



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-6.

(Website: - [www.aiishmysore.com](http://www.aiishmysore.com))

Diploma in Hearing Language and Speech (DHLS)

Mid - Term Examination (January 2009)

**HL001 - Audiology**

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

**SECTION-I**

**Q.1 State TRUE or FALSE:**

**(10 X 1 = 10 marks)**

1. Malleus bone is in the inner ear
2. Cochlea is present in the inner ear
3. Wax is produced in the external auditory meatus
4. The unit of Intensity is Hertz
5. Vaccinating woman against rubella is an example of tertiary prevention
6. The threshold for normal hearing should be less than 15 decibels
7. Length of the ear canal is approximately 2.5 cms
8. - The three parameters of sound are frequency, intensity and duration
9. The concha is present in the pinna
10. The frequency range of human hearing is 20 Hz to 20000 Hz

**Q.2 Fill in the blanks:**

**(10 X 1 = 10 marks)**

1. The unit of frequency is .....
2. Otitis externa is a condition that can cause damage to ..... part of the ear
3. According to WHO classification, the first form of prevention of hearing loss is called as .....
4. Sound is a type of ..... wave
5. Antihelix is a structure present in ..... part of the ear.
6. Congenital absence of pinna causes a condition called as .....
7. Listening to a musical instrument is an example of transmission of sound through ..... medium
8. The snail shape structure in inner ear is called as .....
9. The smallest bone in the ossicles is .....
10. The outer hair cells are present in ..... part of the ear.

**SECTION-II**

**Q. 3. Answer in brief (Any TEN):**

**(10 X 5 = 50 marks)**

1. Describe the 3 bones of the middle ear.
2. Draw a neat-labelled diagram of external ear and name the different parts.
3. Describe the structure of the middle ear.
4. Explain sound transmission through air medium.
5. What are the differences between genetic and non-genetic causes of hearing loss with examples
6. Describe the parts of the external auditory canal
7. Describe any 3 causes of damage to inner ear
8. Describe any 3 causes for damage to external ear
9. Describe psychological correlates of frequency and intensity with examples
10. Describe any 3 causes of damage to middle ear
11. Write the differences between 'Handicap' and 'Disability'

**SECTION-III**

**Q.4. Answer in detail (ANY THREE):**

**(3 X 10 = 30 marks)**

1. What is hearing loss? Describe the prevention of prenatal, natal and postnatal causes of hearing loss.
2. Describe the three modes of sound transmission with suitable examples
3. What are the various functions of hearing
4. Describe the structures in the inner ear and auditory pathway with figure
5. Describe the various causes of congenital hearing loss.



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**HL002 - Speech and Language Pathology**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Maximum marks: 100**

**SECTION - i**

**I. State TRUE or FALSE:**

**(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

1. Television is an example of both machine and mass communication.
2. Children have low pitch voice.
3. A baby cannot speak many words/ sentences because the speech structures are immature.
4. If a person speaks slowly, dragging the words then the fluency of speech is normal.
5. Hearing is very important for speaking.
6. Airflow is through the nasal cavity when vowel /a/ is produced.
7. Speech is normal when it is appropriate for the age, gender and culture.
8. Speaking, reading and writing are examples of non-vocal language.
9. When vocal fold vibrations are absent then the consonants are voiceless.
10. There are four lobes in each hemisphere of the brain.

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

**(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

20. Vocal folds are present in the\_\_\_\_\_
21. Articulators moving slowly from one vowel position to the next vowel position it is called
22. \_\_\_\_\_in speech is used to express correct meaning and emotion
23. All vowels are produced by vocal vibrations so they are\_\_\_\_\_sounds
24. Inadequate stimulation causes acquisition of speech to be\_\_\_\_\_
25. REELS & 3D-LAT are used for assessing\_\_\_\_\_disorders
26. \_\_\_\_\_is the first indication of speech in a new born baby
27. \_\_\_\_\_is important for creation of voice
28. If a child who is speaking and understanding speech loses ability to talk then it is called -
29. The two major milestones in a baby of 1 year old is speaking first word and\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION-II**

**III. Answer any 10 question**

**(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)**

1. Explain the areas in the brain
2. How does resonatory system help in speech?
3. What are the different places of articulation?
4. What is prosody?
5. What are some of the common causes of language disorders?
6. Explain the characteristics in Attention Deficit disorder
7. What are the speech errors that can be present in children with mental retardation?
8. What are the associated problems that can be present in language disorders?
9. Explain the factors that affect normal development of speech & language
10. What is normal non-fluency?
11. How is voice produced?
12. Name the parameters of speech and language

**SECTION - III**

**IV. Answer any 3 questions**

**(3 x 10 = 30 Marks)**

1. Describe the types of communication
2. Describe the different manner of the articulation
3. Describe the main characteristics in children with autism
4. Describe the speech and language milestones from birth to 2 years of age
5. Explain the characteristics seen in mental retardation.



