



University of Fort Hare
Together in Excellence

Programme: BSc in Speech-Language Pathology

Department: Rehabilitative studies

Faculty of Health Sciences

East London Campus

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: NOVEMBER 2019

MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS

TIME: 3 HOURS

CODE: MSD221E

MARKS: 100

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 5 PAGES INCLUDING THIS PAGE

INTERNAL EXAMINERS

P.D. GQIBA

U. STEMELA – ZALI

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read all questions carefully
2. Answer all the questions
3. Start each section and each question on a new page

SECTION A

Question 1.

Choose one correct answer in each question.

- 1) Damage in the ----- lobe results in language difficulties
 - a. Parietal
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Brain stem
 - d. Temporal
 - e. Occipital
- 2) What is the general name to describe pons, medulla and midbrain?
 - a. The Rhinecephalon
 - b. The Brainstem
 - c. The Mesencephalon
 - d. The Diencephalon
- 3) The primary cortex for which sense is found in the temporal lobe
 - a. Vision
 - b. Olfactory
 - c. Gustation
 - d. Auditory
- 4) Auditory cortex is found in the -----
 - a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Parietal lobe
 - c. Occipital lobe
 - d. Temporal lobe
- 5) The fluid found in brain cavities is called -----and it primarily protects the brain from -----
 - a. Cerebrospinal fluid; infection
 - b. Cerebrospinal fluid; external pressure
 - c. Blood infection; external pressure
 - d. Ventricular fluid; external pressure
- 6) The Central Nervous System is comprised of spinal and cranial nerves
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 7) Most cranial nerves arise from
 - a. Cortex
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Brainstem
 - d. Midbrain
- 8) Trigeminal Nerve V is not motor to
 - a. Jaw
 - b. Pharynx
 - c. Larynx
 - d. Soft palate
- 9) Testing Trigeminal Nerve V, you
 - a. Observe the position of the jaw when the person is at rest

- b. Ask the person to open and close the mouth
 - c. Evaluate the strength of jaw closure
 - d. Ask the person to smile and note symmetry
 - e. a, b and c
- 10) -----is responsible for all movements of the tongue
- a. Trigeminal Nerve V
 - b. Vagus Nerve X
 - c. Hypoglossal Nerve XII
 - d. Facial Nerve VII
- 11) 6 pairs of cranial nerves are important for speech production, which ones are only motor?
- a. Trigeminal Nerve V and Facial Nerve VII
 - b. Vagus Nerve X and Accessory Nerve XI
 - c. Facial Nerve VII and Hypoglossal Nerve XII
 - d. Accessory Nerve XI and Hypoglossal Nerve XII
 - e. None of the above
- 12) -----is the area situated in the left temporal lobe that is responsible for the development and use of language and damage result to acquired language disorder called fluent aphasia
- 13) ----- is the second largest structure of the nervous system and plays an important role in postural stability and fixation. The damage to this area may lead to ----- motor speech disorder.
- 14) The ----- hemisphere is housing- -----, important for production of fluent, expression of language and damage to this area can result to -----
- 15) ----- is the primary auditory cortex in each side of the auditory cortex.
- 16) Is the seat of auditory processing in the brain
- a. Frontal lobe
 - b. Occipital lobe
 - c. Temporal lobe
 - d. Parietal lobe

(20 Marks)

Question 2

Name the three types of spastic cerebral palsy and describe the topography of each type. (6 Marks)

Question 3

Explain the differences between the Athetosis and Ataxic Cerebral Palsy. (6 Marks)

Question 4

Name the associated problems with Cerebral palsy. (8 Marks)

(20 Marks)

SECTION B

Question 4

Outline the general principles of assessment in Cerebral Palsy. (7 Marks)

Question 5

When assessing facial expression, oral reflexes and feeding in CP, what will you be looking at. (18 Marks)

(Total Marks 25)

SECTION C

Question 6

Describe the key aspects for feeding intervention in Cerebral palsy Population. (8 Marks)

Question 7

Feeding plays a major role in speech development. Explain how. (8 Marks)

Question 8

Outline the psychological aspects of feeding (6 Marks)

Question 9

Name the two options of Enteral Feeding. At what stage are they crucial to be considered?

(3 Marks)

(Total Marks 25)

SECTION D

Question 10

Cerebral Palsy rehabilitation is a complex issue. Briefly, explain why. (4Marks)

Question 11

Distinguish between primary, secondary and tertiary prevention in Motor Speech Disorders.
(6 Marks)

(Total Marks 10)

Total Marks (100)