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Number	2

SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND AUDIOLOGY / PG 54

Time Allowed: 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks: 300

Read the following instructions carefully before you begin to answer the questions.

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

- This Booklet has a cover (this page) which should not be opened till the invigilator gives signal to
 open it at the commencement of the examination. As soon as the signal is received you should tear the
 right side of the booklet cover carefully to open the booklet. Then proceed to answer the questions.
- 2. This Question Booklet contains 200 questions.
- 3. Answer all questions.
- 4. All questions carry equal marks.
- You must write your Register Number in the space provided on the top right side of this page. Do not write anything else on the Question Booklet.
- 6. An Answer Sheet will be supplied to you separately by the Invigilator to mark the answers. You must write your Name. Register No. and other particulars on side 1 of the Answer Sheet provided, failing which your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
- 7. You will also encode your Register Number. Subject Code etc., with Blue or Black ink Ball point pen in the space provided on the side 2 of the Answer Sheet. If you do not encode properly or fail to encode the above information, your Answer Sheet will not be evaluated.
- 8. Each question comprises four responses (A), (B), (C) and (D). You are to select ONLY ONE correct response and mark in your Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there are more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each question. Your total marks will depend on the number of correct responses marked by you in the Answer Sheet.
- 9. In the Answer Sheet there are four brackets [A] [B] [C] and [D] against each question. To answer the questions you are to mark with Ball point pen ONLY ONE bracket of your choice for each question. Select one response for each question in the Question Booklet and mark in the Answer Sheet. If you mark more than one answer for one question, the answer will be treated as wrong. e.g. If for any item,
 (B) is the correct answer, you have to mark as follows:

[A] [C] [D

- 10. You should not remove or tear off any sheet from this Question Booklet. You are not allowed to take this Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet out of the Examination Hall during the examination. After the examination is concluded, you must hand over your Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. You are allowed to take the Question Booklet with you only after the Examination is over.
- Failure to comply with any of the above instructions will render you liable to such action or penalty as the Commission may decide at their discretion.
- 12. Do not tick-mark or mark the answers in the Question Booklet.

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1.	Abnormal rapid increase in loudness with increasing sound level is called				
	A)	tone decay	B)	timbre	
	C)	recruitment	D)	phase locking.	
2.	Deit	ers' cells are		**	
	A)	associated with inner hair cells			
	B)	other name for inner hair cells.			
	C)	other name for outer hair cells			
	D)	a type of supporting cells called ou	ter ph	alangeal cells.	
3.	The	intensity of sound is determined in	the ba	asillar membrane of cochlea	
	A)	at basal turn of cochlea			
	B)	at apex			
	C)	by the point of maximum resonance	e		
	D)	by the amplitude of the wave at ma	ximuı	m resonance.	
4.	Coc	hlear microphonic is produced by		NET ST	
	A)	movement of basillar membrane	B)	perilymph shunting	
٠	C)	modiolus .	D)	scala tympani amplitude.	
5.	For	stria vascularis all are true except			
	A)	lateral wall of scala media			
	B)	three layers of cells			
	C)	marginal cells towards spiral ligam	ent	22 78	
	D)	rich in blood supply.			
6.		nechanical amplification which en	nhanc	es the sensitivity and frequency	
***		ctivity of cochlea is done by	-		
	A)	afferent films	B)	inferior colliculus	
	C)	medial geniculate body	D)	outer hair cells.	
7.	Coc	hlear high tone loss is typically seen	in		
	A)	Cisplatin	B)	Loop diuretics .	
	C)	Quinine	D)	Salicylates.	
8.	Con	ditons that produce abnormal OAE	s and	normal behavioural thresholds are	
	all e	except			
	A)	ototoxicity	B)	vestibular pathology	
		2	D)	central auditory disorder.	
	C)	excessive noise exposure			
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y. ,	Ant	he following are true about age relat	ea ser	isorineural hearing loss except
	A)	old terminology is Presbycusis .		
	B)	mid to late adult onset		*
	C)	progressive sensorineural hearing l	oss at	higher frequencies
	D)	recruitment is not present.	e*	***
10.	Scm	icircular canals provide information	abou	t
9	A)	Linear Acceleration		
	B)	Gravitational Vertical		
	C)	Angular Acceleration of head and b	ody	
	D)	Angular Acceleration of only the he	ad.	
11.	The	test which uses familiar monosyll	labic 1	words presented to the subject at
	30 -	50 dB supra threshold level with le	ngthe	ned sounds and pause is called
	A)	Phonemic Synthesis test	B)	Completing Sentence test
	C)	Binaural fusion test	D)	Staggered spondiac word test.
12.	Bas	ic otoacoustic emission recording se	t-up c	consists of all except
	A)	miniature microphone	B)	computerized averaging system
	CJ	amplifier	D)	condenser.
13.	Sub	jective methods of diagnosing non-o	rganio	hearing loss are all except
	A)	Ecoch-g	B)	Lombard test
	C)	Stenger test	D)	Delayed audio feedback test.
14.	Oto	lithic apparatus is sensitive to		
	A)	linear acceleration	B)	angular movement
	C) .	circular movement	D)	Slow side to side movement.
15.	Arc	uate eminence is good guide to locat	e	
	A)	lateral semicircular canal	B)	posterior semicircular canal
	C)	superior semicircular canal	D)	part of cochlea.
16.	Gly	cerol test is a valid test for		
,	A)	Otosclerosis	B)	Meniere's disease
	C)	Tympanosclerosis	D)	BPPV.
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Which waveform is considered for threshold estimation in BERA?

