

[LB 0212]

AUGUST 2012

Sub. Code: 2311

B.Sc. AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY

SECOND YEAR

PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions in the same order.

I. Elaborate on:

**Pages Time Marks
(Max.) (Max.) (Max.)**

- | | | | |
|---|---|---------|----|
| 1. Describe the different types of Diagnosis. | 7 | 20 min. | 10 |
| 2. Goals, steps, procedures and activities in planning speech language therapy. | 7 | 20 min. | 10 |
| 3. What is documentation and highlight its importance in clinical practice. | 7 | 20 min. | 10 |

II. Write notes on:

- | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---|
| 1. Evaluation of therapy outcome. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 2. Informal approach to speech language therapy. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 3. Terminologies in speech therapeutics. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 4. Inclusive Education. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 5. Questionnaire. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 6. Types of rewards and punishment. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 7. Diagnostic report. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |
| 8. Documentation of referral report. | 4 | 10 min. | 5 |

III. Short Answers on:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|--------|---|
| 1. Differential diagnosis. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 2. Definition of client history. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 3. Instrumental diagnosis. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 4. SLPM. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 5. MDVP. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 6. Stuttering. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 7. Self-reports. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 8. Mental Retardation. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 9. Lesson Plan. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |
| 10. Normal non-fluency. | 2 | 4 min. | 3 |

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SECOND YEAR

PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe any one diagnostic model with its merits and demerits.
2. Justify with examples the need for incorporating reinforcement principles and methods in speech and language treatment.
3. Describe any five speech and language stimulation techniques with appropriate examples.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Expand and Explain MIDVAS.
2. Describe the essential requirements of a speech language therapy unit.
3. Write notes on ethics in diagnosis and speech – language therapy.
4. Write in brief about conferencing and counselling.
5. Describe your procedures of evaluation and assessment of a 16 year old boy with the complaint of voice problem.
6. Discuss the methods used to evaluate the therapy outcomes in individuals with speech – language disorders.
7. Describe your plan of action when a 3 year old child is brought to you with a complaint of delay in speech and language.
8. What are the differences between short term goals and long term goals?

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. What are clinical records?
2. Highlight the importance of case history as a diagnostic tool.
3. Write about behaviour /education model of diagnosis.
4. What are the characteristics of a good clinician?
5. Write notes on “Diagnostic reports”.
6. Describe briefly the use of “Therapy reports”.
7. What factors would you consider in counselling parents of a hearing impaired child while recommending steps to transfer skills learnt in the therapy session to home situation?
8. What are the merits and demerits of group management?
9. Mention the variables related to effective management.
10. Define the term “Positive Reinforcement” with suitable examples.

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PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Discuss the different types of diagnosis.
2. Explain the relevance of SLPM model in diagnosing speech and language disorders. Highlight its merits and demerits.
3. Write the speech language therapy procedure for a 3 year old child with congenital hearing impairment.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Discuss the basic premises and models on which the diagnostic procedures are based.
2. Expand and Explain MIDVAS.
3. Differentiate between eclectic approach and formal approaches in speech language therapy.
4. What is the importance of case history taking in diagnostics?
5. Differentiate between individual and group therapy.
6. Describe the types of reinforcement schedules for children.
7. Write notes on importance of lesson plan in speech language therapy.
8. Write notes on integrated education and reverse integration.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. What do you understand by the term “Diagnostics”?
2. Write a note on system model of diagnosis.
3. Write a note on diagnostic setup.
4. Discuss the usefulness of instrumentation in diagnostic process.
5. Explain briefly on “clinical observation”
6. What is documentation? Discuss the need for documentation of diagnostics and referral reports.
7. Describe briefly the use of “Therapy reports”.
8. Delineate the general principles of speech and language therapy.
9. Define “Negative Reinforcement” with suitable examples.
10. What are clinical records?

