

LC010

**III Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, December 2007**  
(Semester Scheme)  
**Speech-Language Pathology**  
**Fluency and its Disorders**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

*Instruction : Answer all questions as per the internal choice provided.*

- I. 1) Describe the dimensions of fluent speech. How do you measure them ? 16
- OR**
- 2) Critically evaluate the cybernetic view point about stuttering. 16
- II. 3) a) Discuss the articulatory-coarticulatory influences in stuttering. 8
- b) Describe Schwartz's "core of stuttering block". 8
- OR**
- 4) Describe the procedures adopted in studying the role of larynx in stuttering. 16
- III. 5) Discuss the dominance theory of stuttering with its recent advancements. 16
- OR**
- 6) How is speech motor control implicated in the moments of stuttering ? 16
- IV. 7) Describe the factors contributing to relapse in stuttering. How do you prevent them? 16
- OR**
- 8) What are the different assessment methods of stuttering severity ? Discuss theoretical and practical issues with illustrations. 16
- V. 9) Write short notes on any four : (4x4=16)
- a) Subgrouping PWS
- b) Demand performance model
- c) Cluttering
- d) SAAND
- e) Airflow therapy.
- OR**
- 10) How do you evaluate treatment efficacy for children with stuttering ? Suggest a research proposal. 16

**LC020**

**III Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology)  
Examination, December 2007  
(Semester Scheme)  
Speech and Language Processing**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

*Instruction : Answer all questions.*

- I. 1) a) Discuss the issues of linearity, lack of invariance, units of perceptual analysis, talker variability and rate variability in speech perception. 10  
b) Critically comment on the acoustic theory of speech perception. 6
- OR
- 2) a) Describe the neurological theory of speech perception and highlight the basis for the theory. 8  
b) Discuss any one model of speech perception. 8
- II. 3) a) Write about the voicing cues of stop consonants. 10  
b) What are the cues of vowels and nasals ? 6
- OR
- 4) a) Discuss any four paradigms of speech perception study. 8  
b) Write on the temporal cues of stop consonants in word-initial, word-medial and word-final positions. 8
- III. 5) a) Describe any 4 methods of spoken word recognition. 8  
b) Discuss Lexical Access From Spectra. Write the advantages and disadvantages of the LAFS. 8
- OR
- 6) a) Discuss COHORT and TRACE models. 8  
b) Discuss phonetic categorization task and phonetic restoration task with examples in the area. 8

**P.T.O.**

IV. 7) Compare and contrast lexical access model and connectionist model. 16

8) a) How does a model in visual word recognition help understand dyslexia ? 8

b) Discuss the role of phonology in word recognition. 8

V. 9) a) Describe experimental measures of on-line comprehension of sentences. 10

b) Briefly describe the historical perspective in sentence processing. 6

OR

10) a) Describe syntactic category ambiguity, attachment ambiguity, minimal attachment, and late closure. 8

b) Discuss attachment ambiguity resolution with examples. 8

# LC030

III Semester M.Sc. (S.L.P.) Examination, December 2007  
(Semester Scheme)  
Speech Language Pathology  
Aphasia

Time 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

*Instruction : Answer all questions.*

I. 1) How do you classify aphasias ? List the different classifications system in adult aphasia. 16

OR

2) Briefly describe the linguistic classification of aphasia highlighting its merits and demerits. 16

II. 3) a) Highlight the linguistic deficits in cortical and sub-cortical aphasia. Support your answer with relevant studies. 8

b) Highlight non-linguistic approaches in the assessment of sub-cortical aphasias. Comment on its relevance. 8

OR

4) a) What are the semantic deficits in adult aphasia ? Discuss with reference to various types of paraphasias. 8

b) Briefly describe the phenomena of Agrammatism and Paragrammatism in adult aphasia. 8

III. 5) a) Discuss the role of neuroimaging techniques in differential diagnosis of adult aphasia. .8

b) Compare and contrast WAB Vs. BDAE. 8

6) a) What is the contribution of linguistics to Aphasiology ? 8

b) Discuss the advantage of FCP over other linguistic tools used for the assessment of adult aphasia. 8

## LC 030

IV. 7) a) Describe in brief, the various steps of MIT in the treatment of Broca's aphasia. 8

b) What is the role of computers in the management of adult aphasia ? 8

OR

8) a) "The first six months in the post-morbid recovery phase of aphasias is crucial both for client and speech language pathologist." - Discuss. 16

V. 9) Write short notes on any four : (4x4=16)

a) BAT

b) Code mixing in multi-lingual aphasia

c) Do"s and Do"nt in aphasia counselling

d) RHD Battery

e) Linguistic deficits in schizophasia.

OR

10) Write short notes on: (8x2=16)

a) Pragmatic and cognitive deficits in traumatic brain injured aphasia.

b) Role of RTT in aphasia assessment.

