

## OA OIO (Sp & Hg)

I Sem. I B.Sc. (Sp & Hg) Examination, Nov./Dec 2003  
(Integrated Semester Scheme)  
Speech and Hearing  
Introduction to Speech and Language Pathology

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

*Instructions: 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.  
2) Answer any four of the remaining questions.*

- I. Write short notes on: 10  
1) Physiology of Respiratory system.  
OR  
2) Functions of language and communication. 10
- II. 3) a) Define Language. 2  
b) .Discuss speech as an overlaid function. 8  
OR  
4) Explain speech chain. 10
- IE. 5) Describe speech and language development upto 3 years of age. 10  
OR  
6) Describe the production of voice. 10
- IV. 7) Discuss in brief the causes of misarticulations. Write in brief on the types of misarticulations. 10  
OR  
8) Describe the associated problems seen in cleft lip/palate. 10
- V. 9) a) How do you define abnormal speech ? 2  
b) What are the causes of hyper nasality ? 3  
c) Describe the various modes of alaryngeal speech. 5  
OR  
10) a) Differentiate between "Language delay" and " language deviance". 4  
b) Describe in detail the cause, characteristics and assessment of a child with language disorder whom you have observed during your clinical postings. 6
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OA050

I B.Sc. (I Semester) Examination, November/December 2003  
(Integrated Semester Scheme)  
Speech and Hearing  
Linguistics, Phonetics and Language Sciences

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

*Instruction: Answer all questions.*

I. 1. Is language restricted to humans ? Support your argument with appropriate examples. 10

OR

2. Discuss briefly the difference between:

- a) *Langue and Parole* 5  
b) Acceptability and Grammaticality. 5

II. 3. Explain the notion of innateness proposed by Chomsky and its relevance to language acquisition. 10

OR

4. Explain briefly with examples the difference between:

- a) Inflection and Derivation 5  
b) Free and Bound Forms 5

III. 5. What do you understand by the Poly systemic and Monosystemic approaches to Phonology ? 10

OR

6. Explain briefly the place and manner of consonant articulation. State the differences among the following consonants:

*Labial, Bilabial and Labiodental*  
*stop, Plosive and Fricative obstruent,* 10

IV. 7. How does Phonetics differ from Phonology ? 10

OR

8. a) How can 'Voice onset time' account for the three way classification of stops: *Voiceless unaspirated, voiced unaspirated and voiceless aspirated.* 5

b) Write short notes on Intonation. 5

V. 9. a) Write down the language families of the following Indian languages: Sanskrit, Tamil, Konkani, Sindi, Oriya, Mythili. 4

b) Discuss the necessity for speech-language pathologist to understand the various writing systems. 6

10. a) Describe the following sounds in phonetic terms:  
[ŋ], [ʍ] [β], [ç], [ɛ]. 5

b) Give the phonetic symbols for the following sounds:

*Labiodental approximate, Voiceless velar fricative, Bilabial trill,*  
*Back close primary cardinal vowel, Front open primary cardinal vowel. 5*

# OA 040 (Sp & Hg)

## I B.Sc. (I Semester) Examination, Nov./Dec. 2003 (Integrated Semester Scheme) Otolaryngology

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

**Instruction :** Draw diagrams wherever necessary.

- I. 1) Describe the Etiology, clinical features and management of secretory otitis Media (Glue Ear) 10
- OR
- 2) How do you identify hearing impairment in infants and children below 5 years ? Describe the causes and management of hearing impairment in such children. 10
- II. 1) Write short notes on:
- a) Ototoxicity. 5
- b) Noise-induced hearing loss. 5
- OR
- 2) Write short notes on:
- a) Presbycusis. 5
- b) Acoustic Neuroma. 5
- IE. 1) a) What is Rhinolalia clausa ? Mention its causes. 5
- b) Write short essay on hypertrophied tonsillitis. 5
- OR
- 2) a) What is Rhinolalia aperta? Mention its causes. 5
- b) Describe the etiology and clinical features of nasopharyngeal (Adenoids) Tonsillitis. 5
- IV. 1) What is Dysphonia? Mention the causes of dysphonia in a person after the age of 35. 10  
What are the clinical features and treatment of cancer of larynx ? Write a note on post laryngotomy voice restoration ?
- OR
- 2) What is Dysphonia ? Mention the causes of dysphonia in infants and children. What are the clinical features and treatment of multiple juvenile laryngeal papilloma ? 10
- V. 1) What do you mean by oesophageal stricture ? Mention the physiological strictures and causes for Benign and Malignant strictures of oesophagus. 10
- OR
- 2) Describe the anomalies of oral cavity that affect the speech. 10 .
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# OA 030 (Sp & Hg)

