Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-201...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. How will you obtain SRT in children? Discuss the procedure of SRT.

Q. 2. Discuss factors affecting the result of SDT in children.

Q. 3. Write any two tests to identify functional hearing loss in children.

Q. 4. Write about general principles of diagnosis.

Q. 5. What are the methods of taking case history?

Q. 6. How team approach can help in diagnosis?

Q. 7. Write a note on diagnostic tools for the assessment of patients with communication disorders.

Q. 8. Explain "Bloom and Lahey diagnostic model".

Q. 9. How will evaluate the therapy outcome?

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-201...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
SPEECH, LANGUAGE - DIAGNOSTICS & THERAPEUTICS
PAPER - I (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes .

B : MCQs (Single response type): (½ x 14= 7)

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

1. Common functions of a speech and hearing organization are:
   a. Clinical
   b. Academic
   c. Research
   d. All of these
2. An audiological setup cannot assess which of the following problems?
   a. Hearing loss
   b. Stuttering
   c. Tinnitus
   d. Auditory processing disorders
3. "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
4. "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
5. 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
6. Recorded rates of responses in the absence of planned intervention is known as:
   a. Goals
   b. Activity
   c. Baseline
   d. Progress
7. 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
8. To produce vocal sound:
   a. Phonology
   b. Phonate
   c. Phoneme
   d. Phonic
9. "Does your child know how to take turns in conversation?" 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
10. "What sounds are difficult for you?" 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. ..... is verbal exchange of information between client/ parent and diagnostician:
    a. Guided observation
    b. Interview
    c. Systematic measurement
    d. None of these
12. Role and responsibility of a professional is:
    a. Clinical services
    b. Prevention and advocacy
    c. Manpower development
    d. All of these
13. Audiological setup will be helpful in assessment and intervention of patients with:
    a. Auditory processing disorder
    b. Hyperacusis
    c. Balance disorder
    d. All of these
14. Which of the following criteria is **not** necessary for the diagnostic and therapy room?
    a. Proper lighting
    b. No visual/ auditory disturbance
    c. Proper seating arrangement
    d. Presence of air conditioner

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-202...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018

ARTICULATION & PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS

PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. Write about IPA and importance of IPA.

Q. 2. Explain manner of articulation with example.

Q. 3. What are distinctive features? Explain.

Q. 4. How will you assess misarticulation?

Q. 5. How does structural factor affect the articulation?

Q. 6. Explain MIDVAS.

Q. 7. Write about minimal contrast therapy.

Q. 8. Explain cardinal vowels.

Q. 9. How does a team approach help in management of misarticulation?

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-202...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
ARTICULATION & PHONOLOGICAL DISORDERS
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type): (½ x 14 = 7)

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

1. Which of the following is not an articulator?
   a. The lips
   b. The tongue
   c. The velar port
   d. The teeth
2. Which vowel is close, front and spread?
   a. /u/
   b. /a/
   c. /i/
   d. /o/
3. 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
4. The primary muscle of the lips is:
   a. Buccinator
   b. Orbicularis oris
   c. Risorius
   d. Mentalis
5. The way in which air passes through an oral constriction to produce a particular sound is known as:
   a. Manner of articulation
   b. Place of articulation
   c. Voicing
   d. Tongue height
6. A sound made with the tongue and soft palate would be:
   a. Lingua-alveolar
   b. Lingua-palata
   c. Labio-palatal
   d. Lingua-velar
7. Source filter theory of speech production was given by:
   a. Fant, 1960
   b. Van Riper, 1961
   c. Johnson, 1960
   d. Peterson, 1952
8. Which consonant is voiced, alveolar, and fricative?
   a. /g/
   b. /s/
   c. /z/
   d. /v/
9. On what characteristics do vowels and consonants primarily differ?
   a. Tongue placement
   b. Air constriction
   c. Voicing
   d. Amount of air flow
10. Who would most likely administer a comprehensive phonological assessment?
    a. Parent
    b. Teacher
    c. Reading specialist
    d. Speech-language pathologist
11. 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
12. Source filter theory of speech production is:
    a. $P = s \times r$
    b. $P = s \times t$
    c. $P = t \times r$
    d. $S = t \times r$
13. _____ is the duration between burst or release of articulator & onset of voicing.
    a. Voice onset time
    b. Closure duration
    c. Burst energy
    d. Total energy
14. The simultaneous occurrence of movements patterns for more than one sound during production is known as:
    a. Adaptation
    b. Coarticulation
    c. Phonological process
    d. Assimilation

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-203...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
VOICE AND LARYNGECTOMY
PAPER - III

[Time allotted : Three hours] **[Max Marks : 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. Write a short note on "classification of abnormal voice".