Only I

		A)	Only I B)	I and V				
		C)	Only V D)	Only III.				
	18.	The	following factors support bilingual	learning for Cochlear Implant (CI)				
		children except						
		A)	early age at implantation, especially be	fore age 2				
		B)	presence of additional disabilities	*				
34	10	C)	child exposed to rich and complex mod	els of both languages				
		D)	excellent speech perception skills with	CI.				
•	19.	The	characteristic(s) of Educational pro-	grams that support children with				
		Cocl	hlear Implants include(s)					
		A)	provides aggressive auditory instruction	n ·				
		B)	places value on spoken language as an	expressive communication tool				
		C)	acknowledges the contribution that a	udition makes in spoken language				
			learning	13 20				
		D)	all of these.					
	20.	The	most common component(s) used for so	und coupling in ALD's include(s)				
		A)	direct audio input B)	neck loop				
		C)	silhouette inductor D)	all of these.				
	21.	The	term "auxiliary aids and services" include	ie(s)				
		A)	computer aided transcription services					
		B)	qualified Interpreters & note takers	*				
		C)	assistive listening devices only	N E				
		D)	all of these.					
	22 .	Amo	ong the following, which ALD metho	d(s) can be used while watching				
		telev	vision?					
		A)	Closed captioning B)	Real-time captioning				
		C)	Open captioning D)	All of these.				
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23.	disorder proposed by Duff (1995) include				
	A)	repetitive stimulus presentation, wi	th eac	ch stimulus eliciting a response	
	B)	feedback about accuracy of respons	se sho	uld be provided	
3.4	C)	intensive and systematic treatment	shoul	ld be provided	
	D)	all of these.			
24.	The	Phoneme Training Program devis	sed to	improve central auditory skills	
	inclu	ides the following except			
A) minimal pair discrimination activities					
	B)	imitation activities		*	
C) presentation of target sounds with increased loudness					
	D)	presentation of target sounds with	prolor	nged production.	
2 5.	The	Phoneme Training Program des	igned	for central auditory processing	
	diso	rder involves			
	A)	contextual utilization	B)	phonetic placement	
	C)	minimal pair discrimination	D)	successive approximation.	
26.	The	tuning fork used for testing vibratio	n is	25	
	A)	512 Hz	B)	128 Hz	
	C)	1024 Hz	D)	256 Hz.	
27.	In B	ERA abnormal wave 'V' interaural la	tency	difference is due to	
	A)	Cochlear pathology	B)	Retrocochlear pathology	
	(C)	Mixed HC	D)	Auditory cortex pathway.	
28.	Leve	el of sand above threshold of hearing	for a	n individual is	
	A)	hearing level	B)	most comfortable level	
	C)	sensation level	D)	loudness discomfort level.	
29.	Imp	edance of the medium consists of al	l <i>exce</i>	pt	
	A)	stiffness	B)	mass	
50	C)	volume	D)	friction.	

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30.	All a	are tests for non-organic hearing loss except						
	A)	Steng	er's tesi	i.		B)	Chiamani - Moos test	*0
	C)	Teel's	test			D)	Bing test.	8
31.	For	ABLB	test all a	are tru	e <i>except</i>			
	A)	also k	nown a	s Fowl	er's test			
	B)	two cl	nannel	audion	neter is requ	ired		
	C)	done	in unila	teral d	leafness		2	
	D)	it is a	n adapt	ation t	est.	(*)		
32.	True				mpanic me	mbrane is	3	
	A) .				ncreases co			
	B)						ic membrane reduces co	ompliance
	C)	15 o 13		150000			compliance.	
	D)				s compliance			
33.	50.00 m						your answer using the	codes given
	belo				1.50			7.0
		**	List I				List II	
		a)			it Syndrome		Gustatory lacrimation	
		b)	Frey's			2.	Otosclerosis	·;,
		c)	Crocoo			3.	Geniculate Herpes	
		d)	Schwa	rtz sig	n	4.	Gustatory sweating.	
	Coa	les :			10407	si .		
	2.0	a	b	C	d			
	A)	3	4	1	2			
	B)	2	3	4	1		₩ ₩	
	C)	1	2	3	4			
24	D)	4	1	2 d in	3. stapedial re	aflay are o	ll except	
34.		Thres		irea iii	stapediai i			
	A)					B)	Latency Summation notantial	
	C)	Decay		it.		D)	Summation potential.	
35.	.,	20	ion of o	loscop	e is	-		
	A)	2 ×				B)	3 ×	
	C)	4 ×				D) .	5 ×.	
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36.	Normal middle ear pressure in Impedance Audiometry is seen in						
9.0	A)	blocked eustachian tube	B)	scanning of TM			
	C)	secretory otitis media	D)	early acute otitis media.			
37.	Und	ue sensitivity of loud sounds is calle	ed				
	A)	autophony	B)	phonophobia			
	C)	diplacusis	D)	objective tinnitus.			
38.		ng the following, which is not a p D children?	part o	f noise desensitization activity for			
	A)	Level of competing multi-speaker b	abble	with / without visual cues.			
	B)	Buffalo program for children with to	oleran	ce fading memory deficits			
	C)	Both (A) & (B)		8			
	D)	None of these.					
39.	For	CAPD children, skills are	major	ly impaired in noisy environments.			
	A)	auditory figure ground skills	B)	auditory sequencing skills			
	C)	auditory recalling skills	D)	auditory retention skills.			
40.	reha		21	condition of speech perception and aid listeners and cochlear implant			
8	A)	Time course of learning					
	B)	High frequency sound detections					
	C)	C) Sequence of auditory learning					
8	(D)	Perception or access to others spee	ch an	d overhearing of conversations.			
41.	Tead	ching curricula for Aural rehabilitati	on inc	clude(s)			
	A)	pattern perception	B)	segmental identification			
	C)	comprehension	D)	all of these.			
42.		abilitation sessions should inte	AT 1750	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000			
	A)	speech & language	B)	perception			
	C)	pragmatics	D)	all of these.			
43.	Alm	ost all CI children acquire spoken la	ingua	ge through			
	A)	didactic instruction	B) ·	incidental learning			
	C)	both (A) & (B)	D)	none of these.			
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44. Which is not a type of telephone amplifier?

