Reg. No. | | | | | | | | |

SLPH301

Credit Based III Semester M. Sc. Speech Language Pathology Degree Examination, July 2022

(Semester Scheme) (2020-22 Batch Onwards)

Disorders of Fluency

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

UNIT-1

1. Explain stuttering as a timing disorder using relevant evidence from research studies. (14X1=14)

OR

2. Define stuttering. Describe the feedback and feedforward models of stuttering (14X1=14)

UNIT-2

3. Describe neurogenic stuttering. How will you differentiate neurogenic stuttering from developmental stuttering (14X1=14)

OR

4. What is psychogenic stuttering? Describe the causes and characteristics of psychogenic stuttering. (14X1=14)

UNIT-3

5. Describe various objective tools to assess fluency disorders. Write the merits of subjective and perceptual assessment of the fluency disorders. (14X1=14)

OR

6. Describe various electrophysiological assessment procedures used for fluency and its disorders. (14X1=14)

P.T.O

UNIT-4

7. a) Explain various approaches for management of in a 4 years old female child with stuttering. (10X1=10)
   b) Write short notes on "SPLIT READING" (4X1=4)

OR

8. Describe spontaneous recovery and relapse. What strategies can be used to prevent relapse in developmental stuttering (14X1=14)

UNIT-5

9. a. Elaborate on efficacy and outcome measures of fluency therapy (10X1=10)
   b. Write a short note on recovery patterns in fluency disorders (4X1=4)

OR

10. Discuss ethics in research and management of stuttering (14X1=14)

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Reg. No. | | | | | | | | |

SLPH302

Credit Based III Semester M. Sc. Speech Language Pathology Degree Examination, June 2022

(Semester Scheme) (2020-22 Batch Onwards)

Neurogenic Speech Disorders

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

UNIT - 1

1. Explain DIVA Model of speech motor control in detail. (14X1=14)

OR

2. a) Discuss the functions of Basal Ganglia with respect to various pathways. (10X1=10)

   b) Write a short note on role of mechanoreceptor in speech. (4X1=4)

UNIT - 2

3. Discuss the effectiveness of behavioural approaches in management of adults with dysarthria. (14X1=14)

OR

4. Discuss the physiological assessment of laryngeal and articulatory subsystem for dysarthria. (14X1=14)

UNIT - 3

5. Identify the most effective behavioural approach for management of developmental dysarthria. Provide justification for your answer through recent research evidences. (14X1=14)

OR

6. Describe any one frequently used neurodevelopmental approach for management of dysarthria. Support your answer through recent evidence. (14X1=14)

UNIT - 4

7. a) Prepare an intervention plan for an adult with non-verbal apraxia (10X1=10)

   b) Write short note on types of apraxia. (4X1=4)

OR

8. Elaborate on assessment procedure you will follow for a30 year old patient with suspected apraxia of speech. (14X1=14)

UNIT - 5

9. Elaborate on a therapy plan for a 5 year old patient with suspected apraxia of speech (14X1=14)

OR

10. Draft an assessment protocol focussing on perceptual assessment of speech for children with apraxia. (14X1=14)

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Reg. No. | | | | | | | | |

SLPS303

Credit Based III Semester M. Sc. Speech Language Pathology Degree Examination, June 2022

(Semester Scheme) (2020-22 Batch Onwards)

Augmentative and Alternative Communication

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

UNIT - 1

1. Discuss the eligibility of the team members to design AAC for a patient with non-fluent aphasia? Describe their role and importance in the team. (14X1=14)

OR

2. Write Short Notes on **any two** of the following: (7 X 2 = 14)
   a) Special switches
   b) Rebus
   c) Morse code

UNIT - 2

3. Is the assessment of physical, communicative and cognitive abilities important while designing AAC? Why? (14x1=14)

OR

4. Write short notes on the following: (7 X 2 = 14)
   a) Any one model of assessment of AAC
   b) Standard tests of AAC

UNIT - 3

5. (a) Explain factors affecting choice of vocabulary in AAC intervention. (7X1=7)
   (b) Explain the strategies for selection of symbols in an AAC (7X1=7)

OR

6. Write Short Notes on **any two** of the following: (7 X 2 = 14)
   a) Picsyms
   b) Watch, wait and react
   c) AAC for adult with Parkinson's disorder

P.T.O

UNIT - 4

7. A 11-year-old boy has been diagnosed with spastic quadriplegiacerebral palsy. He has been attending speech-language therapy and physiotherapy intermittently at a rehabilitation center since 4 years and is **NOT** intellectually challenged. What is your choice of further intervention? Explain with appropriate illustrations. (14x1=14)

OR

8. Explain your choice of intervention strategies for a 21-year-old girl with TBI following a road traffic accident where she sustained severe closed head injuries on the posterior region of the brain, left shoulder and back. Explain with appropriate illustrations. (14x1=14)

UNIT - 5

9. Write Short notes on:
   a) Is it necessary to train caregivers to use the prescribed AAC? Justify (7 X 2 = 14)
   b) Strategies to train the caregivers to understand and use the AAC?

OR

10. Write Short notes on:
   a) Implementation of AAC in ICU Vs Hospital Wards (7 X 2 = 14)
   b) Implementation of AAC in Home Vs Social situations

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YSE 507 Reg. No. | | | | | | | | | |

Third Semester M.Sc. Degree Examination

YOGIC SCIENCE

Paper YSE 507: Scientific Approach of Yoga

QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

I. Answer the following Questions in one word/one sentence each/ fill in the blanks 1X10=10

1. What is the meaning of the word 'Yoga'?
2. Name the same season in which naturally energy will be reduced?
3. What is the best time to get up in the morning?
4. Which *tanmatra* is connected to *vayu tatva*?
5. Which *guna* is predominant in *Buddhi*?
6. Write the *panchamahabhutas*.
7. Which dosha causes Hyper acidity?
8. Write the normal blood pressure.
9. Which yoga practice overcomes duality?
10. How many seasons are there?

II. Write short notes to any SIX of the following 5X6=30

1. *Panchakosha* theory.
2. *Sadvrtta*.
3. Effect of asanas.
4. *Abhyanga*.
5. Sleep.
6. Pranayama.
7. Yoga therapy.
8. Effect of Pranayama on nervous system.

III. Explain any THREE of the following 10X3=30

1. *Shadvimsati tatva* theory.
2. Curative and promotive aspects of *kriyas*.
3. *Rtucharya*.
4. Effect of yogic practices on cardiovascular system.
5. Effect of yogic practices on respiratory system.

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