Q. 2. Explain any two voice therapy techniques briefly.

Q. 3. Explain laryngitis.

Q. 4. Write the assessment procedure for voice disorders.

Q. 5. What is laryngectomy? Write types of laryngectomy.

Q. 6. How will vocal hygiene program help in vocal nodule case? Explain.

Q. 7. Write about myoelastic aerodynamic theory.

Q. 8. Describe any two congenital voice disorders briefly.

Q. 9. Write short notes on Praat and Spirometer.

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP- 203...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
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. Which of the following is not a laryngeal cartilage?
   a. Cricoid
   b. Arytenoid
   c. Manubrium
   d. Corniculate
2. The voice is powered from:
   a. The larynx
   b. The vocal folds
   c. The lungs
   d. The head voice
3. 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
4. Perceptual analysis will provide the information regarding:
   a. Quantitative
   b. Qualitative
   c. Both a & b
   d. None of above
5. Which instrument/software will provide information regarding acoustical analysis of voice?
   a. Dr. Speech
   b. Praat
   c. Both a & b
   d. None of above
6. What laryngeal pathology is closely related to gastroesophageal reflux?
   a. Vocal nodule
   b. Vocal polyp
   c. Contact ulcers
   d. Edema
7. 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
8. Vocal fold vibration creates sound _____
   a. Structures
   b. Waves
   c. Noises
   d. Files
9. Your breathing muscles:
   a. The diaphragm
   b. The rib muscles
   c. The abdominal muscles
   d. All of these
10. What is the primary correlate to the intensity of phonation?
    a. Glottal airflow
    b. Vocal fold mass
    c. Vocal fold tension
    d. Subglottal pressure
11. 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
12. How fast your vocal folds vibrate will determine the
    a. Volume
    b. Pitch
    c. Vibrato
    d. Tone colour
13. Another name for the false vocal folds
    a. Vocal fold mass
    b. Thin folds
    c. Thick folds
    d. Vestibular folds
14. One of these is not a factor that may contribute to voice problems
    a. Smoke
    b. Coughing
    c. Excessive talking
    d. Swallowing

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-205...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - V

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. Explain briefly SISI test with its diagnostic criteria.

Q. 2. What are the types of tympanograms? Explain with the help of neat graph.

Q. 3. Explain acoustic reflex pathways with a diagram.

Q. 4. Explain Doefler-Stewart test of pseudo-hypoacusis.

Q. 5. Define Auditory Brainstem Response (ABR) with clinical application.

Q. 6. What is OAE? Explain the classification of OAE.

Q. 7. Describe Lombard test and Stenger test.

Q. 8. What is Binaural Interaction? Explain Binaural Fusion test.

Q. 9. Explain Dichotic CV test and SPIN.

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-205...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
DIAGNOSTIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - V (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type): **(½ x 14 = 7)**

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

1. What is the principle of TDT?
   a. Adaptation
   b. Abnormal growth of loudness
   c. Occlusion effect
   d. Recruitment
2. 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
3. In STAT, non-test ear is masked with a white noise of ----------db & a tone at----------:
   a. 80db & 100db SL
   b. 90db & 110db SPL
   c. 90db & 110db SL
   d. None of these
4. Where does wave III of ABR response originate?
   a. Distal portion of the 8th nerve
   b. LL
   c. IC
   d. SOC
5. ABLB is a test for:
   a. Cochlear pathology
   b. Retro cochlear pathology
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of these
6. When SISI test is said to be positive?
   a. 0-30% score
   b. 30-70% score
   c. 70-100% score
   d. None of these
7. The term "Roll over phenomena" is related to:
   a. DLI Test
   b. DLF Test
   c. PIPB Function test
   d. All of the above
8. 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
9. MMN can be recorded on stimulation with:
   a. Tones
   b. Speech like stimuli
   c. Speech stimuli
   d. All of above
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. "C" type tympanograms found in cases with:
    a. E. T. Dysfunction
    b. Ossicular chain discontinuity
    c. Tympanic membrane perforation
    d. None of these
12. The term "Recruitment" was coined by:
    a. Fowler (1937)
    b. Jerger (1975)
    c. Martin (1936)
    d. Fowler & Reger (1936)
13. 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
14. MLD is based on _____ process
    a. Binaural Interaction
    b. Binaural integration
    c. Auditory closure
    d. Temporal processing

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-204...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted : Three hours] **[Max Marks : 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. Write a brief note on "Peripheral nervous system"

Q. 2. Describe the causes of CP in short.

Q. 3. Differentiate "Apraxia of speech and Dysarthria".

Q. 4. Describe the oral sensori motor facilitation techniques required for management of patients with dysarthria.

Q. 5. What is reflex profile? Discuss the associated problems in cerebral palsy children.

Q. 6. Discuss the speech & language areas of the brain with suitable diagram.

Q. 7. Write about AAC in detail.

Q. 8. Write about perceptual analysis of speech in dysarthria.

Q. 9. Discuss the strategies to improve the speech intelligibility in dysarthria.

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-204...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS
PAPER - IV (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type): **(½ x 14 = 7)**

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

1. Children with CP may have drooling due to:
   a. Poor neck control and jaw thrust
   b. Poor jaw control
   c. Tongue thrust and poor swallow reflex
   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. Involuntary and writhing movements are characteristic of the following types of CP in a child with:
   a. Spasticity
   b. Athetosis
   c. Ataxia
   d. Tremor
9. 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
10. Wide based gait is common in:
   a. Ataxia
   b. Spasticity
   c. Athetosis
   d. Tremour
11. Signed Target Phoneme therapy is one of the therapy techniques for:
   a. DAS
   b. Aphasia
   c. Misarticulation
   d. ADHD
12. 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
13. Flaccid dysarthria is a characteristics of:
   a. Chorea
   b. Parkinsonism
   c. Bulbar palsy
   d. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
14. Severe complications in swallowing disorder occur when there is:
   a. Aspiration
   b. Penetration
   c. Residue
   d. Spillage

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-206...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER - VI

[Time allotted : Three hours] **[Max Marks : 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. Discuss the components of hearing aid.