In-line amplifier

A)

	B)	Portable amplifier	v	
	C)	Real time amplifier		
	D)	Acoustic induction loop amplifier.		*
45 .	Whi	ch of the following does not include	sound	d enhancement technology?
	A)	Infrared systems	B)	Loop induction systems
	C)	Frequency modulation systems	D)	Telephonic amplifying systems.
46.	The	maximum recommended magnetic	field s	trength for a loop system is
	A)	400 mA/m (or) - 8dB re 1 A/m	B)	600 mA /m (or) - 60dB re 1A/m
	C)	800 mA/m (or) ~ 80dB re 1A/m	D)	750 mA/m (or) - 70dB re 1A/m.
47.	Whi	ch of the following microphone st	yles is	s recommended for ALD's that are
	used	d in round table discussions in conf	erence	e rooms ?
	A)	Lapel / Hand held style microphon	ie	
1	B)	Boom style Microphone		
	C)	Boundary Microphone		
	D)	None of these.	0.00	
48.	Cocl	hlear potentials Recorded : Ecog ele	ctroco	chleogram includes
	A)	cochlear microphonic potentials	it e	
	B)	summating potentials	*0	
	C)	compound action potential of audi	tory n	erve
3	D)	all of these.		
49.		he specific management of Noise In eing filled with	duce	Hearing Loss benefit to patient is
	A)	Monoaural Hearing Aid	B)	Binaural Hearing Aid
•	C)	Bone Anchoring Hearing Aid	D)	Cochlear Implant.
50.	An i	ndividual can claim for damages du	e to N	oise Induced Hearing loss if
	A)	he worked for 5 years		*
	B)	he worked for 10 years or more	¥8	
	C)	he worked for 10 years or more in		State State Control Co
	D)	he worked for 5 years in one of the	presc	rfbed occupations.
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51.	In pure tone Audiometry best frequency to start with is				
	A)	125 Hz	B)	500 Hz	
	C)	1000 Hz	D)	2000 Hz.	
52 .	Whe	en testing the Bone conduction thre	shold	in pure tone Audiometry, masking	
	is d	one			
	A)	while the threshold difference to be	40 d	В .	
(17)	B)	while the threshold difference to be	20 d	В	
	C)	other ear should be always masked	i		
	D)	only when there is threshold differe	ence.		
53.	In lo	oudness recruitment			
	A)	quiet sounds cannot be heard by the	he Pat	tient	
	B)	loud sounds are heard at normal in	ntensi	ty	
	C)	(A) & (B) are correct			
	D)	(A) & (B) are wrong.			
54.	Sou	nd Attenuation with Earmuff is			
	A)	1 dB	B)	10 dB	
	C)	15 dB	D)	5 dB.	
55.	Elec	ctronics used to provide inside Earm	uff is		
	A)	90 degrees out of phase with ambie	ent so	und	
	B)	180 degrees out of phase with amb	ient s	sound	
	C)	270 degrees out of phase with amb	ient s	sound	
	D)	360 degrees out of phase with amb	ient s	sound.	
56.	To	prevent Noise Induced Hearing Loss	in th	e persons hearing protection choice	
	is b	etween			
	A)	Earplug	B)	Earmuff	
	C)	Active Noise Reduction	D)	all of these.	
57 .	2 a	ction levels for daily personal noise	expos	sure description given Noise at work	
	reg	ulations of			
	A)	1986	B)	1987	
	C)	1988	D)	1989.	
58.	In t	he metabolic mechanism of cochlear	r injui	y in Noise Induced Hearing Loss	
	A)	change in cochlear blood flow			
	B)	outer hair cell-plasma membrane	luidit	y	
	(C)	oxidation stress			
	D)	all of these.		×	

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59.	Ave	Average noise emission level – calculation from			
	A)	noise level	B)	time of exposure	
•	C)	(A) & (B) are correct	D)	(A) & (B) are wrong.	
60.	Eus	stachian tube function can be consi	dered	normal if	
	A)	peak pressure occurs near 0 dapa.			
	B)	peak pressure is negative - 100 da	pa		
2	C)	peak pressure is positive + 100 day	pa		
	D)	none of these.			
61.	Wit	h Audicups the possible attenuation	of en	vironmental noise is	
	A)	25 – 30 dB	B)	35 – 40 dB	
	C)	30 ~ 35 dB	D)	20 - 25 dB.	
62 .	The	formula for minimum masking for b	one o	conduction is	
	A) .	$B_t + (A_m - B_m)$	B)	$B_t - (A_m - B_m)$ $B_t - (A_m + B_m)$.	
	C)	$B_t + (A_m + B_m)$	D)	$B_t - (A_m + B_m).$	
63.	Oto	acoustic emissions are produced by		at the second se	
	A)	inner hair cells	B)	outer hair cells	
	C)	supporting cells	D)	none of these.	
64.	For	diagnosing a retrocochlear lesion th	e best	t test among the following is	
	A)	Impedance Audiometry	B)	Speech Audiometry	
	C)	BERA	D)	Electrocochleography.	
65 .	The	difference between most comfortab	ole lev	el and loudness discomfort level is	
	kno	wn as			
123	A)	Masking level	B)	Sensation level	
	C)	Sound pressure level	D)	Dynamic range.	
66.	Dur	ration of forward masking is prolong	ed in		
	A)	retrocochlear disorder	9		
	B)	cochlear disorder			
	C)	both cochlear and retrocochlear dis	sorde	rs .	
	D)	conductive disorder.			

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67 .	Type 3 tracings of Bekesy audiogram occurs in				
	A)	Normal cases	B)	Meniere's syndrome	
	C)	Cochlear hearing loss	D)	VIIIth nerve disorders.	
68.		lowest hearing level in dB at wheectly identified by a subject is know		50% of list of spondee words are	
	A)	Speech Discrimination Score	B)	Speech Perception Threshold	
	C)	Speech Reception Threshold	D)	Speech Identification Level.	
69.	Free	e field audiometry is useful in a child	i		
	A)	after 3 months	B)	after 6 months	
	C)	after 2 months	D)	after 4 months.	
70.	Dyn	amic range of the auditory nerve fib	res is	from	
	A)	- 20 to + 140dB SPL	B)	0 to 90 dB	
	C)	25 to 40 dB	D)	10 to 20 dB.	
71.	The	average permissible ambient noise	for air	conduction test is	
	A)	20 - 25 dB	B)	25 - 30 dB	
	C)	30 - 40 dB ·	D)	40 – 45 dB.	
72.	Aco	ustic reflex decay test is usually dor	ne at	•	
	A)	250 – 500 Hz	B)	500 - 1000 Hz	
	C)	1000 - 2000 Hz	D)	1000 - 1500 Hz.	
73.	Hal	f-life of acoustic reflex refers to			
	A)	only half of the stapedius muscle f	ìbres	are active	
	B)	decrease in AR magnitude of 50%	or mo	re in 10 sec	
	C)	decrease in AR magnitude of 100%	B) 500 - 1000 Hz D) 1000 - 1500 Hz. scle fibres are active 50% or more in 10 sec		
	D)	none of these.		•	
74.		450	sures	subjective change in pitch of pure	
	- 12	e is			
	A)	Carhart's method	B)	Rosenberg's method	
	C)	Green's modified method	DJ	Oslen and Noffsinger method.	



