

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. Discuss the role of SLP's in India.
- Q. 2. Discuss the characteristics of a good speech.
- Q. 3. Write short notes with diagram (including function) on: (4+3= 7)
a. Cerebrum
b. Cerebellum
- Q. 4. Explain the Origin and Functions of cranial nerves?
- Q. 5. Highlights the speech, language & hearing areas in Brodmann's area classification.
- Q. 6. Write short notes on artificial respiration.
- Q. 7. Anatomy of Larynx with diagram.
- Q. 8. CSF with diagram.
- Q. 9. Speech is an over laid function. Justify this statement.

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. 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. The laryngeal skeleton is composed of the following cartilages:
 - a. Thyroid, cricoid & epiglottis
 - b. Thyroid, cricoid, corniculate, cuneiform
 - c. Thyroid, cricoid, arytenoids & epiglottis
 - d. Thyroid, cricoid, arytenoids
4. The vocal tract consists of the following anatomical constituents:
 - a. The pharyngeal cavities
 - b. The pharyngeal cavities, oral & nasal cavities, which may be differentially coupled
 - c. The pharyngeal cavities & nasal cavities
 - d. Oral cavity
5. The oral cavity is composed of:
 - a. The vestibule and oral cavity proper
 - b. Only the oral cavity proper
 - c. The area between the dental arches back to the posterior pharyngeal wall
 - d. None of the above
6. Speech and language control are usually dominated by::
 - a. Right hemisphere
 - b. Left hemisphere
 - c. Both right & left hemisphere
 - d. None of the above
7. The auditory portion of eight cranial nerve in a normal hearing young adult human consists of:
 - a. 800 fibres
 - b. 31,000 fibres
 - c. 3,000 fibres
 - d. 52,000 fibres
8. 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
9. Which of the following neural elements is essential for normal functioning of the acoustic stapedius reflex?
 - a. Muscles of tongue
 - b. Muscles of face
 - c. Muscles of eye
 - d. None of these
10. What is the name of 7th Cranial Nerve?
 - a. The Olfactory nerve
 - b. The hypoglossal nerve
 - c. The glossopharyngeal nerve
 - d. None of the above
11. The soft palate (or Velum) consists of how many pairs of muscles?
 - a. Two
 - b. Five
 - c. Eight
 - d. None of the above
12. Which Cranial Nerve transmits visual information to the brain?
 - a. Optic (II)
 - b. Olfactory (I)
 - c. Oculomotor (III)
 - d. Trigeminal (V)
13. Audio-Vestibular (VIII) Nerve is a:
 - a. Sensory nerve
 - b. Motor nerve
 - c. Both sensory & motor nerve
 - d. None of these
14. Velopharyngeal closure is normally accomplished by:
 - a. Superior displacement of the velum
 - b. Superior displacement of the velum and anterior displacement of the posterior pharyngeal wall
 - c. Posterior displacement of velum
 - d. None of the above

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
SPEECH LANGUAGE - DEVELOPMENT & DISORDER
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.** What are the Stages of Speech & language development?
- Q. 2.** What are the speech & language characteristics of Mental Retardation?
- Q. 3.** Explain the Cognitive theory of language acquisition with merits & demerits.
- Q. 4.** What are the speech & language characteristics of Hearing Impairment?
- Q. 5.** How will you assess a child with Acquired Childhood Aphasia?
- Q. 6.** Explain the characteristics of children with ADHD.
- Q. 7.** Management of Hearing Impairment.
- Q. 8.** Explain the speech & language difficulty in SLI.
- Q. 9.** Write about Bilingualism.

B.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
SPEECH LANGUAGE - DEVELOPMENT & DISORDER
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. Babinski reflex^f elicited by:
 - a. Tapping on the examiner finger placed against the patient chin
 - b. Upward stroking along the calf muscle
 - c. Upward stroking along the lateral margins of the foot
 - d. Tapping on patient knee cap
2. When does canonical babbling emerge?
 - a. 10-12 months
 - b. 4-6 months
 - c. 6-10 months
 - d. 2-4 months
3. Which of the following is seen in children with Rett's disorder?
 - a. Abnormal reflexes
 - b. Loss of previously acquired purposeful mind skills
 - c. Mental Retardation
 - d. Loss of higher cognitive functioning
4. What is the best representation of speech with reference to communication?
 - a. Cognitive
 - b. Mechanical
 - c. Neural
 - d. Alternate
5. Which type of bilingualism is common in India?
 - a. Compound
 - b. Coordinate
 - c. Subordinate
 - d. Compound-Coordinate
6. What is the study of syllable structure rules in a language called?
 - a. Phonotactics
 - b. Phonetics
 - c. Phonology
 - d. None of the above
7. A child with autism shows poor eating and does not like to brush his teeth. What is this condition referred to as?
 - a. Hypersensitivity
 - b. Hyposensitivity
 - c. Sensory agnosia
 - d. None of these
8. Which theory has given rise to therapy techniques like modeling, imitation and use of reinforcement strategies?
 - a. Social theory of lang. acquisition
 - b. Behavioral theory of lang. acquisition
 - c. Cognitive theory of lang. acquisition
 - d. Biological maturation theory of lang. acquisition
9. A child with phonological deficit constantly substituted /kek/ for /tek/, /pip/ for /pit/ and /bup/ for /but/. What is the phonological process observed in this instance?
 - a. Syllable structure process
 - b. Substitution process
 - c. Assimilation process
 - d. Metathetic process
10. The normal rate of speech is:
 - a. 80-100 words per minute
 - b. 50-140 words per minute
 - c. 120-180 words per minute
 - d. 80-180 words per minute
11. Case history is an example of:
 - a. Clinical research
 - b. Ex-post facto research
 - c. Applied research
 - d. Experimental research
12. The Vagus nerve supplies motor fibers to the muscles of:
 - a. Tongue, larynx and part of palate
 - b. Pharynx & Larynx
 - c. Palate & Larynx
 - d. Larynx & Tonsils
13. An example of a language scale used with children is
 - a. LPT
 - b. REELS
 - c. WAB
 - d. KAT
14. In which scale we assess cognition of the child?
 - a. REELS
 - b. CARS
 - c. SSI
 - d. 3D-LAT

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
HEARING SCIENCE
PAPER THREE

[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.** Anatomy of inner ear with neat diagram.
- Q. 2.** Physiology of middle ear.
- Q. 3.** Theories of hearing.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the Pinna & Head Shadow effect.
- Q. 5.** Causes of hearing impairment
- Q. 6.** dB Concept.
- Q. 7.** Relation b/w Phones & Sones
- Q. 8.** Tuning Fork tests
- Q. 9.** PTA Procedure.

