

**V Semester B.Sc. Examination, November/December 2006
(Semester Scheme)
Speech And Hearing
Motor Speech Disorders in Children**

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction: Answer all questions.

1. 1. a) Which cranial nerves are important for speech production and reception Y Describe briefly the role of cranial nerves important for speech production. 10
2. a) Describe in detail a condition in which motor speech programming is disturbed in childhood. What are the clinical manifestations of such a disorder ? 10
- II. 3. a) Speech therapy for children with cerebral palsy is a waste of time. Justify your arguments for and against this statement. 10
- OR
4. a) What techniques would you employ to improve speech in children with developmental apraxia ? Justify your strategies. 8
- b) What is the difference between double hemiplegia and quadriplegia ? 2
- III. 5. a) What are the childhood motor speech disorders that one has to differentiate from developmental apraxia of speech ? Why ? 7
- b) Write a note on Duchenne muscular dystrophy. 3
- OR
6. a) What tests are to be included in the diagnostic battery for developmental apraxia ? Describe the testing of any one aspects of speech. 8
- b) Write a short note on childhood suprabulbar paresis. 2

- IV. 7. a) Write an essay on chromosomal anomalies resulting in mental retardation. 10
8. a) Speech-language therapy is a waste of time with mentally retarded children. Whether or not you agree with this, justify your stand. 7
- b) Write a brief note on National Trust for MR, CP, Autism and Multiple disabilities. 3
- V. 9. a) What are the principles of AAC assessment ? 8
- b) Give two examples each for vocal/nonvocal and verbal/nonverbal communication. 2
- OR
10. a) Describe the choice of AAC systems available for apraxics. 6
- b) What advice would you give family members who come to you seeking AAC system for their child ? Justify your advice. 4
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O E 020 (Sp & Hg)

V Sem. B.Sc. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2006
Semester Scheme
Speech and Hearing
Child Language Disorders

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instructions: All questions are compulsory.

- I. 1) a) Highlight the salient features of the behaviour theory of language acquisition. 6
- b) How does the behavioural theory differ from the biological maturation theory of language acquisition ? 4
- 2) What are the different stages of language development proposed by Vygotsky ? 10
- II. 3) What are the neuroanatomical correlates of language development ? 10
- OR
- 4) a) What is meant by cerebral dominance, critical period and equipotentiality ? 6
- b) What is their significance in relation to language acquisition ? 4
- III. 5) a) What is meant by 'Pervasive Developmental Disorder' ? 2
- b) Describe the speech and language characteristics of a child with Autism. 8
- OR
- 6) a) What is Rett's syndrome ? 4
- b) How do you differentiate a child with Autism from a child with childhood schizophrenia ? 6

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OE020(Sp&Hg)

IV. 7) "Administration of a test aids a clinician in arriving at a diagnosis". Illustrate with an example. 10

OR

8) Describe an assessment procedure for a child with SLI. 10

V. 9) "Rehabilitation of children with language disorders involves a team approach". Who are the members of the team and what is their role ? 10

OR

10) How do you counsel a teacher who has a learning disabled child in her Class? 10

V Semester B.Sc. Examination, Nov./DEC. 2006
(Integrated Semester Scheme)
Speech and Hearing
Scientific Enquiry in Speech and Hearing

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Attempt all questions.

- I. 1. a) Explain briefly various methods of enquiry. 4
b) Why is Scientific Enquiry considered the best form of enquiry ? 3
c) What are the drawbacks of survey as a research approach ? 3

OR

1. Give a detailed account of types of research and their applicability in the field of speech, language and hearing sciences/disorders. 10

- II. 2. a) State reasons for stating hypothesis in research. 4
b) What is null hypothesis and when should they be resorted to ? 3
c) State the basis for framing hypothesis in speech, language and hearing research. 3

OR.

2. a) How do you identify variables as dependent and independent ? 4
b) "In ex post facto study, variables can not be controlled". Justify. 4
c) Randomized samples are rare in speech and hearing enquiries _ comment. 2

- III. 3. a) What are measurements ? What types of measurement procedures are adopted in speech, language and hearing related studies ? 8
b) Explain use of rating scales in speech and hearing discipline. 2

OR

P.T.O.

3. a) What are questionnaires ? In what type of research they are needed ? 4
b) How do you quantify data as percentile scores using a questionnaire ? 6
- IV. 4. a) What is a double blind procedure ? 3
b) Where are they applied in the field of speech and hearing ? Give examples. 4
c) State the role of experimenter in blindfold studies. 3
- OR-
4. a) Explain the importance of single case studies in our field with examples. 6
b) "Experimental research is not possible in clinical enquiry in our field".
Comment. 4
- V. 5. a) Define non-parametric statistics. 2
b) Describe importance of sample size in research. 4
c) Explain methods of establishing validity. 4
- OR
5. Write short note on **any four**: (2.5x4=10)
a) Random sample
b) Scientific report writing
c) Review of literature
d) Empherical studies
e) Statistical verification.
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OE 040 (Sp & Hg)

V Semester B.Sc. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2006

(Scheme : Integrated Semester)

Speech and Hearing

Organization and Administration of Speech and Hearing Centers

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction: Answer all questions.

