorder is caused by infection?
 - a. Laryngitis
 - b. Vocal nodule
 - c. Contact ulcers
 - d. Vocal polyp
7. The opening between the vocal folds is called
 - a. Vocal aperture
 - b. Glottal orifice
 - c. Glottis
 - d. Vocal hiatus
8. Which of the following is not a laryngeal cartilage?
 - a. Cricoid
 - b. Arytenoid
 - c. Manubrium
 - d. Corniculate
9. What is considered an abnormal vocal characteristic?
 - a. Monopitch
 - b. Fundamental frequency
 - c. Jitter
 - d. Vocal pitch
10. Which instrument/software will give information regarding quality of voice?
 - a. Dr. Speech
 - b. Praat
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
11. Perceptual analysis will provide the information regarding
 - a. Quantitative
 - b. Qualitative
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
12. Which instrument/software will provide information regarding acoustical analysis of voice?
 - a. Dr. Speech
 - b. Praat
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
13. A person who speaks in a whisper is
 - a. Dysphonic
 - b. Aphonic
 - c. Aphasic
 - d. Dysarthric
14. What is the angle of thyroid cartilage in males after puberty?
 - a. 120°
 - b. 90°
 - c. 110°
 - d. 100°

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-206...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER SIX

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. What is digital signal processing? How does it work?
- Q. 2. Write classification of hearing aid.
- Q. 3. What is sound level meter?
- Q. 4. Write about components of body-level hearing aid with suitable diagram.
- Q. 5. Discuss about peak clipping & compression.
- Q. 6. What are the electro-acoustic characteristics of hearing aid?
- Q. 7. What are the pre-selection factors of hearing aid?
- Q. 8. What is the importance of speech banana?
- Q. 9. Write about transistor.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER SIX (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 which year fully digital hearing aid became available?
 - a. 1959
 - b. 1965
 - c. 1985
 - d. 1996
2. What is WDRC?
 - a. With digital range compression
 - b. Wide dynamic range compression
 - c. With dynamic range compression
 - d. None of these
3. Coupling of ear produces:
 - a. 2 to 5dB gain
 - b. 5 to 10 dB gain
 - c. 10 to 15 dB gain
 - d. 10 dB gain
4. Piezo-electric microphone is also known as
 - a. Carbon microphone
 - b. Electric microphone
 - c. Crystal microphone
 - d. None of these
5. What is compression?
 - a. Increased input, constant output
 - b. Increased input, increased output
 - c. Increased input, decreased output
 - d. None of these
6. Class A amplifier is also known as
 - a. Single ended amplifier
 - b. Push pull amplifier
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
7. SSPL 90 stands for
 - a. Sensation sound pressure level 90
 - b. Saturation sound pressure level 90
 - c. Sound saturation pressure level 90
 - d. None of these
8. AVT is related to
 - a. Speech training
 - b. Cochlear Implant
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
9. HiPro stands for
 - a. Hearing aid programmer
 - b. Hearing instrument programmer
 - c. High technology programmer
 - d. All of the above
10. Hearing screening is important for
 - a. Early identification
 - b. Early intervention
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
11. The term "Resonance effect" is related to
 - a. Ear canal
 - b. Tympanic Membrane
 - c. Pinna
 - d. Lobule
12. Congenital Hearing loss occurs
 - a. By birth
 - b. After birth
 - c. After language development
 - d. None of these
13. The hearing loss is said to be Prelingual, if it occurs
 - a. Before language development
 - b. After language development
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
14. At what age a child starts turning the head towards sound source
 - a. 3 months
 - b. 6 months
 - c. 9 months
 - d. 1 year

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-205...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER FIVE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Discuss the test battery approach in auditory diagnosis in detail.
- Q. 2.** Discuss the auditory pathways with suitable diagram.
- Q. 3.** How does Immittance audiometry helps to detect the presence of hearing loss?
- Q. 4.** How do you interpret the results of ABR?
- Q. 5.** What is the difference between Adaption & Fatigue?
- Q. 6.** Define LLR. What are the factors affects LLR?
- Q. 7.** Discuss the role of OAE in pediatric population.
- Q. 8.** Write about DPOAE.
- Q. 9.** Write about clinical application of Immittance audiometry.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER FIVE (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. Owen's (1964) gave ----- type to do diagnosis in TDT:
 - a. Four
 - b. Seven
 - c. Six
 - d. None of these
2. What is the Principle of TDT?
 - a. Adaptation
 - b. Occlusion effect
 - c. Abnormal growth of loudness
 - d. Recruitment
3. 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
4. In STAT, non-test ear is masked with a white noise of ---dB& a tone at-----:
 - a. 80dB & 100dB SL
 - b. 90dB & 110dB SL
 - c. 90dB & 110dB SPL
 - d. None of these
5. Where does wave III of ABR response originate:
 - a. Distal portion of the 8th nerve
 - b. LL
 - c. IC
 - d. SOC
6. ABLB is a test for:
 - a. Cochlear Pathology
 - b. Retro Cochlear Pathology
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
7. When SISI test is said to be positive?
 - a. 0-30% score
 - b. 30-70% score
 - c. 70-100% score
 - d. None of these
8. The term "Roll over phenomena" is related to:
 - a. DLI Test
 - b. DLF Test
 - c. PIPB Function test
 - d. All
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. Drawback of Difference Limen test is:
 - a. Lack of reliability & repeatability
 - b. Poor co-relation with presence of recruitment
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
11. Test frequencies for STAT are:
 - a. 500, 1K, 2KHz
 - b. 500, 1K, 2K, 4KHz
 - c. 500, 1KHz
 - d. 500Hz
12. Ladder gram is related to:
 - a. SISI Test
 - b. ABLB Test
 - c. TDT
 - d. Impedance Audiometry
13. Bekesy type I audiogram found in:
 - a. Normal or conductive pathology
 - b. Conductive pathology
 - c. Norma
 - d. None of these
14. "B" type tympanograms found in cases with:
 - a. E. T. Dysfunction
 - b. Ossicular chain discontinuity
 - c. Tympanic membrane perforation
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-207...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER SEVEN

