



**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 I – February 2025
II Semester**

**Class : II UG
Branch : BASLP**

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

22BASC19: Motor Speech Disorders in Children

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the concepts of neuroanatomy, development of its neural pathways, and disorders of dysarthria and apraxia of speech in children.
2. Assess the reflexes, OPME, subsystems of speech, speech intelligibility in children.
3. Acquire knowledge about the management of dysarthria in children
4. To know about the team approach and the therapy of speech language pathologist for the childhood apraxia of speech
5. To obtain knowledge about the anatomy and physiology of the swallowing, its development, and the issues in feeding its management.

Part A

6 x 1 = 6

Choose the Correct Answer

1. The neural structure that plays a crucial role in balance and coordination and is often affected in ataxic dysarthria is CO1K1
 - a) Brainstem
 - b) Basal ganglia
 - c) Cerebellum
2. The structure that relays sensory and motor signals to the cerebral cortex and plays a crucial role in sensory processing is CO1K1
 - a) Hypothalamus
 - b) Thalamus
 - c) Hippocampus
 - d) Cerebellum
3. The pyramidal system is primarily responsible for CO2K1
 - a) Reflexive movements
 - b) Involuntary motor control
 - c) Voluntary motor movement
 - d) Sensory processing
4. The component of sensory-motor integration that adjusts movements based on real-time sensory feedback is CO3K1
 - a) Motor planning
 - b) Feedback mechanism
 - c) Spatial processing
 - d) Cortical mapping
5. The primary cause of lower motor neuron dysarthria in children is CO2K1
 - a) Damage to cranial or spinal nerves
 - b) Lesions in the cerebellum
 - c) Dysfunction of the basal ganglia
 - d) Damage to the prefrontal cortex
6. The reflex commonly observed in infants that diminishes as the brain matures is CO2K1
 - a) Babinski reflex
 - b) Moro reflex
 - c) Palmar grasp reflex
 - d) Rooting reflex

Part B **3 x 6 = 18**
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

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|-----|--|-------|
| 7.a | Explain Brain Stem in detail | CO1K2 |
| | (Or) | |
| 7.b | Discuss the pyramidal and extrapyramidal pathways | CO1K2 |
| 8.a | Explain Trigeminal Nerve with origin, insertion, branches, functions and examination in detail | CO2K2 |
| | (Or) | |
| 8.b | Explain Vagus Nerve with origin, insertion, branches, functions and examination in detail | CO1K2 |
| 9.a | Explain dysarthria and its characteristics. Classify the type of dysarthria | CO2K2 |
| | (Or) | |
| 9.b | Discuss ataxic dysarthria | CO2K2 |

Part C **3 x 12 = 36**
Answer ALL questions
Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

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|------|--|-------|
| 10.a | Explain the cerebral cortex and its lobes in detail and Brodmann's area related to speech production with a neat diagram | CO1K2 |
| | Or | |
| 10.b | Discuss the subcortical structures in detail with a neat diagram | CO2K2 |
| 11.a | Discuss in detail about flaccid and spastic dysarthria | CO2K2 |
| | Or | CO1K2 |
| 11.b | Discuss in detail about Hypokinetic and Hyperkinetic dysarthria | |
| 12.a | Explain Cranial nerve and reflex examination in children | CO2K2 |
| | Or | |
| 12.b | Discuss the development of Brain | CO3K2 |

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Incharge: Devi Vijayalakshmi V