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PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. How do you use reinforcement strategies in speech, language therapy?
2. Any two diagnostic models.
3. Types of diagnosis.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Importance of case history as a diagnostic tool.
2. Formal vs Informal approach to speech, language therapy.
3. Critically evaluate diagnosis by observation.
4. Individual and group therapy.
5. Self assessment of a clinician.
6. Goals, procedures involved in planning speech , language therapy.
7. Describe the essential requirements of a speech therapy unit.
8. Documentation of referral report.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Provocative diagnosis.
2. Diagnostic reports.
3. Parent counseling.
4. Difference between stuttering and normal non fluency.
5. Mental retardation.
6. Clinical records.
7. Name any 3 speech/language tests with use.
8. Parent participation.
9. Team members in diagnosing autism.
10. Use of expansion in speech , language therapy

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PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Speech language stimulation techniques.
2. Compare and contrast - Clinical, direct, differential diagnosis.
3. Team approach to diagnosis.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Types of rewards and punishment.
2. Ethics in diagnosis and speech language therapy.
3. Importance of clinical documentation.
4. Evaluation of therapy outcome.
5. Principles of diagnosis.
6. Integrated vs inclusive education.
7. Expand and explain MIDVAS.
8. Methods of case history.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Provisional diagnosis.
2. Stuttering.
3. Lesson plan.
4. Therapy reports.
5. Self reports.
6. Formal vs Informal therapy.
7. SLPM.
8. Interview
9. Counseling.
10. Individual therapy.

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PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Describe the relevance of case history in speech and language evaluation.
Compare adults vs children's history.
2. Explain different therapy techniques that can be used for children with language disorder.
3. Justify the need for documentation of reports.

II. Write notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. General principles of diagnosis.
2. Interview.
3. Describe any one diagnostic model with its merits and demerits.
4. Informal approach to speech language therapy.
5. Differentiate between integrated and inclusive education.
6. Types of rewards and punishment.
7. Evaluation of therapy outcome.
8. Differential diagnosis.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Observation.
2. Imitation.
3. Instrumental diagnosis.
4. Group therapy.
5. Report writing.
6. Define "Positive Reinforcement" with suitable examples.
7. Autism.
8. Time-out.
9. Lesson plan.
10. Diagnosis by observation.

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PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 marks

Answer ALL questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. How can reinforcement be used for speech and language therapy?
State its principles and strategies.
2. Describe different types of diagnosis.
3. What is documentation? Highlight its importance in clinical practice.

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Describe your plan of action when a 3 year old child is brought to you with a complain of delay in speech and language.
2. Differentiate between integrated and inclusive education.
3. Self-reports.
4. Provisional diagnosis.
5. Self-assessment and characteristics of a clinician.
6. Describe few speech and language stimulation techniques with appropriate examples.
7. Write notes on ethics in diagnosis and speech language therapy.
8. Describe the methods used to evaluate the therapy outcomes in individuals with speech language disorders.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Highlights the importance of case history as a diagnostic tool.
2. Referral reports.
3. Initial treatment plan.
4. Modeling.
5. SLPM.
6. Instrumental diagnosis.
7. Terminologies in the diagnostic process.
8. Clinical diagnosis.
9. Causes of delay in speech and language.
10. Stuttering.

**B.Sc. AUDIOLOGY AND SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY
SECOND YEAR
PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS**

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Elaborate on the essential factors to be included while taking case history.
2. Justify with examples the need for incorporating reinforcement principles and methods in speech language treatment.
3. “Clinical documentation and maintaining the professional ethics is the key of a good clinician”. Discuss.

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. List the do's and don'ts while taking case history.
2. Write notes on Diagnostic setup and tools.
3. Compare adult client history Vs children Client history.
4. List the general principles of speech Language therapy.
5. What are the different types of speech language therapy?
6. Highlight the need of any five clinical tools.
7. How do you evaluate the therapy outcome?
8. Write notes on Client centered counseling.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Write notes on “Self reports”.
2. Define the term “Clinical Diagnosis”.
3. Write the role of reinforcement in speech language therapy.
4. Write a note on Pre therapy assessment.
5. Define with example: “Reinforcement”.
6. Highlight the importance of case history as a diagnostic tool.
7. How instrumentation is useful in diagnostic procedure?
8. Write about “Reverse Integration”.
9. Write a note on the speech language therapy setup for children with Cerebral Palsy.
10. Highlight the features of Clinical Observation.

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SECOND YEAR
PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS**

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Write the different types of diagnosis in speech pathology with examples.
2. Discuss the similarities and differences between individual and group therapy.
3. Define counseling. What are the points you would counsel a parent of a child who exhibits hearing impairment with speech difficulties?