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Briefly describe the development of inner ear with neat diagrams.
- Q. 2.** Describe the development of auditory behavior in pediatric population.
- Q. 3.** Discuss the concept of universal hearing screening.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the BOA.
- Q. 5.** Screening ABR is considered as time consuming and an efficient technique for early identification of hearing loss. Justify it?
- Q. 6.** Discuss the clinical application of screening OAE.
- Q. 7.** Write about play audiometry.
- Q. 8.** What is the importance of early identification in children?
- Q. 9.** Write about the development of Pinna with suitable diagram.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER SEVEN (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. NICU stands for?
 - a. Neonatal intensive care unit
 - b. Neonatal intensive care unity
 - c. Neonatal intusion care unit
 - d. Neonatal intensive caring unit
2. Joint committee on infant hearing gave HRR in the year of ----
 - a. 1980
 - b. 1987
 - c. 1990
 - d. 1991
3. Where is stapes derived from?
 - a. First Arch
 - b. Second Arch
 - c. Third Arch
 - d. Fourth Arch
4. Where do you find the habenula perforate?
 - a. Cochlea
 - b. Medial Geniculate Body
 - c. Ventral Cochlear Nucleus
 - d. Temporal cortex
5. What is special about the High Risk Register proposed by Joint Committee on Infant Hearing (2000)?
 - a. It has two different versions, one for medical professionals and the other for audiologists.
 - b. It has two different versions, for children of different ages.
 - c. It has only one version for ENT'S and pediatricians.
 - d. It has only one version for audiologist.
6. When does the Cochlea become functional?
 - a. The first trimester
 - b. The second trimester
 - c. The third trimester
 - d. In the first trimester after birth
7. Earliest part of the Inner ear to develop prenatally?
 - a. SSC
 - b. Saccullea and utricles
 - c. Cochlea
 - d. Hair Cell's
8. Alpert's syndrome, Goldenhar syndrome and Mohr's syndrome are craniofacial and skeletal disorder associated with :
 - a. Congenital Sensori-neural Hearing Loss
 - b. Congenital Conductive Hearing Loss
 - c. Congenital Sensori-neural Hearing Loss &/or Congenital Conductive Hearing Loss
 - d. Progressive Hearing Loss.
9. Neonatal TEOAE's differ markedly from adults recordings. In comparison with adult data, neonatal data:
 - a. Are of longer duration
 - b. Contain more high frequency elements
 - c. Shows greater amplitude
 - d. Shows all of the above
10. Which of the following factors has the least influence on OAE failure rates?
 - a. Patient activity level
 - b. Electrical interference
 - c. Acoustic interference
 - d. Outer & Middle ear status
11. What happens when the stapedius muscle contracts?
 - a. The impedance at the tympanic membrane increases
 - b. The impedance at the tympanic membrane decreases
 - c. The impedance and admittance at the tympanic membrane increases
 - d. The impedance and admittance at the tympanic membrane decreases
12. Which of these ear section is the last to complete its development
 - a. External ear
 - b. Middle ear
 - c. Inner ear
 - d. All finish at the same time
13. What happens to ABR latency with increase in age in the pediatric population?
 - a. Latency increases
 - b. Latency decreases
 - c. Latency shows no change
 - d. Latency fluctuates
14. APR stands for?
 - a. Aural palpebral reflex
 - b. Aural pulse reflexes
 - c. Aural pulse reflex
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-204...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Explain the anatomy of the brain with suitable diagram.
- Q. 2. Write about Basal Ganglia.
- Q. 3. Speech & language problems in children with CP.
- Q. 4. Classification of CP.
- Q. 5. Discuss the Speech & language areas of the brain.
- Q. 6. Discuss the clinical symptoms of Dysarthria.
- Q. 7. Management of Dysarthria.
- Q. 8. Differential diagnosis b/w Dysarthria & Apraxia.
- Q. 9. Discuss about Apraxia for adults.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-204...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER FOURTH (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. Children with CP may have drooling due to;
 - a. Poor neck control and jaw thrust
 - b. Tongue thrust and poor swallow reflex
 - c. Poor jaw control
 - d. Poor neck and jaw control, tongue thrust and weak swallow reflex
2. The final desirable goal in dysarthria therapy is;
 - a. Improve speech intelligibility
 - b. Maximize client's communicative effectiveness
 - c. Improve the client's physiological support for speech
 - d. Attain naturalness in client's speech
3. Hyperkinetic is a disorder of:
 - a. Movement
 - b. Posture
 - c. Position
 - d. Tonicity
4. Putamen is a part of:
 - a. Pia mater
 - b. Basal ganglia
 - c. Thalamus
 - d. Hypothalamus
5. Each Cerebral Hemisphere contains:
 - a. One lobe
 - b. Two lobes
 - c. Three lobes
 - d. Four lobes
6. The Central Nervous System consists of:
 - a. The nerves innervating the lungs, heart, & digestive system
 - b. Only the basal ganglia, in the center of the brain, which control speech production
 - c. The brain & spinal cord
 - d. The fifth, seventh, & eight cranial nerves
7. Hypoglossal nerve (12th Cranial Nerve) provide innervation to:
 - a. Muscles of tongue
 - b. Muscles of face
 - c. Muscles of eye
 - d. None of these
8. What is the name of 7th Cranial Nerve?
 - a. Trochlear
 - b. Trigeminal
 - c. Facial
 - d. Audio-Vestibular
9. Optic nerve originates from:
 - a. Midbrain
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Pons
 - d. Cerebrum
10. Which Cranial Nerve transmits visual information to the brain?
 - a. Optic (II)
 - b. Olfactory (I)
 - c. Oculomotor (III)
 - d. Trigeminal (V)
11. Audio-Vestibular (VIII) Nerve is an:
 - a. Sensory nerve
 - b. Motor nerve
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
12. Olfactory (I) Nerve is important for?
 - a. Smell
 - b. Taste
 - c. Vision
 - d. Smile
13. Cranial Nerve XI is called as:
 - a. Vagus Nerve
 - b. Optic Nerve
 - c. Glossopharyngeal Nerve
 - d. Accessory Nerve
14. Substitution error is more present in:
 - a. Dysarthria
 - b. Apraxia
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-201...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write a short note on general case history for children.
- Q. 2.** Write a note on diagnostic tools for the assessment of patients with communication disorders.
- Q. 3.** Explain "Bloom and Lahey diagnostic model".
- Q. 4.** What are the different types of diagnosis? Explain any two of them briefly.
- Q. 5.** Mention the General Principles in diagnosis given by F.L.Darley (1978).
- Q. 6.** Differentiate between individual and group therapy.
- Q. 7.** Write a lesson plan for a child with "Delayed speech and language with intellectual disability" with a language age of 3 years, mental age of 3 years and chronological age of 7 years.
- Q. 8.** Define: (a) Positive reinforcement (b) Negative reinforcement (c) Punishment.
- Q. 9.** Write a note on "parental counseling" for the parents of children with communication disorders.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST (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. refers to the reward given following an increase in the frequency or intensity of the target behavior.
 - a. Feedback
 - b. Punishment
 - c. Reinforcement
 - d. Time out
2. a formal system of penalties applied to the occurrence of inappropriate behaviors usually involves the removal of points or tokens or sometimes the loss of privileges.
 - a. Reprimand
 - b. Punishment
 - c. Response cost
 - d. Time out
3. Which of the following thing you cannot ask for a new born child while taking general case history?
 - a. Birth History
 - b. Medical History
 - c. Age and Gender
 - d. Educational history
4. Which of the following details you should take for the parents of child with communication disorder?
 - a. Age
 - b. Education and Occupation
 - c. Income slab
 - d. All of these
5. Which of the following is not a component of family history?
 - a. Nuclear/Joint family
 - b. Sibling history
 - c. Nature and onset of problem
 - d. Consanguinity
6. Which of the following is/are the methods for obtaining information during case history?
 - a. Interview
 - b. Observation
 - c. Instrumental observation
 - d. All of these
7. Common functions of a speech and hearing organization are
 - a. Clinical
 - b. Academic
 - c. Research
 - d. All of these
8. An audiological setup cannot assess which of the following problem?
 - a. Hearing loss
 - b. Stuttering
 - c. Tinnitus
 - d. Auditory processing disorders
9. "Do you have problem in all the languages that you are aware of?" For which group of patients you are likely to ask this question?
 - a. Adult language disorder
 - b. Voice disorder
 - c. Motor speech disorder
 - d. Hearing loss
10. "Does your child participate in symbolic play (e.g., use of toy as phone)?" For which group of patients you are likely to ask this question?
 - a. Child language disorder
 - b. Voice disorder
 - c. Articulation disorder
 - d. Hearing loss
11. Disorders of speech characterized by difficulty in producing speech sounds correctly; sounds may be omitted, distorted, or substituted. We are talking about:
 - a. Child language disorder
 - b. Voice disorder
 - c. Articulation disorder
 - d. Hearing loss
12. Recorded rates of responses in the absence of planned intervention is known as
 - a. Goals
 - b. Activity
 - c. Baseline
 - d. Progress
13. A congenital, non-progressive neurological disorder that affects motor control; caused by injury to the cerebral levels during the prenatal or perinatal period; symptoms tend to improve with growth; causes speech disorders, mostly dysarthria. We are talking about:
 - a. Autism
 - b. Learning disability
 - c. Cerebral Palsy
 - d. Hearing Loss
14. To produce vocal sound.
 - a. Phonology
 - b. Phonate
 - c. Phoneme
 - d. Phonic