75.	Whi	Which of the following eye movements does not involve vestibular system?						
-	A)	Caloric nystagmus	B)	Rotational nystagmus				
	C)	Optokinetic nystagmus	D)	Hallpike's manoeuvre.				
76.	Rec	ruitment is characteristic of		89				
	A)	retrocochlear lesion	B)	cochlear lesion				
*	C)	conductive lesion	D)	mixed lesion.				
77 .	The	following are behavioural tests exce	ept					
	A)	SISI	B)	ABLB				
	C)	BEKESY Audiometry	D)	BERA.				
78.	In fi	racture of both stapedial crura acou	stic re	flex is				
	A)	present	B)	absent				
	C) ,	doubtful	D)	ambiguous.				
79.	Wha	at is the sensitivity of ABR in detecti	ng ret	rocochlear pathology?				
	A) .	50 %	B)	above 90 %				
	C)	70 %	D)	0 %.				
80.	Whi	ich potential is a pre-requisite for th	e ABR	's N1 ?				
	A)	CM '	B)	SP.				
	C)	AP	D) '	EP.				
81.	Wha	at is the main feature that differentia	ates T	EOAE from DPOAE?				
	A)	Frequency dispersion						
æ.	B)	In utilising non-linearities of the co	ochlea					
	C)	Both of these						
٠	D)	Intensity discrimination.		*				
82.	At 5	months baby		•				
	A)	can locate the sounds 30 dB in fro	ntal h	orizontal plane				
(9	B)	can repeat his or her name						
	C)	both (A) & (B) are correct						
	D)	both (A) & (B) are wrong.						



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83.	The	most blatant acoustic defect that sh	ould	never occur in sound treated room
	is			
	A)	reflected sound	B) ·	ambient noise
	C)	maximum reflections	D)	echo.
84.	The	acceptable noise levels in dB SPL	ln aud	diometric test rooms when testing
	expe	cted to reach '0' dB HL (ANSI 19	991)	for bone conduction of 8000 Hz
	frequ	iency is		20
	A)	34·5 dB	B)	9 dB
	C)	43⋅5 dB	D)	20-5 dB.
85.	The	acceptable noise levels in dB SPL i	in Au	diometric test rooms when testing
	expe	cted to reach '0' dB HL (ANSI 1991)	for air	conduction 1000 Hz frequency is
	A)	19·5 dB	B)	14.5 dB
	C)	26·5 dB	D)	14 dB.
86.	Insu	lation of full tone tiles in sound trea	tment	room thickness is
	A)	100 mm	B)	200 mm
	C)	300 mm	D)	400 mm.
87.	The is	minimum capacity of AC needed for	each	partition of sourid treatment room
10	A)	1 ton	B)	2 ton
	C)	3 ton	D)	5 ton.
88.		international standard(s) available dards is/are	now	to measure acceptable test room
	A)	ANSI 1991	B)	ISO 1983
	C)	ANSI 1991 and ISO 1983	D)	SPL.
89.	The	most popular system for calibration	is	
	A)	sound source calibrator	B)	piston phone
	C)	electronic items	D)	digital items.

