

68711



II Semester M.Sc. (Speech Language Pathology) Examination, June 2010

(Scheme : ISS)

**Speech Language Pathology
Speech Production**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. 1) a) Discuss the perturbation theory of speech production. **8**
b) Elaborate on the various DSP techniques that are relevant for acoustic analysis of speech. **8**
OR
- 2) a) Highlight the limitations of the source filter theory of speech production. **6**
b) Discuss the acoustic characteristics of vowels with appropriate illustrations. **10**
- II. 3) a) Elaborate on the acoustic characteristics of fricatives, affricates and nasals. **10**
b) Explain the burst frequency characteristics of stop consonants. **6**
OR
- 4) a) Stop consonants are special acoustically. Comment. **10**
b) Delineate the factors affecting spectrographic measures. **6**
- III. 5) a) Highlight the usefulness of spectrography in the differential diagnosis of various speech disorders. **8**
b) Explain the abnormal infant cry characteristics using spectrographic analysis. **8**
OR
- 6) a) Comment on the use of spectrograms in Forensic Voice Identification. **10**
b) Discuss the model of cry production that assumes sub glottal and supraglottal muscles are controlled independently. **6**

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- IV. 7) a) Discuss the different methods of respiratory analysis. 8
 b) Electroglottography (EGG) is an indispensable tool in the study of the larynx. Justify the statement. 8

OR

- 8) a) Elaborate on the laryngeal muscles and their movement. 10
 b) The neuromotor basis of FO control is highly complex. Comment. 6

- V. 9) a) Explain the lower airway dynamics of speech production. 8
 b) Explain the airway mechanism for nasals and fricatives. 8

OR

- 10) a) Highlight the airway dynamics for the production of vowels. 8
 b) Delineate the laryngeal activity during the production of stop-consonants. 8

OR

- 11) a) Stop consonants are special acoustically. Comment. 10
 b) Delineate the factors affecting spectrographic measures. 6
- 12) a) Highlight the usefulness of spectrography in the differential diagnosis of various speech disorders. 8
 b) Explain the abnormal infant cry characteristics using spectrographic analysis. 8

OR

- 13) a) Comment on the use of spectrograms in Forensic Voice Identification. 10
 b) Discuss the model of cry production that assumes sub glottal and supraglottal muscles are controlled independently. 6

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II Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology) Examination, June 2010
Maxillofacial Anomalies and Phonological Disorders

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. 1) Discuss any two models for explaining the phenomenon of co-articulation. 16
OR
2) List various methods for measuring co-articulation. Support your answer with any two studies. 16
- II. 3) Discuss the relevance of phonological theories in understanding the phonological development and management of phonological disorders. 16
OR
4) Explain the principle of metaphon therapy and discuss its need for assessing the metalinguistic abilities in children with phonological disorders. 16
- III. 5) How can phonological process be used as the basis for assessment of phonological disorders ? Discuss. 16
OR
6) Define phonological process. Mention any two studies on analysis of phonological process in communication disorders. 16
- IV. 7) Describe the variables affecting the velopharyngeal closure. Support your answer with any two studies. 16
OR
8) "MRI studies on velopharyngeal closure provide in-depth information on velopharyngeal closure in normal subjects and individuals with cleft palate". Justify. 16
- V. 9) Discuss the research design used in studying the efficacy of prosthesis over speech therapy and surgery. 16
OR
10) Describe the perceptual and acoustical consideration for analysing the speech of glossectomee and mandibulectomee. 16
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II Semester M.Sc. (Speech Language Pathology) Examination, June 2010
(Scheme : ISS)

Language, Cognition and Brain

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instruction: Answer all questions.

- I. 1) a) Give any two neural models highlighting their contribution to the understanding of language processing in human brain. 8
- b) Describe any two neuro-diagnostic procedures for assessment of language processes. 8

OR

- 2) a) What are the neuroanatomical correlates of language ? Illustrate with diagrams. 8
- b) Describe in brief the information processing approach to the understanding of cognition. 8

- II. 3) a) What is the role of attention in child language acquisition ? 8
- b) Explain the different types of memory and their role in the acquisition of language. 8

OR

- 4) a) What is metacognition ? How is it useful in the assessment of language competence ? 8
- b) What are the higher cognitive linguistic processes ? How are they assessed in adults ? 8

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- III. 5) a) "Cognitive development is a precursor to the language development". Discuss. **10**
- b) Describe in brief, the cognitive status vis-à-vis language impairment in children. **6**

OR

- 6) a) "Cognitive impairment affects language ability". Discuss the statement with reference to the geriatric population. **10**
- b) How does metacognition develop from adolescence to adulthood? Substantiate your answer with findings from research studies. **6**

- IV. 7) a) How do you assess cognitive linguistic abilities? **10**
- b) Write a brief note on the usefulness of computers in the assessment of cognitive functions. **6**

OR

- 8) a) What is the relationship between pragmatics and cognition? **8**
- b) How do you assess semantic pragmatic skills in children with mental retardation? **8**

- V. 9) a) Describe the team approach in the assessment of cognitive-communicative impairments. **10**
- b) How is cognition facilitated in therapy? Explain with suitable examples. **6**

OR

- 10) a) Coordinated team management is necessary for intervention in children with cognitive-communicative disorders. Discuss. **8**
- b) List the electrophysiological and pharmacological measures in the management of cognitive disorders in adults. **8**

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II Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology) Examination, June 2010
Speech Language Pathology
Child Language Disorders

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Instructions : Answer *all* questions with *internal choice*. All question carry equal marks.

- I. 1) What are the typical neurolinguistic, psycholinguistic and cognitive processes ? Compare them with their deficits/deviances seen in child language disorders. 16
- OR
- 2) What are the neurophysiological correlates of language development ? Discuss. 16
- II. 3) MBD, SLI and LD may be placed in a continuum. Discuss with illustration. 16
- OR
- 4) How is language development and use affected in Mental Retardation and Hearing Impairment ? Describe their atypical patterns with examples. 16
- III. 5) What are the developmental and acquired language disorders in childhood ? Give your assessment steps for each. 16
- OR
- 6) Differentiate child language disorders on their characteristics and test findings. Give illustrations. 16
- IV. 7) What are your assessment and management procedures for ASDs ? Give specific strategies in the background of their variants. 16
- OR
- 8) Assessment and intervention are best accomplished by a well coordinated team. Discuss and give your team management steps for developmental dyslexia. 16

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V. 9) What are the current trends of research in child language disorders ?
Substantiate your answers in the following : MR, HI, ASD, SLI and
Dyslexia. 16

OR

10) What is clinical research ? What are the prospective domains of clinical research
in the Indian context ? Discuss. 16

OR

OR

OR

OR