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-202...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
ARTICULATION & PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write a short note on 'Classification of vowels'.
- Q. 2.** Describe in detail the causes of misarticulation.
- Q. 3.** Define: (a) Phonology (b) Articulation (c) Co-articulation
- Q. 4.** Discuss the implications of the distinctive features in the assessment of a child with articulation disorders.
- Q. 5.** Describe MIDVAS.
- Q. 6.** Explain briefly: Assessment of Oral peripheral mechanism.
- Q. 7.** Write a short note on Articulation Tests
- Q. 8.** Write a short note on: (a) Minimal pair therapy (b) Distinctive feature therapy
- Q. 9.** Write a lesson plan for an 8 year old child with misarticulation for sounds /t/, /th/, /d/.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
ARTICULATION AND PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
PAPER SECOND (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. Which of the following is not active articulator?
 - a. Teeth
 - b. Lips
 - c. Tongue
 - d. Velum
2. Which of the following is not a manner of articulation?
 - a. Voiceless
 - b. Stop
 - c. Fricative
 - d. Lateral
3. Which of the following sounds are labiodental?
 - a. [f, v]
 - b. [k, g]
 - c. [p, b]
 - d. [m, n]
4. [k, g] are:
 - a. Alveolar
 - b. Dental
 - c. Velar
 - d. Bilabial
5. Rather than making contact between the articulators, it is possible to narrow the opening through which the airstream is passing by putting them together without any contact, at least at the point of narrowing. Here, we are talking about which type of sound?
 - a. Stop
 - b. Fricative
 - c. Affricate
 - d. Semi vowels
6. Which of the following is correct description for /p/?
 - a. Voiced, bilabial, stop
 - b. Voiceless, bilabial, stop
 - c. Voiced, bilabial, fricative
 - d. None of these
7. Which of the following is correct description for /g/?
 - a. Voiced, bilabial, stop
 - b. Voiceless, bilabial, stop
 - c. Voiced, bilabial, fricative
 - d. None of these
8. Which of the following pattern analysis can be used for articulation and phonological disorders?
 - a. Place, Manner, Voicing
 - b. Distinctive feature analysis
 - c. Phonological pattern analysis
 - d. All of these
9. According to Stark (1986), vocal play is achieved at what age?
 - a. 2-4 months
 - b. 0-1 month
 - c. 4-6 months
 - d. 8-9 months
10. Which of the following is achieved at around 6 months of age?
 - a. Babbling
 - b. Jargon
 - c. Laughter
 - d. Cooing
11. [teto]/ potato is an example for:
 - a. Final consonant deletion
 - b. Unstressed syllable deletion
 - c. Reduplication
 - d. Consonant cluster simplification deletion
12. [bwon]/ brown is an example for:
 - a. Final consonant deletion
 - b. Unstressed syllable deletion
 - c. Reduplication
 - d. Consonant cluster simplification deletion
13. Which of the following techniques are usually not used in patients with "Misarticulation secondary to hearing loss"?
 - a. Phonetic placement
 - b. Focused stimulation
 - c. Multi-sensory approach
 - d. Oro-motor exercises
14. Which of the following may not result in articulation error?
 - a. Hearing loss
 - b. Cleft lip and palate
 - c. Stuttering
 - d. Dysarthria

