

DIPLOMA IN HEARING LANGUAGE AND SPEECH (DHLS) (REV) [Program Code: P02]

EXAMINATION FOR RCI RECOGNIZED CENTRES – SEPTEMBER, 2023
[FOR REGULAR (2022-23 BATCH) & SUPPLEMENTARY (2021-22 BATCH) CANDIDATES]

PAPER – DHLS 1: INTRODUCTION TO AUDIOLOGY [Paper Code: P02 – T01]

Date : 09/09/2023

Duration : 3 hrs.

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m.

Max. Marks: 70

SECTION – I

Q. I (a) STATE TRUE OR FALSE (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (1) Human can start hearing after birth.
- (2) Pitch is the measure of loudness.
- (3) Lowest fence of human hearing range starts from 20 KHz.
- (4) Bone conduction measures detect type of hearing loss.
- (5) Otosclerosis is related with Conductive hearing loss.
- (6) Rinne test can detect type of hearing loss.
- (7) CSOM is disorder of external ear.

Q. I (b) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (01) Number of semicircular canal in humans is
(a) 2 (c) 3
(b) 4 (d) 1
- (02) Number of Middle ear ossicles in human ear is
(a) 1 (c) 5
(b) 9 (d) 3
- (03) Otolith is
(a) Vestibular organ (c) Middle ear muscles
(b) Cochlear organ (d) None of the above
- (04) Auditory nerve is Cranial nerve number
(a) 5 (c) 6
(b) 7 (d) 8
- (05) Atresia is a disorder of
(a) Hair Cells (c) Pinna
(b) Auditory nerve (d) Cochlea
- (06) VRA can be performed in babies from the age of months.
(a) 3 (c) 12
(b) 6 (d) 18
- (07) Audiological tool for New Born Hearing Screening is
(a) VRA (c) ASSR
(b) OAE (d) BOA

SECTION II

- Q. I (a) ANSWER IN ONE WORD (All questions are compulsory) (4 x 1 m = 4 marks)**
- (1) Name the transducer used in AC pure tone audiometry.
 - (2) Name the fluid present in the scala media.
 - (3) Name the muscle linked with stapes
 - (4) The sensory organ of hearing in humans

- Q. I (b) ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES (ANY 5 OUT OF 7) (5 x 2 m = 10 marks)**

- (1) Define pitch
- (2) Types of hearing loss
- (3) What is critical age of language learning?
- (4) What is Pseudohypacusis?
- (5) Define tertiary prevention.
- (6) What is oval window?
- (7) What do you mean by central hearing?

SECTION III

- Q. I WRITE SHORT NOTES (ANY 4 OUT OF 6) (4 x 5 m = 20 marks)**
- (1) Newborn hearing screening
 - (2) Calibration of pure tone audiotometer
 - (3) Nonorganic hearing loss
 - (4) Tympanic membrane
 - (5) Syndromic hearing loss

SECTION IV

- Q. IV WRITE IN DETAIL**
- (1) **ANSWER ANY ONE (1 x 10 m = 10 marks)**
- (a) Write a note on signs and symptoms of hearing impairment.
- OR
- (b) Write an essay on Prevention of deafness.
- (2) **ANSWER ANY ONE (1 x 12 m = 12 marks)**
- (a) Explain different types of associated disabilities along with hearing disabilities.
- OR
- (b) Elaborate physical and psychological attributes of sound.

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[FOR REGULAR (2022-23 BATCH) & SUPPLEMENTARY (2021-22 BATCH) CANDIDATES]

PAPER – DHLS 2: INTRODUCTION TO SPEECH AND LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
[Paper Code: P02 – T02]

Date : 10/09/2023

Duration : 3 hrs.

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m.

Max. Marks: 70

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SECTION – I

Q. I (a) STATE TRUE OR FALSE (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (1) Dysarthria is a speech disorder.
- (2) The speech sound [s] is a fricative.
- (3) Communication is always verbal.
- (4) Aphasia is a developmental disorder.
- (5) Voice Handicap Index measures fundamental frequency.
- (6) Autism is caused by parent's inappropriate behavior.
- (7) REELS is used to evaluate stammering.