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**HEARING SCIENCE
PAPER THREE (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 patient is referred for an audiological evaluation following an otologic examination. Tuning Fork testing revealed 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. Conductive hg. Loss in the right ear
 - c. SNHL in the left ear
 - d. Conductive hg. Loss in the left ear
2. The most important factor influencing language development in children with congenital hearing loss is:
 - a. Age of identification
 - b. Method of intervention
 - c. Age of intervention
 - d. Degree of hearing loss
3. Insert earphones are used during masking to:
 - a. Decrease Inter-aural attenuation
 - b. Increase Inter-aural attenuation
 - c. Increase the loudness of the signal
 - d. Decrease the loudness of the signal
4. 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. Frequency modulated signals
 - d. Pure tone signals
5. Central masking is due to?
 - a. Inhibition sent down by auditory centers in the brain
 - b. Inhibition by Contralateral pathway
 - c. Noise in intense
 - d. None of the above
6. The inner hair cells mainly respond to
 - a. Loud signals
 - b. Soft signals
 - c. High frequency signals
 - d. Low frequency signals
7. The two primary auditory areas are connected by the:
 - a. Vermis
 - b. Corpus collosum
 - c. Corpus nucleus
 - d. Arcuate fasciculus
8. A child who turns his head when he hears a car horn demonstrates:
 - a. Identification
 - b. Comprehension
 - c. Detection
 - d. Discrimination
9. The middle ear is filled with air because
 - a. It helps in converting the acoustic energy in air to mechanical vibration
 - b. It restricts the TM movements
 - c. It facilitates equalization of air pressure
 - d. None of these
10. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Use of insert earphones during masking reduces crossover of noise in the ear
 - b. Insert earphone can be used only to present noise during masking
 - c. Maximum permissible noise in a acoustically treated room is less when earphones are used for testing
 - d. Use of insert earphone during masking reduces crossover of test signal to other ear.
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. Negative tympanometric peak pressure is seen in case having
 - a. Wax in the ear
 - b. Fluid in the middle ear
 - c. Abnormal Eustachian tube
 - d. All of the above
13. Where do you find the habenula perforate?
 - a. Cochlea
 - b. Medial Geniculate Body
 - c. Ventral cochlear nucleus
 - d. Temporal cortex
14. What is remote masking?
 - a. Masking of low frequencies by high frequency maskers
 - b. Masking of high frequencies by low frequencies
 - c. Masking of neighboring
 - d. Contralateral masking

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED
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.** Aural rehabilitation - early identification and its importance.
- Q. 2.** Unisensory vs multisensory approach
- Q. 3.** Total communication
- Q. 4.** Methods of teaching language to hearing impaired
- Q. 5.** Educational placement of hearing impaired children
- Q. 6.** Types of hearing aid
- Q. 7.** Group amplification device
- Q. 8.** Styles of ear mould
- Q. 9.** Trouble shooting of hearing aid

B.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED
PAPER FOUR (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 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. Which of the following is not a type of distortion found in hearing aids?
 - a. Phase distortion
 - b. Transient distortion
 - c. Intermodulation distortion
 - d. Signal detection distortion
4. What is the purpose of dampers in hearing aids?
 - a. They reduce gain when peak occur
 - b. They emphasize high frequencies
 - c. They emphasize low frequency
 - d. They increase the frequency response
5. Which of the following is required for a hearing impaired to communicate through telephone?
 - a. Electromagnetic leakage
 - b. Frequency modulation
 - c. Infrared transmission
 - d. Radio frequency reception
6. What is the main purpose of an auditory screening test?
 - a. To make appropriate referrals
 - b. To make appropriate diagnosis
 - c. To find out incidence and prevalence of the problem
 - d. To finish testing as fast as possible
7. What do you determine when you carryout Rinne test?
 - a. Find out whether the signal is heard louder in the occluded or unoccluded state
 - b. Find out if the signal is heard longer through AC or BC
 - c. Find out whether the patient lateralizes the signal to one or both ears
 - d. Find out whether the patient hears the signal as long as the examiner
8. The hearing impaired are able to understand speech better when the S/N Ratio is:
 - a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Both high & low
 - d. None of the above
9. Where do you find triangular fossa?
 - a. Cochlea
 - b. Brain stem
 - c. Pinna
 - d. Temporal lobe
10. You recommended binaural hearing aids to an 8-months old baby based on the result of behavioral observation audiometry and ABR. During the follow up visit after one year, you observe that the child is not benefiting from the hearing aid. What do you think is the possible reason?
 - a. The child's hearing has deteriorated
 - b. Performance of the hearing aid has deteriorated
 - c. Results of the first evaluation is not reliable
 - d. Any of these
11. In a hearing aid directionality can be achieved using:
 - a. A directional microphone
 - b. An omnidirectional microphone
 - c. Two omnidirectional microphone
 - d. Either a or c
12. Which of the following does not result in spill over of the signal?
 - a. FM broadcast
 - b. Neck loop
 - c. Room induction system
 - d. Infrared system
13. Which class of amplifiers results in greater battery consumption?
 - a. Class A amplifier
 - b. Class B amplifier
 - c. Class D amplifier
 - d. Class C amplifier
14. The hearing loss is said to be Prelingual, if it occurs:
 - a. Before language development
 - b. After language development
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of the above

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
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 briefly on:

- Q. 1.** Describe the composition of blood. Write briefly about the functions of plasma protein.
- Q. 2.** Write briefly about excitation – contraction and coupling in skeletal muscle.
- Q. 3.** Define blood pressure. How blood pressure regulation is brought about?
- Q. 4.** Write briefly about the mechanism of gastric acid secretion?
- Q. 5.** Enumerate the properties of nerve fiber and describe any one property.
- Q. 6.** Describe the functions of growth hormone
- Q. 7.** Write the differences between cortical and juxtramedullary nephrons.
- Q. 8.** Write briefly about the non-excretory functions of kidney.
- Q. 9.** Describe spermatogenesis. How is it regulated?

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
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. Sodium – Potassium pump is characterized by all EXCEPT:
 - a. Active transport
 - b. Accounts for large part of basal metabolism
 - c. Coupling ratio 3:2
 - d. Requires binding of Na and K for activation
2. Extra cellular component of body water accounts for ----- % of body weight.
 - a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 30
 - d. 40
3. The normal plasma sodium (meq/l) is:
 - a. 5-10
 - b. 100-110
 - c. 30-40
 - d. 140-150
4. The value of equilibrium potential of Cl⁻ in a neuron is:
 - a. +70 mv
 - b. -70 mv
 - c. +90 mv
 - d. -90 mv
5. The value of RMP of skeletal fiber is:
 - a. -50 mv
 - b. -65 mv
 - c. -90 mv
 - d. -70 mv
6. Life span of neutrophils is:
 - a. 1-2 days
 - b. 60 days
 - c. 80 days
 - d. 120 days
7. The normal plasma protein levels is:
 - a. 6.4 – 8.4 gm%
 - b. 3 – 4 gm%
 - c. 12 – 14 gm%
 - d. 15 – 20 gm%
8. Viscosity of blood is increased with rise in:
 - a. Albumin
 - b. Fibrinogen
 - c. Globulin
 - d. Prothrombin
9. P wave in ECG indicates:
 - a. Atrial depolarization
 - b. Ventricular depolarisation
 - c. Atrial repolarisation
 - d. Ventricle repolarisation
10. GFR in adult man is :
 - a. 125 ml/min
 - b. 100 ml/min
 - c. 90 ml/min
 - d. 200 ml/min
11. All or none response is applicable to:
 - a. Neuron
 - b. Nerve fiber
 - c. Smooth muscle
 - d. Skeletal muscle
12. RBC are destroyed in:
 - a. Spleen
 - b. Lungs
 - c. Bone
 - d. Kidney
13. Digestive enzyme present in saliva:
 - a. Pepsin
 - b. Trypsin
 - c. Amylase
 - d. Lipase
14. Hormone produced by posterior pituitary:
 - a. ADH
 - b. Growth hormone
 - c. Insulin
 - d. TSH

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
PSYCHOLOGY
PAPER SIX

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions (Attempt any 9 questions):

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Discuss the application of psychology in various fields.
- Q. 2.** Define 'Developmental Psychology' and discuss its scope.
- Q. 3.** Write about the application of Neuropsychology in the field of speech and hearing?
- Q. 4.** Describe Motor Development of a child?
- Q. 5.** Write about the concept of counseling in rehabilitation practice.
- Q. 6.** Describe in brief psychological testing?
- Q. 7.** Define cognitive psychology and Neuropsychology.
- Q. 8.** Write short note on play therapy?
- Q. 9.** Define the IQ and describe about the types of IQ tests?
- Q. 10.** Describe the use of psychological tests in rehabilitation practice.