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HL003 - Clinical Psychology

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

SECTION -I

Q1 State TRUE or FALSE (5x1=5 Marks)

1. Sigmund Freud is recognized as the father of psychology
2. - Functionalism is one of the early schools of psychology
3. Formal operational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory
4. The direction of development proceeding from head to tail is called as Law of Proximo-Distal Developmental Direction
5. Mental retardation is different from mental illness

Q2 Fill in the blanks (5x1=5 Marks)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is recognized as founder of behaviourism.
2. The state, quality or attitude of being impersonal, external or uninvolved during the process of study of a phenomenon is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. The first sign of emotional response in an infant is \_\_\_\_\_
4. The range of IQ for moderate mental retardation is \_\_\_\_\_
5. Sitting without supports occur in children by about \_\_\_\_\_ months.

SECTION-II

Q3 Answer in brief (any TEN) (10 x 5=50 Marks)

1. Explain the meaning of experimentation
2. What is clinical psychology?
3. Give the meaning of child development
4. Write the difference between concrete and abstract thinking
5. Define mental retardation
6. Give five examples of major milestones in motor development
7. Differentiate between growth and development.
8. What is emotional intelligence?
9. Sketch the history of psychology
10. What is educational psychology?
11. What is adaptive behaviour?
12. Write the difference between IQ and DQ.
13. Explain case history method.

SECTION-III

Q4 Answer in detail (any FOUR) (4 x 10=40 Marks)

1. Discuss the relevance of psychology to the field of speech and hearing.
2. Define child development. Explain the rules that govern child development.
3. Define psychology. Highlight the scientific features of psychology
4. Elaborate on the causes and characteristics of mental retardation
5. Explain the meaning and importance of cognitive development in children
6. Elucidate on the history and scope of Psychology.



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**HL004 -Therapeutic Management**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Maximum marks: 100**

**SECTION - I**

**Q.1. State TRUE or FALSE:**

**(5x1=5 Marks)**

1. The information on education and occupation contribute towards the determination of socio-economic status.
2. REELS assess the cognitive ability of a child.
3. Assessment in communication disorders is an ongoing process.
4. Bifid uvula affects the proper articulation of sounds.
5. Generalization is a step in the assessment procedure.

**Q.2. Fill in the blanks:**

**(5x1=5 Marks)**

1. The method of assessing any skill using some standardized test is called\_\_\_\_\_.
2. The associated bodily movements such as eye-blinking, fist clenching seen in individuals with stuttering are called\_\_\_\_\_.
3. The condition of hidden cleft in the soft palate is called\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Voice disorders are usually associated with\_\_\_\_\_phonation duration.
5. \_\_\_\_\_is a measure useful in determining the speed and regularity of the movements of lips, jaw and tongue.

**Q.3. Name any two:**

**(5x2=10 Marks)**

1. Structural deviations of teeth.
2. Vocally abusive behaviours.
3. Methods of treating articulation disorders.
4. Types of sensory feedback
5. Types of reinforcement.

**Q.4. Write short notes on:**

**(5x2=10"Marks)**

1. Assessment of hyper nasality.
2. Treating prosody.
3. Corrective feedback.
4. Treating abuse based voice disorders.
5. Teaching aids in therapy.

**SECTION - II**

**Q.5. Answer in brief (any eight):**

**(8x5=40 Marks)**

1. How would you examine the structure and function of the tongue? Explain with diagrams wherever possible.
2. Is it possible to increase or decrease the pitch of an individual with a voice disorder? Explain.
3. What is a lesson plan? On what aspects do you plan for the treatment of a child with hearing impairment? Write the format and explain with examples.
4. Describe the traditional method in treating articulation disorders.
5. Assessment is an essential and integral part of rehabilitation. Discuss.
6. Discuss the importance and implications of obtaining the information regarding the mother tongue of the child in the intervention process. Provide examples to support your view.
7. Describe in detail a test used to assess language in children with hearing impairment.
8. What information would you obtain under pre-, peri- and post natal history? Explain its relevance with respect to communication disorders.
9. What are MPD and S/Z ratio? Why are these important in the assessment of voice? How do you extract these measures from the client?
10. Briefly describe the methods used in obtaining case history along with their advantages and disadvantages.

**SECTION -III**

**Q.8. Answer in detail (any three):**

**(3x10=30 Marks)**

1. What do you mean by language skill? Discuss the techniques which can be used to improve the language abilities of children with communication disorders.
2. Elaborate on the information that you would gather from a client with stuttering and how would you carry out the assessment.
3. Team approach is the key to successful rehabilitation. Do you agree with this statement? Justify your answer with suitable examples.
4. Describe in detail the various steps followed in a treatment program for individuals with communication disorder.
5. What is counselling? On what aspects would you counsel the parents of a five year old child with mental retardation?



