All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid –term Examinations January 2011

LS 001: Introduction to Audiology
Date : 03.01.2011

Duration: 3 hours **Max. Marks: 100**

I Answer any <u>two</u> of the following **2*15=30**

1. Define sound. How is it generated? Define the different physical and Psychological attributes of sound.
2. Describe the structure and function of inner ear.
3. Explain in detail the different causes of sensorineural hearing loss.
4. Describe the procedure for pure-tone audiometry.

II Answer any <u>six</u> questions **6*5 = 30**

1. Write the development of auditory responses in children.
2. Define impairment, Disability and Handicap.
3. Write the functions of hearing.
4. Explain the different types of hearing loss.
5. List the different effects of hearing loss in adults.
6. Explain the different categories of prevention of hearing loss.
7. Explain the factors affecting the pure-tone audiometry.
8. Describe tuning fork tests.

III Answer in <u>two</u> sentences **10*2=20**

1. Symmetrical v/s asymmetrical hearing loss.
2. Audiogram
3. Range of Human Hearing
4. Otitis media
5. Atresia
6. Classification of hearing loss based on audiogram
7. Basic controls available in the audiometer
8. Ling's six sound test
9. Materials required for behavioral observation audiometry
10. High risk register

IV <u>Fill</u> in the <u>blanks</u> **5*1 = 5**

1. Whispered speech has an average intensity of .....
2. Conversational speech has an average intensity of .....

3. External auditory meatus is about .....in length in adult ear
4 Tympanic membrane.....in response to sound waves
5. ..... Is the smallest bone in the body.

IV Fill in the blanks **5*1 = 5**

1. _____ is the process of acquiring knowledge and skills.
2. _____ sense is useful in perceiving the vibrations of speech.
3. _____ is an example of structured method of training in verbal communication skills.
4. _____ communication is the primary mode of instruction in our schools.
5. _____ symbols is an example of non-verbal mode of communication

V State True or False **5*1 = 5**

1. Manual mode of communication includes writing manually with hand.
2. Early intervention for children with communication disorders could begin around 6 years of age.
3. Caregiver training should be an important aspect of training children with communication disorders.
4. Speech intelligibility means speaking intelligently.
5. Children with behavioural problems like ADD, ADHD are very attentive and careful in their school work.

VI Match the following **5*1 = 5**

1. Hearing Impairment	A. Difficulty in motor movements
2. Cerebral Palsy	B. Difficulty in comprehending spoken information
3. Learning Disability	C. Difficulty in understanding / using written symbols
4. Autism Spectrum Disorders	D. Difficulty in general understanding ability
5. Mental Retardation	E. Difficulty in controlling impulsive behaviours
	F. Difficulty in social interactions

VI Multiple choice questions **5*1 = 5**

1. Formal education takes place in
   a) Schools b) Colleges
   c) Vocational Training Programmes d) All the above

2. Children with specific speech problems like stuttering may face difficulty in classroom in
   a) Understanding what the teacher explains b) Remembering lessons
   c) Expressing fluently what they have understood d) Writing lessons

3. Example for bilingual method of training for children with hearing impairment is teaching
   a) English and Hindi Languages b) Spoken and Sign Language
   c) All the above d) None of the above

4. Example for government programme that was meant to promote Integrated Education
   a) DPEP b) IEDC
   c) IEDSS d) SSA

5. Using hand shapes/configurations for representing letters/alphabets in a language is
   a) Sign language b) Finger spelling
   c) Cued speech d) None of the above

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All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid –term Examinations January 2011

LS 002 : Introduction to Speech and Language Pathology
Date : 04.01.2011

Duration: 3hours **Max. Marks :100**

Answer any Two of the following **2*15=30**

1. Name and explain the systems involved in speech production
2. Define voice, articulation and fluency
3. Describe Speech chain with a neat diagram
4. List and explain the different manners of articulation

II Answer any six questions **6*5 = 30**

1. Define Speech, Language and Communication
2. How are nasal continuants produced?
3. List any five cranial nerves and their major functions
4. Explain parameters of speech
5. Explain speech and language development between 6 months to 18 months of age
6. With a neat diagram describe the parts of neuron and their functions
7. List the cartilages of larynx with a neat diagram
8. Describe the voicing, place and manner of /b/, /f/, /k/, /c/, /t/

III Answer in two sentences **10*2=20**

1. Differentiate between stop consonants and affricates
2. What is normal speech?
3. What is prosody?
4. Name two elevator muscles and two depressor muscles of the larynx
5. Respiration at rest is different from respiration for speech. Explain
6. What is babbling?
7. What is vital capacity?
8. List the different lobes in human brain?
9. What is semantics?
10. What is Adam's apple?

