



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 – April 2025
II Semester

Class : I UG
Branch : BASLP

Time : 2 Hours
Max. Marks : 60

22BASC11 : Audiology

Course outcomes: On the successful completion of the course, students will be able to

1. To understand the basic concepts of differential sensitivity, discriminations in intensity and speech
2. To obtain knowledge about the need, essential factors to be included in the case history and tuning fork test procedures and interpretations in Rinne, Weber, Bing, Schwabach
3. To know about the audiometer, its parts, characteristics, procedures and factors affecting the threshold estimation
4. To know about the purpose and importance of the speech audiometer, its procedures, applications and factors affecting speech audiometry
5. Acquire knowledge about the purpose, rationale, type, procedure for masking. And also, about the subjective and objective calibration, its purpose

Part A

6x1=6

Choose the Correct Answer

1. The symbol that represents left ear air conduction with masking is
a) X b) □ c) [d) △ CO3K1
2. The interaural attenuation level for bone vibrator used in audiometry is
a) 0–10 dB b) 20–30 dB c) 40–50 dB d) 60–70 dB CO3K1
3. The Speech Reception Threshold (SRT) is
a) The lowest intensity at which speech can be detected 50% of the time
b) The highest intensity at which speech is understood
c) The lowest intensity at which speech can be repeated correctly 50% of the time
d) The level at which speech becomes uncomfortable CO4K1
4. The typical dynamic range for speech in a normal hearing individual is
a) 20–40 dB b) 40–70 dB c) 60–100 dB d) 100–120 dB CO4K1
5. In bone conduction testing, masking is typically required when the air-bone gap is
a) Greater than 5 dB b) Greater than 10 dB
c) Greater than 15 dB d) Greater than 20 dB CO5K1
6. The masking method most commonly used in clinical audiology is
a) Overmasking method b) Plateau method
c) Undermasking method d) Central masking method CO5K1

Part B

3x6=18

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or four pages

- 7.a. List the transducers, its characteristics, its specifications. CO3K2
OR
- 7.b. List the various symbols used in an audiogram and provide an example audiogram illustrating these symbols CO3K2
- 8.a. Explain SRT,SDT CO4K2
OR
- 8.b. Explain PIPB CO4K2
- 9.a. Explain about Interaural attenuation CO5K2
OR
- 9.b. Explain about Daily listening checks and subjective calibration CO5K2

Part C

3x12=36

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

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|-------|---|-------|
| 10.a | Explain the clinical method to estimate hearing threshold | CO3K3 |
| | OR | |
| 10.b. | List the factors affecting threshold estimation, Explain. | CO3K3 |
| 11.a. | Explain the procedure to estimate the WRS and its importance for testing | CO4K3 |
| | OR | |
| 11.b. | Explain the Importance of Speech audiometry and factors affecting the testing | CO4K3 |
| 12.a. | Explain objective calibration of the transducers | CO5K3 |
| | OR | |
| 12.b. | Define masking and explain it with different procedures | CO5K3 |

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