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**HL005 - Education**

**Duration: 3 hours**

**Maximum marks: 100**

**SECTION - I**

**Q.1 State TRUE or FALSE**

**(1 x 5 = 5 marks)**

1. A child who academically lags much behind other children in his/her class requires individualized educational planning.
2. Natural method of teaching language should involve a lot of written exercises.
3. Parents-should never interfere with the educational training of children with hearing impairment.
4. Residential special schools segregate children with hearing impairment from the hearing-speaking community.
5. Speaking, writing, signing, miming and gestures are all different forms of languages.

**Q.2 Fill in the Blanks**

**( 1 x 5 = 5 marks)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ training helps children learn in an informal manner.
2. Cued Speech provides supports \_\_\_\_\_.
3. IEP stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Integration and inclusive education are different forms of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Training using the residual hearing of a child with hearing impairment is very important, as it is necessary to follow \_\_\_\_\_ of speech.

**SECTION-II**

**Q. 3. Answer in Brief (Any TEN)**

**(5 x 10 = 50 marks)**

1. Compare and contrast finger spelling with sign language.
2. Define language, and briefly describe the different forms of language.
3. How can training in manual mode of communication be helpful to children with hearing impairment?
4. How can you identify children who need individualised educational plans?
5. List the disadvantages in teaching sign language.
6. List the positive aspects in teachers, parents and the family environment that will help the child with communication disorder succeed in regular school.
7. What are the different types of segregated education, explain how they enable or disable the development of verbal communication in children with communication disorders.
8. What are the important guidelines for home training to be given to parent of a child with communication disorders who has just started attending therapy?
9. What are the problems caused by delayed development speech and language in a person's life?
10. What is the difference between manual and structured methods of teaching language?
11. Why is home training important for children with communication disorders?
12. Why is training through auditory modality important for children with hearing impairment?
13. Write a brief note on appropriate multi-sensory approach for children who do not have much residual hearing.

### SECTION-III

Q. 4. Answer in Brief (Any FOUR)

(10 x 4 = 40 marks)

1. Elaborate on the process of carrying out Individualised Educational Plan for children with communication disorders.
2. Explain in detail the process of integrated and inclusive education, highlighting their similarities and differences, as well as their advantages and disadvantages.
3. How should parents be guided to provide home training to their children with communication disorders, when they are attending therapy, as well as after they are admitted to schools?
4. What are the different factors you have to consider before deciding to admit a child with hearing impairment in the regular school?
5. What is the main aim of cued speech? Explain how the various components of cued speech help in achieving the purpose?
6. Why is training in verbal mode of communication essential for children with hearing impairment? What are the means of ensuring successful training in verbal communication?
7. Write a comparative essay on bilingual method and total communication.



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HL006 - Organization and Planning

Duration: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 100

SECTION - I

**Q. 1. State whether the following statements are True or False (10x1=10 Marks)**

- (a) Disability can be permanent or temporary
- (b) Disease cannot be cured
- (c) SHA is trained personnel
- (d) Community is the highest level of governance
- (e) Ministry of Health and family Welfare is the nodal ministry which plans and implement the rehabilitation services for persons with disability
- (f) SHA is bound by ethical practices
- (g) SHA should register with MCI
- (h) Group of individuals makes tip a society.
- (0) Professional and personnel have the same qualification.
- (j) Visual disability refers to total absence of sight

**Q. 2. Expand all the terms: (10x1=10 Marks)**

- (a)IQ (b)RCI (c)SLP (d)SHA (e)OHA & ET (f) DTYHIC (g) DHLS (h) dB  
(i) NRHM (j)NPPCD

SECTION-II

**Q. 3. Answer any TEN in two to three lines (3x10=30 Marks)**

- (a) List five professionals
- (b) List five personnel
- (c) Disability
- (d) Handicap
- (e) List three disabilities
- (f) Hearing disability
- (g) Clinical Psychologist
- (h) At risk children
- (i) Impairment
- (j) Disease
- (k) Professional
- (l) Personnel

**Q. 4. Write short note on any SIX (6x5=30 Marks)**

- (a) Prevalence
- (b) NRHM
- (c) Learning disability
- (d) NPPCD
- (e) Social integration
- (f) Rehabilitation
- (g) Role of RCI
- (h) List the National Institutes working in the area of different disability

SECTION - III

**Q.5. Answer any TWO questions (2x10= 20 Marks)**

1. Who is SHA? List the various roles of SHA
2. List the differences between disability and impairment
3. What are the various guidelines for primary prevention of developmental disabilities?