Q. I (b) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (01) What cartilage part of the phonatory system has a primary duty to block the opening of the larynx when we swallow so we don't choke?
(a) Epiglottis (c) Vocalis
(b) Cricoid Cartilage (d) Alveolar Ridge
- (02) 'SODA' acronym is for disorders related to
(a) voice (c) language
(b) articulation (d) fluency
- (03) In acquired childhood aphasia, the usual cause is
(a) epilepsy (c) jaundice
(b) heart attack (d) Hearing loss
- (04) The area in the brain responsible for expressive language is
(a) Wernicke's area (c) basal ganglion
(b) caudate nucleus (d) Broca's area
- (05) The SSI test is used for evaluation of
(a) language (c) fluency
(b) articulation (d) voice
- (06) is important for voice production.
(a) Broca's area (c) Wernicke's area
(b) Resonance (d) Articulation
- (07) The word structure is related to
(a) phonology (c) semantics
(b) morphology (d) pragmatics

SECTION II

Q. I (a) ANSWER IN ONE WORD (All questions are compulsory)

(4 x 1 m = 4 marks)

- (1) Around 6 months of age is acquired.
- (2) Name one equipment used for objective analysis of voice.
- (3) The child says /p/ for /b/ is an example of error.
- (4) Hyper nasality is usually seen in condition.

Q. I (b) ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES (ANY 5 OUT OF 7)

(5 x 2 m = 10 marks)

- (1) ✓ Secondary features of stuttering
- (2) ✓ Gestures
- (3) ✓ Semantics
- (4) ✓ Types of communication
- (5) Stuttering severity
- (6) Hoarseness of voice
- (7) ✓ Mental retardation

SECTION III

Q. I WRITE SHORT NOTES (ANY 4 OUT OF 5)

(4 x 5 m = 20 marks)

- (1) ✓ Language stimulation techniques
- (2) ✓ Types of cerebral palsy
- (3) ✓ Specific Language Impairment
- (4) Delayed speech and language development features
- (5) Early identification of speech disorders

SECTION IV

Q. I WRITE IN DETAIL

(1) ANSWER ANY ONE

(1 x 10 m = 10 marks)

- (a) Describe the assessment protocol for children with intellectual disability.

OR

- (b) Explain the different causes for speech and language disorders.

(2) ANSWER ANY ONE

(1 x 12 m = 12 marks)

- (a) Explain the differential diagnosis between aphasia and dysarthria.

OR

- (b) Describe the human speech production mechanism with a diagram.

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[FOR REGULAR (2022-23 BATCH) & SUPPLEMENTARY (2021-22 BATCH) CANDIDATES]

PAPER – DHLS 3 : MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICATION DISORDERS – 1 [Paper Code: P02 – T03]

Date : 17/09/2023

Duration : 3 hrs.

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m.

Max. Marks: 70

SECTION – I

Q. I (a) STATE TRUE OR FALSE (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (1) In Cued Speech, hand shapes are used as cues for consonants.
क्यूड स्पीच में हाथों की आकृतियों का उपयोग व्यंजन के लिए सकेत के रूप में किया जाता है।
- (2) 'S' cord is used with body level hearing aids for pseudo-binaural fitting.
स्पूडो-बायनॉरल फिटिंग के लिए शरीर स्तर श्रवणयंत्र के साथ 'एस' कॉर्ड का उपयोग किया जाता है।
- (3) Rehabilitation Council of India was established in 1999.
भारतीय पुनर्वास परिषद की स्थापना 1999 में हुई थी।
- (4) Input for receiver in hearing aids is from amplifier.
श्रवणयंत्र में रिसीवर के लिए इनपुट एम्प्लीफायर से होता है।
- (5) Concha is part of middle ear.
कोंचा मध्यकर्ण का भाग है।
- (6) Maximum age for school admission for children with special needs is 18 years according to RTE act.
आरटीई अधिनियम के अनुसार विशेष आवश्यकता वाले बच्चों के लिए स्कूल में प्रवेश की अधिकतम आयु 18 वर्ष है।
- (7) Earmould is a part of hearing aid. / इअरमोल्ड श्रवणयंत्र का हिस्सा है।

Q. I (b) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (01) Type of earmould used with body level hearing aids is
शरीर स्तर श्रवणयंत्र के साथ इस्तमाल किए जानेवाले इअरमोल्ड का प्रकार है।
(a) Shell.Mould / शेल मोल्ड (c) Complete mould / कम्प्लिट मोल्ड
(b) Skeleton mould / स्केलेटन मोल्ड (d) Canal mould / कॅनाल मोल्ड
- (02) National trust was enacted in . . . / राष्ट्रीय न्यास . . . में अधिनियमित किया गया था।
(a) 1997 (c) 2001
(b) 1999 (d) 1992
- (03) The part of hearing aid that converts acoustic energy to electrical energy is
. यह श्रवण यंत्र का भाग है जो ध्वनिक उर्जा को विद्युत उर्जा में बदलाता है।
(a) Microphone / मायक्रोफोन (c) Volume control / ध्वनी नियंत्रक
(b) Receiver / रिसीवर (d) Amplifier / ऑम्प्लिफायर