Q. 2. Discuss about peak clipping & compression.

Q. 3. Discuss the electro-acoustic characteristics of hearing aid?

Q. 4. What are the pre-selection factors of hearing aid?

Q. 5. What is the importance of speech banana in hearing aid fitting?

Q. 6. Write a short notes on TILL, BILL, PILL

Q. 7. Write short notes on digital signal processing and its instrumentation.

Q. 8. Write short notes on artificial ear?

Q. 9. Write short notes on sound level meter.

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-206...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
TECHNOLOGY & AMPLIFICATION DEVICES
PAPER - VI (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ-15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type): **(½ x 14 = 7)**

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

1. Which one is better_____ fitting in children of age 3 years with bilateral moderately severe hearing loss?
   a. Monaural
   b. Binaural
   c. Neither a nor b
   d. Both a and b
2. 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
3. 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
4. The addition of a bore made in the ear mold 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
5. One commonly used prescriptive formula is the _____laboratory (NAL) formula.
   a. New auditory
   b. National auditory
   c. National acoustic
   d. None of the above
6. 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 a and b
   d. None of the above
7. A-D converter converts:
   a. Analog signal to digital signal
   b. Digital to analog
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above
8. AVT is related to:
   a. Speech training
   b. Cochlear implant
   c. Both a and b
   d. None of the above
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 and b
    d. None of the above
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 a and b
    d. None of the above
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: BASLP-207...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - VII

[Time allotted : Three hours] **[Max Marks : 70]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions: **(7 x 9 = 63)**

Q. 1. What are the factors will affect the result of SDT in children?

Q. 2. What are the tests available to identify functional hearing loss in children?

Q. 3. What are the sign/symptoms of CAPD in children?

Q. 4. Write about HRR.

Q. 5. Explain the embryology of auditory system?

Q. 6. What is universal hearing screening?

Q. 7. Write a short notes on BOA.

Q. 8. Elaborate the need and instrumentation of school screening.

Q. 9. Write short notes on WIPI and NuChips.

Regn. No..... Paper Code: BASLP-207...

B.A.S.L.P. SECOND YEAR EXAMINATION, JULY - 2018
PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - VII (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 1 month child which peak of ABR is prominent?
   a. Vth
   b. IVth
   c. IIIrd
   d. Ist
2. Children in womb hear mainly _____ frequency sound.
   a. High
   b. Low
   c. None
   d. All
3. EST stand for:
   a. Estimate speech threshold
   b. Early speech perception test
   c. Early speech test
   d. Every social test
4. VRA is based on _____.
   a. Localization
   b. Discrimination
   c. Dictation
   d. None of the above
5. PIWI uses _____ frequencies.
   a. 250-8k
   b. 500-4k
   c. 250-4k
   d. 500-2k
6. DPOAE is shown in_____.
   a. DP sheet
   b. DP gram
   c. Both
   d. None
7. What is the stimulus given in SRT?
   a. Spondees
   b. Trochees
   c. PB words
   d. None of these
8. Full form of HRR:
   a. High rate risk
   b. Higher risk register
   c. High rate register
   d. High risk register
9. Exposure to ototoxic drugs can result in:
   a. Conductive hearing loss
   b. Mixed hearing loss
   c. Sensori neural hearing loss
   d. Functional hearing loss
10. Trophoblast forms:
    a. Eyes
    b. Amniotic fluid
    c. Placenta
    d. None of these
11. Auricle develops from:
    a. 1st Branchial arch
    b. 2nd Branchial arch
    c. 3rd Branchial arch
    d. 4th Branchial arch
12. Reinforcement given in TROCA is:
    a. Toffee
    b. Lighting toys
    c. Sound making toys
    d. Negative reinforcement
13. Screening is done at _____ frequencies
    a. 1k,2k,4k
    b. 500, 1k, 2k
    c. 250, 500, 1k
    d. All of the above
14. Operant conditioning is given by:
    a. Skinner
    b. Pavlov
    c. Atkinson
    d. Marquis

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B2.1

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
NEUROLOGY
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A': Long question. **(15 x 2)**

Neurology

Q. 1. Discuss the anatomy of Central Nervous System with suitable diagram.

OR

Write about the neural infections associated with hearing loss.