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90.	The permissible variance in intensity per step in Bekesy audiometer is								
	A)	1 dB							
	B)	0-3 of indicated difference							
	C)	2 dB							
	D)	less than 0.3 or 1dB whichever is le	ess.						
91.	The	audiometer commonly and frequent	ly ne	eding calibration is					
	A)	PTA	B)	Impedance					
	C)	BERA	D)	OAE.					
92.	Wha	at is calibration ?							
	A)	Audiometric pure tones at specified	l leve	and frequency					
	B)	Signal direction to transducer		* 5					
	C)	Signal free from distortion	. 20						
	D)	Pure tone specific frequency free fre	om di	stortion in transducer.					
93.	The	easiest, final and most pure tone ca	librat	ion is done by checking					
	A)	threshold of clinician	B)	threshold of normal person					
	C)	threshold of a patient	D)	threshold in average 5 patients.					
94.	0000000	are true about binaural amplification	1 exce	ept .					
	A)	improved word identification							
	B)	improved localisation of sound sou	rce						
	C)	limitation is head shadow effect							
	D)	increased perception of high freque	- 10	onsonants.					
95.	All	and true about cross hearing aid exc	cept	*					
	A)	it is useful in unilateral hearing, of	her e	ar inaudible					
	B)	bicross is useful in patient with	inaud	ible hearing on one side and with					
		some hearing loss in the better ear							
	C)	advantage is the elimination of hea	d sha	dow effect					
	D)	useful in bilateral profound hearing	g loss						
96.	The	full form of ASSR is							
	A)	Audible Steady Signal Response							
	B)	Auditory Stimulation Signal Respon	nse						
	C)	Auditory Steady State Response							
	D) •	• Auditory Signal Stimulation Respon	nse.						
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97.	Wha	t is the external device of a Cochlean	Imp	ant called as ?	
	A)	Explant	B)	Speech processor	
	C)	Relay device	D)	Transmitter.	
98.	Acco	ording to the Persons with disabilitie	es rul	es the authority to give a disability	
	certi	ficate is			
	A)	Specialist from the concerned speci	ality		
	B)	Medical Superintendent of the hosp	oital		†
	C)	Medical Board			
	D)	PHE Medical Officer.		8	
99.	The	minimum degree of disability requ	ired t	to be eligible for any concession of	
	bene	efit is			
	A)	30 %	B)	40 %	+
	C)	50 %	D)	60 %.	
100.	Eco	ch-G measures			
	A)	summating potential			
	B)	resting potential			
	C)	action potential & summating poten	ntial	15 E	٠
	D)	action potential.		<i>t</i> s	
101.	Whe	en a hearing impaired child has begi	un to	use connected words meaningfully,	
	pare	ents and teachers are advised to	use	strategy frequently to	
	imp	rove child's language skills.			
	A)	Expansion	B)	Binary choices	
St	C)	Imitation	D)	Modelling.	
102.	For	teaching articulation of /t/ sound	i to a	hearing impaired child, following	
	info	rmation can be provided except		*	
	A)	Internal feedback information (tac	tile) (of point of tongue touching alveolar	
		ridge			
	B)	Kinesthetic movement of tongue sli	ightly	upward to alveolar ridge	
	C)	Tactile information of vocal fold mo	veme	ents by keeping hands over neck	
	D)	Sensory information (tactile) of exp	loded	air on skin of the hand.	
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103.	Whi	chiof the following amplifiers is refer	red as	s "Push-Pull amplifier" ?
	A)	Class B	B).	Class D
	C)	Class A	D)	Class H.
104.	Whi	ch of the following statements is	not a	ppropriate regarding BAHA, when
	com	pared to bone conduction conventio	nal he	earing aids?
,	A)	Most of the vibratory motion of	tran	sducer is absorbed by skin and
		subcutaneous soft tissues.		
	B)	Satisfactory level of stimulation	n for	patients with BC thresholds
¥		(500Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz & 3kHz) up to	45dB	HL for head worn hearing aids
	C)	Greater physical comfort	v	
	D)	Less visible.		
105.	The	benefit(s) of Bilateral Cochlear Impla	antati	on include(s)
	A)	improved performance in noise	7	
	B)	improved ability to localize sounds	and v	roices
	C)	better perception of music and class	sroon	n learnings
	D)	all of these.		
106.	The	external components of Cochlear In	plant	includes the following except
9	A)	microphone	B)	speech processor
	C)	transmitter coil	D)	electrode array.
107.	A he	earing aid in one ear and Cochlear Ir	nplan	t in the other ear is called
	A)	Hybrid Cochlear Implant	B)	Bimodal Cochlear Implant
	C)	Bilateral Cochlear Implant	D)	Binaural Cochlear Implant.
108.	In C	cochlear Implants, the extra cochlean	elect	rodes are placed
	A)	on the plate of the receiving coil		
	B)	under the temporalis muscle		
48	C)	surgically placed inside the cochlea	a	
	D)	both (A) & (B).		Sec. 18

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109.	The	The code(s) used over telephone conversations, to improve speech perception							
	incl	nclude(s)							
	A)	Speech codes B)		Touch - Tone Telephone code					
	C)	International Morse code D)	1	all of these.					
110.	A no	on-linear hearing aid user reports sque	eeli	ng or whistling sounds in hearing					
	aid o	only at							
		I. Reading room							
		II. Bedroom							
		III. Market places							
		IV. Railway station.							
	of th	hese							
	A)	(I) & (II)							
	B)	(III) & (IV)		*					
20	C)	(III) alone							
	D)	(I), (II), (III) & (IV).		₩					
111.	Whi	ich of the following is not a part of CHA	RGI	E? ^					
	A)	Heart defect B))	Atresia					
	C)	Visual defects D))	Genito-urinary problems.					
112.	All a	are true of the following except							
	In th	he past decades the choice of goals for i	inte	rvention focussed on					
	A)	correct production of individual conso	nar	nts / vowels					
	B)	elimination of error patterns		•					
	C)	additions to the feature geometry by e	stal	blishing new consonants					
	D)	alterations of underlying knowledge a	nd :	representation.					
113.	Diss	sociation between perceptual and conc	ept	ual priming tasks in children with					
	dysl	lexia may be due to							
	A)	limited attention span		***					
	B)	slow information processing							
	C)	difficulty in shifting attention quickly	froi	m one stimuli to other					
	D)	none of these.							



- 114. The following are features of Autism except
 - A) Impairment in social interaction
 - B) Lack of inhibition
 - C) Insistence on sameness
 - D) Impairment in verbal and non-verbal behaviour.
- 115. Dynamic MRI in swallowing assessment appreciates the following except
 - A) approximation of velum towards the posterior pharyngeal wall
 - B) the lid action of the epiglottis
 - contraction and relaxation of cricopharyngeus
 - D) motion of the posterior pharyngeal wall due to overlapping mandible.
- 116. Basic principles of family centered practice are all except
 - A) may not develop collaborative relationship with the family
 - B) the family, not an individual is the unit of intervention
 - C) foster the family's sense of competence and independence
 - D) respect the parents' right and responsibility to decide what's best for their child.
- 117. Auditory dys-synchrony may affect the functioning of all except
 - A) outer hair cells
 - B) inner hair cells
 - C) synaptic junctions between inner hair cells and auditory nerve
 - D) auditory nerve itself.
- 118. Children with slow expressive vocabulary development who also show delays in comprehension, phonology, rate of communicating and play skills. This is called
 - A) Specific language impairment
 - B) Delayed language due to cerebral palsy
 - Pervasive development disorder
 - D) Autism.

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- 119. Metalinguistic awareness refers to all except
 - A) the ability of language user to reflect on
 - B) manipulate the structural features of spoken language
 - C) phonological, syntactic & pragmatic awareness
 - D) poor speech segmentation task.
- 120. The less mature language user has difficulty in selecting the appropriate code because she has
 - A) limited repertoire of language forms
 - B) poor social networks
 - C) language experience
 - D) multi-lingualism.
- 121. Child is referred for special education because
 - A) of abnormal behaviour
 - B) of suspected low IQ
 - C) parent / teacher is concerned about the child's performance
 - D) of peer pressure.
- 122. IDEA stands for
 - A) Individual's right to education
 - B) Individual's direct access to education
 - C) Individuals with disability education act
 - D) Individuals with disability survival act.
 - 123. The practice of speech language pathologist involved in a Hospital set-up includes all except
 - A) providing assessment, diagnosis & intervention
 - E) consultation and counselling
 - C) vocational rehabilitation
 - D) training and supporting family members.



