



J-0201297

Seat No. _____

Third Year B. A. S. L. P. Examination

July - 2019

B - 3.1 : Fluency & Its Disorders

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - A

(Long answer type questions)

(attempt all questions : 2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

- 1 (a) Explain in detail about Neurogenic Stuttering, its nature, incidence and importance of Counseling.

OR

- (b) Describe in detail about Associated problems of Stuttering.

- 2 (a) Write in detail about differential diagnosis of Stuttering and Normal non-fluency.

OR

- (b) Explain in detail about Assessment of Stuttering and any 2 therapy techniques for treating patient with Stuttering.

- 3 Very short answer questions : **5×2=10**

Answer following questions :

- (1) Definition of Stress and Rhythm.
- (2) Explain Diagenogenic theory.
- (3) Nature and Incidence of Normal non-fluency.
- (4) Write about Shock Therapy.
- (5) SSI.

SECTION - B

4 Short answer type questions : 4×5=20

Answer following questions : (attempt any **four**)

- (1) Write in detail about Transfer and Maintenance.
- (2) Differential diagnosis of Developmental Stuttering and Neurogenic Stuttering.
- (3) Explain theories of stuttering.
- (4) Write in detail about MIDVAS.
- (5) Write about measures of fluency and other Prosodic aspects.

5 Multiple choice questions. 20×1=20

Choose the best fitting answer :

- (1) _____ is also referred to Cluttering.
(A) Tachyphemia (B) Tachyphrasia
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
- (2) Which of the following are main factors of Organic theory of Stuttering ?
(A) Constitutional Factor (B) Developmental Factor
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
- (3) Which of the following is associated problems of Cluttering ?
(A) Reading disorders (B) Writing disorders
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
- (4) In Cluttering _____ is not always seen but impairment in formulating language almost always is present.
(A) Accelerate Speech (B) Non-Accelerate Speech
(C) Rapid rate of speech (D) Spontaneous Speech
- (5) _____ proposed that children begin to stutter as a reaction to parental anxiety, feedback of other people.
(A) Diagnosogenic theory (B) Functional theory
(C) Organic theory (D) None of the above

- (6) _____ is a disorder of the thought process preparatory to speech and based on a hereditary disposition.
- (A) Cluttering (B) Stuttering
(C) NNF (D) Neurogenic Stuttering
- (7) The Language problems were first recognized by Weiss, who described cluttering as a problem of _____ that may reflect a disorganized formulation process.
- (A) Central language imbalance
(B) Central auditory processing disorders
(C) Neurological imbalance
(D) None of the above
- (8) _____ refers to difficulty in remember words. It results typically from damage to the _____.
- (A) Dysphonic, Left hemisphere
(B) Dysnomic, Left Hemisphere
(C) Dysnomic, Right Hemisphere
(D) Dysphonic, Right Hemisphere
- (9) _____ refers to speech that contain noticeable, but mild stuttering.
- (A) Acceptable Stuttering (B) Controlled fluency
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
- (10) Stuttering usually begin when speech and language are developing rapidly. Given by
- (A) Van Riper and Bloodstein
(B) Stark Weather and Perkins
(C) Bluemel's and Bloodstein
(D) None of the above
- (11) How many phases are there in modification of stuttering approach ?
- (A) 6 Phases (B) 5 Phases
(C) 4 Phases (D) 3 Phases
- (12) 'I had a you know problem this morning' is an example for _____.
- (A) Broken words (B) Phrase Interjection
(C) Repetition (D) All of the above
- (13) _____ technique works as a brief period of non-reinforcement during which the client stops talking and the clinician avoids eye contact with the client.
- (A) MIDVAS (B) Time-out
(C) Airflow Management (D) Shock Therapy

- (14) The Symptomatology and Phenomenology of the disorders at onset evolve into their adult form, that is the process through which stuttering _____.
- (A) Increases its Severity
 (B) Decreases its Severity
 (C) Fluctuation in Severity seen
 (D) None of the above
- (15) Movement or Variation characterized by the regular recurrence or alternation of different quantities or conditions is _____.
- (A) Intonation (B) Stress
 (C) Rhythm (D) All of the above
- (16) What are the 2 important factors affecting development of fluency ?
- (A) Developmental and Cognitive
 (B) Physical and Social
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) Developmental and Environmental
- (17) _____ is a vocal pitch contour of an utterance, that is the way in which the fundamental frequency changes from syllable to syllable and even from segment to segment.
- (A) Intonation (B) Stress
 (C) Rhythm (D) None of the above
- (18) Dysfluency Index is equal to _____.
- (A) Total no. of dysfluencies \times 100 / Total no. of words
 (B) Total repetition \times 100 / Total no. of words
 (C) Time when speech is not attempted / Total time of sample
 (D) None of the above
- (19) _____ referred to the Stuttering evidence during the first stage as 'Primary Stuttering' and that evidence during the second as 'Secondary Stuttering'.
- (A) Dr.Charles Bluemel (B) Bloodstein
 (C) Stark Weather (D) All of the above
- (20) Neurogenic Stuttering is defined by abnormalities in signaling between brain and _____ and _____.
- (A) Nerve fibers, Muscle controlling speech
 (B) Nerve fibers, Muscle contraction
 (C) Nerve fibers, Muscle tone relaxation
 (D) None of the above