Physiology

Q. 2. Describe the mechanism of formation of speech. Classify aphasia and explain their types with suitable examples.

'B': Short notes. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 4)**

Neurology

Q. 3. What is cerebral plasticity & how it plays a significant role in speech & language development of children?

Q. 4. Discuss the neuro-motor control of speech.

Physiology

Q. 5. Describe LMN vs UMN lesion.

Q. 6. Explain tuning fork tests.

'C': Answer in brief. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 3)**

Neurology

Q. 7. Draw a neat diagram of Circle of Willis.

Q. 8. Highlight the speech, language & hearing areas in Brodmann's area classification.

Physiology

Q. 9. Draw the auditory pathway.

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B2.1

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
NEUROLOGY
PAPER - I (MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'D' : MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) (20 x ½ = 10 Marks)

Neurology

1. Which of the following cranial nerve is evaluated by checking for an individual's ability to smile, whistle & taste?
   a. Facial
   b. Glossopharyngeal
   c. Hypoglossal
   d. Trigeminal
2. Which system regulates the intention or readiness to commence verbal communication?
   a. Basal ganglia
   b. Broca's area
   c. Fronto-limbic system
   d. Wernicke's area
3. Speech and language control are usually dominated by:
   a. Right hemisphere
   b. Left hemisphere
   c. Both hemisphere
   d. None of the above
4. 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
5. What is the name of 7th cranial nerve?
   a. Olfactory nerve
   b. Trigeminal nerve
   c. Facial nerve
   d. None of the above
6. Which cranial nerve transmits visual information to the brain?
   a. Optic (II)
   b. Olfactory (I)
   c. Occulomotor (III)
   d. Trigeminal (V)
7. Audio-vestibular (VIII) nerve is:
   a. Sensory nerve
   b. Motor nerve
   c. Both sensory & motor nerve
   d. None of these
8. Hypoglossal nerve (12th cranial nerve) provides innervation to:
   a. Muscles of tongue
   b. Muscles of face
   c. Muscles of eye
   d. None of these
9. What is the name of 4th cranial nerve?
   a. Trochlear
   b. Trigeminal
   c. Facial
   d. Audio-vestibular
10. Optic nerve innervates:
    a. Midbrain
    b. Cerebellum
    c. Pons
    d. Cerebrum

..2/-

Physiology

11. The instrument used to determine the nature of hearing disability is:
- **a.** Audiometer
- **b.** Olfactometer
- **c.** Infantometer
- **d.** Aesthesiometer

12. The common sleep disorders are:
- **a.** Somnambulism
- **b.** Bruxism
- **c.** Nocturnal enuresis
- **d.** All of the above

13. Cerebrospinal fluid can be obtained by:
- **a.** Synovial fluid aspiration
- **b.** Peritoneal aspiration
- **c.** Lumber puncture
- **d.** Amniocentesis

14. The excitatory neurotransmitters are all **except**:
- **a.** Dopamine
- **b.** Glutamic acid
- **c.** Serotonin
- **d.** Glycine

15. Monosynaptic reflex is:
- **a.** Triceps reflex
- **b.** Abdominal reflex
- **c.** Plantar reflex
- **d.** Cremestric reflex

16. The receptors involved in proprioception and kinesthesia are:
- **a.** Muscle spindle
- **b.** Golgi tendon organ
- **c.** Joint receptors
- **d.** All of the above

17. The average composition of proteins in CSF is:
- **a.** 20-30 mg / 100 ml
- **b.** 120-150 mg / 100 ml
- **c.** 1-3 mg / 100 ml
- **d.** 220-230 mg / 100 ml

18. The functions of hypothalamus are all **except**:
- **a.** Control circadian rhythm
- **b.** Control hunger and feeding
- **c.** Control sleep and wakefulness
- **d.** Control and maintains postural balance

19. Neocerebellum is concerned with control of:
- **a.** Skilled voluntary movement
- **b.** Trunk limb muscles
- **c.** Postural reflexes
- **d.** Equilibrium

20. Brain area **not** directly concerned with emotional expression:
- **a.** Limbic system
- **b.** Hypothalamus
- **c.** Thalamus
- **d.** Brainstem

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B2.2

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
OTOLARYNGOLOGY
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A': Long question. **(15 x 2)**

Q. 1. Enumerate external ear diseases causing CHL. Discuss clinical features and treatment of otomycosis.

OR

Discuss ethology, investigations and management of vocal nodule.

Q. 2. Discuss pre-op work of 3 year old child with congenital profound hearing loss, for cochlear implant.

OR

Enumerate middle ear conditions causing CHL. Discuss clinical features, investigations. and treatment of otosclerosis

'B': Short notes. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 4)**

Q. 3. Congenital anomalies of pinna

Q. 4. Indications of BAHA

Q. 5. Vocal hygiene

Q. 6. Cleft palate

'C': Answer in brief. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 3)**

Q. 7. Draw a labelled diagram of right tympanic membrane.

Q. 8. Draw a neat diagram of cochlea.

Q. 9. Draw a labelled diagram of larynx as seen in indirect laryngoscopy.

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B2.2

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
OTOLARYNGOLOGY
PAPER - II (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'D' : MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) **(20 x ½ =10 Marks)**