- (04) The child picks up toy car for the sound /pi-pi/. This is an example of
बच्चा /pi-pi/ आवाज के लिए खिलौने वाली कार उठाता है। यह . . प्रकार का उदाहरण है।
- (a) Detection / पता लगाना (c) Identification / पहचान
(b) Discrimination / विभेदन क्षमता (d) Comprehension / आकलन
- (05) Following aids and appliances are provided under revised ADIP Scheme (2014).
संशोधित एडिप योजना (2014) के अंतर्गत निम्न में से कौनसे सहायको एवं उपकरणों को प्रदान किया जाता है।
- (a) Hearing Aid / श्रवण यंत्र (c) Spectacle / चश्मा
(b) Cochlear Implant / कॉकलियर इम्प्लांट (d) All of the above / उपरोक्त सभी
- (06) The cued speech is system of communication.
क्युड स्पीच यह संबंधी संचार की प्रणाली है।
- (a) Tactile / स्पर्श (c) Auditory / श्रवण
(b) Visual / दृश्य (d) Visual and Auditory / दृश्य और श्रवण
- (07) Synthetic and Analytic are approaches for
संयोगात्मक और विश्लेषणात्मक दृष्टिकोन के लिए है।
- (a) Auditory training / श्रवण प्रशिक्षण (c) Speech reading / वाक् पठन
(b) Speech training / वाक् प्रशिक्षण (d) Language assessment / भाषा मूल्यांकन

SECTION II

Q.1 (a) ANSWER IN ONE WORD (All questions are compulsory) (4 x 1 m = 4 marks)

- (1) Any one reason for no output from hearing aid
श्रवण यंत्र से प्रतिसाद नहीं मिलने का कोई एक कारण
- (2) Example of group hearing aid / समुह श्रवणयंत्र का उदाहरण
- (3) Any one method for assessment of auditory performance
श्रवण निष्पादन के मूल्यांकन की कोई एक पद्धति
- (4) Any two types of ear moulds / इअरमोल्ड के कौनसे भी दो प्रकार

Q.1 (b) ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES (ANY 5 OUT OF 7) (5 x 2 m = 10 marks)

- (1) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan / सर्व शिक्षा अभियान
- (2) Functional gain / कार्यात्मक लाभ
- (3) Curriculum Adaptation / पाठ्यक्रम अनुकूलन
- (4) Inclusive set up / समावेशी व्यवस्था
- (5) Daily check of Hearing aids / श्रवणयंत्र की दैनिक जांच
- (6) Induction loop system / इंडक्शन लूप सिस्टीम
- (7) Discrimination stage of Auditory training / श्रवण प्रशिक्षण में विभेदन स्तर

SECTION III

Q. I WRITE SHORT NOTES (ANY 4 OUT OF 5)

(4 x 5 m = 20 marks)

- (1) Factors affecting auditory training / श्रवण प्रशिक्षण प्रभावित करने वाले कारक
- (2) Importance of CBR / सीबीआर का महत्त्व
- (3) Types of hearing aids / श्रवण यंत्रों के प्रकार
- (4) Individualized education plan / व्यक्तिगत शिक्षा योजना
- (5) Methods of speech reading / वाचा पठन की पद्धतियाँ

SECTION IV

Q. I WRITE IN DETAIL

(1) ANSWER ANY ONE

(1 x 10 m = 10 marks)

- (a) Discuss various Government schemes for the welfare of the disabled.
दिव्यांगों के कल्याण के लिए विभिन्न सरकारी योजनाओं पर चर्चा करें।

OR

- (b) Describe in detail various types of schooling available for children with hearing impairment with advantages and disadvantages of each.
श्रवण दिव्यांग बच्चों के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न प्रकार की स्कूली शिक्षा और उसके फायदे और नुकसान के साथ विस्तार से वर्णन करें।

(2) ANSWER ANY ONE

(1 x 12 m = 12 marks)

- (a) Describe in detail parts of hearing aid with neat and labeled diagram.
स्वच्छ और नामांकित चित्र के साथ श्रवणयंत्र के भागों का विस्तार से वर्णन करें।

OR

- (b) Describe in detail troubleshooting of hearing aids and counselling for care and maintenance of hearing aids.
श्रवणयंत्रों की समस्या निवारण एवं श्रवण यंत्रों की देखभाल और रखरखाव के लिए परामर्श का विस्तार से वर्णन करें।

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PAPER – DHLS 4 : MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNICATION DISORDERS – 2 [Paper Code: P02 – T04]

Date : 24/09/2023

Duration : 3 hrs.

Time : 10.00 a.m. to 01.00 p.m.

