

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
FLUENCY DISORDERS
PAPER FIRST

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Development of intonation & their implication on therapy.
- Q. 2.** Discuss the Normal Non Fluency in detail.
- Q. 3.** Differential diagnosis between NNF, Neurogenic stuttering & cluttering.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the specific therapy techniques of stuttering for adults.
- Q. 5.** Define cluttering? Explain the characteristics of cluttering?
- Q. 6.** Explain any two theories of stuttering.
- Q. 7.** What is MIDVAS? What is the implication of MIDVAS in Fluency disorders?
- Q. 8.** Relapse & Recovery
- Q. 9.** Discuss the therapy techniques of stuttering for children.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
FLUENCY DISORDERS
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 is a predictive prognostic test for fluency?
 - a. SPI
 - b. SSI
 - c. DDD
 - d. EPI
2. Which of the following is a therapy technique specifically used with child stutterers?
 - a. Modified airflow technique
 - b. Prolongation
 - c. Fluency rules program
 - d. Shadowing
3. What is the result of delayed auditory feedback in person with cluttering?
 - a. It increases the symptoms
 - b. It decreases the symptoms
 - c. It stabilizes the symptoms
 - d. It does not change anything
4. Rate of speech is:
 - a. No of syllable uttered per unit of time
 - b. No of words uttered per unit of time
 - c. No of sentences uttered per unit of time
 - d. None of the above
5. Which of the following would most normal children have by 2 years?
 - a. 100 words of vocabulary & three word combination
 - b. 50 words of vocabulary & two word combination
 - c. 250 words of vocabulary & single word utterances
 - d. 100 words of vocabulary & single word utterances
6. Case history is an example of:
 - a. Applied research
 - b. Clinical research
 - c. Ex-post facto research
 - d. Experimental research
7. The key features of neurogenic stuttering are:
 - a. Absence of adaptation effect, sudden onset & no influenced by situation or individual
 - b. Hereditary factors, fast rate of speech, secondary avoidance behavior
 - c. Lack of neurological lesions, childhood onset& increase of dysfluency on content words.
 - d. Influenced by situations & persons, presence of spontaneous recovery & increased dysfluencies on content words.
8. Disfluency refers to:
 - a. Normal fluency
 - b. Number of fluency
 - c. Type of fluency
 - d. Abnormal fluency
9. Stuttering does not vary with respect to:
 - a. Situation
 - b. Weather
 - c. Place
 - d. Person
10. Which of the following test predict the severity of stuttering?
 - a. SSI
 - b. SPI
 - c. EPI
 - d. Daly's checklist
11. Melodic Intonation therapy technique is used in:
 - a. Stuttering
 - b. Cluttering
 - c. Aphasia
 - d. Both A & C
12. Neurogenic stuttering occurs due to:
 - a. Stroke
 - b. Head Trauma
 - c. Infection
 - d. A & B Both
13. "Rhythmic patterning carries a heavy information load in ordinary connected speech" said by:
 - a. Martin (1972)
 - b. Starkweather (1973)
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
14. The cerebral dominance theory of stuttering was put forward by:
 - a. Charles Van Riper
 - b. Lee Edward Travis
 - c. Edward C. Conture
 - d. Robert West

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
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)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Neuro-anatomical bases of language.
- Q. 2. Pathophysiology of neurological regions affecting speech, language & hearing.
- Q. 3. What is regression hypothesis?
- Q. 4. Classification of aphasia based on anatomical aspects.
- Q. 5. Discuss the advantage & disadvantage of MRI?
- Q. 6. What are the formal tests available for aphasia? Discuss any two test battery.
- Q. 7. TBI
- Q. 8. Language disorders in Dementia.
- Q. 9. Discuss the specific therapy techniques for aphasia.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
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. Paul Broca was:
 - a. A neuropsychologist
 - b. A neurologist
 - c. A neurolinguist
 - d. A neurosurgeon
2. What is the result of occlusion of posterior temporal branch?
 - a. Anomia
 - b. Subcortical aphasia
 - c. Extrasylvian motor aphasia
 - d. None of these
3. Which of the following sites, when affected, usually show clinical symptoms of aphasia?
 - a. Cerebellum
 - b. Pons
 - c. Putamen
 - d. Thalamus
4. Which of the following is the most common symptom following stroke?
 - a. Loss of consciousness
 - b. Vomiting
 - c. Aphasia
 - d. Giddiness
5. What is a synonym for dynamic aphasia?
 - a. Broca's aphasia
 - b. Wernicke's aphasia
 - c. Transcortical motor aphasia
 - d. Transcortical sensory aphasia
6. In which type of aphasia, repetition is not normal?
 - a. Transcortical motor aphasia
 - b. Transcortical sensory aphasia
 - c. Conduction aphasia
 - d. All of the above
7. Which of the following clinical varieties are rare in childhood aphasia?
 - a. Anomic
 - b. Fluent
 - c. Dysarthric
 - d. Non-fluent
8. In which of the following disorders, do you commonly find a complex mixture of phonemic & semantic deficits?
 - a. Transcortical aphasia
 - b. Conduction aphasia
 - c. TBI
 - d. Wernicke's aphasia
9. Which type of aphasia is likely to have an associated apraxia?
 - a. Broca's
 - b. Conduction
 - c. Wernicke's
 - d. Transcortical motor
10. What is the name given to Area 41-42 in the cortex?
 - a. Heschl's gyrus
 - b. Frontal operculum
 - c. Broca's area
 - d. Premotor cortex
11. The primary motor area is located in the
 - a. Pre-central gyrus
 - b. Posterior part of the parietal lobe
 - c. Sylvian fissure
 - d. Temporal gyrus
12. A client who is fluent and paraphasic with word finding difficulties, auditory verbal comprehension difficulties, reading & writing impairment may be suspected to have:
 - a. Conduction aphasia
 - b. Wernicke's aphasia
 - c. Transcortical sensory aphasia
 - d. Transcortical motor aphasia
13. Auditory agnosia is also called as:
 - a. Pure word dumbness
 - b. Pure word blindness
 - c. Pure word deafness
 - d. Hearing loss
14. PACE was developed by:
 - a. Davis & Wilcox
 - b. Shames & Florence
 - c. McCabe & Bradley
 - d. Helm Estabrooks & Fitzpatrick

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. What is speech reading? Discuss the Indian tests to assess the speech reading ability.
- Q. 2. Factors affecting speech reading.
- Q. 3. Methods of training of speech reading.
- Q. 4. Discuss the methods of Auditory Training? Factors affecting Auditory Training.
- Q. 5. Role of audition in speech and language development in normal children and its application in education of the hearing impaired.
- Q. 6. What is AVT? Discuss the difference between Auditory Training & AVT.
- Q. 7. Management of children's with CAPD.
- Q. 8. Discuss the Cochlear Implant & BAHA in brief with their advantages.
- Q. 9. Management of tinnitus.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY****PAPER THIRD (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 14= 7)**

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. What are the different systems are employed in total communication method?
 - a. Finger spelling, AAC and speech
 - b. Speech, American sign language and signs
 - c. Finger spelling, symbols and signs
 - d. Speech, Finger Spelling and sign
2. The intervention strategies for CAPD include:
 - a. Teaching compensatory strategies
 - b. Auditory Training
 - c. Manipulating acoustic environment
 - d. All of the above
3. An example of structured approach of language training for the hearing impaired is
 - a. Groth's method
 - b. Box technique
 - c. Maternal reflective method
 - d. Auditory Learning
4. Cued speech can be understood when hand cues are used:
 - a. With no additional cues
 - b. Along with speech
 - c. Along with finger spelling
 - d. Along with facial expression
5. FM amplification system are used to
 - a. Reduce need for sign
 - b. Eliminate need to check personal hearing aids
 - c. Improve signal to noise ratio
 - d. Improve speech-monitoring skills
6. The easiest condition for listening training is
 - a. Closed set condition with a high signal to noise ratio
 - b. Closed set condition with low signal to noise ratio
 - c. Open set condition with a high signal to noise ratio
 - d. Open set condition with a low signal to noise ratio
7. One of the advantage of FM group amplification system is that it-----
 - a. It is highly portable
 - b. It compatible with loop system
 - c. Has no spillover to adjacent room
 - d. Is susceptible to electrical interference
8. A 35year old female has moderately severe conductive hearing loss which cannot be treated medically or surgically. She can be candidate for:
 - a. BAHA
 - b. Either middle ear implant or BAHA
 - c. Neither middle ear implant or BAHA
 - d. Middle ear implant
9. Directional microphone depends on the direction of arrival of sound from
 - a. Front port of the microphone
 - b. Front and rear port
 - c. Cavity at the back of diaphragm
 - d. Rear port
10. Assistive listening devices are
 - a. FM Aids
 - b. Induction loop
 - c. Vibro-tactile aids
 - d. All of the above
11. Multi-microphone array in a hearing aid helps in
 - a. Increase in directionality
 - b. Improve speech intelligibility
 - c. Improve S/N Ratio
 - d. All of the above
12. The main goal in providing amplification individuals with CAPD should be
 - a. Provide maximum gain
 - b. Provide good S/N Ratio
 - c. Provide good reserve gain
 - d. None of the above
13. Which is not a principle of AVT?
 - a. Integrate listening into the child's total personality
 - b. Make ongoing evaluation and prognosis of listening skills
 - c. View communication is a social act
 - d. Avoid any visual cues
14. Personal FM systems offer an SNR of-----
 - a. 5-10dB
 - b. 15-25dB
 - c. 15-20dB
 - d. 10-15dB