IV Fill in the blanks **5*1 = 5**

1. ..... is a means, vocal or other, of expressing or communicating thought or feeling
2. The .....cranial nerve is involved with the function of hearing
3. The resonatory system includes pharynx, oral cavity and .....
4. .....is continuous, effortless speech at a fast rate
5. Babbling occurs at the age of .....

V State True or False **5*1 = 5**

1. Omohyoid is a depressor muscle of the larynx
2. Children use echolalia and jargon as a part of normal speech and language development from seven to twelve months
3. Nasal continuants are speech sounds produced with closed oral tract and open nasal tract
4. Respiratory air is a stream of air
5. Inspiration is longer and expiration is shorter for speech purposes

VI Match the following **5*1 = 5**

A. Cricoid cartilage	a) intonation, stress, rhythm, pause
B. Fricative	b) one word utterance
C. Hypoglossal	c) complete ring in larynx
D. Prosody	d) /s/
E. 1 year	e) tongue movement control

VII Multiple choice questions **5*1 = 5**

1. .....stage of speech and language development occurs by six weeks of age
   a) Syntax b) babbling c) fluency d) cooing

2. ..... are speech sounds produced by closing the oral tract, building pressure behind it, and releasing pressure by opening the articulator
   a) laterals b) glides c) stop consonants d) trills

3. ..... language is the understanding of words and sounds
   a) Expressive b) nonverbal c) receptive d) gestural

4. /y and /v/ are examples of .....
   a) Diphthongs b) glides c) trills d) vowels

5. The nerve supply of the larynx is from the Vagus by way of its ..... branches
   a) Superior and recurrent laryngeal c) superior and inferior thyroid arteries
   b) prelaryngeal branches d) cricothyroid

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All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid –term Examinations January 2011

LS 003 - Basic medical sciences related to Speech and Hearing
Date : 05.01.2011

Duration: 3 hours **Max. Marks: 100**

I **Answer any Two of the following** 2*15 = 30

1. Define cell and its organelles within a cell with a diagram.
2. Define a single neuron structure with diagram and explain about the conduction of nerve impulses.
3. What are the types and function of peripheral and autonomic nervous system?
4. Define Heart with diagram and what do you mean by pulmonary and systemic circulation?

II **Answer any six questions** 6*5 = 30

1. Describe Nucleus and its different structures.
2. Explain different types of tissues with examples.
3. What are the types of neuron ?
4. Explain different parts of brain with a diagram.
5. Define different lobes of brain and their functions.
6. Name all cranial nerves.
7. Describe different layers of meninges with a diagram.
8. Explain reflex arc with diagram.

III **Answer in two sentences** 10*2 = 20

1. What is mitochondria?
2. What is internal capsule in brain?
3. What is circle of Willis?
4. Define circulatory system.
5. Define blood plasma.
6. What are the types of leukocytes?
7. What is stroke?
8. What is blood brain barrier?
9. Write definition of anatomy and physiology.
10. What is the composition of inspired air in percentage?

IV **Fill in the blanks** 5*1 = 5

1. ..... is a structural and functional unit of life.
2. The space between the arachnoid mater and pia mater is called .....
3. The cerebrospinal fluid is secreted from the .....
4. The blood supply to the brain is by the arrangement of arteries called .....
5. The major artery that supplies blood to the body from heart is .....

V **State <u>True</u> or <u>False</u>** 5*1 = 5

1. The WBC is also called as lymphocytes.
2. The blood plasma contains more than 90 percent of water.
3. Stroke also known as Cerebro-vascular accident (CVA).
4. Lesion in lower motor neuron results in Spastic paralysis.
5. Ribosomes are tiny granules composed of RNA and proteins.

VI **Match the following** 5*1 = 5

A) Upper motor neuron lesion	a) motor
B) Lower motor neuron lesion	b) platelets
C) Thrombocytes	c) sensory
D) Auditory nerve	d) spastic paralysis
E) Trochlear nerve	e) flaccid paralysis

VII **Multiple choice questions** 5*1 = 5

1. Vagus nerve is a type of.....
   a) Motor b) sensory c) motor & sensory d) none
2. The number of leukocytes ..... in the presence of infection.
   a) Increases b) decreases c) remain same d) any of these
3. The blood cells are produced in the .....
   a) Liver b) spleen c) bone marrow d) cartilage
4. The cardiac plexus lies behind the heart in the ..... region.
   a) Cervical b) thoracic c) lumber d) sacral
5. The nerve cell has a refractory period of.....
   a) 5 millisec b) 0.5 millisec c) 5 microsec d) 0.5 microsec

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All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid –term Examinations January 2011
LS 004 -Psychology
Date : 06.01.2011