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B- 203...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write a note on Reinke's edema.
- Q. 2.** Describe vocal folds with diagram.
- Q. 3.** Discuss myoelastic aerodynamic theory.
- Q. 4.** Write a note on Laryngitis.
- Q. 5.** Describe assessment procedure for voice disorders.
- Q. 6.** Write about pre and postoperative counseling for laryngectomy.
- Q. 7.** Write a note on Vocal polyp.
- Q. 8.** What is laryngectomy? Outline types of laryngectomy.
- Q. 9.** How will vocal hygiene program help in a vocal nodule case? Explain.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER THIRD (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. Disorders in pitch and loudness fall into which of the following categories?
 - a. Language disorders
 - b. Voice disorders
 - c. Fluency disorders
 - d. Neurological disorders
2. The corniculate cartilages sit atop the
 - a. Thyroid cartilage
 - b. Arytenoid cartilage
 - c. Hyoid bone
 - d. Cricoid cartilage
3. What is correlated with the frequency of a person's voice?
 - a. Weight
 - b. Height
 - c. Health
 - d. Age
4. Which of the following laryngeal findings would likely be noted by the ENT?
 - a. Vocal fold paralysis
 - b. Vocal fold nodules
 - c. Vocal fold atrophy
 - d. All of these
5. What is the basic etiology behind laryngeal webs, cysts, and clefts?
 - a. Infections
 - b. Congenital factors
 - c. Psychological factors
 - d. Trauma
6. Which voice disorder is caused by infection?
 - a. Laryngitis
 - b. Vocal nodule
 - c. Contact ulcers
 - d. Vocal polyp
7. Everybody's voice is
 - a. Interesting
 - b. Unique
 - c. Trainable
 - d. All of the above
8. Which of the following is not a laryngeal cartilage?
 - a. Cricoid
 - b. Arytenoid
 - c. Manubrium
 - d. Corniculate
9. The voice is powered from
 - a. The larynx
 - b. The vocal folds
 - c. The lungs
 - d. The head voice
10. Which of the following mechanisms primarily accounts for the patient running out of air when she speaks?
 - a. Poor respiratory support for speech
 - b. Talking too fast
 - c. Reinke's edema
 - d. Psychological stress
11. Perceptual analysis will provide the information regarding
 - a. Quantitative
 - b. Qualitative
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
12. Which instrument/software will provide information regarding acoustical analysis of voice?
 - a. Dr. Speech
 - b. Praat
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
13. What laryngeal pathology is closely related to gastroesophageal reflux?
 - a. Vocal nodule
 - b. Vocal polyp
 - c. Contact ulcers
 - d. Edema
14. Which of the following mechanisms primarily accounts for the patient's low speaking pitch?
 - a. Decreased mass of the vocal folds
 - b. Increased mass of the vocal folds
 - c. Decreased subglottic air pressure
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-204...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER FOUR

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write about assessment of dysphagia.
- Q. 2. What is Reflex profile? Discuss the associated problems in cerebral palsy children.
- Q. 3. Discuss the speech & language areas of the brain with suitable diagram.
- Q. 4. Write about developmental apraxia of speech.
- Q. 5. Discuss the features of Huntington's chorea syndrome.
- Q. 6. Write about AAC in detail.
- Q. 7. Write about perceptual analysis of speech in dysarthria.
- Q. 8. Discuss the strategies to improve the speech intelligibility in dysarthria.
- Q. 9. Write a note on assessment & management of Apraxia of speech in adult.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER FOURTH (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. Involuntary and writhing movements are characteristic of the following types of C.P. in a child with;
 - a. Spasticity
 - b. Athetosis
 - c. Ataxia
 - d. Tremor
2. A marked discrepancy in the performance of speech during automatic speech and volitional speech is characteristic of;
 - a. Apraxia of speech
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Dysarthria
 - d. None
3. Children with CP may have drooling due to;
 - a. Poor neck control and jaw thrust
 - b. Tongue thrust and poor swallow reflex
 - c. Poor jaw control
 - d. Poor neck and jaw control, tongue thrust and weak swallow reflex
4. The final desirable goal in dysarthria therapy is;
 - a. Improve speech intelligibility
 - b. Improve the client's physiological support for speech
 - c. Maximize client's communicative effectiveness/efficiency
 - d. Attain naturalness in client's speech
5. A unilateral UMN lesion of VII cranial nerve causes Spastic paralysis or weakness in
 - a. Contralateral lower half of the face
 - b. Contralateral upper half of the face
 - c. Contralateral upper and lower half of the face
 - d. Ipsilateral lower half of the face
6. Flaccid dysarthria is a characteristics of
 - a. Chorea
 - b. Parkinsonism
 - c. Bulbar palsy
 - d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
7. Severe complications in swallowing disorder occur when there is
 - a. Aspiration
 - b. Penetration
 - c. Residue
 - d. Spillage
8. The Babinski reflex elicited by
 - a. Tapping on the examiners finger placed against the patients chin
 - b. Upward stroking along the calf muscle
 - c. Tapping on patients knee cap
 - d. Upward stroking along the lateral margins of the foot
9. Wide based gait is common in
 - a. Ataxia
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Athetosis
 - d. Tremour
10. The sucking reflex which is present at birth appears betweentrimester and disappears by.....months
 - a. 1st and 2nd ;6 to 12 months
 - b. 2nd and 3rd ;6 to 12 month
 - c. 1st and 2nd ;3 to 5 months
 - d. 2nd and 3rd ;12 to 15 months
11. An example of a quick form of hyperkinetic movement disorder is
 - a. Ballismus
 - b. Dyskinesia
 - c. Athetosis
 - d. Essential voice tremor
12. In which phase of the swallowing does formation of bolus takes place
 - a. Oral phase
 - b. Pharyngeal phase
 - c. Oral preparatory phase
 - d. Esophageal phase
13. Which of the following system regulate the intention or readiness to commence verbal communication?
 - a. Basal ganglia
 - b. Fronto-limbic system
 - c. Broca's area
 - d. Wernicke's area
14. Signed Target Phoneme therapy is one of the therapy techniques for
 - a. DAS
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Misarticulation
 - d. ADHD

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-205...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER FIVE

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

- Q. 1.** Discuss the importance of test battery approach in auditory diagnosis.
- Q. 2.** Discuss the diagnostic tests to rule out the cochlear pathology.
- Q. 3.** Write instrumentation of Immittance audiometry.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the clinical application of Immittance audiometry.
- Q. 5.** Discuss the parameters of ABR in diagnosis.
- Q. 6.** Discuss LLR & their clinical implication.
- Q. 7.** Write instrumentation of DPOAE.
- Q. 8.** Discuss the stenger test of pseudohypoacusis.
- Q. 9.** Discuss the clinical features of CAPD.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER FIVE (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. 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 a & b
 - d. None of these
3. Test frequencies for STAT are:
 - a. 500, 1K, 2KHz
 - b. 500, 1K, 2K, 4KHz
 - c. 500, 1KHz
 - d. 500Hz
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 these
6. "B" type tympanograms found in cases with:
 - a. T. Dysfunction
 - b. Ossicular chain discontinuity
 - c. Tympanic membrane perforation
 - d. None of these
7. Owen (1964) proposed ----- types to make 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. 80dB & 100dB SL
 - b. 90dB & 110dB SL
 - c. 90dB & 110dB SPL
 - d. None of these
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 & b
 - d. None of these
13. When SISI test is said to be positive?
 - a. 0-30% score
 - b. 30-70% score
 - c. 70-100% score
 - d. None of these
14. The term "Roll over phenomena" is related to:
 - a. DLI Test
 - b. DLF Test
 - c. PIPB Function test
 - d. All