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER FOURTH

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1.** Discuss the Audiological findings in NIHL.
- Q. 2.** Histo-pathological changes in auditory system due to noise exposure.
- Q. 3.** TTS & Pathological finding of TTS?
- Q. 4.** Recovery pattern from TTS. What is Bounce effect?
- Q. 5.** Tests for susceptibility.
- Q. 6.** Need for Hearing Conservation Program.
- Q. 7.** Types of EPD's.
- Q. 8.** Damage Risk Criteria & Speech Interference Level (SIL)
- Q. 9.** Properties of EPD's.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER FOURTH (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Who gave the Damage Risk Criteria?
 - a. Ministry of industries
 - b. Ministry of forest & environment
 - c. Ministry of health
 - d. Ministry of social justice & empowerment
2. According to OSHA, which of the following conditions can lead to NIHL?
 - a. 8 hours exposure for 95dB A noise
 - b. 4 hours exposure for 100dB A noise
 - c. 2 hours exposure for 100dB A noise
 - d. All of the above
3. 4KHz Notch is also known as:
 - a. Carhart Notch
 - b. Boiler's Notch
 - c. Corner Notch
 - d. None of these
4. NIHL is also called as:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of these
5. Acoustic Trauma is related to:
 - a. NIHL
 - b. Sudden hearing loss
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
6. Bounce effect is related to:
 - a. TTS
 - b. PTS
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
7. The noise attenuation provided by most EPD's:
 - a. Is constant at all frequencies
 - b. Increases with increasing frequency
 - c. Increases with decreasing frequency
 - d. Is maximum at 4K Hz
8. Swelling in hair cell's is seen:
 - a. With less exposure to noise
 - b. With increase exposure to noise
 - c. A & B Both
 - d. None of theses
9. Which row of the OHC damage first due to continuous noise exposure?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth
10. Scar closes the gap b/w scala vestibule & scala media :
 - a. Organ of corti
 - b. Renssler's membrane
 - c. Stereocilia
 - d. None of these
11. SIL is called as:
 - a. Speech Intelligibility Level
 - b. Speech Intermittent Level
 - c. Sound Interference Level
 - d. Speech Interference Level
12. NC Curve was developed by:
 - a. ISO
 - b. ASHA
 - c. OSHA
 - d. None of these
13. Ototoxicity can cause:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of these
14. Ear plug attenuation range is:
 - a. 15-30dB
 - b. 20-30dB
 - c. 10-30dB
 - d. None of these

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER FIFTH

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

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

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES****PAPER FIFTH (MCQ)****Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes****B : MCQs (Single response type):****(½ x 14= 7)**

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

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

Roll No.....

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER SIXTH

[Max Marks: 70]

[Time allotted: Three hours]**Note:** Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

(3+4=7)

- Q. 1.** Write a short notes on:
 a. Type I and Type II error.
 b. Define Null and Alternative Hypothesis. (3)
- Q. 2.** a. Explain the use of Diagrammatic representation of data in statistics? (3)
 b. Is there any association between age and death in patients who were treated for tuberculosis? (4)
 Details of treatment of Patients are given below

Age	Number of patients dead	Under treatment recovered
Young	4	25
Elder	23	44

- Q. 3.** Explain different type of sampling method used in Statistics. (7)
- Q. 4.** Explain different types of scale of measurements (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio) used in statistics with suitable example. (7)
- Q. 5.** Explain the concept of probability. Write five laws of probability. If the probability of occurrence of throat cancer in a patient is 0.73, then calculate the probability of Nonoccurrence of throat cancer in patient. (7)
- Q. 6.** Calculate the Mean Age and Median age of the patient attend the ENT OPD in 2013 by using the following data (7)
- | Age Interval | 0-10 | 10-20 | 20-30 | 30-40 | 40-50 | 50-60 | 60-70 | 70-80 | 80-90 | 90-100 |
|-------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Number of Patient | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
- Q. 7.** Explain Normal distribution curve with suitable example. Write the five properties of Normal distribution curve. Draw the normal distribution curve. (7)
- Q. 8.** Write a short note on following terms: 1. Population. 2. Sample. 3. Level of Significance 4. Variance 5. Median (7)
- Q. 9.** What is the use of Statistics in Research? How you can use the knowledge of statistics in BASLF science? Write an imaginary research problem and explain how you can use statistics to solve your Research objectives? (7)

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2013**BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER SIXTH (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 condition or characteristic that can take different values or categories is called a:
 - a. Constant
 - b. Variable
 - c. Cause-and-effect relationship
 - d. Descriptive relationship
2. Limit of Pearson correlation coefficient is:
 - a. 0 to 1
 - b. -1 to +1
 - c. $-\infty$ to $+\infty$
 - d. None of these
3. Reliability is most simply known as :
 - a. Consistency or stability
 - b. Appropriateness of interpretation
 - c. Ways in which people are the same
 - d. A rank order of participants on some characteristic
4. Which of the following is not a form of nonrandom sampling?
 - a. Snowball sampling
 - b. Convenience sampling
 - c. Stratified random sampling
 - d. Purposive sampling
5. What is the mode of the following set of scores?
14, 18, 6, 12, 14, 10, 14?
 - a. 10
 - b. 14
 - c. 18
 - d. 12
6. Which graph is used to show the correlation between two variables?
 - a. Line graph
 - b. Bar graph
 - c. Scatterplot
 - d. Vertical graph
7. Which of the following statements sounds like a null hypothesis?
 - a. The coin is not fair
 - b. There is a correlation in the population
 - c. There is no difference between male and female incomes in the population
 - d. The defendant is guilty
8. Limit of Probability:
 - a. 0 to 1
 - b. 1 to 2
 - c. 2 to 3
 - d. 3 to 4
9. A statistical test used to compare the mean of two groups:
 - a. One-way analysis of variance
 - b. Post hoc test
 - c. t-test
 - d. Simple regression
10. Which one of the following variables is not categorical?
 - a. Age of a person.
 - b. Gender of a person: male or female.
 - c. Choice on a test item: true or false.
 - d. Blood group
11. If you collect the data from a patient before the treatment and after the treatment, which test is suitable to compare the mean of pre and post data:
 - a. Independent t test
 - b. Paired t test
 - c. One sample t test
 - d. None of these
12. ANOVA used to compare the mean of :
 - a. Two groups
 - b. More than two groups
 - c. One group
 - d. None of these
13. One use of a Chi square test to:
 - a. Determine if any x-values are outliers.
 - b. Determine if any y-values are outliers.
 - c. Show the association between two variables.
 - d. Show the correlation between two variables.
14. The standard deviation is:
 - a. The square root of the variance
 - b. A measure of variability
 - c. An approximate indicator of how numbers vary from the mean
 - d. All of the above.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-301...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
FLUENCY DISORDERS
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.** What is stuttering? Explain the characteristics of stuttering.
- Q. 2.** Write about dimensions of fluency.
- Q. 3.** Write about Demand and capacity model.
- Q. 4.** Explain cerebral dominance theory.
- Q. 5.** How will you take case history for stuttering? Write the importance of case history.
- Q. 6.** How will you differentiate stuttering from normal non fluency?
- Q. 7.** Explain prolongation technique.
- Q. 8.** Write about MIDVAS.
- Q. 9.** Write about SSI-3.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY – 2015**FLUENCY DISORDERS****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. What is the speaking rate in normal healthy adults
 - a. 4-8 syllables/sec
 - b. 10-15 syllables/sec
 - c. 120 syllables/sec
 - d. 2-3 syllables/sec
2. The theory that would best support changing parental attitudes toward disfluencies is
 - a. Diagnosogenic theory
 - b. Two factor theory
 - c. Genetic theory
 - d. Approach avoidance theory
3. A fluency disorder characterized by a sudden onset of typically short duration is
 - a. Neurogenic stuttering
 - b. Psychogenic stuttering
 - c. Cluttering
 - d. Palilalia
4. The theory that explains stuttering from the standpoint of the child's fluency skills and environmental requirements for fluency is the
 - a. Capacities & demands theory
 - b. Genetic theory
 - c. Two factor theory
 - d. Diagnosogenic theory
5. SSI is
 - a. Stuttering severity index
 - b. Stuttering Severity Instrument
 - c. both a & b
 - d. none of above
6. Fluency means
 - a. Flow of speech
 - b. Easy occurrence of speech
 - c. Easily & smooth flow of speech
 - d. Effortful speech
7. SSI assess
 - a. Duration
 - b. Physical concomitants
 - c. Frequency
 - d. All of the above
8. Capacities & demands model was given in
 - a. 1992
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1995
 - d. 1998
9. Johnson (1942) authored the
 - a. Two factor theory
 - b. Role theory
 - c. Diagnosogenic theory
 - d. None of these
10. Orton and Travis authored the
 - a. Two factor theory
 - b. Role theory
 - c. Diagnosogenic theory
 - d. Cerebral dominance theory
11. Planning & sequential organization will be affected in
 - a. Stuttering
 - b. Cluttering
 - c. NNF
 - d. None of these
12. Lily pad analogy is for
 - a. Child
 - b. Adult
 - c. both a & b
 - d. None of above
13. _____ ms delayed feedback is found to yield optimum results in DAF.
 - a. 50
 - b. 100
 - c. 150
 - d. 200
14. Blown up balloon analogy was given by
 - a. Conture
 - b. Cooper
 - c. Webster
 - d. Ryan