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124. All the following statements are true except

"Relational speech timing" can be used as a measure to understand the temporal dysregulations in the speech of cerebral palsy since

- A) cerebro-cerebellar connections have a bearing
- B) longer and varied voice onset timings
- C) phonetic substitution errors of initial wordstops
- D) good rate control and duration aspects.
- 125. The reason for the following statement includes all except

"The ratio of stuttering is approximately 3 to 5 males to every one female who stutters"

- A) There is an inherited genetic predisposition to stutter that favours males
- B) Environmental expectations of males differ
- C) Females talk less
- D) Males have been shown to exhibit more language and articulation problems.
- 126. Inter-lingual homophone retrieval abilities in normal bilinguals show all of the following except
 - A) the native language is more dominant for retrieval of meanings
 - B) teenagers perform similarly for both the languages
 - c) less proficient learners exhibit bilingualism
 - D) bilingual's storage is shared but not organised.
- 127. The techniques commonly used to achieve relaxation are all of the following except
 - A) eliminating auditory feedback
- B) meditation or deep breathing

C) bio-feedback

D) suggestion.

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128.	3. All of the following are devices used for quantifying the amount of voice use in								
	profe	rofessional voice users except							
	A)	Porta	able voice accumulator	B)	Speech timer				
	C)	Voic	e dosimeter	D)	Sphygmomanometer.				
129.	One	who	le month of the year is devote	d to	spread public awareness of speech				
	diso	rders	. Which month is that ?						
	A)	Janu	ary	B)	March				
	C)	May		D)	December.				
130.	Whi	ch is	true about PLEP?						
		Į.	It is a foundation of individua	lised o	education program				
		II.	It identifies the child's strengt	hs an	d weaknesses				
		III.	It stresses the performance	of the	child in academic and functional				
			areas		•				
		IV.	It is used as a diagnostic tool	for di	agnosing aphasia				
	A)	I alo	ne is correct						
	B)	All a	re correct						
	C)	I, II	and III are correct		2				
	D)	IV a	lone is correct.						
131.	An	augn	nentative alternate communic	ation	system should optimally address				
	whi	ch of	the following factors?						
		I.	Basic communication of want	and	needs				
		Π.	Establishment and maintenar	nce of	interpersonal relationships				
	w	III.	To optimally train the individ	ual to	take care of himself				
	**	IV.	Should assist also in the diag	nosis	of the disorder.				
	A)	All c	of them are right						
	B)	I an	d II are right						
	C)		d IV are right						
	D)	III a	lone is right.						



- 132. Sound spectroscopy records which of the following parameters of spoken voice?
 - I. Temporal relationship
 - II. Frequency
 - III. Amplitude
 - IV. Intonation
 - A) I and II are correct
 - B) All are correct
 - C) I alone is correct
 - D) I, II and III are correct.
- 133. In speechmaster program the basic fundamental core aspect is
 - A) Real time phoneme recognition component
 - B) Delayed letter recognition component
 - C) Delayed word recognition component
 - D) Real time vowel recognition component.
- 134. CL/PSA is used to
 - A) identify hearing disorders
 - B) study language and phonological variations
 - C) identify students with special needs
 - identify students suffering from autism.
- 135. COMPASS assessment tool is
 - A) used to determine the competency levels of speech pathology students
 - B) used to assess the speech improvement in speech affected students undergoing therapy
 - C) used to diagnose articulation disorders in children
 - D) used to diagnose children with learning disability.

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136. AAC systems are

- I. Usually unimodal
- II. Usually multimodal
- III. Used to supplement a person's ability to communicate
- IV. External devices which could be high tech or low tech.
- A) I and III are correct
- B) II alone is correct
- C) I, III and IV are correct
- D) II, III and IV are correct.

137. Kaleidoscope software is used to

- I. practise voice volume
- II. practise voice intensity
- III. practise voice amplitude
- IV. measure voice handicap index.
- A) IV alone is correct
- B) I, II and III are correct
- C) All are correct
- D) I alone is correct.
- 138. Development of complex computer algorithms for parsing spelling words into target orthographic structures and then aligning a student's spelling with the correct form has
 - helped in identifying types of misspellings of each student
 - helped in providing comprehensive description of a student's spelling ability
 - helped in administering individualized follow-ups.
 - A) I alone is correct
 - B) All three are correct
 - C) I and III are correct
 - II alone is correct.

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1	39.	Electroglottograph	v
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I.	gives	information	on the	closure	of	vocal	fold
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- II. it measures the electrical resistance by placing two electrodes around the neck
- III. the output need not be filtered
- IV. the output generated should be filtered using computer software.
- A) I alone is correct
- B) II alone is correct
- C) I, II and IV are correct
- D) III alone is correct.
- 140. Cognitive referencing is used to
 - A) identify those children who are not eligible for special education
 - B) identify children with autism
 - C) identify dyslexia
 - D) identify children with stuttering.
- 141. The most important aspect in assistive technology which is of importance is
 - A) Automaticity

B) Applicability

C) Upgradability

- D) Resistance to obsolesce.
- 142. Normal Acoustic Reflex is elicited when a sound having pressure level of
 - A) 10 20 dB

B) 20 - 30 dB

C) $60 - 75 \, dB$

D) 85 - 90 dB.