Max. Marks: 70

SECTION – I

Q. I (a) STATE TRUE OR FALSE (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (1) Fluency Shaping is one approach in the treatment of voice.
फ्लूएन्सी को आकार देना यह एक वाचा उपचार दृष्टिकान है।
- (2) Articulation disorders include cluttering. /
हड़बड़ाहट (क्लटरिंग) यह उच्चारण दोष मे आता है।
- (3) Early Identification of Hearing Loss and ear disease is key to effective management.
श्रवणहास की प्रारंभिक पहचान और कर्णरोग पहचान यह प्रभावशाली प्रबंधक है।
- (4) Assistive technology for children with Hearing Impairment includes Braille.
श्रवणदिव्यांगजन बालकों मे सहायक तकनीकी मे ब्रेल का इस्तमाल होता है।
- (5) A person can have a disability and not be handicapped.
एक व्यक्ति अक्षम हो सकता है लेकिन विकलांग नहीं हो सकता।
- (6) Prompt refers to extra cues designed to increase the chances of students to provide the correct answer to a question.
अनुबोध (प्रॉम्प्ट) याने अतिरिक्त संकेत जो प्रश्न के सही उत्तर देने के अवसर बढ़ाने के लिए परिकल्पित किए जाते है।
- (7) /p/ is a bilabial, voiced, stop consonant.
/p/ यह द्विओष्ठ्य, सघोष, व्यंजन रोक (stop) है।

Q. I (b) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (All questions are compulsory) (7 x 1 m = 7 marks)

- (01) Most common fluency disorder is / अधिकतम फ्लूएन्सी दोष विकार
(a) Aphasia (b) Aponia (c) Stuttering (d) Dyspraxia
अफेसिया अफोनिआ हकलाना डायस्प्रेक्सिया
- (02) Which of the following is not a speech Disorder? / इनमे से कौनसा वाचा बिकार नहीं है।
(a) Fluency Disorder / फ्लूएन्सी विकार
(b) Articulation Disorder / उच्चारण विकार
(c) Morphological Disorder / शब्द संरचना विकार
(d) Voice Disorder / वाणी / आवाज विकार

P.T.O.

Q. I (b) ANSWER IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES (ANY 5 OUT OF 7)

(5 x 2 m = 10 marks)

- (1) Short term goal / अल्पकालीन लक्ष
- (2) Role of Parents in rehabilitation program / पुनर्वास कार्यक्रम में अभिभावकों की भूमिका
- (3) Puberphonia / प्यूबरफोनिया
- (4) Two example of Extension technique / विस्तार तकनीक के दो उदाहरण दीजिए।
- (5) Three main features of consonant sound /g/ /
/g/ व्यंजन की तीन मुख्य विशेषताएँ
- (6) Primary Prevention / प्राथमिक रोकथाम
- (7) Types of speech disorders / वाचा विकार के प्रकार

SECTION III

Q. I WRITE SHORT NOTES (ANY 4 OUT OF 5)

(4 x 5 m = 20 marks)

- (1) MIDVAS / एम.आई.डी.व्ही.ए.एस.
- (2) Community Based rehabilitation / समुदाय आधारित पुनर्वास
- (3) Speech stimulation technique: Modeling / वाक् उत्तेजना तकनीक: प्रतिरूपण (मॉडलिंग)
- (4) Importance of teaching aids in speech therapy for children with cerebral palsy
मस्तिष्क पक्षाघात वाले बच्चों में वाक् थेरपी में शिक्षा सहायक सामग्री का महत्त्व
- (5) Role of parents at home in rehabilitation of children with Speech and Language Disorders
वाचा और भाषा दोष वाले बच्चों के अभिभावकों की घर में पुनर्वास की भूमिका

SECTION IV

Q. I WRITE IN DETAIL

(1) ANSWER ANY ONE

(1 x 10 m = 10 marks)

- (a) Explain role of speech and hearing technician in education of children with Speech and Language Disorders.
वाक् एवं श्रवण तकनीशियन की वाक् एवं भाषा दोष वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा में भूमिका स्पष्ट करें।

OR

- (b) Describe Speech and language therapy approaches for children with Mental Retardation.
मंद बुद्धि वाले बच्चों में वाक् एवं भाषा चिकित्सा के दृष्टिकोण स्पष्ट करें।

(2) ANSWER ANY ONE

(1 x 12 m = 12 marks)

- (a) Explain about Education of Children with speech and language disorders. Also describe educational problems faced by children with speech and language disorders.
वाक् एवं भाषा दोष वाले बच्चों की शिक्षा को स्पष्ट कीजिए। वाक् एवं भाषा विकारवाले बच्चों की शैक्षिक समस्याओं का वर्णन कीजिए।

OR

- (b) Describe speech and language therapy approaches for children with hearing impairment.
श्रवण बाधित बच्चों में वाक् एवं भाषा चिकित्सा दृष्टिकोण का वर्णन कीजिए।