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-302...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
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. Explain Broadmann's areas with the diagram.
- Q. 2. How will you do the assessment of aphasia? Write the procedure.
- Q. 3. Explain any one diagnostic test of aphasia.
- Q. 4. Explain briefly about RHD.
- Q. 5. Write about frontal lobe.
- Q. 6. Explain about Wernicke's aphasia.
- Q. 7. Write the procedure for MIT.
- Q. 8. Explain AAC.
- Q. 9. What are the points you will explain during counseling for caregivers/family of aphasics?

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
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. The primary auditory area in the cortex is referred to as
 - a. Wernicke's area
 - b. Broca's area
 - c. Heschl's gyrus
 - d. Precentral gyrus
2. Which is responsible for all higher brain function
 - a. Thalamus
 - b. Frontal lobe
 - c. Cerebral cortex
 - d. Temporal lobe
3. A characteristic of both dementia and right hemisphere brain damage is the presence of
 - a. Confabulation
 - b. Unilateral neglect
 - c. Facial recognition impairment
 - d. Intellectual deterioration
4. Wernicke's aphasia is a
 - a. Non-fluent aphasia
 - b. Fluent aphasia
 - c. Motor aphasia
 - d. None of the above
5. Which test is helpful in evaluating the presence of visual neglect?
 - a. Boston naming test
 - b. Revised visual retention test
 - c. Line bisection task
 - d. WAB
6. Logorrhea is known as
 - a. Press of speech
 - b. Phonemic par aphasia
 - c. Circumlocution
 - d. All of above
7. Functional communication profile is given by
 - a. Sarno
 - b. West
 - c. Kertez
 - d. Veena
8. Boston diagnostic aphasic examination was developed in
 - a. 1969
 - b. 1972
 - c. 1979
 - d. 1982
9. Bilingual aphasia test is given by
 - a. Paradise
 - b. Benton
 - c. Kay et al
 - d. Schuell
10. Circumlocution is a symptom of
 - a. Wernicke aphasia
 - b. Global aphasia
 - c. Transcortical sensory aphasia
 - d. All of the above
11. Primary Progressive Aphasia (PPA) is a form of
 - a. Aphasia
 - b. Dysarthria
 - c. Dementia
 - d. Dysphagia
12. Melody Intonation Therapy was developed by
 - a. Weigl et al
 - b. Helm
 - c. Kearns
 - d. Albert et al
13. Which hemisphere is dominant for music and intonation
 - a. Left hemisphere
 - b. Right hemisphere
 - c. both a & b
 - d. None of the above
14. AAC is acronyms for
 - a. Alternative & Affective communication
 - b. Augmentative & Alternative communication
 - c. Augmentative & Affective communication
 - d. None of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-303...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** What is speech reading?
- Q. 2.** Discuss the factors affecting speech reading.
- Q. 3.** Methods of training of speech reading.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the methods of Auditory Training. Factors affecting Auditory Training.
- Q. 5.** Write about BAHA.
- Q. 6.** What is AVT? Discuss the difference between Auditory Training & AVT.
- Q. 7.** Discuss the Cochlear Implant in brief with their advantages.
- Q. 8.** Management of tinnitus.
- Q. 9.** Hardwire system with advantage & disadvantage

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER THIRD (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. What are the different systems are employed in total communication method?
 - a. Finger spelling, AAC and speech
 - b. Finger spelling, symbols and signs
 - c. Speech, American sign language and signs
 - d. Speech, Finger Spelling and sign
2. The intervention strategies for CAPD include:
 - a. Teaching compensatory strategies
 - b. Manipulating acoustic environment
 - c. Auditory Training
 - d. All of the above
3. An example of structured approach of language training for the hearing impaired is
 - a. Groth's method
 - b. Maternal reflective method
 - c. Box technique
 - d. Auditory Learning
4. Cued speech can be understood when hand cues are used:
 - a. With no additional cues
 - b. Along with finger spelling
 - c. Along with speech
 - d. Along with facial expression
5. Synonyms of speech reading is:
 - A. Speech awareness
 - B. Speech recognition
 - C. Lip reading
 - D. None of these
6. The easiest condition for listening training is
 - a. Closed set condition with a high signal to noise ratio
 - b. Closed set condition with low signal to noise ratio
 - c. Open set condition with a high signal to noise ratio
 - d. Open set condition with a low signal to noise ratio
7. One of the advantage of FM group amplification system is that it-----
 - a. Has no spillover to adjacent room
 - b. It is highly portable
 - c. It compatible with loop system
 - d. Is susceptible to electrical interference
8. Auditory training improves:
 - a. Visual cues
 - b. Listening skills
 - c. Comprehension skills
 - d. Auditory Learning
9. Directional microphone depends on the direction of arrival of sound from
 - a. Front port of the microphone
 - b. Cavity at the back of diaphragm
 - c. Front and rear port
 - d. Rear port
10. Assistive listing devices are
 - a. FM Aids
 - b. Induction loop
 - c. Vibro-tactile aids
 - d. All of the above
11. Multi-microphone array in a hearing aid helps in
 - a. Increase in directionality
 - b. Improve S/N Ratio
 - c. Improve speech intelligibility
 - d. All of the above
12. The main goal in providing amplification individuals with CAPD should be
 - a. Provide maximum gain
 - b. Provide good reserve gain
 - c. Provide good S/N Ratio
 - d. None of the above
13. Which is not a principle of AVT?
 - a. Integrate listening into the child's total personality
 - b. Make ongoing evaluation and prognosis of listening skills
 - c. View communication is a social act
 - d. Avoid any visual cues
14. Personal FM systems offer an SNR of-----
 - a. 5-10 dB
 - b. 15-25 dB
 - c. 15-20 dB
 - d. 10-15 dB

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-304...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER FOURTH

[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. Define noise. What is the effect of noise on life?
- Q. 2. Write about the clinical findings in NIHL.
- Q. 3. Write the effect of noise on auditory system.
- Q. 4. Write about recovery pattern from TTS. What is Bounce effect?
- Q. 5. What is base-line audiometry & periodic monitoring tests?
- Q. 6. Write the tests of susceptibility.
- Q. 7. Write about any one instrument for the measurement of noise.
- Q. 8. Write the characteristics of ear protective device.
- Q. 9. What is DRC & AAOO?

