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 – Apri 2025
IV Semester

Class : II UG **Time : 3 Hours**
Branch : BASLP **Max. Marks : 6 0**

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. Cranial nerve responsible for tongue movement and strength is CO3K1
   a) Trigeminal nerve (CN V)
   b) Facial nerve (CN VII)
   c) Hypoglossal nerve (CN XII)
   d) Vagus nerve (CN X)

2. Assessment of speech intelligibility in childhood dysarthria primarily focuses on CO3K1
   a) Isolated word and connected speech levels
   b) Only in structured sentence tasks
   c) Without considering background noise or listener familiarity
   d) Based solely on articulation errors

3. A strategy that utilizes exaggerated articulatory movements and deliberate pacing during speech practice to improve articulatory precision in childhood dysarthria CO4K1
   a) Rate Control and Over-Articulation Techniques
   b) Phonetic Placement Therapy
   c) Cognitive–Communication Intervention
   d) Auditory Bombardment Therapy

4. The practice or experience leads to relatively permanent changes in the ability to perform skilled movements is called as CO4K1
   a) Feedback mechanism
   b) Spatial processing
   c) Cortical mapping
   d) Motor planning

5. Apraxia of speech is CO4K1
   a) A disorder of muscle weakness that impairs movement
   b) A disorder affecting the planning and sequencing of movements despite intact muscle function
   c) A disorder where sensory deficits prevent movement execution
   d) A disorder resulting in involuntary, excessive movements

6. The oral preparatory phase of swallowing is characterized by CO5K1
   a) voluntary chewing and bolus formation
   b) rapid, reflexive transport of the bolus into the pharynx
   c) involuntary peristaltic movement through the esophagus
   d) automatic closure of the larynx to protect the airway

Part B **3 x 6 = 18**

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages

7.a	Discuss the assessment of speech intelligibility and comprehensibility	CO3K2
	(Or)	
7.b	Discuss the assessment of Prosody	CO3K2
8.a	Write a short note on Bobath's Approach	CO4K2
	(Or)	
8.b	Explain the management option for Articulatory management of dysarthria	CO4K2
9.a	Explain Apraxia and its types	CO5K2
	(Or)	
9.b	Discuss Phases of swallowing	CO5K2

Part C **3 x 12 = 36**

Answer ALL questions

Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages

10.a	Discuss the programmed subsystem approach for the assessment of chilhood dysarthria	CO3K2
	Or	
10.b	Discuss the programmed subsystem approach for the management of childhood dysarthria	CO3K2
11.a	Discuss the assessment procedure in detail for childhood apraxia	CO4K2
	Or	CO4K2
11.b	Discuss the facilitative oromotor exercises for the management of childhood dysarthria	
12.a	Discuss the assessment of feeding in children	CO5K2
	Or	
12.b	Enumerate on management of feeding in children	CO5K2

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