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**PSYCHOLOGY
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. Study of comparative and genetic perspective in animal behavior comes under :
 - a. Biopsychology
 - b. Neuropsychology
 - c. Social psychology
 - d. Counseling Psychology
2. Clinical psychologists assess and treat people with:
 - a. Neurological problems
 - b. Hormonal problems
 - c. Psychological problems
 - d. Social problems
3. Community psychologists are concerned with everyday behavior :
 - a. In natural settings
 - b. Hospital setting
 - c. School setting
 - d. Institutional setting
4. A relatively permanent change in behavior is called:
 - a. Learning
 - b. Perception
 - c. Emotions
 - d. Rehabilitation
5. Counseling psychologists assess and treat people with:
 - a. Neurological problems
 - b. Hormonal problems
 - c. Psychological problems
 - d. Social problems
6. Study of intellectual, social, emotional, and moral development during our lifespan comes under :
 - a. Developmental psychology
 - b. Community Psychology
 - c. School psychology
 - d. Clinical psychology
7. Learning is a change :
 - a. In behavior
 - b. In perception
 - c. In emotions
 - d. In cognition
8. Learning takes place best when person is ready to learn denotes to the law of :
 - a. Exercises
 - b. Readiness
 - c. Satisfaction
 - d. Maturation
9. Imitation is a process of :
 - a. Learning
 - b. Perception
 - c. Emotions
 - d. Rehabilitation
10. IQ test assess the :
 - a. Personality
 - b. Social behavior
 - c. Psychological problems
 - d. Intelligence
11. History of presenting complaints is :
 - a. The description of the current complaint
 - b. The description of past psychiatric problems
 - c. The description of psychosocial stressors.
 - d. The description of used medicines
12. Performance and verbal tests are the types of :
 - a. IO tests
 - b. Personality test
 - c. Cognitive test
 - d. Intelligence
13. The description of the current complaint is mentioned as :
 - a. H/P
 - b. P/I
 - c. MSE
 - d. Rx
14. Study of physical system and behavior comes under:
 - a. Educational psychology
 - b. Neuropsychology
 - c. Social psychology
 - d. Counseling psychology

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-101...

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. Discuss the characteristics of good speech.
- Q. 2. Write short notes on speech as an overlaid function.
- Q. 3. Write short notes with diagram on:
 - a. Pons
 - b. Brain stem
- Q. 4. What are the cranial nerves? Explain briefly.
- Q. 5. Explain the anatomy of Respiratory system.
- Q. 6. Write about muscles involved in exhalation & inhalation.
- Q. 7. Explain the language areas of the brain with the suitable diagram.
- Q. 8. Explain CSF with diagram.
- Q. 9. Write about simple harmonic motion.

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. Trachea is made up of _____ cartilaginous rings.
 - a. B shape
 - b. C shape
 - c. O shape
 - d. V shape
2. SLP deals patient's with:
 - a. Hearing related problems
 - b. Communication Disorders
 - c. Surgical issues
 - d. Balancing Disorders
3. What is Case History?
 - a. It is a tool to assess the patients
 - b. It gives past & present information about the patients
 - c. It is an Diagnostic test
 - d. None of these
4. Which side of the lungs is larger in human?
 - a. Left
 - b. Right
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
5. Which cavity is separated by diaphragm from abdominal cavity?
 - a. Abdominal cavity
 - b. . thoracic cavity
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
6. The inner layer of the lungs are called as
 - a. Parietal pleura
 - b. Visceral pleura
 - c. Pleural membrane
 - d. Sacks
7. Each Cerebral Hemisphere contains
 - a. One lobe
 - b. Two lobes
 - c. Three lobes
 - d. Four lobes
8. 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
9. Hypoglossal nerve (12th Cranial Nerve) provide innervations to
 - a. Muscles of tongue
 - b. Muscles of face
 - c. Muscles of eye
 - d. None of these
10. What is the name of 7th Cranial Nerve?
 - a. Trochlear
 - b. Trigeminal
 - c. Facial
 - d. Audio-Vestibular
11. Optic nerve originates from
 - a. Midbrain
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Pons
 - d. Cerebrum
12. Which Cranial Nerve transmits visual information to the brain?
 - a. Optic (II)
 - b. Olfactory (I)
 - c. Oculomotor (III)
 - d. Trigeminal (V)
13. Audio-Vestibular (VIII) Nerve is a
 - a. Sensory nerve
 - b. Motor nerve
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
14. Breathing consists of _____ phases.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 1
 - d. 4

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-102...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
SPEECH LANGUAGE - DEVELOPMENT & 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. What are the components of language? Explain.
- Q. 2. What is Hearing impairment? Explain.
- Q. 3. Explain the functions of language with example.
- Q. 4. Explain any one theory of language acquisition with merits & demerits.
- Q. 5. Write about REELS. How it is useful in assessment of speech and language disorders?
- Q. 6. Define ADHD and explain.
- Q. 7. What are the developmental issues in communicative development? Explain briefly.
- Q. 8. Write in details about Learning disability.
- Q. 9. What is Bilingualism? Explain briefly.

B.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
SPEECH LANGUAGE - DEVELOPMENT & 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. Speech sounds are perceived to belong to a sound class called
 - a. Phoneme
 - b. Morpheme
 - c. Phone
 - d. Semantics
2. Paralysis of the two lower extremities is called
 - a. Paraplegia
 - b. Diplegia
 - c. Monoplegia
 - d. None of above
3. Syntax is defined as
 - a. Sentence structure
 - b. Prefixes & suffixes
 - c. Phonetics & phonics
 - d. Language skills
4. What is the speaking rate in normal healthy adult
 - a. 2-3 syllables/sec
 - b. 4-8 syllables/sec
 - c. 10-15 syllables/sec
 - d. 120 syllables/sec
5. Which of the following are not likely to be heard at birth?
 - a. Hiccups
 - b. Squeaks
 - c. Crying
 - d. Cooing
6. Individual whose mental development is equivalent to that of 7-12 year old is called
 - a. Idiot
 - b. Moron
 - c. Imbecile
 - d. None of above
7. MLU is an acronym for
 - a. Mean language unit
 - b. Mean length of utterance
 - c. Mean language use
 - d. Main length of utterance
8. Phonology is defined as the study of
 - a. Phonetics
 - b. Phonics
 - c. Meaning
 - d. Speech sound
9. Semantics includes the study of
 - a. Pragmatics
 - b. Meaning
 - c. Sentence
 - d. Phonics
10. When you learn about the ideas, vocabulary, and meaning of your language, you are learning about its
 - a. Form
 - b. Content
 - c. Use
 - d. Syntax
11. Pragmatics is defined as
 - a. Meaning of words
 - b. Content of sentences
 - c. Social use of language
 - d. Socialization of children
12. Hearing level 56-70 dBHL is
 - a. Moderate
 - b. Severe
 - c. Moderately severe
 - d. Mild
13. DSM-IV classification for ADHD was given in
 - a. 1989
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1996
14. DDK is acronym for
 - a. Diadochokinetic
 - b. Diadokinetic
 - c. Differential Diagnosis Kinesthetic
 - d. None of above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-103...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
HEARING SCIENCES
PAPER THREE

[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.** Branches of Audiology.
- Q. 2.** Physiology of middle ear.
- Q. 3.** Theories of hearing.
- Q. 4.** Anatomy of inner ear with suitable diagram.
- Q. 5.** Causes of hearing loss.
- Q. 6.** dB Concept.
- Q. 7.** Relation between Phones & Sones.
- Q. 8.** Tuning Fork tests.
- Q. 9.** Pure tone audiometry in detail.

