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 M-1860

Sl.No. 0068

Total No. of Pages : 2

I Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, August - 2021

(Scheme : CBCS)

SPEECH - LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

Neuroscience of Speech and Language

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all the questions.

- I. 1)** With a neat diagram. Explain the functions of different lobes and areas of the human cortex with highlight on speech and language function. [15]

OR

- 2) Write a short note on any three. [3 × 5 = 15]
- Interconnectivity of the brain.
 - Blood supply to brain.
 - Brain Plasticity.
 - Structure and function of thalamus.
 - Medulla Oblongata.

- II. 3)** Elaborate any one method of structural neuro-imaging and one functional neuro-imaging method along with its advantage and disadvantage. [15]

OR

- 4) Describe the difference between resting potential and evoked potential and also explain their advantage of evoked potentials tool in speech and language research. [15]

P.T.O.

- III. 5) Explain in brief, any two of the following : [10]
- a) Classification of neurotransmitter.
 - b) Resting membranous potential.
 - c) Exocytosis and Endocytosis.
 - d) Neurotransmitter imbalance in Parkinson's disease.

OR

- 6) Describe the process of action potential propagation in neuronal axon and synaptic junction. [10]

- IV. 7) Differentiate between normal aging and pathological aging with examples and suggests the strategies to prevent the communication decline in aging. [10]

OR

- 8) Explain the neuro-physiological changes and of aging its impact a with speech and language. [10]



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Sl.No. 0058

Total No. of Pages : 2

I Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, August - 2021

(Scheme : CBCS)

SPEECH - LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

Child Language Disorders

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction: All the questions are compulsory.

I. 1) Discuss the current theories of language acquisition with specific reference to Biological maturation theory and Linguistic theory. [10]

OR

2) a) Explain the role of psycholinguistic processes to language acquisition in children. [5]

b) Explain briefly the relationship between Language, cognition and brain. [5]

II. 3) a) Explain the linguistic and literacy characteristics in children with learning disabilities. [10]

b) Mention the pragmatic characteristics of children with Autism Spectrum Disorders. [5]

OR

4) Differentiate between Specific Language Impairment and Intellectual Disabilities with relevance to linguistic and behavioral characteristics. [15]

III. 5) a) Mention the comorbid conditions that could possibly be observed in child language disorders. [5]

b) Explain the differential diagnosis between LD and ADHD. [5]

c) Explain any one psycholinguistic assessment tool that can be used for assessment of child language disorders. [5]

P.T.O.

OR

- 6) Discuss the present status of assessments in child language disorders in terms of evidence based practice. [15]

- IV. 7) a) Explain any two cognitive strategies that can be used in child language disorders. [5]
- b) What is metacognitive strategy? Explain with an example in child language disorders. [3]
- c) Explain the importance of reinforcement strategy in child language disorders. [2]

OR

- 8) Discuss the present status of management in child language disorders in terms of evidence based practice. [10]



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I Semester M.Sc. Examination, August - 2021

(Scheme : CBCS)

SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

Speech Production

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all questions.

- I. 1) a) Highlight the differences between quiet breathing and breathing for speech. [5]
b) Comment on the relationship between Velopharyngeal orifice resistance and Oral Port size. [5]

OR

- 2) a) Describe the mechanism for maintenance of air pressure for speech. [5]
b) Comment on the intraoral pressure for vowels and consonants. [5]
- II. 3) a) Critically evaluate the source filter theory of speech production. [5]
b) Explain the role of pre emphasis and antialiasing filter in digital signal processing of speech. [5]
c) Write briefly on two commonly used acoustic analysis softwares. [5]

OR

- 4) a) Write on the three forms of acoustic speech signal. [5]
b) Comment on the transfer function in the vocal tract. [5]
c) Write on few modern speech analysis techniques. [5]

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- III. 5) a) Discuss the classification of vowels. [5]
b) What are the types of spectrograms and write a note on their uses. [5]
c) Critically evaluate the effects of gender and age on acoustic characteristics of speech. [5]

OR

- 6) a) VOT is associated with a special class of speech sounds. Explain with illustrations. [10]
b) Discuss the acoustic characteristics of students. [5]

- IV. 7) a) Discuss the characteristics of abnormal infanteries. [5]
b) Explain any one model of infanteries. [5]

OR

- 8) a) Explain the types of speech synthesis. [5]
b) What are the applications of speech synthesis? [5]



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Sl.No. 0131

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I Semester M.Sc. Examination, August -2021

(Scheme : CBCS)

AUD/SLP

Research Methods and Statistics in Speech-Language & Hearing

Time : 2 Hours

Max. Marks : 50

Instruction : Answer all the questions.

- I. 1) a) Explain the scope of case study in Speech and Hearing Research. [8]
b) Discuss the format of scientific report writing. [7]

OR

- 2) Write short notes on :
a) Independent variables. [5]
b) Retrospective research. [5]
c) Observational research. [5]

- II. 3) a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of single-subject designs? [5]
b) Delineate the barriers to evidence based practice. [5]

OR

- 4) a) Discuss any two experimental designs with suitable examples from the field of speech and hearing. [6]
b) Explain the factors considered under external validity of research. [4]

P.T.O.

- III. 5) a) Explain the method of constructing linear regression equation with two independent variables. [5]
 b) Differentiate between cluster analysis and discriminant analysis. [5]
 c) Explain the applications of independent t-test and write the procedure for the same. [5]

OR

- 6) a) Test for significance of age group and severity in the following data on scores obtained in a test, using suitable ANOVA. [10]

	Age Group (yrs)			
Severity	0 - 10	10 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40
Mild	10	12	14	15
Moderate	8	10	12	12
Severe	5	10	10	10
Profound	2	5	10	10

- b) What are post-hoc tests? Discuss any two post-hoc tests. [5]

- IV. 7) a) Test the significance of difference between scores in the following severity groups using Kruskal wallis test. [6]

Mild	19	18	20	17	15	14
Moderate	12	13	10	9	11	-
Severe	3	5	4	6	2	-

- b) Write a short note on non-parametric tests applied in case of related samples. [4]

OR

- 8) a) Differentiate between parametric and non-parametric tests. [3]
 b) What are the consequences of failure of assumptions underlying parametric tests. [3]
 c) Calculate Kappa coefficient and interpret. [4]

	Judge 1	
Judge 2	Normal	Abnormal
Normal	5	25
Abnormal	15	5



I Semester M.Sc. (SLP) Examination, August - 2021**(Scheme : CBCS)****SPEECH - LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY****Clinical Linguistics & Multilingual Issues in Communication****Time : 2 Hours****Max. Marks : 50****Instruction : Answer all questions.**

- I. 1) Elaborate on some of the important principles of general linguistics. What is the relevance of these principles for clinicians who deal with the population having speech and language disorders? [10]

OR

- 2) Explain the phonological acquisition in children. In the process of language acquisition, emphasize upon various stages giving suitable examples. [10]

- II. 3) Explain the development of semantics during the process of language acquisition in children. [15]

OR

- 4) Explain the characteristics of grammatical disability observed in the speech and language disordered population. [15]

- III. 5) Giving suitable examples, discuss how pragmatic development takes place in the process of language acquisition in children. [15]

OR

- 6) Write short notes on : [3 × 5 = 15]
- Maxims
 - Pidgins
 - Language deficiency

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IV. 7) Write short notes on :

[2 × 5 = 10]

- a) Deixis
- b) Dialect

OR

- 8) Elaborate upon some of the cultural issues in verbal and non-verbal communication which may affect the assessment and management in clinical practices, especially related to the speech and language disordered population. [10]