1. Meniere's disease includes all **except**:
   a. Episodic vertigo
   b. Sensorineural hearing loss
   c. Tinnitus
   d. Ear discharge
2. Schwartz sign is seen in:
   a. Glomus jugulare
   b. Otosclerosis
   c. Acute otitis media
   d. CSOM
3. Tobey-Ayer test is used to detect:
   a. Meningitis
   b. Lateral sinus thrombophlebitis
   c. Brain abscess
   d. Extradural abscess
4. Little's area is situated at:
   a. Nostrils
   b. Anteroinferior part of nasal septum
   c. Lateral wall of nose
   d. Nasopharynx
5. Which of the following is **not** a branch of facial nerve?
   a. Nerve to stapedius
   b. Chorda tympani
   c. Auriculotemporal
   d. Marginal mandibular
6. Which of the following is **not** an objective test for hearing?
   a. BERA
   b. ASSR
   c. OAE
   d. PTA
7. Paracusis willisii is seen in:
   a. Otosclerosis
   b. Meniere's disease
   c. Acoustic neuroma
   d. Otogenic brain abscess
8. Recruitment is seen in:
   a. Cochlear lesions
   b. Retrocochlear lesions
   c. Middle ear lesions
   d. External ear lesions
9. Which of these is **not** a boundary of middle ear?
   a. Promontory
   b. Tegmen tympani
   c. Tympanic membrane
   d. Sigmoid sinus
10. All of these paranasal sinuses drain into middle ear **except**:
    a. Frontal sinus
    b. Maxillary sinus
    c. Sphenoid sinus
    d. Ethmoid sinus
11. Stenger's test is done for:
    a. Non organic hearing loss
    b. Labyrinthitis
    c. Eustachian tube potency
    d. None of the above
12. Intensity of sound for normal conversation is:
    a. 30 db at one metre
    b. 30 db at two metres
    c. 30 db at six metres
    d. 60 db at one metre
13. Wave III in BERA is generated by:
    a. Cochlear nucleus
    b. Superior olivery complex
    c. Lateral lemniscus
    d. Inferior colliculus
14. Which is **not** a speech frequency?
    a. 500 Hz
    b. 2000 Hz
    c. 1500 Hz
    d. 4000 Hz
15. Itching in ear, watery discharge with fullness and discomfort in ear is most likely in:
    a. Otitis media
    b. Secretory otitis media
    c. Otitis externa
    d. Otomycosis
16. Otoacoustic emissions are produced by:
    a. Outer hair cells
    b. Cochlear nerve
    c. Inner hair cells
    d. None of the above
17. Unilateral recurrent laryngeal nerve palsy will cause:
    a. Breathing difficulty
    b. Difficulty in swallowing
    c. Hoarseness of voice
    d. Aphonia
18. Tragal tenderness is seen in:
    a. Barotrauma
    b. Otitis externa
    c. Otitis media
    d. Choleteatoma in attic
19. Hot potato voice is mostly seen in:
    a. Oesophageal growths
    b. Glottis growths
    c. Oropharyngeal growths
    d. Nasal growths
20. Stroboscopy is used in cases of:
    a. Oropharyngeal lesion
    b. Eustachian tube block
    c. Dysphagia patients
    d. Voice disorders

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B2.3

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A': Long question. **(15 x 2)**

Q. 1. Explain AAC and other nonverbal methods of therapy.

OR

Explain adult language disorders and neurogenic language disorders.

Q. 2. Explain early identification and prevention of speech disorders.

OR

Explain basic concepts in assessment and management of swallowing disorders.

'B': Short notes. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 4)**

Q. 3. Explain overview of management procedures for voice disorders and fluency disorder.

Q. 4. Explain scope of practice – different set ups and prerequisites.

Q. 5. Explain types of diagnoses and its importance.

Q. 6. Explain about causes of language disorder.

'C': Answer in brief. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 3)**

Q. 7. What are issues related to bi- /multilingualism?

Q. 8. Explain basic principles in assessment and its importance

Q. 9. What are facilities available for speech and hearing disabled?

Regn. No. DD .....

Paper Code : B2.3

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
PAPER - III (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'D' : MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) **(20 x ½ =10 Marks)**