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143.	Match List I with List II correctly and select your answer using the codes give	n
	below:	

			List I				List II			
		a)	Dysart	hria		1.	Wernicke's			
		b)	Verbal	Aphas	ia	2.	Broca's			85
		c)	Anterio	or Apha	asia	3.	Disturbance	s in 1	muscular	control
							of speech			
		d)	Poster	or Aph	asia	4.	Disruption	of	speech	motor
							planning.			
	Code			1892	•			å	•	
	۸)	a	b 3	C	d		*			
	A) B)	4	1	1 3	2				•	
	C)	3	4	2	1					
	D)	3	2	4	2.					
144	1.59		farmtor	3.		lonbroo	tio stage is			
144.	m st	Ŭ			elopment, ho	nophras	uc stage is			
	A) .	two-	word ut	terance	es					
	B)	mod	ulation	of basi	c sentences				0.450	
	C)	acqu	iring m	ost sen	tence structi	ıres				
	D)	begir	nning of	single	word utterar	nces				
145.	Who	was	the fir	st amo	ong speech	patholog	gists to pres	ent	the steps	of the
	scier	ntific n	nethod	for use	by clinician	? .				
	A)	McDo	nald			B)	Petkins			
	C) .	Linds	ay & No	rman		D)	Palmer.			
146.	"The	goat g	got into	the bo	at"					
0	"The	boat (got into	the go	at"					
	This	amus	ing spe	ech rev	ersal is calle	đ	•:	55		
	A)	Mesn	nerism			B)	Mannerism			
	C)	Spoor	nerism			D)	Palilalia.			
147.	Engi	neerir	ng term	for ant	i-resonances	is	e			
	A)	Impe	dance			B)	Mel			
	C)	Zeros	i			D)	Pitch.			
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148.	Pno	n is		
•	A)	a unit of equal loudness	B)	measure of subglottic pressure
	C)	frequency of cord movements	D)	measure of palatal movements.
149.	The	following are facilitatory techni	ques	to direct modifications of overt
	beha	avioural characteristics of the voice	disord	ler except
	A)	Chewing	B)	Yawn-sigh
	C)	Pushing exercises	D)	Warm-up exercises.
150.	Voca	al ligament consists of		20 23•
	A)	intermediate & deep layer of lamina	a prop	oria
	B)	superficial & deep layer of lamina p	propri	a
	C)	epithelium & lamina propria		
(185))	D)	superficial & intermediate layer of	lamin	a propria.
151.	The	following are the neck type battery	operat	ed artificial larynx except
	A)	Western electric electronic larynx		
	B) ·	Aurex Neovox electronic larynx		
	C)	Siemens Senox electronic larynx		
	D)	Cooper - Rand electronic larynx.		
152.	Lary	ngeal pathologies would elevate S/3	Z ratio	greater than
	A)	0.5	B)	1
	C)	1.4	D)	0.05.
153.	Inab	oility to recognise faces of other peop	ole or	one's own face in a mirror is called
	A)	Prosopagnosia	B)	Hemi-anopsia
	C)	Confabulation	D)	Somesthesia.
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154.	Normal range for the human ear to detect vibration of sound is								
155.	A)	0 – 1000 Hz	B)	20,000 - 30,000 Hz					
	C)	25,000 - 35,000 Hz	D)	20 - 20,000 Hz.					
	The	The ability to think about and reflect on the nature of language and how it							
	func	functions is							
	A)	Metathesis	B)	Metalinguistics					
	C)	Metrical Phonology	D)	Phonotactics.	3				
156.	At n	ormal atmospheric conditions, soun	ıd trav	vels through air at about	*				
	A)	344 metres / second	B)	444 metres / second					
	C)	500 metres / second	D)	600 metres / second.					
157.	A co	ondition that develops due to prolong	ged us	se of neuroleptic drug is called					
	A)	Wilson's disease	B)	Tardive Dyskinesia					
	C)	Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	D)	Sydenham's Chorea.	•				
158.	8. Slowness of movements, difficulty in stopping movement once initiated is called								
	A)	Tremor	B)	Tics	•				
	C)	Cluttering	D)	Bradykinesia.					
159.	An	nstrument that records respiratory movements as changes in chest and							
20	abd	abdomen circumference is							
	A)	Plethysmograph	B)	Spirometer					
	C)	Electroglottograph	D)	Pneumograph.					
160.	All :	All are guiding principles in intervention at the LAL stage except							
	A)	Curriculum based instruction	B)	Go meter					
	C)	Preventive intervention	D)	Receptive vocabulary.	•				
161.	Nor	mal speech requires correct articula	tion,	voice quality and					
	A)	expression	B)	fluency	1				
¥6	C)	skill	D)	language.					
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162,	Most effective treatments for stammering are all except			
	A)	Play theeapy	B)	Parent counselling
	C)	Speech & language therapy	D)	Phonosurgery.
163.	Rote	e speech is seen in		18 80
	A) ,	Apraxia	В)	Dysarthria
	(C)	Dysphonia	D)	Dyslexia.
164.	All a	are motor speech disorders exc	ept	×
* 5	A)	Apraxia	B)	Dysarthria
	C)	Fluency disorder	D)	Dysphonia.
165.	Spe	ech may be interfered with all	of the follow	ring except
	A)	Tongue tie	B)	Deafness
	C)	Cleft palate	D)	Cleft lip.
166.	Mos	st useful treatment for vocal ab	use is	±
	A)	Voice rest	B)	Modified use of voice
	C)	Medications	D)	Reduce stress factor.
167.	Pho	nosurgery is commonly done in	n	
	A)	Vocal polyps	B)	Glottic carcinoma
	C)	Vocal card palsy	D)	Laryngeal web.
168.	Aim	s of organic disorders of speec	h are all <i>ex</i>	cept
	A)	Muscle strengthening	В)	Reduce the force of closure
	C)	Vocal cord co-ordination	D)	Psychiatric counselling.
169.	Rat	e of new occurrences of a con	dition in a	population in a specified period of
*	time	e is		
	A),	Prevalence	B)	Incidence
	115	Primary prevention	D)	Coincidence.
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170.	Autistic deficit in social and pragmatic skills in the presence of a history of						
- 25	normal cognitive and language development is						
	A)	Alport's syndrome	B)	Asperger's syndrome			
	C)	Arnold-Chiari syndrome	D)	Pierre Robin syndrome.			
171.	Spee	ech and language defects that can oc	cur i	n cleft palate include all except			
	A)	hyponasality	9				
	B)	nasal emission in pressure consona	ant				
	C) .	weak pressure consonants					
	D)	dysphonia.		(%) %			
172.	Whi	ch is true regarding the delayed spec	ech &	language development in a patient			
	with	cleft lip and cleft palate?	19	22			
	A)	First words are earlier					
	B)	Sentences are longer & more compl	lex				
	C)	Articulatory development is slower					
	D)	Language comprehension and usag	ge is fa	aster.			
173.	Peop	eople presenting with dental abnormality with cleft palate may be all except					
	A)	low arched paiate	B)	malopposed teeth			
	C)	malocclusion	D)	defect of dental & maxillary			
	mandibular relationship						
174.	Disorder of phonation in patients with cleft palate is often associated with						
	A) hyperplasia and Hyperemia of vocal folds						
	B)	interarytenoid manipulation					
	C)	pale glottis					
	D)	turban epiglottis.					
175.	. Vagus nerve lesion at the level of pharyngeal nerve branch leads to						
	adductor palsy with palatopharyngeal palsy						
	B) adductor palsy without palatopharyngeal palsy						

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C)

D)

abductor palsy with palatopharyngeal palsy

abductor palsy without palatopharyngeal palsy.