Duration: 3 hours **Max. Marks :100**

I Answer any Two of the following **2*15=30**

1. Define psychology. Bring out the relevance of psychology to the field of speech, language and hearing.
2. Attempt an essay on the history of psychology. Briefly enumerate the scientific features of psychology
3. Define mental retardation. Highlight the clinical features and causes of mental retardation
4. Explain the various principles of child development. Describe in detail, cognitive development in childhood

II Answer any six questions **6*5 = 30**

1. Differentiate abnormal psychology from clinical psychology
2. Differentiate between growth and development
3. Define social development. List the first five stages of Erikson's theory of psychosocial development
4. Explain how mental retardation is different from mental illness
5. Explain motor development in childhood
6. Briefly explain any five branches of psychology
7. Highlight how children are different from adults
8. Explain emotional development in childhood

III Answer in two sentences **10*2=20**

1. Define play
2. Define developmental psychology
3. Define object permanence
4. Define animism
5. Define cephalocaudal law
6. Define proximodistal law
7. Define intelligence
8. Define IQ
9. Define maturation
10. Define socialization

IV **Fill in the blanks** **5*1 = 5**

1. The first Psychology Laboratory was established at .....in Germany
2. .....development occurs in terms of size, shape, body build, proportion, weight, or height.
3. An example for a quantitative change during child development is.....
4. A characteristic of Scientific Psychology is .....
5. A child of six years with a metal age of four years will have an IQ of .....

V **State True or False** **5*1 = 5**

1. Early development is more critical than later development.
2. Mental retardation is a permanent condition.
3. Observation is a method used in the field of psychology.
4. JB Watson described psychology as the scientific study of behavior.
5. Infants & toddlers cannot experience psychological stress.

VI **Match the following** **5*1 = 5**

A. Behaviorism	a) Wilhelm Wundt
B. Conscious & unconscious mind	b) Binet & Simon
C. Intelligence tests	c) Proximodistal
D. Functionalism	d) JB Watson
E. Head to tail	e) Sygmund Freud
	f) Cephalocaudal
	g) William James

VII **Multiple choice questions** **5*1 = 5**

1. The term 'mental test' was coined by.....
   a) Wilhelm Wundt b) Alfred Binet c) James Cattell d) Erikson
2. Prevalence of mental retardation
   a) 1-2% b) 2-3% c) 5% d) 1%
3. A child with average level of intelligence will have IQ range of .....
   a) 90-100 b) 100-110 c) 90-110 d) 70-100
4. Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development has .....stages
   a) Four b) five c) six d) eight
5. .....is a measure, expressed as the age at which a child is performing intellectually
   a) MA b) CA c) SA d) IQ

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All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid –term Examinations January 2011

LS 005: Community Based Rehabilitation
Date : 07.01.2011

Duration: 3 hours **Max. Marks: 100**

I Answer any Two of the following **2*15=30**

1. What is Case History? Elaborate the need of medical and developmental history in persons with disability.
2. Mention the methods of collecting information while taking Case History.
3. Explain different types of disabilities in detail.
4. Mention the role and scope of practice of Speech and Hearing Technician.

II Answer any six questions **6*5 = 30**

1. What are the functions of Community Based Rehabilitation?
2. Mention any one test to assess Speech and Language skills.
3. Describe the examination of tongue during Oro-facial examination.
4. Explain about referral letters.
5. Counseling plays an important role in rehabilitation, Justify.
6. What are the steps involved in teaching voiced and voiceless sounds?
7. What are the common procedures involved during implementation of treatment program?
8. Team approach is important for final diagnosis, Justify.

III Answer in two sentences **10*2 =20**

1. Define Community Based Rehabilitation.
2. What is Hypo nasality?
3. What is an Articulation test?
4. What is Observation therapy?
5. What are the consequences of Impairment and Disability?
6. What is the role of Speech Language Pathologist?
7. How to establish a pre-therapy measure for the target behavior?
8. What is the need to follow up a person with Disability?
9. Explain stabilization stage of training levels.
10. What are vocally abusive behaviors?

IV **Fill in the blanks** **5*1 = 5**

1. Speech and Hearing assistant is essential for providing services at the ..... level
2. ..... Is the detailed history with reference to the disorder.
3. Exposure to chemical fumes can lead to .....
4. .....is a qualified person to offer services for curricular needs in special children
5. ..... Method involves explanation of how to place the articulators in phoneme production

V **State True or False** **5*1 = 5**

1. The main advantage of CBR is that a person is available in the community to work with PWD.
2. There is no requirement of tailor made services to each and very individual with special needs.
3. Stuttering varies across situations.
4. It is essential to assess only strengths of PWD.
5. Speech Language stimulation should begin as early as possible.