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER FOURTH (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

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

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-305...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER FIFTH

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Write about levels of prevention.
- Q. 2. Explain importance of survey for communication disorders.
- Q. 3. What is CBR?
- Q. 4. What are the duties and responsibilities of SLPs in hospital settings?
- Q. 5. What are the strategies of awareness?
- Q. 6. Write about benefits of camp.
- Q. 7. Explain about Rehabilitation Council of India Act.
- Q. 8. Write the importance of early diagnosis.
- Q. 9. Explain about Persons With Disability Act and National Trust Act for the Welfare of Autism.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-305...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER FIFTH (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. What is the role of SLP in India
 - a. Control of noise
 - b. Assessment & Management
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
2. The Rehabilitation Council of India was set up as a registered society in
 - a. 1984
 - b. 1986
 - c. 1992
 - d. 1995
3. Survey is a good way for
 - a. Awareness
 - b. To know the disabled ratio
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
4. To bring about standardization of training courses for professionals dealing with persons with disabilities
 - a. PWD act
 - b. NT act
 - c. MH act
 - d. RCI act
5. Early identification is a part of
 - a. Primary prevention
 - b. Secondary prevention
 - c. Tertiary prevention
 - d. None of the above
6. The Rehabilitation Council of India become Statutory Body in
 - a. 1990
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1993
 - d. 1995
7. The Mental Health Act
 - a. 1978
 - b. 1983
 - c. 1987
 - d. 1990
8. To enable and empower persons with disability to live as independently and as fully as possible within and as close to the community to which they belong
 - a. PWD act
 - b. NT act
 - c. MH act
 - d. RCI act
9. Case history is a part of
 - a. Screening tool
 - b. Assessment
 - c. All of the above
 - d. None of the above
10. Strategies of awareness is
 - a. Camp
 - b. Street play
 - c. Survey
 - d. All of the above
11. Grassroot level workers are
 - a. Common people
 - b. Professional Adults
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
12. SLPs duty is to
 - a. Spread awareness
 - b. Treat SLD patients
 - c. Treat HI patients
 - d. All of the above
13. Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation
 - a. PWD act
 - b. NT act
 - c. MH act
 - d. RCI act
14. The National Trust Act
 - a. 1999
 - b. 2000
 - c. 2002
 - d. 2003

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER SIXTH

[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 Statistics and its use in Research. Briefly discussed Nominal and Ordinal data with example.
- Q. 2.** Write a short note on: (A) Bar diagram (B) Histogram (C) Pie – Chart.
- Q. 3.** Write a short note on Normal Distribution Curve with suitable diagram showing rejection area.
- Q. 4.** Write a short note on: (A) Chi Square test (B) Correlation.
- Q. 5.** Write a short note on: (A) t- test (B) Non – Parametric test.
- Q. 6.** Consider the following study in which systolic blood pressures of 10 patients attend OPD in X Hospital was measured. Calculate the Mean, Median and Mode systolic BP of the Patients.

Systolic BP (right hand)	125	135	145	140	140	120	150	140	145	120
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- Q. 7.** The following are the heights (measured to the nearest 2 cm) and the weights (measured to the nearest kilogram) of 10 men calculate the Pearson correlation coefficient to show the relation between two variable.

Weight	162	168	174	176	180	180	182	184	186
Height	65	65	84	63	75	76	82	65	80

- Q. 8.** Write a short note on: (A) Mean and Median (B) Standard deviation and Variance.

- Q. 9.** The Age of Patient was arranged in following table. Calculate the Median age of Patient

Weight	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	60-65	65-70	70-75	75-80	80-85
Number	30	12	20	10	10	40	10	20	20

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2015
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER SIXTH (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. Find the Mean in the following data set {10, 12, 5, 3, 10}
a. 11
b. 08 ✓
c. 13
d. 14
2. Which of the following is a not measure of Dispersion?
a. Mean Deviation
b. Mode ✓
c. Variance
d. Standard deviation
3. Histogram used to represent?
a. Discrete data
b. Continuous data
c. Qualitative data ✓
d. All of above
4. Stratified Random Sampling used when population
a. Homogenous
b. Heterogeneous ✓
c. Small
d. Unity
5. If the correlation between variable A and B is calculated to be -1, Then it
a. Positive Correlation
b. Perfect Negative Correlation ✓
c. No linear Correlation
d. Negative Correlation
6. If data is Normally distributed then
a. Mean = Median = Mode ✓
b. Mean > Median > Mode
c. Mean < Median < Mode
d. None of these
7. Limit of Correlation coefficient is
a. +1 to -1 ✓
b. 0 to 1
c. 1 to ∞
d. -∞ to ∞
8. Limit of Normal distributed variant is
a. +1 to -1
b. 0 to 1
c. 1 to ∞
d. -∞ to ∞
9. Shape of Pie Chart is :
a. Rectangular
b. Cubical
c. Circular ✓
d. Spherical
10. Cluster sampling is an example of
a. Probabilistic sampling ✓
b. Non – probabilistic Sampling
c. Cluster sampling
d. None of these.
11. In Linear Regression equation $y = a + bx$, x is
a. Independent variable ✓
b. Dependent variable
c. Slope
d. Constant
12. Age is an example of
a. Nominal ✓
b. Ordinal scale
c. Ratio
d. Interval
13. Weight is an example of
a. Nominal ✓
b. Ordinal scale
c. Ratio
d. Interval
14. Which of the following is Parametric test
a. t- test ✓
b. F – test
c. Z-test
d. Mann - Whitney test

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-301...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
FLUENCY DISORDERS
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.** What is stuttering? Explain the characteristics of stuttering.
- Q. 2.** Define intonation. Explain development of intonation.
- Q. 3.** Write about the factors that affect the development of fluency.
- Q. 4.** Write the difference between normal nonfluency and stuttering.
- Q. 5.** What is demand and capacity model?
- Q. 6.** Write a lesson plan for 20 years old person with moderate stuttering.
- Q. 7.** Explain SPI.
- Q. 8.** Write the assessment procedure for cluttering.
- Q. 9.** Explain briefly prolongation technique and DAF.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY – 2016
FLUENCY DISORDERS
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 is not a predominate type of disfluency?
 - a. Repetition
 - b. Blocks
 - c. Eye blinks
 - d. Prolongations
2. Disfluency refers to:
 - a. Normal
 - b. Pathology
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these
3. What is the core behaviour most frequently associated with stuttering?
 - a. Part-word repetition
 - b. Single-syllable word repetition
 - c. Sound prolongation
 - d. Block
4. Unstressed syllables are shorter and thus require _____ to speak:
 - a. Less time
 - b. More time
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
5. The age group that does not have well-established stuttering therapies designed for them is:
 - a. Toddlers
 - b. School-age children
 - c. Adolescents
 - d. Adults
6. SSI is:
 - a. Stuttering severity index
 - b. Stuttering Severity Instrument
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of above
7. The theory that would best support changing parental attitudes toward disfluencies is:
 - a. Diagnosogenic theory
 - b. Two factor theory
 - c. Genetic theory
 - d. Approach avoidance theory
8. Capacities & demands model was given in :
 - a. 1992
 - b. 1990
 - c. 1995
 - d. 1998
9. "stuttering is caused by communicative failure as perceived by the child":
 - a. Bloodstein
 - b. Travis
 - c. Van Riper
 - d. Johnson
10. Which of the following is NOT a speech disorder?
 - a. Morphological disorder
 - b. Fluency disorder
 - c. Voice disorder
 - d. Articulation disorder
11. A fluency disorder characterized by a rate of speech that interferes with intelligibility is
 - a. Neurogenic stuttering
 - b. Psychogenic stuttering
 - c. Cluttering
 - d. Palilalia
12. Fluency is said to be composed of the following:
 - a. Rate, effort, continuity
 - b. Rate, effort, respiration
 - c. Rate, phonation, respiration
 - d. Phonation, respiration, articulation
13. Orton and Travis authored the
 - a. Two factor theory
 - b. Role theory
 - c. Diagnosogenic theory
 - d. Cerebral dominance theory
14. Misarticulation may be present in patient with
 - a. Stuttering
 - b. Cluttering
 - c. NNF
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-302...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY – 2016
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
PAPER SECOND

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Write a note on Brocas's area, Wernicke's area, and Corpus callosum.
- Q. 2.** Write a note on 'Regression hypothesis' and 'Loss Vs interference'.
- Q. 3.** What are the causes leading to Aphasia?
- Q. 4.** Provide classification of Aphasia based on anatomical aspect.
- Q. 5.** Explain briefly: Western aphasia battery.
- Q. 6.** Explain how electrophysiological and imaging techniques help in investigating neurological aspects in patients with aphasia?
- Q. 7.** Provide the etiology and clinical profile for patients with TBI.
- Q. 8.** Write a note on MIT.
- Q. 9.** Explain how team approach will be helpful in the intervention of patients with aphasia?

