



J-0201298

Seat No. _____

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

July - 2019

B - 3.2 : Neurogenic Language Disorders in Adults

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

SECTION - A

Long answer type questions

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

- 1 (a) Discuss in detail about of Pathophysiology of neurological lesions affecting speech and language.

OR

- (b) Write in detail about Assessment of speech, language and cognitive behavior of adults with a language based disorder.

- 2 (a) Explain in detail about Classification of aphasia based on anatomical, linguistic and psycholinguistic aspects.

OR

- (b) Write in detail about etiology, clinical profile, assessment and management of Right Hemisphere Damage disorders.

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

Answer following questions :

- (1) Competence Vs Performance.
- (2) EEG
- (3) Spontaneous Recovery.
- (4) Language disorders in Dementia.
- (5) Synapses and Neurotransmitters.

SECTION - B

(Short answer type questions)

4 Answer following questions : (attempt any **four**) **4×5=20**

- (1) Write in detail about Traumatic Brain Injury.
- (2) What is AAC ? Write its importance in treating adult language disorder patient.
- (3) Explain neurochemical correlates for language functions.
- (4) Write a note on Neurological investigation.
- (5) Explain Basal ganglia and Limbic system with a neat diagram.

5 Multiple choice questions. Choose the best fitting **20×1=20**
answer :

- (1) Each Cerebral Hemisphere consists of _____ lobes.
 - (A) 4 Primary and 3 Secondary
 - (B) 5 Primary and 1 Secondary
 - (C) 3 Primary and 3 Secondary
 - (D) 4 Primary and 2 Secondary
- (2) The Precentral gyrus located vertically rostral to _____.
 - (A) Lateral Fissure
 - (B) Central Sulcus
 - (C) Precentral Sulcus
 - (D) Pre-motor Cortex
- (3) The dorsal surface of the Superior temporal gyrus houses the _____ which forms the Primary auditory cortex.
 - (A) Heschl's gyri
 - (B) Superior temporal gyrus
 - (C) Precentral gyrus
 - (D) Prominent gyri
- (4) _____ is concealed within the depth of the lateral fissure by the opercula of frontal, Parietal and temporal lobes.
 - (A) Isle of reil
 - (B) Insular lobe
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

- (5) _____ are important in learning a new task that requires active control.
- (A) Limbic lobe (B) Frontal Lobe
(C) Temporal lobe (D) None of the above
- (6) The temporal lobe in left hemisphere is the seat of _____.
- (A) Short term Memory (B) Verbal long term Memory
(C) Visual Memory (D) Creativity
- (7) _____ are found only in the central nervous system where they connect neuron to neuron.
- (A) Sensory Neurons (B) Motor Neurons
(C) Interneurons (D) Sensory motor Neurons
- (8) Some axons are wrapped in a myelin sheath formed from the Plasma membranes of specialized glial cells known as _____.
- (A) Node of Ranvier (B) Schwann cells
(C) Pre-synaptic terminal (D) Post-synaptic terminal
- (9) Neurotransmitters also known as _____, are endogenous that enable neurotransmission.
- (A) Chemical messengers (B) Electrical messengers
(C) Receptor messengers (D) Neuromuscular Junction
- (10) _____ is the time for neurotransmitter action.
- (A) 1.5 and 2.5 millisecond (B) 0 and 0.5 microsecond
(C) 0.5 and 1 microsecond (D) 0.5 and 1 millisecond.
- (11) For DARLEY, Aphasia is _____.
- (A) Multimodality Problem (B) Bimodality Problem
(C) Unimodality Problem (D) Both (A) and (B)
- (12) Aphasia is most often caused by _____.
- (A) Brain tumors
(B) Herpes Simplex virus
(C) Cerebrovascular Accident
(D) Progressive neurological disorders
- (13) _____ is also known as Wernicke's Aphasia.
- (A) Receptive Aphasia (B) Word deafness
(C) Sensory Aphasia (D) All of the above

- (14) Auditory comprehension is good and Expression is poor. This is characteristics of _____.
- (A) Transcortical sensory Aphasia
 - (B) Broca's Aphasia
 - (C) Anomic Aphasia
 - (D) Conduction Aphasia
- (15) _____ is a type of aphasia that is commonly associated with a large lesion in the Perisylvian area of the frontal, temporal and Parietal lobes of brain causing an almost total reduction of all aspects of spoken and written language.
- (A) Global Aphasia
 - (B) Transcortical motor Aphasia
 - (C) Receptive Aphasia
 - (D) Anomic Aphasia
- (16) Revised token test was given by _____.
- (A) Kertesz 1980
 - (B) DeRenzi and Vignolo 1962
 - (C) Kaplan and Goodglass 2001
 - (D) McNeil and Prescott 1978
- (17) The most common type of dementia is _____ which makes up _____ of cases.
- (A) Alzheimer's disease, 50% to 70%
 - (B) Alzheimer's disease, 20 to 40%
 - (C) Primary Progressive Aphasia, 20-40%
 - (D) Primary Progressive Aphasia, 50% to 70%
- (18) If the person with dementia is put in circumstances beyond their abilities, they may be a sudden change to tears or anger. This is called _____.
- (A) Psychosis
 - (B) Wandering
 - (C) Agitation
 - (D) Catastrophic
- (19) AAC method that uses electronic instruments including computers is _____.
- (A) Low-Technology device
 - (B) High-Technology device
 - (C) Iconic devices
 - (D) Non-Iconic device
- (20) _____ is the foundation of Schuell's stimulation approach.
- (A) Auditory visual modality
 - (B) Visual modality
 - (C) Auditory modality
 - (D) Perceptual modality