



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6
 Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
 Mid-Term Examinations

HL 001: Introduction to Audiology
 Date: 4.1.2010

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 hours

2 * 15 = 30

I Answer any Two of the following.

1. Supporting with figures describe the anatomy of the middle ear.
2. Describe in detail the importance of early identification of hearing loss and give direction for the prevention of hearing loss.
3. Describe the procedure for obtaining an audiogram and factors affecting hearing evaluation. *the role and functions of hearing*
4. Write in detail about any one cause each for conductive and sensor neural hearing loss.

6 * 5 = 30

II Answer any six questions

1. What are the physical and psychological attributes of sound?
2. Write on the signs and symptoms of hearing loss.
3. Describe the types of hearing loss with examples.
4. Write notes on tuning fork tests. *Differentiate between across the following tests*
5. Describe the parts of the audiometer. *Physiology of Ears*
6. Write a note on the methods of hearing evaluation. *middle ear.*
7. Describe an audiogram. *effects of H in children.*
8. How is the external ear helpful in directing the sound?

10 * 2 = 20

7- write short note on presbycusis

III Answer in two sentences

1. List any four middle ear pathologies which cause conductive hearing loss.
2. Frequency of a sound.
3. Physiology of external ear.
4. Subjective vs. Objective tests. *Configuration (or) Pattern of Hg loss*
5. Hearing threshold.
6. Pure tone Audiometer. *Associated problems of Hearing loss.*
7. Notation used to mark right and left ear thresholds. *Prevention of Hearing loss*
8. Frequencies tested in pure tone Audiometers.
9. Checking whether the audiometer is working or not. *Prenatal causes of H*
10. Normal threshold of hearing.

See 10/10/10
10/10/10



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid-Term Examinations

HL 002: Introduction to Speech and Language Pathology
Date: 5.1.2010

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 hours

2 * 15 = 30

I Answer any Two of the following.

1. Describe "Speech Chain".
2. Explain the speech & language development between 6 months to 2 years of age
3. Describe phonemes in your language based on manner and place of articulation
4. Describe structure and functions of speech mechanism

6 * 5 = 30

II Answer any six questions

1. Explain the parameters of language
2. List the cranial nerves and their major functions.
3. How does air enter lungs during respiration?
4. What factors that affect normal development of speech & language
5. Explain the functions of language
6. How are fricatives produced?
7. What is the relation between hearing, language and speech?
8. What are the functions of resonatory system?

10 * 2 = 20

III Answer in two sentences

1. Define intonation and stress.
2. What is non verbal language? Give an example.
3. List the lobes and important areas in human brain
4. What is fluency?
5. What are the different types of language?
6. When is speech normal?
7. Name the laryngeal cartilages
8. What are the different types of communication?
9. Differentiate between diphthongs and glides.
10. What are the components of speech?



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid-Term Examinations

HL 003: Basic Medical Sciences Related to Speech and Hearing
Date: 6.1.2010

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

I Answer any Two of the following.

2 * 15 = 30

1. Describe Central Nervous system in detail.
2. Describe the Neurone in detail.
3. Describe the Oro-peripheral structures with a neat diagram.
4. Describe the structure of human external ear with labels and explain the physiology of external ear.

II Answer any 6 questions

6 * 5 = 30

1. Cerebellum.
2. ARAS.
3. CSF.
4. Ankyloglossia.
5. Pharynx.
6. Oral cavity
7. Middle ear bones.
8. External ear canal.

III Answer the following in two sentences

10 * 2 = 20

1. Name general lobes of brain.
2. Function of mitochondria
3. Upper motor neurone.
4. Eustachian tube.
5. Tonsillitis and adenoiditis.
6. Hyper nasality.
7. Sub mucous cleft.
8. Structure of Stapes.
9. External ear.
10. Tympanic membrane.

5* 1 = 5

IV State True or False

1. Motor cortex is in front of central sulcus.
2. Grey matter is in the outer part of Brain.
3. Malleus is the heaviest bone in the middle ear.
4. Velum is normally raised for production of oral speech sounds.
5. Cone of light can be visualized at 4 to 5 o'clock position in right ear tympanic membrane

5* 1 = 5

V Fill in the blanks

1. The CSF is formed by a vascular tissue called _____.
2. The _____ cell organelle is called power house of the cell.
3. The _____ is the active articulator in the oral cavity.
4. Abnormally small tongue is called _____.
5. Outer edge of the Pinna is called _____.