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
PAPER SECOND (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

(½ x 14= 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Which of the following is a language disorder?
 - a. Apraxia
 - b. Aphasia
 - c. Dysarthria
 - d. Dysphonia
2. A type of non-fluent aphasia characterized by agrammatic, paraphasic, and telegraphic speech; distinguishing feature is intact repetition.
 - a. Broca's Aphasia
 - b. Trascortical motor aphasia
 - c. Anomic aphasia
 - d. Global aphasia
3. In this type of aphasia, poor auditory comprehension is a major distinguishing feature.
 - a. Wernicke's Aphasia
 - b. Trascortical motor aphasia
 - c. Anomic aphasia
 - d. Global aphasia
4. An aphasia treatment program uses musical intonation, continuous voicing, and rhythmic tapping to teach verbal expression; hierarchically structured.
 - a. Melodic Intonation Therapy
 - b. Promoting Aphasics Communicative Effectiveness
 - c. Response Elaboration Training
 - d. Visual Action therapy
5. A non-vocal, visual/ gestural communication approach to the rehabilitation of globally aphasic clients.
 - a. Melodic Intonation Therapy
 - b. Promoting Aphasics Communicative Effectiveness
 - c. Response Elaboration Training
 - d. Visual Action therapy
6. An aphasia treatment program designed to promote face-to-face conversation.
 - a. Melodic Intonation Therapy
 - b. Promoting Aphasics Communicative Effectiveness
 - c. Response Elaboration Training
 - d. Visual Action therapy
7. A type of aphasia characterized by severe deficits in comprehension and production of language; all sensory modalities may be affected.
 - a. Broca's Aphasia
 - b. Trascortical motor aphasia
 - c. Anomic aphasia
 - d. Global aphasia
8. An acquired neurological Syndrome associated in most cases with persistent or progressive deterioration in intellectual and communicative functions and general behavior.
 - a. Aphasia
 - b. Dementia
 - c. TBI
 - d. Apraxia
9. In this condition, there is loss of ability to produce or store dopamine; symptoms include Tremor, Rigidity, depression, visuospatial disturbances, and Bradykinesia; irregular and less legible handwriting; soft, monotonous, and rapid speech; crowded word productions without the usual pauses between phrases.
 - a. Alzheimer 's disease
 - b. Parkinson's disease
 - c. Right hemisphere syndrome
 - d. Down's Syndrome
10. A syndrome of brain injury and its consequences sustained in the right cerebral hemisphere; may be caused by cerebrovascular accidents, tumors, head trauma, or various neurological diseases.
 - a. Alzheimer 's disease
 - b. Parkinson's disease
 - c. Right hemisphere syndrome
 - d. Down's Syndrome
11. A type of fluent aphasia that is similar to Wernicke's aphasia.:
 - a. Trascortical sensory Aphasia
 - b. Trascortical motor aphasia
 - c. Anomic aphasia
 - d. Global aphasia
12. Anomia refers to:
 - a. Word finding difficulty
 - b. Substitution of incorrect word for the intended word
 - c. Inadequate sentence production
 - d. Difficulty in understanding
13. Reading deficit in aphasia refers to:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Dysgraphia
 - c. Acalculia
 - d. Aprasodia
14. A type of aphasia characterized by severe deficits in comprehension and production of language.
 - a. Global aphasia
 - b. Anomic aphasia
 - c. Wernicke's aphasia
 - d. Conduction aphasia

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-303...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER THIRD

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** Give Definition of Speech reading. Explain the need of Speech reading.
- Q. 2.** What is Auditory Training? Give the factors affecting Auditory training.
- Q. 3.** Write a short note on Auditory Verbal Therapy.
- Q. 4.** Write a short note on Management of children with central auditory processing problems.
- Q. 5.** Explain how rehabilitation of 75 year old person with hearing impairment is different from rehabilitating 10 year old child with hearing impairment.
- Q. 6.** Write the components of Middle ear implants and its candidacy.
- Q. 7.** Write the components of Cochlear implant and its candidacy.
- Q. 8.** What are ALDs and its selection criteria?
- Q. 9.** Explain Infrared system ALDs.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
PAPER THIRD (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Speech reading can be used by HI
 - a. In dark room
 - b. From backside of speaker
 - c. By blind person
 - d. By good eye sight person
2. _____ is the process of recognizing speech using only the visual speech signal and other visual cues, such as facial expression.
 - a. Sign language
 - b. Lip reading
 - c. Both
 - d. None of the above
3. Factors which affect the speech reading are
 - a. Distractions
 - b. Length of message
 - c. Accent
 - d. All of the above
4. ACOUPEDIC approach is _____ approach
 - a. Unisensory
 - b. Multisensory
 - c. Both
 - d. None
5. _____ method of Auditory training attempts to break speech into smaller components (phoneme, syllable) and incorporate these separately into auditory training exercises
 - a. Analytic
 - b. Synthetic
 - c. Multisensory
 - d. Unisensory
6. Listening environment for AVT includes
 - a. Speak close to your child's hearing aid
 - b. Use a slightly slower speaking rate
 - c. Speak in a quiet voice, at regular volume
 - d. All of the above
7. In FM system ALD transmission happens on reserved radio spectrum _____ MHz
 - a. 216-217
 - b. 50-60
 - c. 20-40
 - d. None of the above
8. _____ is placed inside cochlea in cochlear implant
 - a. Speech processor
 - b. Microphone
 - c. Electrode
 - d. Radio receiver
9. Tinnitus can be treated by
 - a. Tinnitus Habituation therapy
 - b. Tinnitus retraining therapy
 - c. Electrical stimulation
 - d. All of the above
10. The audiological management of (C)APD should focus on
 - a. Changing the environment,
 - b. Remediating the disorder, and
 - c. Compensatory strategies.
 - d. All of the above
11. Factors which affects auditory training are
 - a. Motivation of the case,
 - b. Intelligence,
 - c. Age
 - d. All of the above
12. /b/can be _____ perceived than /g/
 - a. Better
 - b. Poorer
 - c. Equal
 - d. Cannot be perceived
13. Which one is not a cochlear implant company
 - a. MED-EL
 - b. I enjoy sound
 - c. Advance bionics
 - d. New turn
14. The implant bonds with the surrounding bone tissue, a process known as _____
 - a. Calcification
 - b. Osseointegration
 - c. Ammunition
 - d. Degeneration

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-304...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER FOURTH

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagram wherever necessary

(7 x 9 = 63)

A : Short answer questions:

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Write short notes on CHABA, DRC, AAOO.
- Q. 2. Discuss Indian Acts and regulation for controlling noise pollution.
- Q. 3. Give types of EPDs and explain merit and demerit of each.
- Q. 4. How attenuation characteristics of EPDs are measured?
- Q. 5. Discuss how importation of high frequency audiometry in noise induces hearing loss.
- Q. 6. Give the instrumentation and procedure for indoor noise measurement.
- Q. 7. What all test results are obtained from Pure tone audiometry, Impedance audiometry, OAE and from ABR ? Give explanation of each of test result.
- Q. 8. Define SNR, PN dB, PNL, EPNL.
- Q. 9. Define non-auditory effect of noise.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
PAPER FOURTH (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Which one of these are type of SLM
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. S
 - d. All three
2. According to OSHA which one these can cause hearing loss
 - a. 90 dB for 8 hour
 - b. 95 dB for 4 hours
 - c. 100dB for 2 hours
 - d. All of the above
3. Articulation index is given by
 - a. French and Stainberg
 - b. Fields
 - c. Beranek
 - d. Steenken
4. Which one of these are EPD
 - a. Ear muffs
 - b. Ear plugs
 - c. Canal cups
 - d. All of the above
5. _____ are rigid plastic cups that completely cover the ear and work as EPD
 - a. Ear plugs
 - b. Ear muffs
 - c. Semi aural plugs
 - d. None of the above
6. Which is non- auditory effect of noise
 - a. High frequency loss
 - b. TTS
 - c. PTS
 - d. Arousal of nervous system
7. Threshold without HPD minus Threshold with HPD- the difference is called
 - a. REAT
 - b. MIRE
 - c. NRR
 - d. None of the above
8. Who gave point eight rule for defining the percentage of hearing loss ?
 - a. Flower
 - b. Flecher
 - c. CHABA
 - d. None of the above
9. In AAOO method which frequency was not considered
 - a. 1k Hz
 - b. 2k Hz
 - c. 500 Hz
 - d. None of the above
10. Maximum attenuation is given by
 - a. Ear plugs
 - b. Ear muffs
 - c. Semi aural plugs
 - d. Closing ear with the help of hand
11. Indoor measurement of noise for short duration of time is done with the help of
 - a. SLM
 - b. Dosimeter
 - c. Both
 - d. None
12. In NIHL dip is seen at _____ Hz at audiogram
 - a. 1k
 - b. 2k
 - c. 3k
 - d. 4k
13. For early identification of effect of noise on hearing sensitivity _____ method should be used
 - a. ABR
 - b. Audiometry
 - c. High frequency audiometry
 - d. OAE
14. Public address system cannot be used less than _____ mts to a hospitals
 - a. 200
 - b. 100
 - c. 50
 - d. 10