VI **Match the following** **5*1 = 5**

A. Consanguineous marriage	a) Professional Voice user
B. Teacher	b) Secondary behavior
C. Fluency disorders	c) Cleft Plate
D. Maintenance program	d) Non Clinical setting
E. Hyper nasality	e) Hereditary

VII **Multiple choice questions** **5*1 = 5**

1. The four scales of SECS include .....

a) RLS b)ELS c) Non verbal Language Skill d) All of these

2. ..... is an abnormal appearance of tongue.

a) Overbite b) Sub mucous cleft c) Tongue tie d) Micrognathia

3. The normal value of S/Z ratio is..... .....

a) > 1 b) < 1 c) 1 d) 0

4. Traditional method is a therapy technique for ..... disorders.

a) Articulation b) Voice c) Fluency d) Language

5. An example of word pair having minimal contrast is .....

a) Pat-have b) Pat-Mat c) Cat-tap d) Hot-Sun

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All India Institute of Speech and Hearing, Manasagangothri, Mysore-06
Diploma in Hearing, Language, and Speech
Mid –term Examinations January 2011
LS006: Education for Children with Special Needs
Date : 10.01.2011

Duration: 3hours **Max. Marks: 100**

I Answer any Two of the following **2*15=30**

1. Elaborate on the process of making decision about whether a child with communication disorder is ready for inclusion in regular school.
2. How does presence of special needs like hearing impairment or mental retardation in children affect their education? Do you think special education and training will help them? Give reasons for your answer.
3. What are the different kinds of segregated educational set-up? Discuss in detail their advantages and disadvantages.
4. What does verbal mode of communication mean? How does it benefit children with communication disorders? Describe the two methods used in training children in verbal language.

II Answer any Six questions **6*5 = 30**

1. Briefly describe how resource rooms help to promote mainstreaming of children with communication disorders.
2. Describe the role of sense of vision in training to communicate.
3. How does Cued Speech help in promoting use of verbal language in children with hearing impairment?
4. Are inclusive, and integrated education the same or different? Discuss.
5. Mainstreaming may not always be beneficial to a child with special need. Justify this statement.
6. Mention the criteria that could help in selecting the most appropriate communication approach for children with hearing impairment.
7. Why do children with special needs require preschool training?
8. Write a short note on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

III Answer in Two sentences **10*2=20**

1. Apart from verbal and manual communication modes, what could be the other components of total communication?
2. Briefly describe training to speak through tactile modality.
3. How could presence of autism spectrum disorders in children create difficulty in academic learning?
4. List any two benefits offered by our governments to children with special needs in order to promote their education.
5. Mention two advantages of learning through manual mode of communication.
6. What are the advantages of training young children with communication disorders at home?
7. What are the purposes of higher education?
8. What is the difference between sign language and finger spelling?
9. What would be the best possible multisensory combination for training children with hearing impairment?
10. Who are children with special needs? Why are they called so?

IV Fill in the blanks **5*1 = 5**

1. ..... is a structured method used in teaching language.
2. ..... is the primary sense necessary for learning to speak.
3. Maintaining a .....environment in the school means, removing all structural, procedural or attitudinal difficulties faced by the child in the learning environment.
4. The major problem of children with cerebral palsy is difficulty in .....
5. The appropriate time for training through PIP is before .....

V State True or False **5*1 = 5**

1. Mainstreaming helps improve the academic performance of children with special needs.
2. Natural method of teaching should involve a lot of written exercises and drills.
3. The senses of smell and taste are very useful in training the child with communication disorders to speak.
4. Verbal method is about teaching different types of verbs in a language.
5. When training young babies with communication disorders their mothers / caregivers should be made to sit outside the session.

VI Match the following **5*1 = 5**

A. RCI	a) Inclusive education
B. DTYHI	b) Education for All
C. IECYD	c) National Institution
D. IEDC	d) Training Caregivers
E. SSA	e) Disability
	f) Integrated Education

VII Multiple choice questions **5*1 = 5**

1. Preschool education prepares a child for .....
   a) Schooling b)Basic life skills c) Both d) None
2. Speech intelligibility means
   a) Speaking Intelligently c) Clarity in Speech
   b) Understanding other's Speech d) All the above
3. If a child with hearing impairment is to be admitted to regular school, it is better that his / her aided audiogram is
   a) Outside Spectrum c) Partly within spectrum
   b) Within Spectrum d) None of the above
4. Training to use residual hearing is very important, as it is necessary to follow
   a) Intensity of Speech c) Frequency of speech
   b) Duration of speech d) All the above
5. Impulsive children are
   a) Easily distracted from their work c) constantly improving their performance
   b) Highly involved in their work d) None of the above

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