1. Determining a disease from several based on symptoms is:
   a. Clinical diagnosis
   b. Direct diagnosis
   c. Differential diagnosis
   d. All of the above
2. The ability to perceive difference between speech sounds:
   a. Phonological processing
   b. Speech perception
   c. Auditory discrimination
   d. All of the above
3. A best intervention approach can be performed by:
   a. Specialist approach
   b. After detailed assessment
   c. Individual performance
   d. Team approach
4. To provide comprehensive rehabilitation services to the rural disabled is performed by:
   a. RRTC b. DRC c. NIDRA d. All of these
5. Children will throw temper tantrums to get candy or ice creams. This is an example of:
   a. Desired behavior
   b. Escape conditioning
   c. Extinction
   d. All of the above
6. A type of language disorder that is classified by the alteration, omission called:
   a. Dyslalia
   b. Physiological dyslalia
   c. Functional dyslalia
   d. None of the above
7. The developmental need to disabled person in the community is given by:
   a. RCI b. CBR c. DRC d. Both a and c
8. Language disorder when lesion is in the temporal lobe involved:
   a. Wernicke's aphasia
   b. Broca's aphasia
   c. Global aphasia
   d. All of the above
9. A method of language education that combines various approaches and methodologies to teach language:
   a. Eclectic approach
   b. Grammar-translation method
   c. Eclecticism
   d. None of the above
10. Who is divided language into three separate but overlapping components?
    a. Graham Williamson
    b. Silverman
    c. Bloom and Lahey
    d. Both b & c
11. Gag reflex is absent when:
    a. Vagus nerve affected
    b. Olfactory nerve affected
    c. Hypoglossal nerve affected
    d. Trigeminal nerve affected
12. When kids can't communicate clearly, they may struggle to make friends. This is called:
    a. Poor communication skills
    b. Poor attention with peers
    c. Poor social skills
    d. None of the above
13. In which condition one is unable to swallow saliva?
    a. Grade 3 b. Grade 4 c. Grade 5 d. Grade 6
14. Communication language teaching refers to:
    a. Improvement of vocabulary
    b. Oral method teaching
    c. Articulation approach
    d. All of the above
15. A comprehensive treatment approach for pre-schoolers includes:
    a. Parent-focused
    b. Child-focused
    c. Attention to learn new concept
    d. Both a and b
16. Developmental verbal dyspraxia also known as:
    a. Apraxia
    b. Childhood apraxia
    c. Verbal apraxia
    d. Both a & c
17. Dysphonia is which type of voice disorder?
    a. Organic
    b. Functional
    c. Psychogenic
    d. All of these
18. When a speaker fails to effectively communicate meaning to the listener with confusing speech pattern, this is called:
    a. Affective communication
    b. Delayed speech pattern
    c. Communication delay
    d. Communication deviance
19. Impairment refers to:
    a. Organic inability
    b. Functional inability
    c. Loss of movement
    d. Psychological inability
20. Focus on teaching and stabilizing simple target phonemes is known as:
    a. Complexity
    b. Dynamic system
    c. Target selection
    d. Generalization

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B2.4

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Three hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A': Long question. **(15 x 2)**

Q. 1. Explain the minimum & maximum masking level for AC & BC audiometry
OR
Define calibration & its type

Q. 2. Write about speech audiometry
OR
Write about pure-tone audiometry

'B': Short notes. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 4)**

Q. 3. Explain the magnitude production and estimation with reference of intensity perception

Q. 4. Rinne test

Q. 5. PIPB Function test

Q. 6. Explain case history for adult

'C': Answer in brief. (Attempt all questions) **(5 x 3)**

Q. 7. Draw a neat diagram of audiogram.

Q. 8. Draw a neat diagram of components of speech audiometer.

Q. 9. Draw a neat diagram of tuning fork.

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B 2.4

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, AUGUST - 2019
AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - IV (MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

'D' : MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) (20 x ½ =10 Marks)

1. A synonym for "cross-over" in masking is:
   a. Cross-talk
   b. Transcortical hearing
   c. Transcranial hearing
   d. Inter-aural attenuation
2. What is the form of an acoustic signal at the 8th nerve level?
   a. Mechanical undulations
   b. Acoustic signals
   c. Electrical signal
   d. Chemical signal
3. Where do you find triangular fossa?
   a. Cochlea
   b. Brain stem
   c. Pinna
   d. Temporal lobe
4. Hearing screening is important for:
   a. Early identification
   b. Early intervention
   c. A & B Both above
   d. None of the above
5. The term "Resonance effect" is related to:
   a. Ear canal
   b. Tympanic Membrane
   c. Pinna
   d. Lobule
6. Congenital Hearing loss occurs:
   a. By birth
   b. After birth
   c. After language development
   d. None of these
7. At what age a child starts turning the head towards sounds source?
   a. 3 months
   b. 6 months
   c. 9 months
   d. 1 year
8. Frequency discrimination depends upon----------
   a. Lister's ability
   b. Ear sensitivity
   c. Difference between two pure tones
   d. All of the above
9. The relative DL is equal to delta L/I & is called----
   a. JND
   b. Delta I
   c. Weber fraction
   d. None of the above
10. MAF stands for----------
   a. Minimal Aural Feet
   b. Minimal Audible Field
   c. Maximum Audible Field
   d. Maximum Aural Feet
11. The inter-aural attenuation for BC signals is--------
   a. Essentially 0db across all frequency
   b. 0db for high frequency signals
   c. 0db for low frequency signals
   d. None of the above
12. What does Rinne (+) indicate?
   a. Normal hearing
   b. Conductive hearing loss
   c. Mixed hearing loss
   d. All of the above
13. The unit of loudness is ----
   a. Sone
   b. Phone
   c. Db
   d. SPL
14. Psychological unit of frequency is -----
   a. Loudness
   b. Pitch
   c. Phon
   d. None of the above

----2/-

15. Db scale is a ---
- **a.** Logarithmic scale
- **b.** Ratio scale
- **c.** Interval scale
- **d.** None of the above

16. Insert earphones are used during masking to:
- **a.** Decrease IA
- **b.** Increase IA
- **c.** Increase the loudness of signal
- **d.** Decrease the loudness of signal