	176.		st common reading disorde dequate or inappropriate instr		hood frequently associated with		
		A)	Developmental dyslexia				
		B).	Pervasive developmental disc	orders			
		C)	Attention deficit hyperactive				
	5	D)	Acquired childhood aphasia.				
?	177.	A	progressive neurological syn	ndrome ass	sociated with depigmentation of		
<u>.</u>		sub	stantia nigra is	6			
		A)	Cogan syndrome	B)	Wilson's disease		
		C)	Parkinson's disease	D)	Müller-Fischer syndrome.		
	178.	Sca	nning speech is a charactersti	c feature of			
45		A)	spastic dysarthria	В)	ataxic dysarthria		
7		C)	hypokinetic dysarthria	D)	hyperkinetic dysarthria.		
	179.	PROMPT is a procedure for treating Apraxia of speech in children and adults for					
correct production of sound emphasises on							
		A)	Auditory cues	В)	Visual cues		
6		C)	Proprioception cues	D)	Tactile kinesthetic cues.		
	180.	Mas	sk-like face is observed in patie	ents with			
		A)	Dementia	B)	Wilson's disease		
		C)	Parkinsonism	D)	Chorea.		
	181.	181. Phonological process that would disappear by the age of 3 years is					
2.		A)	Reduplication	B)	Epenthesis		
\$		C)	Cluster reduction	D) [*]	Gliding.		
	182.	32. Hypernasality can be observed in the following disorders except					
		A)	cleft palate	B)	submucous cleft palate		
		C)	paralysis of velum	D)	enlarged adenoid.		
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183.	Bite	block can be used to improve		88			
	A)	jaw control & strength	B)	tongue strength	×		
	C)	lateral movements of jaw	D)	glottal closure.			
184.	The	formant frequency in the production	on of	vowels which is influenced by the			
	shap	pe of the back of the tongue is					
	A)	\mathbf{F}_{1}	B)	F_2			
	C)	F ₃	D)	F ₄ .	5		
185.	A vo	iceless phoneme will be perceived as	voice	e if voice onset time is less than			
	A).	10 millisecond	B)	20 millisecond	1		
	C)	30 millisecond	D)	40 millisecond.			
186.	Peop	ole with cleft palate can have the foll	owing	types of resonance except			
	A)	Hypernasal	B)	Hyponasal			
	C)	Cul de sac resonance	D)	Hypo-hypernasal.			
187.	The	correct order of development in spec	ch is				
,	A) Cooing, Non-differentiated crying, Babbling, First words						
	B) Non-differentiated crying, Cooing, Babbling, First words						
	C) Babbling, Non-differentiated crying, Cooing, First words						
	D) Non-differentiated crying, Babbling, Cooing, First words.						
188.	8. Which of the following is the objective test?						
	A)	Audiogram	B)	Impedance			
8	C)	Hearing aid	D)	None of these.			
189:	To a	adapt polar which kind of microphon	e can	be used ?			
	A)	Directional Microphone	B)	Omni-directional Microphone			
	C)	Non-directional Microphone	D)	None of these.			
190.	Wh	at can describe the characteristics of	f the l	nearing aid?			
	A)	Audiogram	B)	Venting			
	C)	Matrix	D)	Output.			
191.	The	audible poorly calibrated electronic	click	occurs at			
	A)	30 dB	B)	60 dB .			
	C)	90 dB	D)	120 dB.			
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192.	The	ne central auditory pathway includes all except						
	A)	dorsal and ventral cochlear nuclei	B)	geniculate ganglion				
	C)	lateral leminiscus	D)	auditory radiation.				
193.	The	following are the communication aid	d syst	ems except				
	A)	Additional speaker	B)	Additional Battery system				
	C)	FM transmission	D)	Video telephones.				
194.	Meta	z Recruitment Test is better opted to						
	A)	differentiate between a conductive hearing loss and sensorineural hearing loss						
E	B)	differentiate between various types	of cor	nductive loss				
	C)	detect a cochlear lesion						
*	D)	differentiate between a cochlear and	d retr	ocochlear lesion.				
195.	195. BERA is useful in comatose patients to detect							
	A)	the type of coma whether metabolic or structural damage						
	B)	nature of lesion causing coma						
	C)	predict the prognosis of the patient •						
9	D)	hearing loss in the patient.						
196.	6. The following are pathologies with increased compliance except							
	A)	ossicular chain discontinuity		<u> </u>				
	B)	otosclerosis						
	C)	very large tympanic membrane						
	D)	post-stapedectomy ear.						
197.	7. Which of the following conditions shows negative middle ear pressure?							
	A)	Blocked Eustachian tube						
	B)	Stapedial otosclerosis						
	C)	Fixed Malleus syndrome						
	D)	Cerumen in the external auditory canal.						



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198.	Subj	Subjective test(s) available for functional hearing loss is/are							
	A)	Stenger test	B)	Doerfler-Stewart test					
	C)	all of these	D)	Teal's test.					
199.	All a	re true about fragile 'X' syndrome e	xcept						
	A)	occur only in females							
B) communication and social deficits									
	C) hyperactivity, stereotypic behaviour								
	mation.								
200. Language disorder syndrome is characterised by the following				by the following except					
	d use								
	B)	B) word finding difficulties							
	C)	apraxia of speech		- 3					
	D) auditory processing and speech discrimination problem.								