I Sem. B.Sc. (Sp & Hg) Examination, Nov./Dec. 2003

(Integrated Semester Scheme)

Speech and Hearing

Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of Speech and Hearing Systems

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

**Instruction:** Answer *all* questions.

## **Anatomy and Physiology of Speech and Hearing Systems** **35**

I. Answer any **two** questions :

- 1) a. Draw a neat labelled block diagram of the central auditory pathway. 5  
b. 'Speech is an overlaid function'. Explain. 5
- 2) Explain:  
a) Transfer function of the vocal tract. 5  
b) Transformer action of the middle ear. 5
- 3) Describe the blood supply to  
a) Cochlea 5  
b) Larynx. 5

II. Write short notes on any **five**: **3x5**

- 1) Vocal folds 4) Tidal volume
- 2) Middle ear ossicles 5) Werniche's area
- 3) Cochlear nucleus 6) Vagus nerve.

## **Pathology of Speech and Hearing Systems** **15**

I. Define inflammation. Describe in detail different types of inflammation and their morphological features. Add a note on granulomatous inflammation giving examples. 7

OR

Describe:

- a) Etiology of cell injury 4
- b ) Atrophy. . 3

II. Write short notes on **any two** : **4x2=8**

- a) Carcinoma of larynx
  - b) Otosclerosis
  - c) Cholesteatoma
  - d) Drug injury.
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# OA 060 (Sp. & Hg.)

I B.Sc. (I Semester) Examination, November/December 2003  
(Integrated Semester Scheme)  
Speech and Hearing  
Psychology related to Speech and Hearing

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

*Instruction: All questions are compulsory.*

1. Define clinical psychology. Discuss the role of clinical psychology in speech and hearing disorders. 10
  - OR
  2. a) Differentiate between normality and abnormality with suitable examples from speech - language - hearing. 5
  - b) Briefly describe the psychological and social models of mental disorders. Can a speech disorder be both social and psychological disorder ? Justify your reason. 5
  3. a) What are the different methods employed in clinical psychology ? Explain various types of psychological assessments and relate them to assessment of stuttering. 6
  - b) Describe the factors involved in clinical observation of persons with common disorders. 4
  - OR
  4. What is the rationale behind classification of abnormal behaviour ? Explain briefly the DSM-IV and ICD-10. 10
  5. a) Describe emotional development during puberty and adolescence. Does it have any significance to onset of speech language disorder during this period ? Explain with examples. 5
  - b) Trace the growth of intelligence from early childhood to adolescence. Explain what is critical age. 5
  - OR
  6. a) Describe the decline in the motor development with age. 5
  - b) Describe any one of the tests used in the assessment of personality. How can this test be used in the assessment of adults with a speech disorder ? 5
  7. a) Discuss the importance of studying psychology of learning in communication disorders. 6
  - b) Write short notes on learning curves. 4
  - OR
  8. a) Differentiate between classical and operant conditioning with reference to speech development. 7
  - b) Mention various types of learning. 3
  9. a) Explain neurophysiological correlates of learning. 5
  - b) Describe some experiments on Aversive therapy with special reference to stuttering. 5
  - OR
  10. a) How do you manage problem behaviours with the help of techniques based on operant conditioning. Give suitable examples. 8
  - b) Write a brief note on 'token-economy'. 2
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