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-206...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER SIX

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Compare and contrast on Linear and nonlinear Amplification.
- Q. 2.** What is Microphone? Explain its types.
- Q. 3.** Explain the instrumentation and procedure for measurement of sound (Calibration) from headphone.
- Q. 4.** Write short notes on Head shadow effect, Baffle effect and Diffraction effect.
- Q. 5.** Describe the components of Hearing Aid.
- Q. 6.** Explain Signal enhancing technologies.
- Q. 7.** Explain OSPL90, HFA , FOG.
- Q. 8.** What are the pre selection factors to be considered for Fitting a hearing aid?
- Q. 9.** Write a short note on Articulation Index.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER SIX (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. Full form of DSL:
 - a. Desirable Sensation Level
 - b. Digital Signal level
 - c. Desirable Signal level
 - d. None of these
2. Full form of CIC:
 - a. Completely in canal
 - b. Common in canal
 - c. Completely in case
 - d. None
3. CROS type of Hearing Aids are given to:
 - a. Unilateral hearing loss
 - b. Bilateral Hearing loss
 - c. Normal hearing
 - d. None
4. Which one is not a Signal processing Technique?
 - a. BILL
 - b. KILL
 - c. PILL
 - d. TILL
5. Which one should not be given to be unilateral hearing loss?
 - a. Monoaural hearing aid
 - b. CROS
 - c. Binaural aid
 - d. None
6. HA-1 is a type of :
 - a. Coupler
 - b. Receiver
 - c. Cord
 - d. None
7. Receiver converts :
 - a. Electric signal to Acoustic signal
 - b. Acoustic signal to Electric signal
 - c. Analog to Digital signal
 - d. Digital to analog signal
8. Cord connect:
 - a. Receiver to hearing aid
 - b. Hearing aid to receiver
 - c. Both
 - d. None
9. T in Hearing Aid stand for:
 - a. Telephone
 - b. Telecoil
 - c. Transfer
 - d. Both
10. Bone anchored hearing aid can be given to:
 - a. CSOM patients
 - b. Agnotia patients
 - c. Both
 - d. None
11. Full form of SLM:
 - a. Sound level meter
 - b. Sound level measurement
 - c. Signal level measurement
 - d. None of the above
12. Children with bilateral Moderately severe sensorineural hearing loss should be fitted with:
 - a. Monoaural
 - b. Binaural
 - c. CROS
 - d. Not required
13. Full form of WRS:
 - a. Word recognition scores
 - b. Word repetition Score
 - c. Word Right Score
 - d. None of the above
14. Function of Hearing aid to:
 - a. Amplify the sound
 - b. Dampen all the sound
 - c. Help people hear better in noisy situation
 - d. Both a and c

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER SEVEN

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write about auditory development from 0-2 years.
- Q. 2.** Explain universal hearing screening.
- Q. 3.** Write about TORCH.
- Q. 4.** Explain Behavior Observation Audiometry.
- Q. 5.** How will you do SRT in children? Write the procedure.
- Q. 6.** What are the factors that affect the result of SDT in children?
- Q. 7.** What are the tests available to identify functional hearing loss in children?
- Q. 8.** What are the sign/symptoms of CAPD in children?
- Q. 9.** Write about HRR.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER SEVEN (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. Full form of HRR:
 - a. High rate risk
 - b. Higher risk register
 - c. High rate register
 - d. High risk register
2. Exposure to ototoxic drugs can result in:
 - a. Conductive hearing loss
 - b. Mixed hearing loss
 - c. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - d. Functional hearing loss
3. Trophoblast forms:
 - a. Eyes
 - b. Amniotic fluid
 - c. Placenta
 - d. None of these
4. Auricle develops from:
 - a. 1st Branchial arch
 - b. 2nd Branchial arch
 - c. 3rd Branchial arch
 - d. 4th Branchial arch
5. Reinforcement given in TROCA is:
 - a. Toffee
 - b. Lighting toys
 - c. Sound making toys
 - d. Negative reinforcement
6. What is the stimulus given in SRT?
 - a. Spondees
 - b. Trochees
 - c. PB words
 - d. None of these
7. Operant conditioning is given by:
 - a. Skinner
 - b. Pavlov
 - c. Atkinson
 - d. Marquis
8. Screening is done at _____ frequencies.
 - a. 1k, 2k, 4k
 - b. 500, 1k, 2k
 - c. 250, 500, 1k
 - d. All of the above
9. Which test can be used in 1 day child for hearing screening?
 - a. BOA
 - b. ABR
 - c. TOAE
 - d. ALL of the above
10. TROCA is used for _____ years of children.
 - a. 1-2 years
 - b. 2-4 years
 - c. >10 years
 - d. None of the above
11. Meningitis causes _____ type of hearing loss.
 - a. SNHL
 - b. CDHL
 - c. NONE
 - d. Mixed
12. LLR can be done in:
 - a. 1 month child
 - b. 1 day child
 - c. 2 month child
 - d. 2 year of child
13. Which one of these is a speech test for children?
 - a. PLOTT
 - b. TROCA
 - c. VRA
 - d. BOA
14. Full form of NICU:
 - a. Neonate intensive care unit
 - b. Nine international care unit
 - c. Non international care unit
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-201...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write about general principles of diagnosis.
- Q. 2. What are the methods of taking case history?
- Q. 3. How team approach can help in diagnosis?
- Q. 4. Write about characteristics of a good clinician.
- Q. 5. Write about speech and language stimulation techniques.
- Q. 6. Explain briefly about approaches to speech and language therapy.
- Q. 7. Write a lesson plan for delayed speech and language with hearing loss case.
- Q. 8. Write about rewards and punishment.
- Q. 9. Define clinical diagnosis, direct diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and diagnosis by observation.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER FIRST (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. Normal birth weight of child is:
 - a. 1.5 kg and above
 - b. 2.0 kg and above
 - c. 2.2 kg and above
 - d. 2.5 kg and above
2. Diagnosis is a part of:
 - a. Case history
 - b. Assessment
 - c. Therapeutic
 - d. Prenatal evaluation
3. Rubella virus damages the:
 - a. Outer ear
 - b. Middle ear
 - c. Tympanic membrane
 - d. Inner ear
4. Initial assessment of a person is:
 - a. Case history
 - b. Diagnostic evaluation
 - c. Therapeutic evaluation
 - d. Formal evaluation
5. SLPM is:
 - a. Speech language processing model
 - b. Speech linguistic processing model
 - c. Speech linguistic program model
 - d. All of these
6. Fits is a layman term for:
 - a. Seizure
 - b. Jaundice
 - c. Cyanosis
 - d. Tuberculosis
7. Dyadic discourse is a part of:
 - a. Interview
 - b. Counselling
 - c. Assessment
 - d. Diagnosis
8. Cyanosis is a condition related to:
 - a. Eyes
 - b. Color of skin
 - c. Migraine
 - d. Pneumonia
9. Bloom and Lahey's model of communication incorporates:
 - a. Phonology, symbols and gestures
 - b. Animal communication, social communication and verbal communication
 - c. Behaviour, cognition and linguistics
 - d. Form, content and use
10. Characteristic of a good clinician is:
 - a. Orator
 - b. Dictator
 - c. Good principal
 - d. Good speaker
11. Which of the following is a test for hearing impairment?
 - a. REELS
 - b. 3D-LAT
 - c. LPT
 - d. SECS
12. What is the term given to the mother's expansion of her child's immature utterance to reflect the adult version?
 - a. Expansion
 - b. Parallel talk
 - c. Modeling
 - d. Imitation
13. Auricle develops from the:
 - a. 1st brachial arch
 - b. 2nd brachial arch
 - c. 3rd brachial arch
 - d. 4th brachial arch
14. Exposure to ototoxic drugs can result in:
 - a. Conductive hearing loss
 - b. Mixed hearing loss
 - c. Sensorineural hearing loss
 - d. Functional hearing loss

