



**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
(Deemed to be University under Category 'A' by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956)
Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. Recognized by UGC Under Section 12B
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India**

**Continuous Internal Assessment II – 2025
VI Semester**

**Class : III UG
Branch : BASLP**

**Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 60**

22BASC33: Language Disorders in Adults

Course Outcomes:

1. Gain knowledge about the neural basis of language
2. Learn about the language disorders in adults
3. Understand the assessment and diagnosis of language disorders.
4. Analyze the management of language disorders
5. Acquire knowledge on the rehabilitation issues relating to adult language disorders

Part A

6 x 1 = 6

Choose the Correct Answer

1. A patient who has difficulty naming objects with limited fluency and impaired comprehension and repetition is most likely to have: CO3K1
 - a) Global aphasia
 - b) Conduction aphasia
 - c) Anomic aphasia
 - d) Transcortical motor aphasia
2. Neuroimaging primarily helps to identify CO3K1
 - a) Peripheral hearing loss
 - b) Structural and functional brain abnormalities related to language processing
 - c) Speech articulation errors without cognitive involvement
 - d) Oral-motor coordination deficits exclusively
3. Melodic Intonation Therapy (MIT) was developed based on the hypothesis that CO4K1
 - a) It uses rhythmic and melodic elements to engage the right hemisphere for speech production
 - b) It focuses on strengthening the left hemisphere through intensive articulation drills
 - c) It emphasizes written language exercises rather than spoken output
 - d) It primarily targets motor coordination rather than language recover
4. In bilingual aphasia, language recovery patterns can be of CO4K1
 - a) Parallel recovery occurs when both languages improve at the same rate
 - b) Selective recovery occurs when only one language shows improvement while the other remains impaired
 - c) Successive recovery occurs when one language recovers first, followed by the other
 - d) All of the above
5. In the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA), the clock-drawing task is included to evaluate CO5K1
 - a) Visuospatial and executive functions
 - b) Short-term memory recall
 - c) Language comprehension
 - d) Orientation to time and place
6. Identify the type of PPA which is characterized by effortful, halting speech with agrammatism and sometimes apraxia of speech CO4K1
 - a) Semantic variant
 - b) Nonfluent/agrammatic variant
 - c) Logopenic variant
 - d) Global variant

Part B
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

3 x 6 = 18

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|---|-------|
| 7.a Discuss Revised Token Test
(Or) | CO3K2 |
| 7.b Discuss BDAE | CO3K2 |
| 8.a Discuss Melodic Intonation Therapy
(Or) | CO4K2 |
| 8.b Discuss the Semantic Feature Analysis Approach | CO4K2 |
| 9.a Discuss Bilingual Aphasia with the assessment
(Or) | CO5K2 |
| 9.b Explain Primary Progressive Aphasia and its characteristics | CO5K2 |

Part C
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

3 x 12 = 36

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|---|-------|
| 10.a Discuss the Bedside Evaluation of Aphasia in Detail
Or | CO3K2 |
| 10.b Define Traumatic Brain Injury, characteristics, Causes, Assessment and Management in detail | CO4K2 |
| 11.a Discuss any three management approaches for non fluent aphasia | CO4K2 |
| 11.b Discuss any three management approaches for fluent aphasia | CO4K2 |
| 12.a Discuss GCS, MOCA and MMSE in detail
Or | CO3K2 |
| 12.b Define Right Hemisphere Damage, characteristics, Causes, Assessment and Management in detail | CO5K2 |

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