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
HEARING SCIENCES
PAPER THREE (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. dB scale is a ---
 - a. Logarithmic scale
 - b. Ratio scale
 - c. Interval scale
 - d. None of the above
2. The most important factor influencing language development in children with congenital hearing loss is
 - a. Age of identification
 - b. Method of intervention
 - c. Age of intervention
 - d. Degree of hearing loss
3. Insert earphones are used during masking to
 - a. Decrease Inter-aural attenuation
 - b. Increase Inter-aural attenuation
 - c. Increase the loudness of the signal
 - d. Decrease the loudness of the signal
4. 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. Frequency modulated signals
 - d. Pure tone signals
5. Cochlea has how many turns?
 - a. 1 ½
 - b. 2 ½
 - c. 2 ¾
 - d. 3 ¾
6. The inner hair cells mainly respond to
 - a. Loud signals
 - b. Soft signals
 - c. High frequency signals
 - d. Low frequency signals
7. The two primary auditory areas are connected by the
 - a. Vermis
 - b. Corpus callosum
 - c. Corpus nucleus
 - d. Arcuate fasciculus
8. Vestibular system is responsible for ----
 - a. Hearing
 - b. Body balancing
 - c. Listening
 - d. All of these
9. The middle ear is filled with air because
 - a. It helps in converting the acoustic energy in air to mechanical vibration
 - b. It restricts the TM movements
 - c. It facilitates equalization of air pressure
 - d. None of these
10. MAF stands for?
 - a. Minimal Audible Feet
 - b. Minimal Aural Field
 - c. Maximum Audible Field
 - d. Maximum Aural Feet
11. 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
12. What does Rinne (+) indicate?
 - a. Normal hearing
 - b. Conductive hearing loss
 - c. Mixed hearing loss
 - d. All of these
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. Phone
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-104...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED
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. What is critical age concept?
- Q. 2. Explain about IEP.
- Q. 3. Why is early identification necessary?
- Q. 4. Write 5 differences between unisensory and multisensory approach.
- Q. 5. What is structural approach?
- Q. 6. What is acoupedic approach?
- Q. 7. What are the steps taken to reduce internal noise in classroom?
- Q. 8. Explain home training program.
- Q. 9. Explain induction loop and FM system.

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED
PAPER FOUR (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. Another name of integrated education is
 - a. Inclusive education
 - b. Partial segregation
 - c. Partial integration
 - d. None of the above
2. Unisensory approach uses
 - a. One sense
 - b. Two senses
 - c. Three senses
 - d. Four senses
3. Special class attached with an ordinary school is a form of
 - a. Partial integration
 - b. Partial segregation
 - c. Full integration
 - d. None of the above
4. Critical age concept was given in the year
 - a. 1987
 - b. 1963
 - c. 1954
 - d. 1967
5. Early identification means
 - a. Early treatment
 - b. Early problem detection
 - c. Early discharge
 - d. Follow-up
6. Pollack gave which approach
 - a. Acoupedic approach
 - b. Multisensory approach
 - c. Natural approach
 - d. Structural approach
7. Pseudo binaural hearing aid is body level with
 - a. V cord
 - b. Y cord
 - c. S cord
 - d. None of the above
8. For induction loop, hearing aid should be set in
 - a. 'M' position
 - b. 'N' position
 - c. 'T' position
 - d. 'O' position
9. Sensitivity Period concept was given by
 - a. Ebbin
 - b. Martin
 - c. Dobbie
 - d. Berlin
10. School where children have contact with normal children only during vacation is
 - a. Day school
 - b. Day class
 - c. Residential school
 - d. Resource room
11. Full form of IEP is
 - a. Individualized education presentation
 - b. Individual educationalized program
 - c. Individualized education program
 - d. Individual education program
12. Webster conducted the study on artificial conductive hearing loss on rats in the year
 - a. 1977
 - b. 1967
 - c. 1981
 - d. 1976
13. Any undesired auditory disturbance is
 - a. Speech
 - b. SNR
 - c. Noise
 - d. All of the above
14. Who did not support critical age concept
 - a. Wolf
 - b. Belch
 - c. Dobbie
 - d. Berlin

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
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.** Enumerate the hormones secreted from Anterior and Posterior Pituitary. Describe the functions of Growth hormone.
- Q. 2.** Define shock. Explain their types and salient features.
- Q. 3.** What is surfactant and how is it formed? Describe the mechanics of respiration.
- Q. 4.** Define Action potential. Draw a labelled diagram of neuromuscular junction illustrating the neurotransmitter involved in transmission of impulses.
- Q. 5.** Explain the transport processes across the cell membrane.
- Q. 6.** What is Reflex? Draw a reflex arc and enumerate its components. Explain the mechanism of stretch reflex.
- Q. 7.** Draw a Transverse Section of spinal cord showing the ascending tracts and the sensation they carry.
- Q. 8.** What are the receptors for vision? Trace the visual pathway and elicit the lesions & corresponding visual defects.
- Q. 9.** Explain the mechanism of appreciation of sound. What is the role of middle ear in perception of sound?

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
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. Functional unit of Nervous system is
 - a. Neuron
 - b. Glomerulus
 - c. Synapse
 - d. Nephron
2. Muscles of inspiration are all except
 - a. Diaphragm
 - b. Internal intercostal
 - c. Sternocleidomastoid
 - d. Ext intercostal
3. All are striated Muscles except:
 - a. Skeletal Muscle
 - b. Cardiac Muscle
 - c. Smooth Muscle
 - d. Biceps
4. Amount of air remaining after forced expiration is :
 - a. Inspiratory reserve volume
 - b. Expiratory reserve volume
 - c. Residual volume
 - d. Functional residual capacity
5. ECF comprise of all except
 - a. Blood
 - b. fluid in the cell
 - c. Lymph
 - d. Fluid in the cavity
6. Second heart sound is produced due to closure of:
 - a. Semilunar valves
 - b. Mitral valves
 - c. Tricuspid valves
 - d. Atrioventricular valves
7. Stroke volume is defined as volume of blood:
 - a. Ejected by both ventricle per min
 - b. Ejected by both ventricle per stroke
 - c. Ejected by each ventricle per stroke
 - d. Ejected by each ventricle per min
8. Volume of air that do not take part in exchange of gases is called:
 - a. Dead space volume
 - b. Functional residual capacity
 - c. Inspiratory reserve volume
 - d. residual volume
9. All are the hormones from anterior pituitary except:
 - a. ADH
 - b. ACTH
 - c. GH
 - d. GnRH
10. Nerve Conducting system of heart comprises of all except:
 - a. Sinus venosus
 - b. SA Node
 - c. Purkinje fibres
 - d. Bundle of his
11. All are responses to sympathetic system stimulation except:
 - a. Sweating
 - b. Tachycardia
 - c. Increased gut motility
 - d. Pupil dilation
12. What is the receptors for vision in Dim light:
 - a. Cones
 - b. Ganglion cells
 - c. Rods
 - d. Optic nerve
13. Stimulation of parasympathetic nerve cause:
 - a. Constriction of pupil
 - b. Fixation of pupil
 - c. Dilation of pupil
 - d. No change in pupil
14. In conduction deafness patient has air conduction is :
 - a. More than Bone Conduction
 - b. Less than Bone conduction
 - c. Equal to Bone conduction
 - d. Not able to hear at all