LC040

**III Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, December 2007**

(Semester Scheme)

Speech-Language **Pathology**

**Voice and its Disorders**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

*Instruction : Answer all questions.*

- I. 1) a) Vocal fold vibration is a complex, phenomenon. Discuss. 10  
b) Explain the neural innervation of intrinsic laryngeal muscles. 6
- OR
- 2) a) Describe the role of intrinsic laryngeal muscles in controlling pitch and intensity of voice. 12  
b) Explain mechanical properties of vocal folds. 4
- II. 3) 'Acoustic measures are effective in reflecting the laryngeal status'. Critically evaluate the statement. 16
- 4) a) Discuss the utility of spectral measures in voice evaluation. 10  
" b) Highlight the importance of psychoacoustic measure in voice assessment. 6
- III. 5) a) Describe the pathophysiological changes associated with  
i) GERD  
ii) Vocal module. 10
- b) Highlight the acoustic and aerodynamic correlates in GERD and vocal module. 6
- O R
- 6) Describe the acoustic characteristics (including psychoacoustic) in  
i) Congenital voice disorders  
ii) Functional voice disorders. 16

P.T.O.

- IV. 7) a) Discuss the management strategies of voice in normal aging individuals. 8  
b) Describe the endocrinal conditions that affect voice. 8

OR

- 8) a) Discuss the methods for improving speech quality of laryngectomee speech. 10  
b) Critically evaluate the importance of differential diagnosis of voice disorders due to vocal fold palsy and its implication in therapy. 6

- V. 9) a) Delineate the anatomical and physiological correlates of professional voice. 10  
b) Briefly describe the surgical intervention procedures in vocal module and vocal fold palsy conditions. 6

OR

- 10) a) Describe the voice enhancement strategies or techniques. 12  
b) Write a note on 'hormone replacement therapy'. 4

LC050

III Semester M.Sc. Examination, December 2007  
(Old Scheme)  
Speech-Language Pathology  
Suprasegmentals and Music Acoustics

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

*Instruction : Answer all questions.*

- I. 1) a) What are the different components of music ? 6  
b) How are semitones distributed in equal temperament scale ? 10
- 2) a) Describe the Pythagorean scale. 8  
b) Which is the scale used in Carnatic music ? Why is it used ? 8
- II. 3) a) Discuss the physiology of vocal fold vibration. 10  
b) What are the vocal problems seen in singers ? 6
- OR
- 4) a) What is soft phonation index ? What is its significance in a singer ? 8  
b) Describe a vocal hygiene program for singers? 8
- III. 5) a) Discuss the acquisition of intonation in children. 10  
b) Delineate the acoustic correlates of stress. How do you measure them ? 6
- OR
- 6) a) Critically evaluate the isochronal model of rhythm. 8  
b) What are the basic characteristics of a tonal language ? 8

**P.T.O.**



- IV. 7) a) Critically evaluate the research findings on perception of suprasegmentals. 8
- b) Discuss the cue lateralization hypothesis in detail and present research evidences in support of this hypothesis. 8

OR

- 8) a) Which suprasegmentals are retained in persons with left hemisphere damage with lesion in Wernicke's area ? 8
- b) Describe types of dysprosody that are seen as components in various speech and language disorders. 8

- V. 9) a) Write a detailed note on dysprosodies in aphasics. 8
- b) Discuss the different kinds of stress prevailing in British English and Kannada. 8

OR

- 10) a) Discuss the prosodic features seen in the speech of autistic children. 8
- b) Discuss the dysprosodies observed in the speech of stutterers. 8

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III Semester **M.Sc.** (Speech-Language Pathology) **Examination**, December 2007  
(Semester Scheme)  
Motor Speech Disorders

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

**Instruction** : Answer all the questions.

- I. 1) a) "Speech is a sensory motor skill". Justify and elaborate on the neural substrates which support this statement. 10  
b) Explain the speech errors that occur due to poor transformation of the speech code in apraxics. 6  
OR
- 2) a) What are the components of basal ganglia ? Explain their role in speech motor controls. 12  
b) What is the difference between motor planning and motor programming. Explain with suitable examples. 4
- II. 3) a) Explain any one model of speech processing which can explain the characteristics of dysarthria. 10  
b) Differentiate between dysarthria and apraxia with reference to speech and non speech skills. 6  
OR
- 4) a) Critically evaluate the task dynamic model. Explain its relevance in neurogenic speech disorders. 10  
b) What are the phonetic/motoric characteristics of Apraxia of speech ? 6
- III. 5) a) Define apraxia. What are the different types of apraxias? Highlight their neurological correlates. 8  
b) "Disturbances in speech motor control often accompanies aging". Discuss. 8  
OR
- 6) a) "Behavioral approach to management should be more regularly used than prosthetic management in dysarthria". Discuss. 8  
b) Update on speech therapy techniques for apraxias. 8

**P.T.O.**

- IV. 7) a) What are the voluntary and involuntary phases of swallowing ?  
Explain each. 6
- b) What are the causes for dysphagia in children ? How do you assess  
dysphagia in children ? 10

OR

- 8) a) Describe in detail, the pharyngeal and esophageal stages of swallowing.  
Elaborate on the techniques used to assess the adequacy of pharyngeal and  
esophageal swallow, 10
- b) Write a note on GERD and its implications for voice. 6

- V. 9) a) Explain in brief the various medical and surgical management options for  
neurogenic speech disorders. 6
- b) "Compensatory approaches facilitate speech correction". Discuss. 10

OR

- 10) a) Write a note on pros and cons of vegetative therapies in dysarthria. 8
- b) What factors influence you in advocating AAC for dysarthrics ? 8

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