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Sl.No. 0055 Total No. of Pages : 2

IV Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, June/July-2017
(Scheme : CBCS)
SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
Suprasegmentals and Music Acoustics (HC)

Time : 2 Hours **Max. Marks : 50**

Instruction: ***Answer all questions.***

Q1) a) What is prosody? What are the different components of prosody? Write a note on stress. **[10]**

OR

b) i) Define Intonation. Describe the different applications of intonation. **[5]**

ii) Define rhythm. Write a note on measurement of rhythm. **[5]**

Q2) a) i) Write a note on role of corpus callosum in the processing of prosody. **[10]**

ii) Write a note on F0 hypothesis. **[5]**

OR

b) Write a note on different studies conducted to evaluate functional lateralization and differential cue lateralization hypothesis. **[15]**

Q3) a) i) Discuss the prosodic deficits in hypokinetic dysarthria. **[5]**

ii) Discuss the prosodic deficits seen in children with autism. **[5]**

iii) Write a note on prosodic characteristics of children with stuttering. **[5]**

OR

P.T.O.

b) i) What are the different prosodic deficits seen in children with hearing impairment. [10]

ii) Write a note on influence of multilingualism on prosody. [5]

Q4) a) Discuss the components of music. [10]

OR

b) Discuss any one musical scales of measurement. [10]

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Sl.No. 0025 Total No. of Pages : 2

IV Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology) Examination, June/July - 2017
(Scheme : CBCS)
SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
Augmentative and Alternative Communication (Hard Core)

Time : 2 Hours **Max. Marks : 50**

Instruction: ***Answer all questions.***

Q1) a) i) Highlight the role of a Speech-Language Pathologist in the context of interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary teams. **[10]**

ii) Write the superordinate and subordinate classification of the following: **[5]**

1) Rebus.

2) Indian Sign language.

OR

b) i) Define and explain the following with suitable examples: **[10]**

1) Presymbolic communication.

2) Symbolic communication.

ii) What is 'semantics' of sign languages? **[5]**

Q2) a) i) Describe any one model of assessment that is most suitable to assess children who require AAC intervention. **[5]**

ii) What are some of the common methods used to select initial vocabulary for an aided AAC user? **[10]**

OR

P.T.O.

b) i) What is the role of visuo spatial cognition in sign language users? How do you assess this skill? **[10]**

ii) What are the major challenges that needs to be addressed in persons with motor issues who are candidates for aided AAC system? **[5]**

Q3) a) i) Highlight in brief the 6 step process in aided AAC intervention. **[10]**

OR

b) i) What are the specific considerations in training a caregiver/AAC partner? **[5]**

ii) Write a note on any two AAC intervention strategies that are useful for adults with aphasia. **[5]**

Q4) a) i) What do you understand by the term 'Representational ability' in aided AAC users? **[5]**

ii) What are the important aspects of visuo spatial abilities in aided AAC users? **[5]**

OR

b) i) What are the factors that influence the comprehension process in users of unaided AAC systems? **[5]**

ii) Highlight the neurobiological correlates for sign language citing evidences from literature. **[5]**

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Sl.No. 0032

Total No. of Pages : 2

IV Semester M.Sc. (Speech-Language Pathology) Examination, June/July - 2017
(Scheme : CBCS)
HC : SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
Adult Language Disorders

Time : 2 Hours **Max. Marks : 50**

Instruction: *Answer all questions.*

I. 1) Explain the characteristics of the behavioural variant of frontotemporal dementia. **[10]**

OR

2) Explain the characteristics of variants of primary progressive aphasia (PPA). **[10]**

II. 3) Differentially diagnose the process of normal age related decline from age associated memory impairment, mild cognitive impairment and dementia. **[15]**

OR

4) Compare and contrast the following conditions: **[15]**

a) RHD vs. TBI.

b) Vascular Dementia vs. Dementia Alzheimer's type.

c) PPA vs. Alcohol induced layeye disorder.

III. 5) How will you assess the reading and writing deficits in persons with adult language disorders? List the various management strategies to improve these deficits. **[10]**

P.T.O.

OR

6) Explain the ICF conceptual framework for assessing the cognitive communicative deficits in persons with TBI. **[10]**

IV. 7) Cognitive stimulation therapy can build the cognitive reserve in persons with degenerative cognitive communication disorders. Support this statement by linking it to the neuro-plasticity of the brain. **[15]**

OR

8) Speech - Language Pathologists should not only focus on improving the communication skills but also focus on the quality of life in persons with adult language disorders. Support your answer on the basis of the fact that quality of life approach underpins the whole of intervention. **[15]**