



## Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category 'A' by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

### Bachelor's Degree Arrear Examination – May 2025 III Semester

Batch : 2023

Time: 3 Hours

Major : Audiology and Speech Language Pathology

Max. Marks: 100

#### 22BASC16 Diagnostic Audiology- Behavioral Tests

##### Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand the difference between the screening and diagnostic test, need for the test battery approaches.

CO2: To acquire knowledge about the test to rule out the cochlear and retrocochlear pathology and its interpretations

CO3: To identify the functional hearing loss with behavioral, pure tone, speech kind of tests

CO4 To understand the concepts of central auditory processing disorders, its clinical indicators, tests to identify CAPD and the factors affecting it.

CO5: To know about the overview of vestibular disorders, tinnitus and hyperacusis.  
And alsotodothesubjectiveandobjectivetestforassessmentanditmanagement

#### Part A

10 x 1=10

##### Choose the Correct Answer

1. A "true positive" result in a hearing test means CO1K1
  - a. The test correctly identifies a person who has hearing loss
  - b. The test incorrectly identifies a person as having hearing loss when they don't
  - c. The test correctly identifies a person as having normal hearing
  - d. The test result is inconclusive
2. A physiological test used in audiology is CO1K1
  - a. Speech recognition threshold (SRT) test
  - b. Tympanometry
  - c. Word discrimination test
  - d. Conditioned play audiometry
3. High score on the SISI test is indicative of CO2K1
  - a. Cochlear pathology
  - b. Conductive hearing loss
  - c. Normal hearing
  - d. Retrocochlear pathology
4. Bekesy Audiometry is used to differentiate between CO2K1
  - a. Conductive and sensorineural hearing loss
  - b. Cochlear and retrocochlear pathology
  - c. Mild and severe hearing loss
  - d. Normal hearing and recruitment
5. The Lombard test is based on the principle that CO3K1
  - a. A person with true hearing loss will speak louder in the presence of noise
  - b. A person with functional hearing loss will lower their voice in noise
  - c. A person with central hearing loss will not react to noise
  - d. Speech discrimination improves in background noise
6. The Doerfler-Stewart test is designed to assess CO3K1
  - a. Functional hearing loss using a speech test with masking
  - b. Auditory neuropathy
  - c. Vestibular dysfunction
  - d. Acoustic reflex responses
7. An example of a monaural low redundancy test is CO4K1
  - a. Dichotic digit test
  - b. Time-compressed speech test
  - c. Competing sentence test
  - d. Staggered Spondaic Word test

- |     |  |                                       |       |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|-------|
| 8.  | A dichotic speech test is  |                                       | CO4K1 |
|     | a. Filtered speech test  | b. Staggered Spondaic Word (SSW) test |       |
|     | c. Time-compressed speech test                                       | d. Speech-in-noise test               |       |
| 9.  | The patient to walk heel-to-toe in a straight line is a test of      |                                       | CO5K1 |
|     | a. Fukuda Stepping Test  | b. Tandem Gait Test                   |       |
|     | c. Dix-Hallpike Test   | d. Log-Roll Test                      |       |
| 10. | A diagnostic test for Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo (BPPV) is |                                       | CO5K1 |
|     | a. Fukuda Stepping Test  | b. Dix-Hallpike Test                  |       |
|     | c. Romberg Test  | d. Tandem Gait Test                   |       |

**Part B**

**5 x 6 = 30**

**Answer ALL questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 400 words or four pages**

- |       |  |  |       |
|-------|--|--|-------|
| 11.a. | Tabulate the difference between Behavioural and Physiological tests            |  | CO1K2 |
|       | (or)   |  |       |
| 11.b. | List the importance of test battery approach and explain cross check principle |  | CO1K2 |
| 12.a. | Explain the glycerol test  |  | CO2K2 |
|       | (or)   |  |       |
| 12.b. | Explain briefly about SISI   |  | CO2K2 |
| 13.a. | Explain BADGE with interpretations   |  | CO3K2 |
|       | (or)   |  |       |
| 13.b. | Explain Delayed Auditory Feedback  |  | CO3K2 |
| 14.a. | Explain two Monoaural low redundancy tests                                     |  | CO4K2 |
|       | (or)   |  |       |
| 14.b. | List the variables affecting the CAPD testing evaluation                       |  | CO4K2 |
| 15.a. | Explain multidisciplinary team approaches in vestibular disorders              |  | CO5K2 |
|       | (or)   |  |       |
| 15.b. | Explain the anatomy of vestibular system                                       |  | CO5K2 |

**Part C**

**5x12=60**

**Answer ALL questions**

**Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages**

- |       |   |  |       |
|-------|---|--|-------|
| 16.a. | List the clinical indicators of cochlear pathology and justify it.  |  | CO1K2 |
|       | (or)  |  |       |
| 16.b. | Explain diagnostic test, its characteristics. Tabulate the difference between screening and diagnostics test. |  | CO1K2 |
| 17.a. | Explain ABLB, MLB in detail.  |  | CO2K2 |
|       | (or)  |  |       |
| 17.b. | Explain the tests that identify the dead regions of cochlea.  |  | CO2K2 |
| 18.a. | Explain the behavioural and clinical indicators of functional hearing loss.                                   |  | CO3K3 |
|       | (or)  |  |       |
| 18.b. | Explain three test that can identify functional hearing loss.   |  | CO3K3 |
| 19.a. | Explain binaural interaction and explain test to evaluate binaural interaction with the procedure.            |  | CO4K3 |
|       | (or)  |  |       |
| 19.b. | Explain Temporal processing and explain test to evaluate Temporal processing with the procedure.              |  | CO4K3 |
| 20.a. | Explain VOR and VSR.  |  | CO5K3 |
|       | (or)  |  |       |
| 20.b. | Explain tinnitus, its types assessment and management in detail.  |  | CO5K3 |

\*\*\*\*\*

