

88141



III Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, December 2014
(Scheme : CBCS)
Speech-Language Pathology
Fluency and its Disorders (HC)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

- I. 1) With suitable research evidence outline the factors affecting fluency development. 10
- OR
- 2) Compare and contrast any two theories of development of stuttering. 10
- II. 3) Explain the speech motor control in stuttering, with theoretical support. 15
- OR
- 4) Outline the articulatory dynamics in fluency disorders. 15
- III. 5) Explain the factors to be considered while assessing adults with stuttering. 15
- OR
- 6) Outline different therapy procedures to treat adults with stuttering and merits and demerits of any two approach. 15
- IV. 7) Differentiate the characteristics of stuttering and spastic dysphasia. 10
- OR
- 8) Outline the therapy for adults with cluttering. 10
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III Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology)
Examination, December 2014
(Scheme : CBCS) (HC)
Speech and Language Processing

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. 1) Compare acoustic theory of speech perception with motor theory of speech perception. 10
- OR
- 2) How is speech signal coded in the auditory pathway? 10
- II. 3) a) What are the different acoustic cues for vowel perception? 5
- b) How is the speaker related and rate related normalization happen for vowel perception? 10
- OR
- 4) a) What are the different acoustic cues for fricative perception? 5
- b) Describe the perceptual cues for nasal and stops and affricates. 10
- III. 5) a) Discuss cross-modal priming method and its application in spoken word recognition research. 10
- b) Write a note on recent methods used to study spoken word recognition with illustrations. 5
- OR
- 6) How does the knowledge from reading errors in acquired dyslexia help us understand visual word recognition? 15
- IV. 7) Describe the different historical perspectives in sentence comprehension. 10
- OR
- 8) Discuss the different empirical studies done to investigate attachment ambiguity. 10
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III Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, December 2014
(Scheme : CBCS)
Speech Language Pathology
Aphasia

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. 1) Describe the classification of cortical and subcortical aphasias. Explain in brief the different cortical and subcortical aphasias. 10
- OR
- 2) a) Describe the traditional and linguistic approaches for classification of aphasias. 5
b) Discuss the clinical relevance of the same. 5
- II. 3) a) Discuss the issue of multilingualism in the context of Aphasia. 7
b) Explain aphasia in left-handers and sign language users. 8
- OR
- 4) Describe phonological and semantic deficits in cortical aphasias with relevant examples. 15
- III. 5) Describe in detail the functional profile used in the assessment of aphasia. Highlight the need for functional profiles. 15
- OR
- 6) Write briefly on the following : (5×3=15)
a) Fluent aphasias
b) TBI
c) Dementia.
- IV. 7) Explain the recovery pattern of aphasia in multilinguals and its management. 10
- OR
- 8) Discuss the role of speech-language pathologists in the assessment and management of aphasia. 10

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III Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, December 2014
(Scheme : CBCS)
Speech Language Pathology
Voice and Its Disorders (HC)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all Sections.

- I. 1) Explain the vocal physiology in the following : 5
- a) Falsetto register 5
 - b) Intensity change. 5
- OR
- 2) Discuss the effects of :
- a) Aging on vocal folds 5
 - b) Hyperthyroidism on voice. 5
- II. 3) Describe the rationale and list parameters measured with the following methods. 5
- a) Stroboscopy 5
 - b) Electroglottography 5
- OR
- 4) Discuss the unique voice characteristics of elite professional voice users with special reference to voice, resonance and articulation. 10
- III. 5) Highlight the signs, symptoms and perceptual characteristics of :
- a) Vocal polyp 5
 - b) Reflux disorder 5
 - c) Contact ulcers. 5
- OR
- 6) a) "TEP" speech is the preferred method of voice restoration in laryngectomy – Discuss. 10
- b) Vocal abuse and misuse leads to muscle-tension dysphonia. Explain. 5



- IV. 7) a) Describe the differential diagnostic characteristics of RLN and SLN palsy leading to voice disorders. 10
- b) Recommend a therapy technique for treating unilateral SLN palsy. 5

OR

- 8) a) Mutational voice problems require counselling and frequent follow ups than regular voice therapy. Discuss. 5
- b) Discuss any two voice therapy approaches that can "be useful for improving" voice in non-elite professional voice users. 10

OR

2) Discuss the effects of:

- a) Aging on vocal folds
- b) Hypothyroidism on voice

OR

4) Discuss the unique voice characteristics of the professional voice users with special reference to voice, resonance and articulation.

- a) Stroboscopy
- b) Electrolaryngography

OR

5) Highlight the signs, symptoms and perceptual characteristics of:

- a) Vocal polyp
- b) Reflux disorder
- c) Contact ulcer

OR

6) a) "TEP" speech is the preferred method of voice restoration in laryngectomies - Discuss.

b) Vocal abuse and misuse leads to muscle-tension dysphonia. Explain.

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III Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology)
Examination, December 2014
(Scheme : CBCS)
Speech-Language Pathology
Motor Speech Disorders (HC)

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. 1) a) Describe the role of thalamus and its connections in speech motor control. 7
b) Describe any one type of Mechano-receptor that is relevant in understanding speech motor control. 3
- OR
- 2) a) Describe the neuroanatomical and physiological attributes of frontal lobe in speech motor control. 5
b) What is the role of CPG in swallowing function ? 5
- II. 3) a) Describe the principles of "Task Dynamic Model". 5
b) Describe the following : 5
i) Closed loop model.
ii) Speech temporal index as a variability index.
- OR
- 4) Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the models that describe speech motor control. What are the critical issues that need to be addressed by an optimum model. 10
- III. 5) a) Citing examples, highlight the differences between a programmed approach and traditional approach in correcting articulation errors in persons with dysarthria. 10
b) Describe any one technique that helps in management of the following : 5
i) Muscle tone abnormality
ii) Postural abnormality.
- OR
- 6) a) Consideration of age related changes in speech motor system is crucial in the evaluation and treatment of persons with speech motor disorders" – Elaborate. 10
b) Describe any one surgical procedure that can be used in person with dysarthria. 5



- IV.7) a) What are the domains to be tested while evaluating a child with a complaint of apraxia of speech? 10
- b) Give reasons why prompt based techniques facilitate speech production in individuals with apraxia. 5

OR

- 8) a) List and describe 3 etiologies each which give rise to dysphagia in children due to involvement of oral, pharyngeal and esophageal stages of swallow. 7
- b) Describe any two direct therapy techniques which are used in the management of adults with swallowing disorders. 8