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-305...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER FIFTH

[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 Incidence and Prevalence and their implication in planning rehabilitative measures.
- Q. 2.** Explain how early diagnosis is important in Rehabilitation.
- Q. 3.** Write a short note on role of NGO.
- Q. 4.** Discuss the role of allied professionals in Rehabilitation of Communication disorder patients.
- Q. 5.** What are the Code of Ethics?
- Q. 6.** Write a note on planning services for an individual with hearing impairment.
- Q. 7.** Explain how empowering parents and teachers can help a person with disability.
- Q. 8.** Write a short note on Consumer Protection Act.
- Q. 9.** Briefly discuss Persons With Disability Act (1995).

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: B-305...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
PAPER FIFTH (MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ- 15 minutes

(½ x 14= 7)

B : MCQs (Single response type):

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol was adopted on 13 December 2006 at the United Nations Headquarters in
 - a. New Jersey
 - b. Geneva
 - c. New York
 - d. Paris
2. is the best way to educate the public in general and illiterate in particular.
 - a. Advertisement boards
 - b. Distributing public education pamphlets
 - c. Radio
 - d. Street play
3. In spite of the important role played by public education in our field, it has not proved to be successful. This can be attributed to the following reasons:
 - a. Lack of man power
 - b. Lack of monetary resources
 - c. Language barrier and illiteracy
 - d. All of these
4. Which of the following is not a non-consumable item?
 - a. Furniture
 - b. Hostel utensils
 - c. Sanitary goods
 - d. Office equipment.
5. POR is the standard style for clinical records that is considered to be very useful for accountability that is demanded from
 - a. Court
 - b. Government agencies
 - c. Insurance companies
 - d. All of these
6. Which of the HRR questions cannot be asked for the child between birth to 28 days?
 - a. Are the parents of the child blood relatives?
 - b. Did the child appear yellow or blue at birth?
 - c. Did the child cry immediately after birth?
 - d. Did the child have ear discharge for at least 3 months?
7. HRR stands for:
 - a. Height risk register
 - b. High risk registration
 - c. High regarding risk
 - d. High risk register
8. Which of the following criteria should be mentioned in recruitment advertisement?
 - a. Age for the post
 - b. Educational qualification
 - c. Length of service
 - d. All of these
9. Which of the following conditions during pregnancy can lead to communication disorder in the child?
 - a. Herpes
 - b. Syphilis
 - c. Rubella
 - d. All of these
10. Rehabilitation council of India Act came into force in the year
 - a. 1990
 - b. 1992
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1996
11. Which of the following aid is not provided under ADIP scheme?
 - a. Hearing aid
 - b. Books and notebooks
 - c. Braille writing equipment
 - d. Tricycles
12. refers to a process aimed at enabling persons with disabilities to reach and maintain their optimal physical, sensory, intellectual, psychiatric or social functional levels.
 - a. Rehabilitation
 - b. Disability
 - c. Therapy
 - d. Diagnosis
13. Which of the following disorder is not included in National trust Act, 1999?
 - a. Autism
 - b. Specific Language Impairment
 - c. Cerebral palsy
 - d. Mental Retardation
14. Which of the following public education procedure is more expensive?
 - a. Newspaper
 - b. Posters
 - c. Conducting camps
 - d. Lectures

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER SIXTH

[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 research design?
- Q. 2.** Short notes on:
- Null Hypothesis and Alternative hypothesis
 - One tailed test and two tailed test
- Q. 3.** Short notes on:
- Parametric Test
 - Normal and Skewed data
- Q. 4.** What is Chi-square test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.
- Q. 5.** Write various advantages of using non-parametric tests. Also point out their limitations.
- Q. 6.** What are the advantages of diagrammatic representation of data? Discuss any one dimensional diagram.
- Q. 7.** What do you understand by measure of Central Tendency?
- Q. 8.** In a population of 10,000 followed over a period of time, 70 developed lung cancer among 7000 who smoked. From those who did not smoke, only 3 developed lung cancer. Express this data on a 2x2 table and find incidence rates of lung cancer among smokers and non smokers. Comment on association of smoking with lung cancer by application of appropriate statistical tool.
- Q. 9.** Calculate the Mean Age and Median age of the patient attend the ENT OPD in 2015 by using the following data:

Age Interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
Number of Patient	3	5	4	3	2	4	3	2	1	7

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2016
BASIC STATISTICS
PAPER SIXTH (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 form of nonrandom sampling?
 - a. Snowball sampling
 - b. Convenience sampling
 - c. Stratified random sampling
 - d. Purposive sampling
2. What is the mode of the following set of scores?
14, 18, 6, 12, 14, 10, 14
 - a. 10
 - b. 14
 - c. 18
 - d. 12
3. Which of the following are examples of Interval/Ratio data?
 - a. Number of people on a course
 - b. Cancer staging scale
 - c. List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - d. Heart rate
4. Correlation is a measure that makes use of a particular distribution, what is it?
 - a. Exponential
 - b. Chi square ($df=1$)
 - c. Bivariate normal
 - d. Uniform
5. A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample, such as sample mean, is known as a
 - a. population parameter
 - b. sample parameter
 - c. sample statistic
 - d. population mean
6. Reliability is most simply known as :
 - a. Consistency or stability
 - b. Appropriateness of interpretation
 - c. Ways in which people are the same
 - d. A rank order of participants on some characteristic
7. Which graph is used to show the correlation between two variables?
 - a. Line graph
 - b. Bar graph
 - c. Scatter plot
 - d. Vertical graph
8. Which of the following statements sounds like a null hypothesis?
 - a. The coin is not fair
 - b. There is a correlation in the population
 - c. There is no difference between male and female incomes in the population
 - d. The defendant is guilty
9. Limit of Probability:
 - a. 0 to 1
 - b. 1 to 2
 - c. 2 to 3
 - d. 3 to 4
10. A statistical test used to compare the mean of two groups:
 - a. One-way analysis of variance
 - b. Post hoc test
 - c. t-test
 - d. Simple regression
11. Which one of the following variables is not categorical?
 - a. Age of a person.
 - b. Gender of a person: male or female.
 - c. Choice on a test item: true or false.
 - d. Blood group
12. μ is an example of a:
 - a. Population parameter
 - b. Sample statistic
 - c. Population variance
 - d. Mode
13. Since the mode is the most frequently occurring data value, it:
 - a. Can never be larger than the mean
 - b. Is always larger than the median
 - c. Is always larger than the mean
 - d. Must have a value of at least two
14. The difference between the largest and the smallest data values is the:
 - a. Variance
 - b. Interquartile range
 - c. Range
 - d. Coefficient of variation

