



Sri Devaraj Urs Academy of Higher Education & Research
(A Deemed to be University)
Bachelor of Audiology & Speech-language Pathology
Third Year Semester-V March 2023 Examination

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Motor Speech Disorders in Children
QP. Code: S5190

Your answers should be specific to questions asked.

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

- I** **1.** a) Discuss the causes and characteristics of different types of cerebral palsy. 8
- b) Describe the structure of cerebrum. What are the functions of different lobes? 4 + 4

OR

- 2.** a) Describe the pyramidal and extra pyramidal tracts and their functions. 4+4
- b) How do you classify childhood apraxia of speech? Discuss 8

- II** **3.** a) Write the importance of case history and neurological evaluation in children with cerebral palsy. 8
- b) What is a reflex? Give a brief account of the different reflexes evaluated in children with cerebral palsy. 2 + 6

OR

- 4.** a) What is the importance of examination of oral peripheral mechanism in children with cerebral palsy? 8
- b) Discuss any two test material used in the assessment of apraxia of speech. 4 + 4

- III** **5.** a) Discuss the need for non-speech oral-motor exercises for children with dysarthria. 8
- b) Define AAC. Discuss the different AAC aids that are used in the management of children with cerebral palsy. 2 + 6

OR

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--|-------|
| | 6. | a) Describe oral motor facilitation program. | 8 |
| | | b) Justify the need for a multi professional team in the management of children with cerebral palsy. | 8 |
| IV | 7. | a) Write a short note on the following
i) Multiple phonemic approach
ii) Northampton (Yale) vowel chart | 4 + 4 |
| | | b) Describe the gestural cueing techniques used in management of childhood apraxia of speech. | 8 |
| OR | | | |
| | 8. | a) Explain the benefits of AAC for children with apraxia of speech. | 8 |
| | | b) Describe the features and usefulness of motor kinaesthetic speech training and sensory motor approach. | 4 + 4 |
| V | 9. | a) Explain the different stages of swallowing. | 8 |
| | | b) Describe the signs and symptoms of dysphagia in children. | 8 |
| OR | | | |
| | 10. | a) Justify the role of a speech-language pathologist in the neonatal intensive care unit with reference to feeding and swallowing. | 8 |
| | | b) Discuss the procedures for evaluating feeding and swallowing processes in children. | 8 |



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Structural Anomalies and Speech Disorders

QP. Code: S5200

Your answers should be specific to questions asked.

Draw neat labelled diagrams wherever necessary

- I** **1.** a) Describe Millard's modification of Kernahan's striped 'Y' classification of cleft lip and palate with a neat diagram. Critically evaluate this classification. 5+3

- b) Explain the normal physiology of velopharyngeal closure. List the typical patterns of velopharyngeal closure. 5+3

OR

- 2.** a) Briefly explain any four syndromes associated with cleft lip and palate. 8

- b) How does cleft lip and palate affect feeding, swallowing and nutrition? 8

- II** **3.** a) How would you counsel the parents of a 2-month-old child with cleft lip and palate? 8

- b) Describe the management goals for speech and language rehabilitation in a 3-year-old child with a repaired cleft palate. 8

OR

- 4.** a) Explain the types of speech prostheses used in the management of CLP. 8

- b) How are speech errors assessed in individuals with repaired cleft lip and palate? 8

- III** **5.** a) Explain segmental and marginal mandibulectomy with neat diagrams. 4+4

- b) What is glossectomy? Who are the team members involved in, and describe their roles? 1+7

OR

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----|---|-------|
| | 6. | a) | Describe various types of glossectomy with neat diagrams. | 8 |
| | | b) | What are the speech and swallowing characteristics of partial glossectomy? How do SLPs rehabilitate such individuals? | 3+5 |
| IV | 7. | a) | Write a note on different types of laryngectomy surgeries. | 8 |
| | | b) | What are the issues to be considered in the pre-operative counselling of individuals who need to undergo laryngectomy? | 8 |
| OR | | | | |
| | 8. | a) | What is the difference between the terms 'laryngectomy' and 'laryngectomy'? What are the symptoms and causes of laryngeal cancer? | 2+3+3 |
| | | b) | What is total laryngectomy? Write a note on associated problems encountered in clients with total laryngectomy. | 2+6 |
| V | 9. | a) | What is tracheoesophageal speech? Describe various types of voice prostheses used for tracheoesophageal speech. | 2+6 |
| | | b) | Describe the air intake procedure in esophageal speech and its advantages and disadvantages. | 8 |
| OR | | | | |
| | 10. | a) | Compare and contrast the speech characteristics of tracheoesophageal, esophageal and electrolarynx speakers. | 8 |
| | | b) | What is an artificial larynx? What are the advantages and disadvantages of pneumatic and electronic types of artificial larynx? | 2+6 |



