

OD 010 (Sp & Hg)

B.Sc. IV Semester Examination, April/May 2004  
Speech and Hearing  
Fluency and its Disorders

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

*Instruction: Answer all questions.*

- I. a) Describe development of fluency. 5  
b) How do you assess continuity, rate of speech and effort ? 5  
OR  
a) Discuss the development of intonation in children. 6  
b) What are the components of fluency? 4
- n. a) Differentiate stuttering from cluttering. 5  
b) Discuss development of stuttering 5  
OR  
a) Describe primary stuttering and secondary stuttering. 5  
b) Describe five characteristics of neurogenic stuttering. 5
- III. a) Discuss the Demands-Capacities model. 5  
b) How do you assess a 20-year old person with stuttering ? 5  
OR  
a) What are the differences between diagenetic theory and organic theory ? 5  
b) Discuss the relevance of any two of the learning theories to stuttering. 5
- IV. a) Discuss the analogies used to describe stuttering in a 7-year old child. 5  
b) Discuss the similarities and differences between airflow therapy and modified airflow therapy. 5  
OR  
a) What is MIDVAS? 5  
b) How do you rate the naturalness of speech ? 5
- V.a) Discuss the rationale of slit reading method and pacing technique. 6  
b) List four characteristics of cluttering. 4  
OR  
c) Discuss the assessment of fluency, mathematical ability, articulation, auditory discrimination and memory in a client with cluttering. 10
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IV Semester B.Sc. Examination, April/May 2004  
(Semester Scheme)  
Speech and Hearing  
Voice and its Disorders

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

**Instruction:** Answer all the questions.

1. Describe briefly the theories of phonation. 10

OR

2. Name and briefly describe the origin, insertion and action of adductor and abductor muscles. 10

3. a) Define normal and abnormal voice. 5

b) Define conversion voice disorder. What are the causes of conversion voice disorders ? 5

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4. a) Define spasmodic dysphonia. 2

b) What are the different types of spasmodic dysphonia ? Describe management procedure for each of them. 8

5. a) Compare and contrast vocal abuse with misuse. 5

b) Describe a vocal hygiene program for school children. 5

OR

6. a) Write the pathophysiology of vocal nodules. 6

b) Describe the structural changes in the aged larynx. 4

7. a) Describe the origin, pathway and muscle innervated by the vagus nerve. 6

b) Describe the voice problems associated with paralysis of the pharyngeal nerve. 4

OR

8. a) What are the voice problems seen in hearing impaired persons ? 6

b) What is the role of speech pathologist in the management of congenital voice disorders? 4

9. a) What are the subjective and objective methods of evaluation of hyponasality? 6

b) Explain the role of obturators in the management of hypernasality. 4

OR

10. a) What are the voice problems seen in teachers ? 5

b) Define cul-de-sac resonance. 2

c) Write a note on the causes for hypernasality. 3

**OD 030 (S p & H g)**

IV Semester B.Sc. Examination, April/May 2004  
Speech and Hearing  
Diagnostic Audiology : Physiological Tests

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

**Instruction:** Answer all questions.

- I. a) A 12 year old boy comes with a complaint of blocking sensation in both ears. Tympanometry revealed "A" type tympanogram. What further tests would you administer ? And why ? 10

**OR**

- b) Discuss the usefulness of acoustic reflexes in evaluation of central auditory disorders and facial nerve disorder. If impedance audiometers are not available, then what other tests can give this information ? 10

- II. a) What are the characteristics of ABR in clients with retrocochlear pathology ? 10

**OR**

- b) Write short notes on ECoCh G and ASSR. 10

- EL a) Describe a test protocol for recording MLR. 10

**OR**

- b) Describe peaks observed in LLR. What are its clinical applications ? 10

- IV. a) Critically evaluate the statement "OAEs should be administered on children in whom hearing loss is suspected". 10

**OR**

- b) A 10 year old boy shows no OAEs- in the presence of normal hearing. Another 10 year old boy shows no OAEs in the presence of mild hearing loss. What are the possible reasons for absent of OAES in the two instances ? 10

- V. a) Write short notes on positional test and rotary test. 10

**OR**

- b) What are the indications for carrying out ENG ? What are the limitations of ENG ? Describe the calibration of ENG that is carried out prior to testing. 10
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**OD 040 (Sp. & Hg.)**

IV Semester B.Sc. (Sp. & Hg.) Examination, April/May 2004  
(ISS Scheme)  
Speech and Hearing  
Rehabilitative Audiology

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

*Instruction: Answer all the questions.*

- I . . 1 . a ) What is the role of assistive devices in the management of deaf-blind children? 5  
b) Briefly describe the most effective method to teach speech to a deaf-blind child. 5  
OR
- . 2. a) Mention the usefulness of using auditory training in rehabilitating children with an auditory processing disorder. 6  
b) How would you decide on the specific auditory skills that need to be taught to a child with APD? Give examples. 4
- II. 3. a) Describe the John Tracy clinic test for speech reading mentioning its merits and demerits. 7  
b) Write short note on audio-visual perception. 3  
OR
4. Write a note on the visibility of speech sounds. What is the influence of different languages in the visibility of speech? 10
- III. 5. a) Describe the factors influencing speech reading. 7  
b) Explain the synthetic method of speech reading. 3  
OR
- ' 6 . a) Compare analytic Vs. synthetic approach of speech reading. 4  
b) What is speech tracking ? When is it recommended ? 6
- IV. 7. How would you use your knowledge on normal development of speech and language in training the hearing impaired ? 10  
OR
8. Differentiate individual and group auditory training. Mention 3 activities each for the above in training a 5-year old hearing impaired. 10
- V. 9. a) On what basis can a group be constituted for auditory training ? 5  
b) AVT can be used to enhance auditory perception. Discuss. 5  
OR
10. Describe methods, with examples, that can be used while giving auditory training for a 10 year old child who has recently acquired a severe hearing loss in both ears. 10
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