

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (BASLP)
SEMESTER -VI EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER-2026
(2021 BATCH)

AURAL REHABILITATION IN ADULTS
PAPER - III

[Time allotted: Three Hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions

Answer all questions in serial order. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

‘A’ : Long Questions.

(2 x 9 = 18)

Q. 1. Explain components and structure of Auditory training for adults with hearing loss

OR

Elaborate various communication strategies

Q. 2. Describe listening to speech with hearing loss

OR

Describe traditional methods of Speech reading

‘B’ : Short Notes. Attempt all questions

(4 x 4 = 16)

Q. 3. Good Speech readers

Q. 4. Repair strategies

Q. 5. Auditory barriers to communication

Q. 6. Candidacy for auditory training

‘C’ : Answer in Brief. Attempt all questions

(3 x 2 = 06)

Q. 7. APHAB

Q. 8. Top down processing

Q. 9. Hearing aid orientation

P.T.O.....

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PAPER - III (MCQs): AURAL REHABILITATION IN ADULTS

Time allotted for MCQs - 20 minutes

‘D’: MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.)

(½ x 20 = 10)

1. _____ is linguistic support available for identifying a target word, phrase, or sentence.
 - a. SNR
 - b. Contextual information
 - c. Coarticulation
 - d. Redundancy
2. _____ is the influence of one phoneme on either a preceding or succeeding phoneme.
 - a. Obligatory error
 - b. Delay
 - c. Phonotactics
 - d. Coarticulation
3. _____ is broadband noise that has been filtered so that it resembles the speech spectrum
 - a. Speech noise
 - b. pink noise
 - c. white noise
 - d. BBN
4. _____ is broadband noise that has equal energy at all frequencies.
 - a. Pink noise
 - b. White noise
 - c. NBN
 - d. Speech noise
5. _____ is the level of a signal relative to a background of noise.
 - a. Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
 - b. PTA
 - c. SRT
 - d. SDS
6. _____ task or test does not provide choices.
 - a. MCQs
 - b. Open-set
 - c. Close set
 - d. Choices
7. _____ is a stimulus or response set that contains a fixed number of items known to the patient
 - a. closed set
 - b. open set
 - c. Choices
 - d. Broad set
8. _____ is human speech that is recorded and then altered in some way.
 - a. Impaired speech.
 - b. Non fluent speech
 - c. Fluent speech
 - d. Altered speech
9. _____ is created with a computer, not the human vocal tract.
 - a. Filtered speech
 - b. recorded speech
 - c. live speech
 - d. Synthesized speech
10. _____ is passed through filter banks for the purpose of removing or amplifying frequency bands in the signal.
 - a. Filtered speech
 - b. Recorded speech
 - c. Live speech
 - d. fluent speech
11. _____ has been passed through filter banks that remove the lower, but not the higher, frequencies.
 - a. High-pass filtered speech
 - b. Low pass filtered speech
 - c. duration compressed speech
 - d. time compressed speech
12. _____ has been passed through filter banks that removed the higher, but not the lower, frequencies
 - a. Time compressed speech
 - b. High pass filtered speech
 - c. Low pass filtered
 - d. Low-pass filtered speech
13. _____ is speech that has been accelerated by removing segments of the waveform and then compressing the remaining segments together without changing its frequency composition.
 - a. High pass filtered speech
 - b. Low pass filtered speech
 - c. Time-compressed speech
 - d. fluent speech
14. _____ occur when performance on a test improves as a function of familiarity with the test procedures or items, not as a result of a change in ability.
 - a. Learning effects
 - b. Incidental effect
 - c. training effect
 - d. Haas effect
15. _____ are syntactically correct but meaningless sentences, and usually include a noun, verb, and object.
 - a. Compressed Sentences
 - b. Altered sentences
 - c. Synthetic sentences.
 - d. Final sentences
16. Phoneme-based training hones _____, which is the ability to recognize the constituents of syllables
 - a. broad processing
 - b. bottom-up processing
 - c. top down processing
 - d. narrow processing
17. _____ refers to using tasks in auditory training that require a student to engage in meaning-related processing and to activate the semantic regions of the brain.
 - a. Meaning-based orientation
 - b. Theme based orientation
 - c. Sound based orientation
 - d. Phoneme based orientation
18. _____ is a conversational occurrence in which communication partners establish a body of information as shared common ground for an ongoing conversational interchange
 - a. Masking
 - b. Grounding
 - c. Reciprocation
 - d. Metacommunication
19. _____ is communication about communication.
 - a. Communication gap
 - b. Metacommunication
 - c. Linguistics.
 - d. Miscommunication
20. A _____ is a tactic designed to optimize the listening environment for communication.
 - a. Top down approach
 - b. Grounding
 - c. Immitance
 - d. constructive strategy