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-106...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PSYCHOLOGY
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. Write the nature and definition of developmental Psychology.
- Q. 2. Define Classical Conditioning. How Classical Conditioning help us in modifying our behavior.
- Q. 3. Explain the importance of operant conditioning in speech and language development.
- Q. 4. What is personality? Define it with determinants of personality?
- Q. 5. Write in detail about the developmental Stages of human life span.
- Q. 6. What do you understand by psychological testing? Write with detail description and examples.
- Q. 7. Describe about the mental status examination.
- Q. 8. Write about the perspective and models of mental disorder.
- Q. 9. Write short definition of the followings:\ Mental Retardation
 - a. Counseling
 - b. Emotional Development
 - c. Motor Development
 - d. I.Q.
 - e. Behavioral analysis
 - f. Play therapy
 - g. Classical conditioning

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
PSYCHOLOGY
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. Study of physical system and behavior comes under
 - a. Educational Psychology
 - b. Neuropsychology
 - c. Social psychology
 - d. Counseling Psychology
2. Counseling psychologists assess and treat people with
 - a. Neurological problems
 - b. Hormonal problems
 - c. Psychological Problems
 - d. Social problems
3. If by constant, effort learner finds the way to reach to the goal it is called
 - a. Imitation
 - b. Trial and Error Method
 - c. Insight
 - d. None of these
4. Law of readiness, law of exercise, and law of satisfaction is related with
 - a. Motivation
 - b. Emotion
 - c. Learning
 - d. None of these
5. Study of intellectual, social, emotional, and moral development during our lifespan comes under
 - a. Developmental psychology
 - b. Community Psychology
 - c. School psychology
 - d. Clinical psychology
6. Mental Status Examination is
 - a. Clinical interview of patient
 - b. Psychometric assessment
 - c. Behaviour analysis
 - d. None of the above
7. Learning takes place best when person is ready to learn denotes to the law of
 - a. Exercises
 - b. Readiness
 - c. Satisfaction
 - d. Maturation
8. Developmental stages includes the following stages
 - a. Infancy stage
 - b. Early childhood
 - c. Childhood
 - d. All the above
9. Psychology is
 - a. Scientific study of human Behavior.
 - b. Study of emotions.
 - c. Study of thoughts.
 - d. None of these
10. Things that happen in our life can disrupt our emotional life may lead to
 - a. Sadness, stress or anxiety
 - b. Fever
 - c. Asthma
 - d. None of these
11. A relatively permanent change in behavior is called
 - a. Learning
 - b. Perception
 - c. Emotions
 - d. Rehabilitation
12. In Classical conditioning theory of learning unconditional stimulus is associated with
 - a. Conditioned stimulus
 - b. False response
 - c. True response
 - d. None of the above
13. in Operant conditioning theory of learning subject receive
 - a. Positive response
 - b. Negative response
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
14. Poor emotional health can weaken our body's:
 - a. Immune system
 - b. Eye sight
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-101...

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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.** Discuss the function of language.
- Q. 2.** Write short note on cognitive bases of human communication.
- Q. 3.** Discuss the anatomy of nervous system related to speech & language.
- Q. 4.** What are the cranial nerves? Explain briefly.
- Q. 5.** Write short note on respiration for life & speech.
- Q. 6.** Write about artificial respiration.
- Q. 7.** Write about SHM.
- Q. 8.** Write about development of voice.
- Q. 9.** Discuss physiology of articulatory system.

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. Each Cerebral Hemisphere contains:
 - a. One lobe
 - b. Two lobes
 - c. Three lobes
 - d. Four lobes
2. 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
3. Hypoglossal nerve (12th Cranial Nerve) provide innervation to:
 - a. Muscles of tongue
 - b. Muscles of face
 - c. Muscles of eye
 - d. None of these
4. What is the name of 7th Cranial Nerve?
 - a. Trochlear
 - b. Trigeminal
 - c. Facial
 - d. Audio-Vestibular
5. Optic nerve originates from:
 - a. Midbrain
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Pons
 - d. Cerebrum
6. Which Cranial Nerve transmits visual information to the brain?
 - a. Optic (II)
 - b. Olfactory (I)
 - c. Oculomotor (III)
 - d. Trigeminal (V)
7. Audio-Vestibular (VIII) Nerve is an:
 - a. Sensory nerve
 - b. Motor nerve
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
8. Breathing consists of --- phases.
 - a. 2
 - b. 3
 - c. 1
 - d. 4
9. Trachea is made up of ----- cartilaginous rings.
 - a. B shape
 - b. C shape
 - c. O shape
 - d. V shape
10. SLP deals patient's with:
 - a. Hearing related problems
 - b. Communication Disorders
 - c. Surgical issues
 - d. Balancing Disorders
11. What is Case History?
 - a. It is a tool to assess the patient's
 - b. It gives past & present information about the patient's
 - c. It is an Diagnostic test
 - d. None of these
12. Which side of the lungs is larger in human?
 - a. Left
 - b. Right
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
13. Which cavity is separated by diaphragm from abdominal cavity?
 - a. Abdominal cavity
 - b. thoracic cavity
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
14. The inner layer of the lungs are called as ...
 - a. Parietal pleura
 - b. Visceral pleura
 - c. Pleural membrane
 - d. Sacks

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: DHLS-102...

D.H.L.S. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
INTRODUCTION TO SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
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 speech, language & communication.
- Q. 2.** Discuss interrelation between speech, language and communication & hearing.
- Q. 3.** State the prerequisites of speech & language development.
- Q. 4.** Write functions of communication.
- Q. 5.** Describe modes of communication.
- Q. 6.** Outline stages of speech & language development.
- Q. 7.** Write any one theory of language acquisition.
- Q. 8.** Define Syntax & semantics.
- Q. 9.** Define Pragmatics & Morphology.

B.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
SPEECH LANGUAGE - DEVELOPMENT & 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. In learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is:
 - a. Dyspraxia
 - b. Dyslexia
 - c. Dyscalculia
 - d. Dysphasia
2. Fragile X syndrome is associated with which of the following?
 - a. Language impairment
 - b. Behavioral problems
 - c. Moderate level of intellectual disability
 - d. All of these
3. DDK is acronym for :
 - a. Diadochokinetic
 - b. Diadokinetic
 - c. Differential Diagnosis Kinesthetic
 - d. None of above
4. Which is NOT an example of language?
 - a. Spoken words
 - b. Written words
 - c. Phonics
 - d. Gestures
5. Syntax refers to :
 - a. The smallest significant unit of sound
 - b. The rules governing the meaning of words
 - c. The rules governing the function of words and word order
 - d. The social use of language
6. An individual with a communication disorder involving semantics and/or pragmatics would be considered as having :
 - a. a stutter
 - b. a speech disorder
 - c. a syntax problem
 - d. a language disorder
7. Behavioral theory is given by:
 - a. Chomsky
 - b. Bruner
 - c. Skinner
 - d. Piaget
8. Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?
 - a. Mental Retardation
 - b. Dyslexia
 - c. ADHD
 - d. Autistic spectrum disorders
9. Which of the following is an example of an intellectual disability:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. ADHD
 - c. Mental Retardation
 - d. Autistic spectrum disorders
10. What is the speaking rate in normal healthy adults?
 - a. 2-3 syllables/sec
 - b. 4-8 syllables/sec
 - c. 10-15 syllables/sec
 - d. 120 syllables/sec
11. Hearing level 70-90 dBHL is:
 - a. Moderate
 - b. Severe
 - c. Moderately severe
 - d. Profound
12. DSM-IV classification for ADHD was given in:
 - a. 1989
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1996
13. An exchange of ideas information, thoughts, and feelings is:
 - a. Language
 - b. Speech
 - c. Expression
 - d. Communication
14. MLU is an acronym for:
 - a. Mean language unit
 - b. Mean length of utterance
 - c. Mean language use
 - d. Main length of utterance