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Explain Bloom and Lahey Model with neat diagram.
2. "Team approach is essential for diagnosis". Justify this statement.
3. "The knowledge of normal aspects of speech and language acquisition helps in assessment of disorder". Elaborate on this statement.
4. Explain the different approaches to speech language therapy for a child with delayed speech and language due to environmental deprivation.
5. Write a brief about the components of speech language processing model.
6. Write notes on "Transfer and maintenance skills".
7. Mention the importance of lesson plan in speech language therapy.
8. Differentiate between short term and long term goals.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Write notes on "Clinical Observation".
2. Define the terms: "Diagnosis by observation" and "Diagnosis by treatment".
3. Define with example "Negative Reinforcement".
4. List the different types of diagnoses.
5. What is documentation?
6. Write notes on "Referral report".
7. What is the importance of case history taking in diagnostics?
8. Mention the strengths and weaknesses of the questionnaire method in case history.
9. Write notes on inclusive education.
10. How will you plan your speech language therapy for a child with Mental Retardation?

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Q.P. Code: 802311

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Types of diagnosis.
2. Speech language stimulation techniques.
3. Role of reinforcement strategies in Speech Language therapy.

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Self assessment of a clinician.
2. Importance of lesson plan in Speech Language therapy.
3. Evaluate-Diagnosis by Observation.
4. Write about behavior model of diagnosis.
5. Interview techniques.
6. Referral reports.
7. Highlight the terminologies in the diagnostic process.
8. Instrumental diagnosis.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Negative reinforcement.
2. Provisional diagnosis.
3. Counseling.
4. Importance of parent participation in therapy.
5. Team members in diagnosing Cleft palate.
6. Write a note on diagnostic setup.
7. Differential diagnosis.
8. General principles of Speech Language therapy.
9. Reverse Integration.
10. Modeling.

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SECOND YEAR**

PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Compare and Contrast – Clinical, direct, differential diagnosis.
2. Describe any one diagnostic model with its merits and demerits.
3. Justify the need for documentation of reports.

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Individual and group therapy.
2. Importance of case history taking in diagnostics.
3. What are the types of reinforcement schedules for children?
4. Inclusive education.
5. Principles of diagnosis.
6. Evaluation of therapy outcome.
7. Positive Vs Negative reinforcement.
8. Short term Vs long term goals.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Features of Clinical Observation.
2. Questionnaire.
3. Characteristics of a good clinician.
4. Principles of Interview.
5. Self reports.
6. Baseline assessment Vs Pre therapy assessment.
7. Types of punishments.
8. Integrated education.
9. Ethics in diagnosis.
10. Report writing.

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SECOND YEAR**

PAPER I – SPEECH LANGUAGE DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPEUTICS

Q.P. Code: 802311

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions

I. Elaborate on: **(3 x 10 = 30)**

1. Goals, steps, procedures and activities in planning Speech Language therapy.
2. Characteristics of a good clinician as diagnostician.
3. Methods of taking Case history.

II. Write Notes on: **(8 x 5 = 40)**

1. Types of rewards.
2. Essential requirements of a Speech rehabilitation unit.
3. Time out.
4. Formal Vs Informal approach in Speech Language therapy.
5. Bloom–Lahey diagnostic model.
6. What are clinical records?
7. Compare Adult Vs Children history.
8. Write notes on client centered counseling.

III. Short Answers on: **(10 x 3 = 30)**

1. Ethics in Speech Language therapy.
2. Write a note on Speech Language therapy setup for children with cerebral palsy.
3. Causes of delay in Speech and Language development.
4. Parent Counseling.
5. Lesson plan.
6. Direct diagnosis.
7. Individual therapy.
8. Team members in diagnosing mental retardation.
9. Name any three Speech Language tests with use.
10. Need for clinical tools.

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Q.P. Code: 802311

Time: Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer All questions

I. Elaborate on:

(3 x 10 = 30)

1. Reinforcement principles.
2. Goals, steps, procedures and activities in planning therapy.
3. Describe any five speech stimulation techniques.

II. Write Notes on:

(8 x 5 = 40)

1. Explain MIDVAS.
2. Long term goals.
3. Ethics in diagnostics and speech language therapy.
4. Importance of case history.
5. Self Assessment.
6. Essential requirement of speech therapy unit.
7. Wepman's diagnostic model.
8. Types of rewards and punishment.

III. Short Answers on:

(10 x 3 = 30)

1. Pre therapy reports.
2. Reverse Integration.
3. Differential diagnosis.
4. Negative reinforcement.
5. Clinical observation.
6. Mental retardation.
7. Name any three speech and language test.
8. Team members in diagnosing autism.
9. Diagnostic set up.
10. Provocative diagnosis.