- I. 1. a) NGO's are a must in this country to provide rehabilitation services for the speech and hearing disabled. Discuss. 6
- b) Write a short note on International Classification of Impairment, Disability and Handicap - WHO 1980 and 1997. 4
- OR
2. a) Bring out, in detail, the advantages and disadvantages of community based rehabilitation. 10
- II. 3. a) What is the basic objective of the National Trust for Children with Autism, Mental Retardation, Cerebral Palsy and Multiple Handicaps ? Describe how this National Act has benefited these groups ? 6
- b) Write a short note on the ADIP scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment of the Government of India. 4
4. a) Describe why RCI Act is called an indirect act for the disabled ? What privileges the act has given to speech and hearing professionals ? 7
- b) What are the basic precautions a speech-language pathologist has to observe not to violate Consumer Protection Act ? 3
- III. 5. a) What factors would you consider in starting a speech and hearing facility in a school at your city ? Assume that the Government has not sanctioned any posts of speech-language pathologist or audiologist. 10

OR

P.T.O.

6. a) Describe how do you recruit a speech-language pathologist, in the scale of Rs. 8,000-13,500 in a Government institution ? 7
- b) What factors would you consider in fixing the salary of a speech therapist in your private speech clinic ? 3
- IV. 7. a) What are FR and SR ? What are the different aspects of administration that these rules govern in a Government institution ? 7
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- b) What procedure would you follow to purchase two equipments - one costing Rs. 25,000 and another costing Rs. 2.1 lakhs if you are working in a Government institution ? 4
- OR**
8. a) What is a dead stock register ? What is stock evaluation ? What procedures have to be followed after stock evaluation ? 6
- b) What is budget with reference to an organization ? What are budget estimates and revised estimates ? 4
- V. 9. a) What are seminars, workshops, symposia and conferences ? How would you organize a workshop ? 7
- b) What ethics would you observe in research ? 3
10. a) Why do you conduct speech and hearing camps ? How would you ensure that all those patients who came to such camps get clinical services they wanted ? 7
- b) Write a brief note on public education materials. 3

O E 050 (Sp & Hg)

V Semester III B.Sc. Examination, Nov./Dec. 2006
(Semester Scheme)
Speech and Hearing
Hearing Aid

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all the questions.

I. 1) How has developments in technology impacted design of hearing aids ? 10

OR

2) Describe the structure and performance of a Zinc-air cells. 10

II. 3) Write note on:

a) Modular hearing aids. 5

b) Limitations of hard wire system. 5

OR

4) What are the advantages of :

a) Binaural over Pseudobinaural fitting. 4

b) FM over Induction loop system. 3

c) Hearing aids with directional microphones over hearing aids with omni directional microphone. 3

III. 5) a) How does peak clipping differ from compression ? 4

b) Why is it important to have output limiting in hearing aids ? 6

6) a) Describe the principle underlying CROS hearing aids. 6

b) Explain Body Baffle and head shadow effects. 4

IV. 7) What are the different ways of modifying hearing aid output using mechano acoustic couplers ? 10

OR

P.T.O.

OE050(Sp&Hg)

8) a) Differentiate:

- 1) Vent and Damper 3
- 2) Parallel and Side branch vent 3
- 3) Hard and Soft ear moulds. 4

V. 9) a) What is the difference between 4

- Zwislochi coupler and KEMAR ?

- HA1 and HA2 coupler ?

b) What is the importance of performing environmental tests on hearing aids ?

c) What are the different environmental tests that are conducted ? 3

OR .

10) Describe the variables that can affect the electro acoustic measurement in hearing aids ? 10

O E 0 6 0 (S p & H g)

V Semester B.Sc. Examination, Nov/Dec.2006
(Scheme : ISS)
Speech and Hearing
Pediatric Audiology

Time: 2 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instruction : Answer all the questions.

I. 1) Discuss "universal hearing screening VS. High risk register usage".

OR

2) a) Justify the need for early identification of children with mild hearing losses. 5

b) Write a note on Joint Committee on Infant Hearing 1994 and 2000 position statement. 5

II. 3) Discuss the clinical applications of immittance audiometry in children. 10

OR

4) Write short notes on :

i) Crib-o-gram. 5

ii) Reflex inhibition audiometry. 5

III. 5) a) Briefly describe the development of inner ear with suitable diagrams. 8

b) Name any two syndromes associated with malformations of the inner ear. 2

OR

6) a) Briefly outline the development of auditory behaviour in infants. 5

b) How can the information on development of auditory behaviour be used in audiology!

P.T.O.

- IV. 7) Compare and contrast VRA and play audiometry. 10
- 8) Briefly describe any two conditioning techniques used for hearing testing in infants and children with the advantages and disadvantages of these techniques. 10
- V. 9) Discuss the importance of using speech audiometry in pediatric hearing evaluation. 10
- OR
- 10) Name any five speech recognition tests employed with children and describe any one test in detail with its advantages and disadvantages. 10
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