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-202...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017

ARTICULATION & PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS

[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. Classify different speech sounds based on place.
- Q. 2. Define coarticulation. Mention different types of coarticulation.
- Q. 3. Write a note on phonological development.
- Q. 4. Differentiate between /p/, /m/, and /s/ based on distinctive features.
- Q. 5. Explain the misarticulation.
- Q. 6. Explain manner of articulation.
- Q. 7. How do you assess articulation in a normal preschool child?
- Q. 8. Describe the different approaches to articulation therapy.
- Q. 9. Write a note on metaphon therapy.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
ARTICULATION & PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
(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. Which of the following is **not** a passive articulator?
 - a. Teeth
 - b. Alveolar ridge
 - c. Lips
 - d. Palate
2. Which of the following is **not** place of articulation?
 - a. Trill
 - b. Labiodental
 - c. Alveolar
 - d. Retroflex
3. Which of the following is **not** a bilabial sound?
 - a. /p/
 - b. /g/
 - c. /b/
 - d. /m/
4. When the air passes through a narrow gap, it is subject to turbulence, which produces local audible friction. Here, we are talking about which type of sound?
 - a. Stop
 - b. Fricative
 - c. Affricate
 - d. Semi vowels
5. are produced by a rapid gesture of the tip of the tongue against the teeth, alveolar ridge or front of the palate:
 - a. Laterals
 - b. Taps
 - c. Stop
 - d. Fricative
6. Which of the following is correct description for /b/?
 - a. Voiced, bilabial, stop
 - b. Voiceless, bilabial, stop
 - c. Voiced, bilabial, fricative
 - d. None of these
7. Which of the following is a nasal sound?
 - a. /v/
 - b. /m/
 - c. /s/
 - d. /p/
8. What are the factors affecting speech sound intelligibility?
 - a. Number and types of speech sound errors
 - b. Consistency of sound errors
 - c. Frequency of occurrence of error sounds
 - d. All of these
9. According to Stark (1986), cooing and laughter is achieved at what age?
 - a. 2-4 months
 - b. 0-1 month
 - c. At birth
 - d. 8-9 months
10. Which of the following is achieved at 10 months of age?
 - a. Babbling
 - b. Jargon
 - c. Vocal play
 - d. Cooing
11. [bu]/ book is an example for:
 - a. Final consonant deletion
 - b. Unstressed syllable deletion
 - c. Reduplication
 - d. Consonant cluster simplification deletion
12. [dada] /dad is an example for:
 - a. Final consonant deletion
 - b. Unstressed syllable deletion
 - c. Reduplication
 - d. Consonant cluster simplification deletion
13. If the child exhibits multiple errors; instead of training one sounds at a time as described, train multiple phonemes? We are talking about which approach?
 - a. Paired stimuli approach
 - b. Multiple phoneme approach
 - c. Phonological process approach
 - d. Minimal pair contrast method
14. Which of the following case will have articulation error?
 - a. Hearing loss
 - b. Cleft lip and palate
 - c. Dysarthria
 - d. All of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP- 203...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY

[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 classification of voice disorders given by Verdolini et al.
- Q. 2.** Describe the development and/or change in voice from birth to old age in brief.
- Q. 3.** Describe any two congenital voice disorders briefly.
- Q. 4.** Explain laryngitis in detail.
- Q. 5.** Explain how perceptual evaluation procedures can be used for patients with voice disorders.
- Q. 6.** Write a note on Praat.
- Q. 7.** Write a note on artificial larynx.
- Q. 8.** Explain any two voice therapy techniques briefly.
- Q. 9.** Mention the pre and postoperative counseling which needs to be done for patients with total laryngectomy.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
(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 is a musculo cartilaginous structure located at the upper end of the trachea:
 - a. Bronchi
 - b. Lung
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Epiglottis
2. The vocal folds are made up of layers of tissue:
 - a. Two
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
 - d. Seven
3. The attaches to the tongue and thyroid cartilage, dropping down to cover the larynx during swallowing:
 - a. Epiglottis
 - b. Cuneiform
 - c. Hyoid
 - d. Corniculate
4. Which of the following is abductor muscle of larynx?
 - a. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - b. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - c. Transverse arytenoid
 - d. Oblique arytenoid
5. Irritated and swollen vocal folds are seen in which of the following condition?
 - a. Laryngomalacia
 - b. Laryngocele
 - c. Laryngitis
 - d. Vocal fold polyp
6. An upward flow of gastric juices into the laryngeal and pharyngeal structures can lead to:
 - a. Laryngomalacia
 - b. Laryngocele
 - c. Laryngitis
 - d. Laryngopharyngeal reflux
7. Which of the following can be congenital condition?
 - a. Laryngeal hyperkeratosis
 - b. Laryngeal leukoplakia
 - c. Laryngitis
 - d. Laryngeal web
8. Smoking and alcohol abuse can lead to which of the following condition?
 - a. Laryngeal web
 - b. Sulcus vocalis
 - c. Reinke's edema
 - d. None of these
9. Which of the following is **not** an acoustic measure?
 - a. VAGHMI
 - b. CAPE-V
 - c. MDVP
 - d. Dr Speech
10. Which of the following is **not** an option for communication in patients with Laryngectomy?
 - a. Esophageal speech
 - b. Tracheo-esophageal speech
 - c. Electro-larynx
 - d. Resonant speech
11. Which of the following is instrument used for aerodynamic measure?
 - a. EGG
 - b. Spirometer
 - c. Stroboscopy
 - d. Dr Speech
12. Which of the following is a perceptual rating scale?
 - a. VAGHMI
 - b. CAPE-V
 - c. MDVP
 - d. Dr Speech
13. Which of the following are vocally abusive behaviors?
 - a. Excessive talking
 - b. Whispering
 - c. Constant exposure to smoke
 - d. All of these
14. Method of providing feedback of client's own voice to help improve its quality:
 - a. Auditory feedback
 - b. Chant talk method
 - c. Chewing technique
 - d. Digital manipulation

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-204...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS

[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 a brief note on "Motor areas in cerebral cortex".
- Q. 2. Describe "basal ganglia" with diagram.
- Q. 3. Mention the cranial nerves important for speech and give their function.
- Q. 4. Write a short note on "Cerebral Palsy".
- Q. 5. Mention the different types of CP based on neuromuscular symptoms and describe any four of them.
- Q. 6. Write a note on "Juvenile progressive bulbar palsy".
- Q. 7. Explain "Apraxia of speech in children".
- Q. 8. Describe the vegetative exercises required for management of patients with dysarthria.
- Q. 9. Explain "Phases of swallowing".

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
(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. A is formed from the enfolding of the cortex during development:
 - a. Fissure
 - b. Sulcus
 - c. Gyrus
 - d. Cranium
2. Motor strip is also known as:
 - a. Premotor area
 - b. Angular gyrus
 - c. Primary motor cortex
 - d. Post central gyrus
3. Which of the following is not a subdivision of brainstem:
 - a. Medulla
 - b. Midbrain
 - c. Cerebellum
 - d. Pons
4. The starting point of motor pathway is:
 - a. Premotor area
 - b. Angular gyrus
 - c. Primary motor cortex
 - d. Post central gyrus
5. Which of the following is important for programming and execution of speech?
 - a. Premotor area
 - b. Supplementary motor area
 - c. Primary motor area
 - d. Post central gyrus
6. Direct activation pathway also known as:
 - a. Pyramidal tract
 - b. Extrapyramidal tract
 - c. Lower motor neuron system
 - d. Control circuit
7. In which of the following type of cerebral palsy, the lesion is in cerebellum?
 - a. Ataxic
 - b. Spastic
 - c. Chorea
 - d. Tremor
8. In which of the following type of cerebral palsy, both legs are involved, but there is no involvement of the arms?
 - a. Hemiplegia
 - b. Paraplegia
 - c. Quadriplegia
 - d. Triplegia
9. Which of the following cranial nerve is not important for speech motor movements?
 - a. Trigeminal
 - b. Abducens
 - c. Facial
 - d. Hypoglossal
10. Cerebral palsy are often accompanied by disturbances of :
 - a. Perception
 - b. Cognition
 - c. Communication
 - d. All of these
11. Which of the following is not prenatal risk factor for cerebral palsy?
 - a. Hyperthyroidism
 - b. High blood pressure
 - c. High blood sugar levels
 - d. Low birth weight
12. Which of the following is also known as disorders of deglutition?
 - a. Dysarthria
 - b. Dysphagia
 - c. Apraxia
 - d. Aphasia
13. Which of the following is a rare reflex and usually pathological?
 - a. Rooting reflex
 - b. Moro reflex
 - c. Tonic labyrinthine reflex
 - d. Symmetrical Tonic neck reflex
14. Problems in the tongue movement to initiate the voluntary aspect of the swallow and in passing the food over the base of the tongue. Which phase of swallowing is affected?
 - a. Preparatory phase
 - b. Oral phase
 - c. Pharyngeal phase
 - d. Esophageal phase

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-205...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY

[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. Mention the sign and symptoms for retro-cochlear pathology? Explain tone decay test.
- Q. 2. Write a short note on PIPB function.
- Q. 3. Write a short note on types of tympanogram seen in clinics.
- Q. 4. Write a short note on eustachian tube dysfunction test.
- Q. 5. Write a short note on auditory brainstem responses.
- Q. 6. Explain instrumentation and clinical application of OAE.
- Q. 7. Describe LIP-reading test and Doefler-Stewart test.
- Q. 8. What is binaural interaction? Explain binaural fusion test?
- Q. 9. Explain dichotic CV test and SPIN.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
(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 Lombard test stimulus are presented at:
 - a. Below threshold
 - b. Supra threshold
 - c. At UCL
 - d. None of the above
2. When the peak pressure of a tympanogram occurs at normal atmospheric pressure but its height is significantly increased, it is classified as a _____ type tympanogram:
 - a. A
 - b. Ad
 - c. C
 - d. D
3. Bekesy type III inactive of:
 - a. Normal
 - b. CP
 - c. RCP
 - d. Functional
4. In infants and very young newborns, it is necessary to use a _____ Hz probe tone:
 - a. 660
 - b. 226
 - c. 326
 - d. 1000
5. Wave III of the ABR is generated at the _____ portion of the auditory nerve:
 - a. Proximal
 - b. Distal
 - c. Cochlear nucleus
 - d. Lateral lemniscus
6. Otoacoustic emissions are _____ when outer hair cells are healthy:
 - a. Absent
 - b. Present
 - c. Diminished
 - d. None of the above
7. The _____ occurs during the first 50 ms following the stimulus:
 - a. MLR
 - b. ABR
 - c. LLR
 - d. NONE
8. The _____ is the auditory evoked potential with the longest latency:
 - a. MLR
 - b. ABR
 - c. LLR
 - d. NONE
9. RASP is based on _____ process:
 - a. Binaural interaction
 - b. Binaural integration
 - c. Auditory closure
 - d. Temporal processing
10. Competing sentence test is based on _____ process:
 - a. Binaural Interaction
 - b. Binaural integration
 - c. Auditory closure
 - d. Binaural separation
11. _____ type of Bekesy suggest about Functional hearing loss:
 - a. Type I
 - b. Type II
 - c. Type III
 - d. Type IV
12. ABLB is done in _____ hearing loss:
 - a. Unilateral
 - b. Bilateral
 - c. Both
 - d. Normal hearing
13. Acoustic reflex decay is done _____ db above acoustic reflex threshold:
 - a. 5 db
 - b. 10 db
 - c. 20 db
 - d. 30 db
14. ECOG require _____ type of electrode:
 - a. Tiptrode
 - b. Tymtrode
 - c. Both
 - d. None