17. Which of the following types of signals is recommended by ASHA for identification audiometry in school age children?
- **a.** Speech material in quiet
- **b.** Speech material in noise
- **c.** FM signals
- **d.** Pure tone signals

18. A patient referred for audiological evaluation followed by ENT examination. **TFT:** Weber lateralized to the left and a negative Rinne in the left ear. What type of hearing loss should the audiologist suspect?
- **a.** SNHL in right ear
- **b.** CHL in the right ear
- **c.** SNHL in the left ear
- **d.** CHL in the left ear

19. Central masking is due to----------
- **a.** Inhibition sent down by auditory centers in the brain
- **b.** Noise in intense
- **c.** Inhibition by Contralateral pathway
- **d.** None of the above

20. The term "Roll over phenomena" is related to:
- **a.** DLI Test
- **b.** DLF Test
- **c.** PIPB Function test
- **d.** All of the above

Regn. No. DD..... Paper Code: B 2.1

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2020
NEUROLOGY
PAPER - I

[Time allotted: Two Hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A' SAQ

Neuro

Q. 1. Discuss the language areas of the brain with suitable diagram. **(10)**

Q. 2. Write about UMN & LMN lesion causes of dysarthria. **(10)**

Q. 3. Discuss the neuro-motor control of speech. **(10)**

Q. 4. Write about cerebral plasticity. **(5)**

Physio

Q. 5. Define and classify synapse. Describe the properties of synapse. **(10)**

Q. 6. Write about the blood brain barrier. **(10)**

Q. 7. Explain REM vs NREM sleep. **(10)**

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B 2.1

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2020
NEUROLOGY
PAPER - I
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

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

Neuro

1. Which of the following is a language disorder?
   a. Apraxia
   b. Aphasia
   c. Dysarthria
   d. Dysphonia
2. A ..... is formed from the enfolding of the cortex during development.
   a. Fissure
   b. Sulcus
   c. Gyrus
   d. Cranium
3. Motor strip is also known as:
   a. Premotor area
   b. Angular gyrus
   c. Primary motor cortex
   d. Postcentral gyrus
4. Which of the following is **not** a subdivision of brainstem?
   a. Medulla
   b. Midbrain
   c. Cerebellum
   d. Pons
5. The starting point of motor pathway is:
   a. Premotor area
   b. Angular gyrus
   c. Primary motor cortex
   d. Postcentral gyrus

Physio

6. The frequencies of sound that a young person can hear are:
   a. Between 20 and 20000 cycles / sec
   b. Between 10 and 10000 cycles / sec
   c. Between 30 and 30000 cycles / sec
   d. Between 40 and 40000 cycles / sec
7. Lower motor neuron paralysis may lead to:
   a. Atrophy of muscle
   b. Individual muscle can be affected
   c. Flaccid muscle and deep tendon reflexes absent
   d. All of the above
8. Regulation of body temperature is function of:
   a. Thalamus
   b. Basal ganglia
   c. Hypothalamus
   d. Cerebellum
9. Reward centers in brain are located in:
   a. Midbrain
   b. Prefrontal cortex
   c. Nucleus accumbens
   d. All of the above
10. Injury at internal capsule level causes:
    a. Hemiplegia
    b. Quadriplegia
    c. Paraplegia
    d. Monoplegia

Regn. No. ..... Paper Code : B 2.2

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2020
OTOLARYNGOLOGY
PAPER - II

[Time allotted: Two hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A' : SAQ

Q. 1. Enumerate esophageal causes of dysphagia. Describe physiology of swallowing. **(10)**

Q. 2. Describe anatomy of internal ear in detail with suitable diagrams. **(10)**

Q. 3. Write a note on vocal polyp. **(10)**

Q. 4. Explain transformer action of middle ear. **(10)**

Q. 5. Discuss voice rehabilitation after total laryngectomy. **(10)**

Q. 6. Write about the congenital anomalies of pinna. **(10)**

Q. 7. Describe the audiological investigation for Meniere's disease **(05)**

Regn. No. .....

Paper Code : B 2.2

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2020
OTOLARYNGOLOGY
PAPER - II
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

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

1. Length of eustachian tube is:
   a. 12 mm
   b. 18 mm
   c. 24 mm
   d. 36 mm
2. Smallest ossicle is:
   a. Malleus
   b. Stapes
   c. Incus
   d. Scutum
3. Development of cochlea completes at gestational age of:
   a. 20th week
   b. 24th week
   c. 36th week
   d. At birth
4. Total number of outer hair cells is:
   a. 1000
   b. 3500
   c. 7000
   d. 12000
5. Vestibular schwanomma is a tumour of which cranial nerve?
   a. 7^{th}
   b. 8^{th}
   c. 9^{th}
   d. 10^{th}
6. Most common cause of facial palsy:
   a. Bell's palsy
   b. Ear surgery
   c. Parotid surgery
   d. Brain stroke
7. Which is an unpaired cartilage in larynx?
   a. Corniculate
   b. Thyroid
   c. Cuneiform
   d. Arytenoid
8. Which is **not** an important function of larynx?
   a. Fixation of chest
   b. Respiration
   c. Phonation
   d. Swallowing
9. Frenzal glass is made by using:
   a. 16 D glass
   b. 15 D glass
   c. 20 D glass
   d. 25 D glass
10. Carhart's notch is seen at:
    a. 2000 khz
    b. 3000 khz
    c. 4000 khz
    d. 8000 khz