5* 1 = 5

VI Match the following

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Cerebellum | A. Middle ear cavity |
| b) Auditory area | B. External ear |
| c) Cleft | C. Equilibrium & Balance |
| d) Cerumen | D. Area No. 44 |
| e) Malleus | E. Hypernasality |

5* 1 = 5

VII Multiple choice questions

1. All the arteries supply brain except _____
a) Vertebral artery. b) Internal carotid artery. c) Middle cerebral artery d) Facial artery.
2. All of them are cell organelles except _____
a) Mitochondria. b) Endoplasmic reticulum c) Golgi apparatus. d) Flagella.
3. All are active articulators except _____
a) Tongue. b) Lips. c) Hard Palate d) Velum.
4. All are tongue abnormalities except _____
a) Microtia b) Macroglossia c) Ankyloglossia d) Cleft tongue
5. All are parts of the external ear except _____
a) Concha b) Cerumen c) Helix d) Lobule



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid-Term Examinations

HL 004: Psychology
Date: 7.1.2010

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

I Answer any Two of the following.

2 * 15 = 30

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 major features of mental retardation

II Answer any 6 questions

6 * 5 = 30

1. Explain the meaning of experimentation
2. What is clinical psychology?
3. Give the difference between mental retardation and mental illness
4. Write the difference between concrete and abstract thinking
5. Give five examples of major milestones in speech development
6. Differentiate between growth and development.
7. Sketch the history of psychology
8. Explain the importance of cognitive development in children

III Answer the following in two sentences

10 * 2 = 20

1. Clinical Psychology
2. Mental retardation
3. Thinking
4. PKU
5. Prevalence of mental retardation
6. IQ
7. Psychosocial development
8. Speech development
9. Motor development
10. Walking with support

IV State True or False

5 * 1 = 5

1. Sigmund Freud is recognized as the father of psychology.
2. Marasmus refers to a genetic cause or condition for mental retardation.
3. Formal operational stage is the second stage in Piaget's theory.

4. All children with mental retardation must be admitted into special schools.
5. Greeting others is an example of social skills.

V Fill in the blanks

5* 1 = 5

1. The ancient Greeks defined psychology as _____
2. Functionalism views psychology as the study of _____
3. An example of prenatal cause of mental retardation is _____
4. The direction of development proceeding from head to tail is _____
5. Psychoanalysis refers to _____

VI Match the following

5* 1 = 5

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Abstraction | A. Statement made about the future |
| B. Object Permanence | B. Reconfirmation of results |
| C. Replication | C. Style of thinking |
| D. Prediction | D. Attitudes of impersonal study |
| E. Objectivity | E. Cognitive act of early life |

VII Multiple choice questions

5* 1 = 5

1. Study of socialization is part of (social psychology/clinical psychology)
2. Quantitative changes refer to (Growth/Development)
3. Preoperational phase occurs between (2-7/2.5) years.
4. Stage of Autonomy versus Shame occurs between (2-3/1-3) years.
5. Irrelevant talk is a symptom of (mental illness/mental retardation)



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid-Term Examinations

HL 005: Community Based Rehabilitation
Date: 8.1.2010

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

I Answer any Two of the following.

2 * 15 = 30

1. Community plays a major role in prevention of disability, Justify.
2. Oro facial examination is a must during assessment, Justify.
3. Discuss therapy procedures to improve articulation
4. Mention the steps to be followed to modify vocally abusive behaviors

II Answer any six questions

6 * 5 = 30

1. Explain the procedures involved during fluency assessment.
2. Discuss the influence of Impairment on Disability and Handicap.
3. Discuss the therapy methods to improve oral language.
4. Describe the exercises to reduce hyper nasality.
5. Why should we collect detailed case history in childhood language disorders?
6. What are the aspects included in counseling?
7. The theoretical and clinical training are equally important for Speech and hearing assistants, why?
8. Describe case history?

III Answer in two sentences

10 * 2=20

1. Define Community based rehabilitation.
2. What is the role of Clinical Psychologist as a team member in rehabilitation?
3. Describe a test to measure the function of respiratory and phonatory system?
4. How would you test the structure and function of the tongue?
~~Define disability.~~
5. What do we mean by, stabilization stage of articulation?
6. What is the need to follow up the clients attending therapy?
7. Why should we select person specific target behaviors during therapy?
8. What is the role of Speech Language Pathologist and Audiologist?
9. What is Maximum phonation duration?
10. What is invisible disability?

SNY
8.1.2010

IV State True or False

5 * 1=5

1. Speech of a normal child is the reference to test inadequate speech and language

2. Exposure to more than one language may lead to communication disorders
3. Heredity means non genetic diseases.
4. Therapy is the identification of the disorder.
5. Speech and language technician is qualified personnel.