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-206...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES

[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 digital signal processing and its instrumentation.
- Q. 2.** Write short notes on sound level meter and Artificial Ear.
- Q. 3.** Explain the Instrumentation and procedure for measurement of sound from bone vibrator.
- Q. 4.** Write a short notes on batteries used in different hearing aids.
- Q. 5.** Describe the different output limiting techniques in hearing aid.
- Q. 6.** Write a short notes on TILL, BILL, PILL.
- Q. 7.** Write short notes on instrumentation and procedure for electroacoustic measurement of BTE hearing aid.
- Q. 8.** Compare and contrast the prescriptive & comparative procedures for selecting hearing aid.
- Q. 9.** Describe different schemes of government of India under which hearing aid can be given?

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
(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. Enhanced hearing with two ear is called a :
 - a. Binaural advantage
 - b. Monural advantage
 - c. Head shadow effect
 - d. None of the above
2. _____ microphone is sensitive to sound coming from many directions:
 - a. Uni directional
 - b. Bi directional
 - c. Omni directional
 - d. Directional
3. The _____ boosts the level of the electrical signal that is delivered to the hearing aid's loudspeaker:
 - a. Microphone
 - b. Adaptor
 - c. Amplifier
 - d. Receiver
4. The _____ is a transducer that changes electrical energy back into acoustical energy:
 - a. Microphone
 - b. Adaptor
 - c. Amplifier
 - d. Loudspeaker
5. _____ amplification means that the relationship between input and output is proportional, so that low-intensity sounds are amplified to the same extent as high-intensity sounds:
 - a. Non linear
 - b. Linear
 - c. Both
 - d. None
6. Which one is a output limiting technique?
 - a. Compression
 - b. Peak clipping
 - c. None
 - d. Both
7. _____ represents how much the sound is boosted by the hearing aid amplifier:
 - a. Gain
 - b. Output limiting
 - c. Frequency change
 - d. None
8. Which one is better _____ fitting in children if age 3 years with bilateral moderately sever hearing loss?
 - a. Monaural
 - b. Binaural
 - c. None
 - d. Both
9. The phenomenon of _____ occurs when amplified sound emanating from a loudspeaker is directed back into the microphone of the same amplifying system:
 - a. Distortion
 - b. Squealing
 - c. Retraining
 - d. None of the above
10. The custom-fitted device that delivers amplified sound to the ear canal and couples a behind-the-ear hearing aid to the ear is known as the _____:
 - a. Hearing aid
 - b. Ear tube
 - c. Ear mold
 - d. None of the above
11. The addition of a bore made in the earmold or hearing aid which permits passage of sound and air in an otherwise blocked ear canal, is known as:
 - a. Door
 - b. Vent
 - c. Window
 - d. Escaper
12. One commonly used prescriptive formula is the _____ Laboratory (NAL) formula:
 - a. New auditory
 - b. National auditory
 - c. National acoustic
 - d. None of the Above
13. The _____ is the difference between the real-ear aided response and the real-ear unaided response:
 - a. Real ear amplification
 - b. Real ear gain
 - c. Both
 - d. None
14. A-D converter converts:
 - a. Analog signal to digital signal
 - b. Digital to analog
 - c. Both
 - d. None

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-207...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY

[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 about prenatal hearing.
- Q. 2. What is the importance of early identification?
- Q. 3. Explain briefly about objective screening test.
- Q. 4. Explain visual reinforcement audiometry.
- Q. 5. How will you do SDT in children? Write the procedure?
- Q. 6. What are the factors will affect the result of SRT in children?
- Q. 7. What are the sign/symptoms of functional hearing loss in children?
- Q. 8. Write about CAPD.
- Q. 9. Write about anyone syndrome which affects the hearing in children.

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
(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. APR is:
 - a. Auro palpebral reflex
 - b. Aural pulse reflex
 - c. Aural pulse reflexes
 - d. None of these.
2. First cell division results in:
 - a. Blastomeres
 - b. Blastocyst
 - c. Blastocoele
 - d. Trophoblast
3. 1st and 2nd branchial arch is known as:
 - a. Meckel's arch
 - b. Reichert's arch
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
4. NICU is:
 - a. Neonatal intensive care unit
 - b. Neonatal intusion care unit
 - c. Neonatal intensive care unity
 - d. Neonatal intensive caring unit
5. Filter setting for infants in ABR is:
 - a. 150 Hz – 3 khz
 - b. 30 Hz – 4 khz
 - c. 30 Hz – 3 khz
 - d. 100 Hz – 4 khz
6. Damage to the ear due to exposure of drugs is called:
 - a. Presbycusis
 - b. Acoustic trauma
 - c. Noise induced hearing loss
 - d. Ototoxicity
7. A baby is at high risk is obtained by which checklist:
 - a. HRR
 - b. RHR
 - c. HR
 - d. RH
8. In 1 month child which peak of ABR is prominent:
 - a. Vth
 - b. IVth
 - c. IIIrd
 - d. Ist
9. Children in womb hears mainly _____ frequency sound:
 - a. High
 - b. Low
 - c. None
 - d. All
10. EST stand for:
 - a. Estimate speech threshold
 - b. Early speech perception test
 - c. Early speech test
 - d. Every social test
11. VRA is based on _____:
 - a. Localization
 - b. Discrimination
 - c. Dictation
 - d. None of the above
12. PIWI uses _____ frequencies:
 - a. 250-8k
 - b. 500-4k
 - c. 250-4k
 - d. 500-2k
13. DPOAE is shown in:
 - a. DP sheet
 - b. DP gram
 - c. Both
 - d. None
14. What is the stimulus given in SRT?
 - a. Spondees
 - b. Trochees
 - c. PB words
 - d. None of these