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-301...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION
JUNE/JULY - 2017
FLUENCY DISORDERS
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. Explain the development of fluency.
- Q. 2. Define:
 - a. Normal non fluency
 - b. Primary stuttering
 - c. Secondary stuttering.
- Q. 3. Write a note on neurogenic stuttering.
- Q. 4. Explain SSL.
- Q. 5. Explain briefly : Diagnosogenic theory of stuttering.
- Q. 6. Differentiate between developmental stuttering and neurogenic stuttering.
- Q. 7. Explain how you will assess the patient coming to you with the complaint of dysfluent speech.
- Q. 8. Write a note on MIDVAS.
- Q. 9. Explain relapse and recovery.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION
JUNE/JULY – 2017
FLUENCY DISORDERS
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. Stuttering severity instrument was given by:
 - a. Williams, 1978
 - b. Riley, 1972
 - c. Goldberg, 1981
 - d. Ingram, 1975
2. Which of the following instrument can be used for patients with stuttering?
 - a. Frequency altered feedback
 - b. Masking auditory feedback
 - c. Metronomic pacer
 - d. All of these
3. Which of the following tool can be used to assess stuttering?
 - a. WAB
 - b. SSI
 - c. REELS
 - d. 3D-LAT
4. Which of the following method cannot be used for pre-school children to collect speech sample for assessment?
 - a. Picture description
 - b. Story retell
 - c. Reading
 - d. Parent child interaction
5. Blown up balloon analogy was given by:
 - a. Rustin et al (1991)
 - b. Conture (1990)
 - c. Cooper & Cooper (1991)
 - d. Riley (1972)
6. Fluency Initiating Gestures was given by:
 - a. Rustin et al (1991)
 - b. Conture (1990)
 - c. Cooper & Cooper (1991)
 - d. Riley (1972)
7. Which of the following technique assumes that stuttering is associated with excessive tension in speech muscles which interferes with speech production?
 - a. EMG biofeedback
 - b. Frequency altered feedback
 - c. Masking auditory feedback
 - d. Metronomic pacer
8. Which of the following is a hearing aid like device to provide feedback?
 - a. CAFET
 - b. Fluency Master
 - c. Dr Fluency
 - d. Metronomic Pacer
9. Which of the following is not a stuttering modification treatment approach?
 - a. Voluntary stuttering
 - b. Stutter fluently
 - c. Shadowing
 - d. Airflow/Modified airflow technique
10. Modified airflow technique was given by:
 - a. Schwartz (1976)
 - b. Ryan (2001)
 - c. Cooper & Cooper (1991)
 - d. Riley (1972)
11. Gradual increase in length & complexity of utterance treatment program was given by:
 - a. Schwartz (1976)
 - b. Ryan (2001)
 - c. Cooper & Cooper (1991)
 - d. Riley (1972)
12. involves spectral shifting of the speaker's voice either up or down.
 - a. Frequency altered feedback
 - b. Masking auditory feedback
 - c. Metronomic Pacer
 - d. All of these
13. What does this picture represent?



 - a. Easy speech
 - b. Repetition
 - c. Stoppage
 - d. None of these
14. Which of the following are major approaches in stuttering treatment?
 - a. Fluency shaping
 - b. Stuttering modification
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-302...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY – 2017
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS

[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: Uni-dimensional vs. multidimensional breakdown.
- Q. 2.** Write a short note on Broca's aphasia.
- Q. 3.** Compare and contrast: Wernicke's aphasia and Transcortical sensory aphasia.
- Q. 4.** Write about WAB.
- Q. 5.** Write short notes on:
 - a.** Revised token test
 - b.** Bilingual aphasia test
- Q. 6.** Briefly explain: Right hemisphere damage disorder.
- Q. 7.** Explain etiology leading to TBI and how you will assess the language aspect.
- Q. 8.** How team approach will help in rehabilitation of aphasic patient?
- Q. 9.** Write a note on Schuell's auditory stimulation.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
NEUROGENIC LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN ADULTS
(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. Cranio-cerebral trauma is also known as:
 - a. Aphasia
 - b. Dementia
 - c. TBI
 - d. Apraxia
2. Which of the following is a non-fluent aphasia?
 - a. Broca's aphasia
 - b. Wernicke's aphasia
 - c. Conduction aphasia
 - d. Transcortical sensory aphasia
3. Helm Elicited Language Program for Syntax Stimulation (HELPS) was given by:
 - a. Estabrooks and Ramsburger (1986)
 - b. Shewan and Bandur (1986)
 - c. Albert, Sparks and Helm (1973)
 - d. Davis and Wilcox (1980)
4. The therapy technique designed for non-fluent aphasia patients in order to increase the length and information content of verbal responses:
 - a. Melodic intonation therapy
 - b. Promoting aphasics communicative effectiveness
 - c. Response elaboration training
 - d. Visual action therapy
5. The therapy technique was designed for patients with non-fluent aphasia that attempts to use their stereotypic expressions as a step to develop meaningful speech:
 - a. Voluntary control of involuntary utterances
 - b. Promoting aphasics communicative effectiveness
 - c. Response elaboration training
 - d. Visual action therapy
6. Paraphasia refers to:
 - a. Word finding difficulty
 - b. Substitution of incorrect word for the intended word
 - c. Inadequate sentence production
 - d. Difficulty in understanding
7. Impairment in writing refers to:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Dysgraphia
 - c. Acaculia
 - d. Apraxia
8. Inability to do simple mathematic problems is:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Dysgraphia
 - c. Acaculia
 - d. Apraxia
9. Loss of the ability to read or understand the written word is:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Pure word deafness
 - c. Hearing Impairment
 - d. Word blindness
10. Inability of the person to properly convey and/or interpret emotional prosody:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Dysgraphia
 - c. Acaculia
 - d. Apraxia
11. Unawareness or denial of a neurologic deficit is:
 - a. Anosognosia
 - b. Visuoperceptual deficits
 - c. Word blindness
 - d. Pure word deafness
12. Inability to comprehend the meaning of speech but still being able to hear, speak, read and write is known as:
 - a. Dyslexia
 - b. Pure word deafness
 - c. Hearing impairment
 - d. Word blindness
13. Which of the following is an extremely rare form of the fluent aphasia?
 - a. Broca's area
 - b. Wernicke's area
 - c. Transcortical sensory aphasia
 - d. Global aphasia
14. Which of the following things need to be assessed when a patient with aphasia comes?
 - a. Naming
 - b. Repetition
 - c. Comprehension
 - d. All of these.

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-303...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1.** What are differences between audio visual perception and visual perception?
- Q. 2.** Describe the methods of auditory training.
- Q. 3.** Write a short note on communication strategies.
- Q. 4.** Write a short note on management of multi handicapped hearing impaired children.
- Q. 5.** Explain the rehabilitation procedure for geriatric hearing impaired patients.
- Q. 6.** Write the components of BAHA and its candidacy.
- Q. 7.** Write short notes on management of tinnitus.
- Q. 8.** Explain the cochlear implant in brief.
- Q. 9.** Explain frequency modulation system ALDs.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

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

1. Speech reading is a process adapted by:
 - a. Normal hearing person
 - b. Profound hearing loss
 - c. Both
 - d. None
2. Which one is more difficult for speech read?
 - a. Bilabial
 - b. Velar
 - c. Palatal
 - d. Dental
3. A _____ approach is an approach where training is given to the individual with hearing impairment using only one sense:
 - a. Unisensory
 - b. Multisensory
 - c. Both
 - d. None
4. _____ method of auditory training synthetically involves the use of meaningful stimuli (words, phrases, sentences). This might involve practicing sentence perception based on prior information about context:
 - a. Analytic
 - b. Synthetic
 - c. Eclectic
 - d. Pragmatic
5. Patient selection criteria for middle ear implant:
 - a. Stable moderate to severe loss
 - b. Good sis score
 - c. Normal functioning of Eustachian tube
 - d. All of the above
6. Basic function of _____ is to extract the speech information present in the acoustic signals and process it to produce a decoded version of the electrical stimulation signals:
 - a. Speech processor
 - b. Microphone
 - c. Electrode
 - d. Radio receiver
7. Hyperacusis is indicative of _____ pathology:
 - a. Cochlear
 - b. Retro cochlear
 - c. Middle ear
 - d. None of the above
8. Factor which should be considered while selecting ALD:
 - a. Environment
 - b. Need of client
 - c. Type of sound source
 - d. All of the above
9. _____ test used in assessment of speech reading ability:
 - a. Denver quick test of lip reading ability
 - b. Craig lip reading inventory
 - c. Utley speech reading test
 - d. All of the above
10. Full form of BAHA:
 - a. Bone anchored hearing aid
 - b. Bone and hearing aid
 - c. Bilateral anchored hearing aid
 - d. Bilateral acoustic hearing anchor
11. In brainstem implant electrodes are placed on:
 - a. Brainstem
 - b. Cochlea
 - c. Middle ear
 - d. Head
12. Implantable devices use _____ material for implantation:
 - a. Aluminum
 - b. Titanium
 - c. Iron
 - d. Borium
13. The frequency of infrared light is greater than _____ nm:
 - a. 400
 - b. 700
 - c. 600
 - d. 300
14. Tinnitus is caused by:
 - a. Hyper activity of cortex
 - b. Hyper activity of auditory nerve
 - c. Temporo mandibular joint dysfunction
 - d. All of the above

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-304...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

Write short notes on:

- Q. 1. Define noise & different types of noise.
- Q. 2. How is noise exposure are harmful for our auditory system?
- Q. 3. Discuss the effect of noise on communication.
- Q. 4. Discuss the importance of periodic monitoring test.
- Q. 5. Discuss the filtered speech tests.
- Q. 6. Write clinical finding of ABR & OAE in NIHL.
- Q. 7. Discuss the indoor & outdoor measurement of noise.
- Q. 8. Explain the need of hearing conservation programme.
- Q. 9. Discuss the types of EPD's.

