FATHER MULLER COLLEGE KANKANADY MANGALORE-575002

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

BAPSLC 301

Credit Based V Semester B.A.S.L.P. Examination, December 2009
NEUROMOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 100

Instructions : Answer all questions. Use diagrams whereever necessary.

I. 1) Define Cerebral Palsy. Describe the problems associated with Cerebral Palsy. (4+16=20)

OR

2) Write the classification of Cerebral palsy. Describe the communication problems seen in each classification. (5+15=20)

II. 3) Describe the speech language therapy approaches including AAC used in the rehabilitation of Cerebral Palsy. 20

OR

4) a) Compare and contrast Apraxia and Dysarthria. 10

b) Describe the speech characteristics of developmental dyspraxia. 10

III. 5) a) Describe the neuro-anatomical correlates of speech production. 15

b) Explain the salient features of Hyperkinetic dysarthria. 5

OR

6) Describe the clinical features of dysarthrias associated with (8+8+4=20)

a) LMN lesions b) UMN lesions c) Cerebellar lesions

IV. 7) Discuss the assessment protocols that are used in Dysarthrias. 20

OR

8) a) Describe the intervention strategies that are indicated in Spastic dysarthria. (10+10=20)

b) Describe the types of AAC that may be used in dysarthric patients.

V. 9) Describe the informal and formal assessment of Acquired Apraxia. 20

OR

10) a) Discuss the phases of Normal swallow. (10+10=20)

b) Comment : intervention of apraxia of speech can be better achieved through the use of top-down approach.

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BAPSLC 302

Credit Based Fifth Semester B.A.S.L.P. Degree Examination, December 2009

PAEDIATRIC AUDIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Instruction : Answer all questions.

UNIT – I

1. a) What are non-genetic cause of hearing loss in children ? 10

   b) Describe the development of auditory behaviour from birth to two years of age. 10

OR

2. What are the causes of hearing loss in children ? 20

UNIT – II

3. "Early identification of hearing loss is better for rehabilitation". Comment. 20

OR

4. a) Write a note on high risk register 10

   b) Screening tests Vs Diagnostic tests. 10

UNIT – III

5. Describe the need for speech audiometry in children and what are the factors affecting the speech audiometry in children. 20

OR

6. Compare and contrast BOA and VRA. What are the factors affecting behavioural observation audiometry ? 20

P.T.O.

UNIT – IV

7. Describe an objective procedure for estimation of threshold in difficult to test population. 20

OR

8. What are Otoacoustic emmission ? Discuss the role of OAE in infant screening. 20

UNIT – V

9. What is functional hearing loss ? Discuss various test for identifying functional hearing loss. 20

OR

10. What are central auditory processing disorder ? Discuss three test, for CAPD in detail. 20

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BAPSLC 303

Credit Based V Semester B.A.S.L.P. Degree Examination, December 2009

REHABILITATIVE AUDIOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

UNIT – I

1. Write an essay on the various rehabilitation options for multi-handicapped children available in India. 20

OR

2. Define CAPD. If a child is diagnosed as having Central Auditory Processing Disorder, on what issues would you counsel the parents and teachers ? 10 10

UNIT – II

3. a) How would you plan your rehabilitation to teach speech reading for individuals with tactile devices ? 10

b) Write about John Tracy Clinic and Helen test for assessing speech reading ability. 10

OR

4. Justify the need for incorporating speech reading in profound hearing impaired individual using hearing aid versus cochlear implant. 20

UNIT – III

5. Write an essay on factors affecting speech reading in normals. 20

OR

6. Discuss any two methods of training speech reading. 20

P.T.O.

UNIT – IV

7. Write an essay on importance of hearing in speech and language acquisition in normal children ? 20

OR

8. Differentiate between individual and group auditory training. 20

UNIT – V

9. What are the various communication strategies that we generally use ? Discuss any one strategy. 20

OR

10. What are various auditory training activities that you would plan for a 10 year old female individual with severe to profound hearing loss ? 20

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BAPSLC 304

Credit Based V Semester B.A.S.L.P. Degree Examination, December 2009

BASIC STATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODS IN AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

Answer the following questions.

1. Define Statistics. What are the functions of statistics ? 10

   Explain briefly the importance of statistics in communication disorder research. 10

   OR

   Describe the various methods of the collection of primary data. What are their merits and demerits ? (12+8)

2. Explain the various measures of dispersion. Calculate mean and standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the following set of scores. 10

   10, 12, 11, 9, 18, 14, 15, 20, 22, 18. 10

   OR

   What are the properties of a normal probability curve ? How do you convert a normal variable with mean μ and standard deviation σ to a standard normal variable ? 12

   'X' is a normal variate with mean 70 and standard deviation 20. If X is 100, what is the value of standard normal variate Z ? 8

3. Explain Skewness and Kurtosis. 10

   The following data gives the scores on WM (Alphabet span test) and Rc (vocabulary) test for older adults. Find Karl Pearson's product moment correlation coefficient and interpret it. 10

Sl. No :	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
WM :	25	20	30	18	16	19	9	20	8	17
Rc :	83	61	79	55	51	48	17	69	21	34

   OR

P.T.O.

Explain the following terms : (5×4=20)

a) Rank correlation.

b) Region of acceptance and Region of rejection.

c) Sampling error and non-sampling errors.

d) Students t-test.

4. Explain the different sampling techniques. 20

OR

Distinguish between science and common sense. Explain any two methods of knowing. 12

What are the criteria of a good research hypothesis ? 8

5. Explain the need for research in audiology and speech language pathology. 10

What is bias ? Describe the general types of bias and methods of handling it. 10

OR

Explain the following : (5×4=20)

a) Independent and dependent variable.

b) Reliability and validity.

c) Scales of measurement.

d) Null hypothesis and Alternate hypothesis.

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