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-103...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
HEARING SCIENCES
PAPER THREE

[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.** Describe the Anatomy of External ear.
- Q. 2.** What are the causes of Hearing loss?
- Q. 3.** Write short notes on Binaural hearing and Head shadow effect.
- Q. 4.** Write a short note Equal loudness contours.
- Q. 5.** What precautions should be taken while doing calibration?
- Q. 6.** What is masking? Why masking is done? Explain its types.
- Q. 7.** Describe the types and degree of Hearing loss.
- Q. 8.** What is the importance of case history in identifying the causes of hearing loss?
- Q. 9.** Explain the theories of bone conduction.

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
HEARING SCIENCES
PAPER THREE (MCQ)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. A _____ hearing loss is demonstrated when air conduction and bone-conduction thresholds are affected similarly:
 - a. Conductive
 - b. Sensorineural
 - c. Mixed
 - d. None of These
2. The _____ system is responsible for the maintenance of balance:
 - a. Auditory
 - b. Vestibular
 - c. Pulmonary
 - d. Digestive
3. The _____ of a sound, the level at which a stimulus is just sufficient to produce a sensation, is generally measured as the level at which sound can be heard 50% of the time presented:
 - a. Sensation
 - b. Threshold
 - c. Sound pressure level
 - d. Decibel
4. The sensory organ of the semicircular canals is the _____:
 - a. OHC
 - b. IHC
 - c. Crista
 - d. None of these
5. Disorders adding mass to the system affect _____ frequency:
 - a. High
 - b. Low
 - c. Mid
 - d. All of the above
6. In _____ testing, a bone vibrator type of transducer is used:
 - a. Bone Conduction
 - b. Air conduction
 - c. Both
 - d. None
7. B-71 is a :
 - a. Bone vibrator
 - b. Head phone
 - c. Ear Tip
 - d. Insert probe
8. 55.5 dB is _____ Hearing loss:
 - a. Mild
 - b. Moderate
 - c. Moderately severe
 - d. Severe
9. [] is symbol of :
 - a. AC Masked
 - b. BC Masked
 - c. AC Unmasked
 - d. BC unmasked
10. Masking is done to stop which one of the phenomenon?
 - a. Cross Hearing
 - b. Crossover
 - c. Occlusion effect
 - d. None of these
11. Interaural attenuation for Bone vibrator is _____ dB:
 - a. 10
 - b. 20
 - c. 0
 - d. 40
12. Bing test is based on:
 - a. Occlusion effect
 - b. Lateralization
 - c. Timing
 - d. None
13. _____ is the cause of SNHL:
 - a. CSOM
 - b. ASOM
 - c. Otosclerosis
 - d. Myasthenia Gravis
14. Distance between Speaker and Patient in FFA is :
 - a. 2 meter
 - b. 1 meter
 - c. 3 meter
 - d. 0.5 meter

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-104...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED
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.** Define Rehabilitation & Aural Rehabilitation and their goals.
- Q. 2.** Explain Unisensory Vs Multisensory approach.
- Q. 3.** Explain the natural method of teaching language to the hearing impaired.
- Q. 4.** Explain what parents and teachers should be Counseled regarding the education of the hearing handicapped.
- Q. 5.** Write a short note on Parent Infant training Programme(PIP).
- Q. 6.** Write the factors to be considered while setting up classroom for Hearing impaired. Explain its relevance.
- Q. 7.** Compare and contrast between Body level and Ear level hearing aid.
- Q. 8.** Write a short note on Ear moulds, its type and Style.
- Q. 9.** Explain Trouble shooting of hearing aid.

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
MANAGEMENT OF THE HEARING IMPAIRED
PAPER FOUR (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

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

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Total communication include :
 - a. Aural
 - b. Manual
 - c. Oral
 - ☒ d. All of the above
2. Which mold contain a metal snap ring in them :
 - a. Hard mold
 - b. Soft mold
 - c. Both
 - d. None
3. Soft mold are not given to which type of patients:
 - a. Blood pressure patients
 - b. Diabetic
 - c. Otosclerosis
 - d. None of the above
4. Heating (curing) is required in _____ of earmold:
 - a. Hard mold
 - b. Soft mold
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. 1 battery of BTE Digital hearing aid runs for _____ days:
 - a. 10-15 days
 - b. 20-30 days
 - c. 60-70 days
 - d. 70-90 days
6. Body level hearing aid contains _____ size battery:
 - a. 13
 - b. AAA
 - c. AA
 - d. 375
7. Venting in ear mold is done to:
 - a. Reduce the low frequency
 - b. Exchange of air
 - c. Both
 - d. None
8. Function of mold is to:
 - a. Hold the receiver on the ear
 - b. Transfer acoustic signal from Tube to ear canal
 - c. Both
 - d. None
9. Which hearing aid has least chance of squealing:
 - a. Body level
 - b. Ear level
 - c. In the ear
 - d. None of these
10. Monaural type hearing aid are given to which one of these patients:
 - a. Right- moderate conductive HL, Left- Moderately sever HL
 - b. Right- Hearing sensitivity within normal limit, Left- Moderately sever HL
 - c. B/L severe hearing loss child
 - d. None
11. Dampers are used for attenuation of _____ frequency:
 - a. Low
 - b. High
 - c. Mid
 - d. None of the above
12. Binaural type hearing aid are given to which one of these patients:
 - a. Right- moderate conductive HL, Left- Moderately sever HL
 - b. Right- Hearing sensitivity within normal limit, Left- Moderately sever HL
 - c. B/L severe hearing loss child
 - d. None
13. Pseudo binaural type hearing aid are given to which one of these patients:
 - a. Right- moderate sensorineural HL, Left- profound HL
 - b. Right- Hearing sensitivity within normal limit, Left- Moderately sever HL
 - c. B/L severe hearing loss child
 - d. Both a and b
14. Directional hearing aid are more benefited to:
 - a. Noisy situation
 - b. Classroom setup
 - c. One to one setup
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B- 105...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
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.** Define synapse and explain the structure of synapse. What are its types? (1+4+2=7)
- Q. 2.** Draw a labelled diagram of the organ of Corti. Explain travelling wave theory of hearing. (4+3=7)
- Q. 3.** Name the anterior pituitary hormones. What are the differences between pituitary dwarf and thyroid dwarf? (3+4=7)
- Q. 4.** Describe the mechanics of breathing. (7)
- Q. 5.** Compare and contrast the following: (3.5x2=7)
- a. Systemic and pulmonary circulation
 - b. First and second heart sounds
- Q. 6.** Enlist the respiratory centres and write briefly on non-respiratory functions of lung. (3+4=7)
- Q. 7.** Define blood pressure. Give its components with normal values and write briefly on factors influencing blood pressure. (1+2+4=7)
- Q. 8.** Describe the structure of neuromuscular junction with the help of a diagram and explain the mechanism of transmission of nerve impulse across it. (4+3=7)
- Q. 9.** Give an account of transport processes across the cell membrane. (7)