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Paediatric Audiology

QP. Code: S5210

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- I**
1. a) Elaborate on the embryological development of tympanic membrane and middle ear cavity including ossicles and muscles, with neat diagrams 8
- b) What is infant speech perception? Discuss the perception of suprasegmental and segmental aspects of speech during the first 6 months of life. 2+6

OR

2. a) What are auditory milestones? How would you make use of your knowledge on normal development of auditory behaviour in audiological evaluation? 2+6
- b) Describe the congenital malformations of the external and inner ear (4 conditions each for external ear and inner ear). 4+4
- II**
3. a) What is the most common cause of conductive hearing loss in children? Discuss the need for early identification of such a hearing loss in children. 1+7
- b) Children with unilateral hearing loss are deprived of various binaural processing mechanisms. Explain the consequences of this with real-life examples. 8

OR

4. a) Define CAPD. How common are CAPDs in school-going children? Comment on the influence of CAPD on a developing child. 1+2+5
- b) Elaborate on the challenges involved in identifying hearing loss in special population and individuals with multiple handicaps 8

III	5.	a) What is a high-risk register (HRR)? What factors should be considered while constructing a high-risk register?	2+6
		b) Write the procedure, advantages and disadvantages of the following tests: a) Awakening test b) Crib-o-gram	4+4
OR			
	6.	a) Design a screening program to be used in rural India keeping in mind the availability of infrastructure and manpower.	8
		b) Explain the pros and cons of a universal new-born hearing screening in contrast to screening only high-risk infants in the Indian context.	8
IV	7.	a) How do you conduct behavioural observation audiometry (BOA)? Discuss the advantages and limitations of BOA.	4+4
		b) Suggest a complete diagnostic test battery for the identification of CAPD in children. Describe any one commercially available CAPD test for children.	4+4
OR			
	8.	a) Justify the need to include a mandatory behavioural test in the evaluation of infants and children. Discuss the factors that need to be considered before initiating behavioural testing.	4+4
		b) Discuss the importance of using speech audiometry in paediatric hearing evaluation. Write a note on the significance of BC speech audiometry	6+2
V	9.	a) Discuss the factors that may influence the outcome of OAE in paediatric population.	8
		b) Define ABR. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of ABR over behavioural tests for threshold estimation in children	2+6
OR			
	10.	a) What modifications are required in the audiological evaluation of a) a 3-year-old deaf blind child, and b) a 3-year-old child with cerebral palsy.	4+4
		b) Write a diagnostic test protocol for a 5-month old infant. Justify selection of each test.	8



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Educational Audiology

QP. Code: S5220

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I **1** a) What are the different manual forms of communication? List out their advantages and disadvantages. [4+4]

b) Discuss, in detail, the statement - "Earlier the detection and intervention of hearing impairment, better are the chances for verbal communication". [8]

OR

2. a) Describe the role and responsibilities of an educational audiologist. [8]

b) Compare and contrast unisensory and multisensory approaches in the management of hearing impaired children. [8]

II **3.** a) State the limitations of structured methods of teaching a child with hearing impairment. [8]

b) Write short notes on van Uden's maternal reflective method. [8]

OR

4. a) Write a short note on the natural methods used to teach language to children with hearing impairment. [8]

b) Briefly explain the computer aided methods used to teach language to children with hearing impairment. [8]

III **5.** a) Discuss the various educational placement options available for children with hearing impairment in the Indian context. [8]

b) Discuss the various factors affecting the outcome of educational placements of individuals with hearing impairment. [8]

OR

6. a) Explain integration and segregation with suitable examples. [8]
 b) Discuss the various factors to be considered in recommending educational placement for a child with hearing impairment. [8]
- IV** 7. a) How do you modify the classroom settings to make it appropriate for children with hearing loss. Justify your methods. [8]
 b) Describe briefly the barriers to listening? What suggestions would you give a teacher to improve SNR. [8]
- OR**
8. a) What tips would you give for class teachers of Hearing impaired students. [8]
 b) Do the children with HI require modification in the classroom for better communication? Justify. [8]
- V** 9. a) What is home training? What is the need for the same? [2+2+4
 Describe 2 home training activities for improving auditory comprehension skills.]
 b) Explain the laws and policies available for children with hearing impairment in India. [8]
- OR**
10. a) Explain the need for education for children with multiple disabilities. [8]
 b) What factors should be kept in mind while counselling teacher of a child with hearing impairment. [8]