V Fill in the Blanks

5 * 1=5

1. Inhistory prenatal, perinatal and postnatal histories should be recorded.
2. ----- investigation will facilitate diagnosis and treatment.
3. Interview and Questionnaire are two types of
4. Vocal abuse is generally noticed in.....
5. disability refer to a condition where the child has two or more disabilities.

VI Match the following

5 * 1=5

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| a) Case history | A. Better recovery |
| b) Younger age | B. Tactile cue |
| c) Stuttering | C. Demographic data |
| d) Vibrations | D. Transfer stage |
| e) Self monitoring | E. Fluency disorder |

VII Multiple choice questions

5 * 1=5

1. Language test used in the diagnosis of delayed speech and language
a) SECS b) REELS c) MPD d) SSI
2. Team members involved in rehabilitation are,
a) SLP b) AUD c) SHT d) All of these
3. Type of articulation error is
a) Substitution b) Dysfluency c) Fast rate d) High pitch.
4. Speech and language stimulation should begin,
a) after 6 months b) as early as possible c) after 2 months
d) None of these
5. Bat- pat is an example for,
a) Words b) Minimal pair c) Technique d) Phoneme



All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore 6
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid-Term Examinations

HL 006: Education for Children with Special Needs
Date: 11.1.2010

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 100

I Answer any two questions

2*15=30

1. What are the different factors you have to consider before deciding to admit a child with hearing impairment in the regular school?
2. Write in detail on selection of appropriate communication approaches for children with communication disorders.
3. What do you understand by term "approaches in teaching learning to children with communication disorders? Discuss any two approaches which are appropriate to teach children with communication disorders.
4. Explain in detail about the advantages and disadvantages of inclusive education programmes.

II Answer any six questions

6*5=30

1. What are the advantages in teaching manual communication to children with communication disorders?
2. Briefly describe about the different kinds of segregated educational set-ups?
3. What is the difference between inclusive and integrated education?
4. Write a note on District Primary Education Programme?
5. Why do children with special needs require preschool training?
6. Discuss in detail the early stimulation programmes.
7. Draw out the differences between natural and structured methods in teaching language.
8. Elaborate the advantages of inclusive education programmes.

III Answer in two sentences

10*2=20

1. Expand RCI_y
2. Expand IECD
3. Expand SS^A
4. Who proposed the maternal reflective method?
5. What is an ideal age to identify hearing loss?
6. What is dysgraphia?
7. Define finger spelling
8. Who are children with special needs?
9. Explain training by tactile modality?
10. State two advantages of teaching communication through speech.

IECD

2

SAB
11.1.2010

IV Fill in the blanks

5 * 1 = 5

1. Children with special needs are children who are affected with some kind of
2. Verbal approach involves communicating using
3. Segregated educational set-up is also known as schools
4. General schools / classrooms should be provided with necessary..... devices to help them overcome the specific disability
5. IEDC stands for

V Match the following

5 * 1 = 5

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a) Autism spectrum disorders | A. Deficiency in any basic academic skills |
| b) Speech or language disorders | B. Problems in motor movements |
| c) Cerebral palsy | C. Affects the socio-emotional functioning in |
| d) Behavioral problems | D. individuals |
| e) Learning disability | E. Speech Affects the ability to express through verbal learning |
| | F. Attention deficit disorder |

~~AF~~ = SNE
11.1.20

VI State true or false

5 * 1 = 5

1. Speaking, writing, signing, miming and gestures are all different forms of languages
2. Parents should be involved in the educational training of children with hearing impairment.
3. Verbal language is mainly learnt through the visual modality
4. In a parent-infant programme, the parents of children with communication problems who are younger than one year would be included
5. Academic skills ~~of~~ include reading, writing and number skills.....

SNE
11.1.2010

VII Multiple choice questions

5 * 1 = 5

1. DTYHI trains children from
a) Birth to 6 years b) 6 years to 8 years c) 2 - 3 years d) 10 - 14 years
2. Learning environments that promote the full personal, academic development of the learners is an
a) Integrated educational set-up b) Inclusive educational set-up c) Segregated educational set-up d) Pre-school educational set-up
3. Specific grammatical structures are taught using
a) Natural method b) Combined method c) Structured method d) None of the above
4. Parent empowerment means
a) Making them aware b) Encouraging them c) Make them self dependent d) Above all
5. Salamanca Frame work for action was started in the year
a) 2004 b) 1984 c) 1994 d) 1996