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
PAPER FIVE (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. All or none response in a nerve is applicable to:
 - a. A mixed nerve
 - b. A single nerve fiber
 - c. Only a sensory nerve
 - d. Only a motor nerve
2. Synovial, intraocular and pericardial fluids are examples of:
 - a. Lymph
 - b. Interstitial fluid
 - c. Transcellular fluid
 - d. Intracellular fluid
3. Resting nerve membrane is more permeable to potassium ions than to sodium ions by:
 - a. 1-5 times
 - b. 20-50 times
 - c. 50-100 times
 - d. 200-500 times
4. At neuromuscular junction the following transmitter is released:
 - a. Acetylcholine
 - b. Bradykinin
 - c. Histamine
 - d. Serotonin
5. The resting membrane potential in skeletal muscle membrane is:
 - a. -60 mV
 - b. -70 mV
 - c. -80 mV
 - d. -90 mV
6. Action potential in a motor nerve has the following properties EXCEPT:
 - a. Threshold stimulus
 - b. Refractory period
 - c. Contractility
 - d. Accomodation
7. The partial pressure of oxygen of arterial blood is:
 - a. 40 mm of Hg
 - b. 45 mm of Hg
 - c. 95 mm of Hg
 - d. 104 mm of Hg
8. Circulatory shock is an example of:
 - a. Hypoxic hypoxia
 - b. Stagnant hypoxia
 - c. Histotoxic hypoxia
 - d. Anemic hypoxia
9. The maintenance of constancy of internal environment is termed:
 - a. Hemostasis
 - b. Homeostasis
 - c. Hypoxia
 - d. Hypercapnia
10. First heart sound is produced due to closure of:
 - a. Semilunar valves
 - b. Mitral valves
 - c. Tricuspid valve
 - d. Both mitral & tricuspid valves
11. The receptor for audition is:
 - a. Rods
 - b. Hair cells
 - c. Macula
 - d. Crista
12. The parts of chemical synapse include ALL EXCEPT:
 - a. Presynaptic terminal
 - b. Synaptic cleft
 - c. Motor end plate
 - d. Postsynaptic terminal
13. Thyroid-releasing hormone is secreted from:
 - a. Anterior pituitary
 - b. Posterior pituitary
 - c. Hypothalamus
 - d. Thyroid
14. The function of cerebellum is:
 - a. Control voluntary activity
 - b. Maintain tone, posture and equilibrium
 - c. Relay different sensations
 - d. Regulate body temperature

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-106...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PSYCHOLOGY
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.** How does Freud explain the personality?
- Q. 2.** Explain about the classical conditioning theory of learning.
- Q. 3.** What is Play Therapy? Describe with suitable examples.
- Q. 4.** What do you understand about cognitive psychology?
- Q. 5.** What do you understand about neuropsychological assessment?
- Q. 6.** What do you understand about human development? Describe its stages.
- Q. 7.** Describe the need of counseling in the field of speech and language pathology.
- Q. 8.** Provide the outline of case history of the client who comes for psychological assessment.
- Q. 9.** What is behavioral analysis?

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
PSYCHOLOGY
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. Sensorimotor, Preoperational, Concretely operational, and Formally operational are the stages of :
 - a. Psychosocial theory of personality development
 - b. Cognitive theory of personality
 - c. Psychosexual theory of personality
 - d. None of these
2. "We learn what we practice, we don't learn what we do not practice" is the law of :
 - a. Readiness
 - b. Exercise
 - c. Effect
 - d. Satisfaction
3. When children are encouraged to work toward their own solutions to problems through play we call it :
 - a. Non-directive play therapy
 - b. Directive Play therapy
 - c. Cognitive Behavior therapy
 - d. None of these
4. "When a child can only see a certain situation his or her own way and can not comprehend that other people have other views", this stage is called:
 - a. Sensorimotor stage
 - b. Pre-operational stage
 - c. Concrete Operational stage
 - d. None of these
5. To assess the extent of impairment to a particular skill and to attempt to determine the area of the brain which may have been damaged following brain injury, comes under:
 - a. Neuropsychological assessment
 - b. Developmental Screening
 - c. Cognitive Assessment
 - d. None of these
6. Altering a behavior, rewarding closer and closer approximations of the desired behavior:
 - a. Behavior modification training
 - b. Shaping
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of These
7. The act of helping the client to see things more clearly, possibly from a different view-point is called :
 - a. Counselling
 - b. Psycho analysis
 - c. Behavior modification training
 - d. None of these
8. Psychology that focuses on diagnosing and treating mental, emotional, and behavioral disorders, is called :
 - a. Neuropsychology
 - b. Developmental psychology
 - c. Clinical Psychology
 - d. None of the above
9. Individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving refers:
 - a. Personality
 - b. Intelligence
 - c. Emotions
 - d. None of these
10. All maladaptive behavior is essentially acquired through one's thinking and thought process. This is called :
 - a. Medical model of mental illness
 - b. Psychodynamic model of mental illness
 - c. Behavioral model of mental illness
 - d. Cognitive model of mental illness
11. When learning from one situation interferes with learning in another situation, this is referred to as :
 - a. Negative transfer of learning
 - b. Perception
 - c. Emotions
 - d. Personality Structure
12. Emergence of a child's experience, expression, understanding, and regulation of emotions from birth through late adolescence refers to :
 - a. Motor Development
 - b. Social Development
 - c. Moral Development
 - d. Emotional development
13. Psychological tests that are designed to measure a variety of mental functions, such as reasoning, comprehension, and judgment refers to :
 - a. Psychological testing
 - b. IQ testing
 - c. Personality Testing
 - d. None of these.
14. Neuropsychological assessment is often recommended for :
 - a. Neurodevelopmental disorders
 - b. Developmental disorders
 - c. Personality disorders
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-101...

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. Discuss the role of SLP's in India.
- Q. 2. Discuss the characteristics of a good speech.
- Q. 3. Write short notes with diagram (including function) on:
 - a. Cerebrum
 - b. Cerebellum
- Q. 4. Explain the origin and functions of cranial nerves.
- Q. 5. Highlight the speech, language & hearing areas in Brodmann's area classification.
- Q. 6. Write short notes on artificial respiration.
- Q. 7. Write about anatomy of Larynx with diagram.
- Q. 8. Write about CSF with diagram.
- Q. 9. Speech is an over laid function. Justify this statement.