Regn. No. DD ..... Paper Code: B 2.3

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 20120
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Two Hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A' : SAQ

Q. 1. Explain planning for speech and language therapy - goals, steps, procedures and activities. **(10)**

Q. 2. Explain diagnostic models - SLPM and Bloom and Lahey. **(10)**

Q. 3. Explain assessment and management of articulation and voice disorder. **(10)**

Q. 4. Explain evaluation of therapy outcome and follow up. **(10)**

Q. 5. Community based rehabilitation and AAC. **(10)**

Q. 6. Describe reinforcement, types and schedules of reinforcement. **(10)**

Q. 7. Explain about issues related to multilingualism. **(05)**

Regn. No. DD ..... Paper Code: B 2.3

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 20120
SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
PAPER - III
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

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

1. Negative reinforcement is also known as:
   a. Undesired behavior
   b. Escape conditioning
   c. Punishment
   d. All of the above
2. Which is the involuntary phase of swallowing mechanism?
   a. Oral pharyngeal phase
   b. Esophageal phase
   c. Oral preparatory phase
   d. All of the above
3. Rhyming; blending and segmenting spoken words are enhancing:
   a. Receptive skills
   b. Phonological skills
   c. Linguistic skills
   d. None of the above
4. Preschool language scale assesses:
   a. Pre-linguistic skills
   b. Receptive skills
   c. Expressive skills
   d. All of the above
5. Children with language disorders typically have no trouble:
   a. Hearing and listening
   b. Speech development
   c. Word finding
   d. Pronouncing words
6. Early identification increases the chances for improving:
   a. Motor development
   b. Speech development
   c. Communication skill
   d. All of the above
7. How many functional grades of dysphagia?
   a. 6
   b. 5
   c. 4
   d. 3
8. Sound prolongations, blocks, interjections, and revisions are characteristic symptoms of:
   a. Cluttering
   b. Misarticulation
   c. Stuttering
   d. All of the above
9. Language disorders affect:
   a. Speaking
   b. Reading
   c. Written and spoken skills
   d. None of the above
10. A type of language disorder that is classified by the alteration, omission or substation of certain phonemes, is:
    a. Learning disability
    b. Dyslexia
    c. Dysgraphia
    d. Apraxia of speech

Regn. No. DD..... Paper Code : B 2.4

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2020
AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - IV

[Time allotted: Two Hours] **[Max Marks: 75]**

Note: Attempt all questions
Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

'A' : SAQs

Q. 1. Explain the minimum & maximum masking level for AC & BC audiometry. (10)

Q. 2. How will you administer Weber & Rinne test? Explain in detail. (10)

Q. 3. Explain the method to estimate SRT & SDS. (10)

Q. 4. Write the method for estimating pure-tone audiometry. (10)

Q. 5. What is the difference between differential sensitivity & just noticeable difference? (10)

Q. 6. How will you do daily listening check? (10)

Q. 7. Draw a neat diagram of components of speech audiometer. (05)

Regn. No. DD.....

Paper Code : B 2.4

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER - 2020
AUDIOLOGY
PAPER - IV
(MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 15 minutes

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

1. A synonym for "cross-over" in masking is:
   a. Cross-talk
   b. Transcortical hearing
   c. Transcranial hearing
   d. Inter-aural attenuation
2. Change in stimulus intensity that can just be discriminated:
   a. Power's law
   b. Just noticeable difference
   c. Weber's law
   d. All of these
3. Higher inter-aural attenuation causes:
   a. Masking dilemma
   b. Over masking
   c. Reduce sound energy
   d. Cross hearing
4. The ear that is **not** being tested, receives the noise in masking:
   a. Test ear (TE)
   b. Non test ear (NTE)
   c. Unmasked
   d. All of these
5. The minimal differences that can be detected between two stimuli are called:
   a. Differential threshold
   b. JND
   c. Differential sensitivity
   d. Both a & b as above
6. The standard range for orchestral music is about:
   a. 40 to 100 phones
   b. 10 to 40 phones
   c. 40 to 60 phones
   d. All of these
7. Frequency discrimination depends upon:
   a. Lister's ability
   b. Ear sensitivity
   c. Difference between two pure tones
   d. All of the above
8. The relative DL is equal to delta L/I & is called:
   a. JND
   b. Delta I
   c. Weber fraction
   d. None of the above
9. MAF stands for:
   a. Minimal Aural Feet
   b. Minimal Audible Field
   c. Maximum Audible Field
   d. Maximum Aural Feet
10. The inter-aural attenuation for BC signals is:
    a. Essentially 0 db across all frequency
    b. 0 db for high frequency signals
    c. 0 db for low frequency signals
    d. None of the above