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
NOISE MEASUREMENT & HEARING CONSERVATION
(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. Who gave the Damage Risk Criteria?
 - a. Ministry of industries
 - b. Ministry of forest & environment
 - c. Ministry of health
 - d. Ministry of social justice & empowerment
2. According to OSHA, which of the following conditions can lead to NIHL?
 - a. 8 hours exposure for 95 db A noise
 - b. 4 hours exposure for 100 db A noise
 - c. 2 hours exposure for 100 db A noise
 - d. All of the above
3. 4kHz Notch is also known as:
 - a. Carhart notch
 - b. Boiler's notch
 - c. Corner notch
 - d. None of these
4. NIHL is also called as:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of these
5. Acoustic trauma is related to:
 - a. NIHL
 - b. Sudden hearing loss
 - c. Both A & B
 - d. None of these
6. Bounce effect is related to:
 - a. TTS
 - b. PTS
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
7. The noise attenuation provided by most EPD's:
 - a. Is constant at all frequencies
 - b. Increases with increasing frequency
 - c. Increases with decreasing frequency
 - d. Is maximum at 4K Hz
8. Swelling in hair cell's is seen:
 - a. With less exposure to noise
 - b. With increased exposure to noise
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these
9. Which row of the OHC damage first due to continuous noise exposure?
 - a. First
 - b. Second
 - c. Third
 - d. Fourth
10. Scar closes the gap between scala vestibule & scala media:
 - a. Organ of corti
 - b. Renssler's membrane
 - c. Stereocilia
 - d. None of these
11. SIL is called as:
 - a. Speech intelligibility level
 - b. Speech intermittent level
 - c. Sound interference level
 - d. Speech interference level
12. NC curve was developed by:
 - a. ISO
 - b. ASHA
 - c. OSHA
 - d. None of these
13. Ototoxicity can cause:
 - a. High frequency hearing loss
 - b. Low frequency hearing loss
 - c. Mid frequency hearing loss
 - d. None of these
14. Ear plug attenuation range is:
 - a. 15-30 db
 - b. 20-30 db
 - c. 10-30 db
 - d. None of these

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-305...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES

[Time allotted: Three hours]

[Max Marks: 70]

Note: Attempt all questions

Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

A : Short answer questions:

(7 x 9 = 63)

- Q. 1. Define survey? Explain its types.
- Q. 2. What are the levels of prevention of communication disorder? Describe briefly.
- Q. 3. Write a short note on ICF 2001.
- Q. 4. Write a review of services in India.
- Q. 5. What are professional ethics for SLP?
- Q. 6. Explain the strategies used for awareness and public education.
- Q. 7. Write a short note on the role and responsibilities of Grass root level workers in rehabilitation of persons with impairment.
- Q. 8. Write a short note on UNCRPD Act.
- Q. 9. Write a short note on Rehabilitation Council of India Act (1992).

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
COMMUNITY ORIENTED PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

(½ x 14= 7)

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

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

Regn. No.....

Paper Code: BASLP-306...

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
BASIC STATISTICS

[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 different type of levels of measurement and furnish it with suitable example on variables.
- Q. 2. What is meant by Likert type scale? Discuss its importance as a measurement scale in research.
- Q. 3. Briefly describe the important parametric test used in context of testing hypothesis. How such tests differ from non-parametric test? Explain.
- Q. 4. What is Chi-square test? Explain its significance in statistical analysis.
- Q. 5. Short notes on:-
a. P-value
b. Power of test
- Q. 6. What do you understand by sampling methods?
- Q. 7. To evaluate the effectiveness of 2 different smoking cessation programs, smokers are randomized to receive either program A or program B. Of 60 smokers on program A, 10 stopped smoking and 50 did not. Of 60 smokers on program B, 40 stopped smoking and 20 did not. Which statistical procedure would you use to test the null hypotheses that the programs are equally effective and to obtain a p-value? Construct an appropriate graph for statistical analysis.
- Q. 8. A local Health department wishes to estimate the prevalence of tuberculosis among children under five years of age in its locality. How many children should be included in the sample so that the prevalence may be estimated to within 5 percentage points of the true value with 95% confidence, if it is known that the true rate is unlikely to exceed 20% ?
 $\alpha=1.96$ (If CI is 95%)
- Q. 9. Serum cholesterol level of 09 patients, before and after giving a drug, are given below. Comment about effect of drug on patient.

Patient	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Before	250	260	255	280	280	250	200	220	260
After	220	262	250	240	250	260	180	220	250

t (at alpha 5% at 8 df = 1.86)

B.A.S.L.P. THIRD YEAR EXAMINATION, JUNE/JULY - 2017
BASIC STATISTICS
(MCQ)

Time allotted for MCQ - 15 minutes

B : MCQs (Single response type):

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

Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it

1. Which of the following statements is true concerning correlation?
 - a. A correlation is always between -2 and 2, a zero value indicates no clustering towards line
 - b. A correlation is always between -1 and 1, a zero value indicates all points on line
 - c. A correlation is always between -2 and 2, a zero value indicates all points on line
 - d. A correlation is always between -1 and 1, a zero value indicates all points on a horizontal line
2. The correlation coefficient is based upon another measure, what is it?
 - a. Variance
 - b. Co-relation
 - c. Contingency coefficient
 - d. Covariance
3. μ is an example of a:
 - a. Population parameter
 - b. Sample statistic
 - c. Population variance
 - d. Mode
4. The mean of a sample is:
 - a. Always equal to the mean of the population
 - b. Always smaller than the mean of the population
 - c. Computed by summing the data values and dividing the sum by $(n - 1)$
 - d. Computed by summing all the data values and dividing the sum by the number of items
5. Since the mode is the most frequently occurring data value, it:
 - a. Can never be larger than the mean
 - b. Is always larger than the median
 - c. Is always larger than the mean
 - d. Must have a value of at least two
6. The sum of deviations of the individual data elements from their mean is:
 - a. Always greater than zero
 - b. Always less than zero
 - c. Sometimes greater than and sometimes less than zero, depending on the data elements
 - d. Always equal to zero
7. The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Median
 - c. Mean
 - d. Mode
8. The most frequently occurring value of a data set is called the:
 - a. Range
 - b. Mode
 - c. Mean
 - d. Median
9. Which of the following is an example of nominal data?
 - a. Number of people on a course
 - b. Cancer staging scale
 - c. Different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - d. Popularity rating of India top ten television programmes
10. Which of the following are examples of Interval/Ratio data?
 - a. Number of people on a course
 - b. Cancer staging scale
 - c. List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - d. Heart rate
11. Which of the following are examples of Ordinal data?
 - a. Cancer staging scale
 - b. List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week
 - c. Popularity rating of India top ten television programmes
 - d. Heart rate
12. In quartiles, central tendency median to be measured must lie in:
 - a. First quartile
 - b. Second quartile
 - c. Third quartile
 - d. Four quartile
13. Method used to compute average or central value of collected data is considered as:
 - a. Measures of positive variation
 - b. Measures of central tendency
 - c. Measures of negative skewness
 - d. Measures of negative variation
14. If mean of percentages, rates and ratios is to be calculated then central tendency measure which must be used in this situation is:
 - a. Weighted arithmetic mean
 - b. Paired arithmetic mean
 - c. Non-paired arithmetic mean
 - d. Square of arithmetic mean