B.A.S.L.P. FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
HUMAN COMMUNICATION
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. 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. The laryngeal skeleton is composed of the following cartilages:
 - a. Thyroid, cricoid & epiglottis
 - b. Thyroid, cricoid, corniculate, cuneiform
 - c. Thyroid, cricoid, arytenoids & epiglottis
 - d. Thyroid, cricoid, arytenoids
4. The vocal tract consists of the following anatomical constituents:
 - a. The pharyngeal cavities
 - b. The pharyngeal cavities, oral & nasal cavities, which may be differentially coupled
 - c. The pharyngeal cavities
 - d. The pharyngeal cavities & nasal cavities
5. The oral cavity is composed of:
 - a. The vestibule and oral cavity proper
 - b. Only the oral cavity proper
 - c. The area between the dental arches back to the posterior pharyngeal wall
 - d. None of the above
6. Speech and language control are usually dominated by:
 - a. Right hemisphere
 - b. Left hemisphere
 - c. Both right & left hemisphere
 - d. None of the above
7. The auditory portion of eighth cranial nerve in a normal hearing young adult human consists of how many fibers?
 - a. 800
 - b. 31,000
 - c. 3,000
 - d. 52,000
8. 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, & eighth cranial nerves
9. Which of the following neural elements is essential for normal function of the acoustic stapedius reflex?
 - a. Muscles of tongue
 - b. Muscles of face
 - c. Muscles of eye
 - d. None of these
10. What is the name of 7th Cranial Nerve?
 - a. The olfactory nerve
 - b. The third cranial nerve
 - c. The seventh cranial nerve
 - d. None of the above
11. The soft palate (or Velum) consists of how many pairs of muscles?
 - a. Two
 - b. Five
 - c. Eight
 - d. None of the above
12. Which cranial nerve transmits visual information to the brain?
 - a. Optic (II)
 - b. Olfactory (I)
 - c. Oculomotor (III)
 - d. Trigeminal (V)
13. Audio-Vestibular (VIII) nerve is:
 - a. Sensory nerve
 - b. Motor nerve
 - c. Both sensory & motor nerve
 - d. None of these
14. Velopharyngeal closure is normally accomplished by:
 - a. Superior displacement of the velum
 - b. Superior displacement of the velum and anterior displacement of the posterior pharyngeal wall
 - c. Posterior displacement of velum
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-102

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
SPEECH LANGUAGE – DEVELOPMENT & 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. Explain components of language.
- Q. 2. Write about biological model of language acquisition.
- Q. 3. How behavioural and social factors will affect the language acquisition in children?
- Q. 4. What are the types of bilingualism? Explain.
- Q. 5. Explain etiology and characteristics of Seizure disorders.
- Q. 6. Write about 3D-LAT.
- Q. 7. Explain attention deficit hyperactive disorders.
- Q. 8. What are the etiology and characteristics of specific language impairment?
- Q. 9. Write about case history.

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
SPEECH LANGUAGE - DEVELOPMENT & 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. In learning disabilities, the name for mathematical disorder is:
 - a. Dyspraxia
 - b. Dyslexia
 - c. Dyscalculia
 - d. Dysphasia
2. Fragile X syndrome is associated with which of the following?
 - a. Language impairment
 - b. Behavioural problems
 - c. Moderate level of intellectual disability
 - d. All of these
3. DDK is acronym for:
 - a. Diadochokinetic
 - b. Diadokinetic
 - c. Differential diagnosis kinesthetic
 - d. None of above
4. Which is not an example of language?
 - a. Spoken words
 - b. Written words
 - c. Phonics
 - d. Gestures
5. Syntax refers to:
 - a. The smallest significant unit of sound
 - b. The rules governing the meaning of words
 - c. The rules governing the function of words and word order
 - d. The social use of language
6. An individual with a communication disorder involving semantics and/or pragmatics would be considered as having:
 - a. A stutter
 - b. A speech disorder
 - c. A syntax problem
 - d. A language disorder
7. Behavioral theory is given by:
 - a. Chomsky
 - b. Bruner
 - c. Skinner
 - d. Piaget
8. Which of the following is an example of a specific learning disability?
 - a. Mental retardation
 - b. Dyslexia
 - c. ADHD
 - d. Autistic spectrum disorders
9. Which of the following is an example of an intellectual disability?
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. ADHD
 - c. Mental retardation
 - d. Autistic spectrum disorders
10. What is the speaking rate in normal healthy adults?
 - a. 2-3 syllables/sec
 - b. 4-8 syllables/sec
 - c. 10-15 syllables/sec
 - d. 120 syllables/sec
11. Hearing level 70-90 dBHL is:
 - a. Moderate
 - b. Severe
 - c. Moderately severe
 - d. Profound
12. DSM-IV classification for ADHD was given in:
 - a. 1989
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1996
13. An exchange of ideas information, thoughts, and feelings is:
 - a. Language
 - b. Speech
 - c. Expression
 - d. Communication
14. MLU is an acronym for:
 - a. Mean language unit
 - b. Mean length of utterance
 - c. Mean language use
 - d. Main length of utterance

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-103...

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
HEARING SCIENCES

[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. Describe the Anatomy of inner ear.
- Q. 2. Write the physiology of middle ear.
- Q. 3. Write short notes on phons and sones.
- Q. 4. Write short notes on MAF and MAP.
- Q. 5. Explain the instrumentation and test procedure for calibration of bone vibrator.
- Q. 6. What is audiogram? Give the classification of audiograms.
- Q. 7. Explain the instrumentation and procedure for AC testing.
- Q. 8. Write a short note on tuning fork test.
- Q. 9. Explain the genetic causes of hearing loss.

B.A.S.L.P FIRST YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
HEARING SCIENCES
(MCQ)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

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

1. Who is called Father of Audiology?
 - a. Rutherford
 - b. Raymond Calhart
 - c. Jack katz
 - d. Freedman
2. Ear canal is ____ cartilaginous and ____ bony:
 - a. 1/4 and 3/4
 - b. 2/3 and 1/3
 - c. 1/2 and 1/2
 - d. 1/3 and 2/3
3. Moving from outer ear to inner ear the arrangement of ossicles are in the order of :
 - a. Incus- Malleus-Stapes
 - b. Malleus- Incus- Stapes
 - c. Stapes- Incus- Malleus
 - d. Malleus-Stapes- Incus
4. The length of eustachian tube is:
 - a. 3.5 mm
 - b. 3.5 cm
 - c. 2.5 cm
 - d. 5.0 cm
5. The spaces between the bony walls of the osseous labyrinth and the membranous labyrinth are filled with a fluid called:
 - a. Endolymph
 - b. Perilymph
 - c. Intracellular fluid
 - d. None of these
6. The unit of loudness is called the:
 - a. Sone
 - b. Phon
 - c. Decibel
 - d. Kilogram
7. The unit of pitch is called the:
 - a. Mels
 - b. Bel
 - c. Sone
 - d. Phon
8. Organization of nerve fibers according to frequency, known as _____ organization, exists throughout all levels of the auditory system:
 - a. Geotopic
 - b. Tonotopic
 - c. Laterotopic
 - d. None of the above
9. Tonndorf and colleagues (1966, 1968) demonstrated that the mechanism of bone conduction includes:
 - a. Compressional
 - b. Distortional
 - c. Inertial
 - d. All of the above
10. TDH-39 is a:
 - a. Bone vibrator
 - b. Head phone
 - c. OAE probe
 - d. High frequency headphone
11. An _____ is an electronic instrument used to quantify hearing sensitivity:
 - a. Tympanometer
 - b. Audiometer
 - c. ABR
 - d. Dr. Speech
12. In the _____ test, the loudness of a bone-conducted tone is compared between unoccluded and occluded ear:
 - a. Rinne
 - b. Weber
 - c. Schwabach
 - d. Bing
13. The _____ test is performed by comparing the length of time a tone is perceived by air conduction to bone conduction:
 - a. Rinne
 - b. Weber
 - c. Schwabach
 - d. Bing
14. A _____ hearing loss is characterized by elevated bone-conduction thresholds and air-conduction thresholds that are significantly worse than bone-conduction thresholds:
 - a. Conductive
 - b. Sensorineural
 - c. Mixed
 - d. None of these