

SECTION I – AUDIOLOGY

- Upward spread of masking means _____
 - Low frequencies masking high frequencies
 - Low intensity masking high intensity
 - High intensity masking low intensity
 - High frequencies masking low frequencies
- Which of the following type of coupler is used for electro acoustic measurement of post-auricular hearing aids with ear mould?
 - HA 1
 - HA 2
 - HA 3
 - HA 4
- According to ANSI (2002), the steady background noise in an average sized classroom should not exceed-----
 - 35 dB C
 - 50 dB SPL
 - 35 dB A
 - 50 dB c
- Loudness is strongly dependant on-----
 - Duration
 - Spectrum
 - Sound pressure
 - Envelop
- A musical note consists of _____
 - 6 tones
 - 12 tones
 - 16 tones
 - 20 tones
- Acoustic radiation from the bone vibrator mainly affects hearing thresholds at _____
 - Low frequencies
 - Mainly at 500 Hz
 - High frequencies
 - Mainly at 1000 HZ
- Noise gating in hearing aid is used-----
 - For increasing the gain for low level sounds
 - For decreasing the audibility of very low level sounds
 - For increasing the audibility of very low level sounds
 - None of the above
- Temporal auditory summation is a _____ phenomenon
 - Cochlear
 - Conductive
 - Neural
 - Inner hair cells
- The weighing network that is reciprocal of 70 phon curve in SLM is -----
 - C
 - D
 - A
 - B
- A single number that summarizes the overall level of noise exposure “averaged” over its duration is called as _____
 - Noise reduction rating
 - Noise reduction coefficient
 - Equivalent level
 - Noise dose

11. External auditory canal continues to mature _____
 - a) Until 9 years of age
 - b) Until 7 years of age
 - c) Until 6 years of age
 - d) Until 10 years of age

12. Development of middle ear cavity is completed by _____
 - a) 35th week
 - b) 30th week
 - c) 25th week
 - d) 20th week

13. The human cochlea acquires normal adult function after _____ week of gestation
 - a) 18
 - b) 19
 - c) 20
 - d) 21

14. In high risk factors 'H' stands for _____
 - a) High fever
 - b) Hyperthyroidism
 - c) Hypothyroidism
 - d) Hyperbilirubinemia

15. The embryonic period usually terminates around the _____ week when the structure assumes a "human" appearance and is known as a foetus
 - a) 6th
 - b) 8th
 - c) 7th
 - d) 9th

16. ABR is the method of choice for infant hearing screening because -----
 - a) Responses are not influenced by the infant's condition
 - b) Ear specific information can be obtained
 - c) Mild to moderate hearing loss can be determined
 - d) All the above

17. Which of the following tuning fork tests from which the concept of pure-tone audiometry developed?
 - a) Rinne and Schwabach
 - b) Rinne and Weber
 - c) Rinne and Weber
 - d) Bing and Weber

18. According to Martin et al. (1974), the mean occlusion effect for normal hearing subjects at 500 Hz is approximately-----
 - a) 30 dB
 - b) 5 dB
 - c) 15 dB
 - d) 25 dB

19. The presence of shadow curve is an indication of-----
 - a) Psychogenic hearing loss
 - b) Malingering
 - c) Functional hearing loss
 - d) Organic hearing loss

20. Roll-over index is calculated using following formula-----
 - a) $(PB \text{ max} - PB \text{ min})/PB \text{ max}$
 - b) $(PB \text{ max} + PB \text{ min})/PB \text{ max}$
 - c) $(PB \text{ max} - PB \text{ min})/PB \text{ min}$
 - d) $(PB \text{ max} + PB \text{ min})/PB \text{ min}$

32. DPOAEs are elicited by presenting two stimulus tones with different frequencies (f_1 & f_2). The frequency of DPOAE is equal to-----
 a) $2f_1 - f_2/2$ b) $2f_2 - f_1$ c) $f_1 - 2f_2$ d) $2f_1 - f_2$
33. The phenomenon of 'tonal perversion' is the basis of tone decay test given by-----
 a) Green b) Jerger c) Carthart d) Owens
34. Electrocochleography (EcochG) is the measurement of electrical potentials that are derived from
 a) Brainstem function b) Middle ear function
 c) Cortical function d) Cochlear function
35. ACE speech coding strategy in a cochlear implant is a combination of
 a) SPEAK and CIS b) MSPEAK and CIS
 c) SAS and CIS d) SPEAK and HiRes
36. Which of the following is not a speech reading method?
 a) Erber's method b) Kinzie method
 c) Bruhn method d) Nitchie method
37. The process by which meaning of a message is obtained as a whole from a incomplete auditory information is called _____
 a) Auditory expansion
 b) Auditory integration
 c) Auditory separation
 d) Auditory closure
38. Which of the following rehabilitative device is the best option for individuals with steeply sloping hearing loss?
 a) Middle ear implant
 b) Frequency compression hearing aid
 c) Cochlear implant
 d) Hybrid implant
39. Reducing the distance between the hearing aid user and to the speaker will help in improvement of-----
 a) Noise level
 b) Noise frequency
 c) Signal - to - noise ratio
 d) Signal - to - noise index
40. Which of the following approach has been implemented extensively after cochlear implant in younger children?
 a) Acoupedic approach
 b) Unisensory approach
 c) Both a & b
 d) Neither a nor b
41. The words that look alike and sound same but differ in meaning are-----
 a) Homophenes
 b) Homophones
 c) Allophones
 d) Morphemes

42. Individuals with sloping high frequency hearing loss will have more difficulties in hearing _____ speech sounds
 a) Affricates b) Plosives c) Nasals d) Fricatives
43. Prosody training for children with APD is recommended for those with difficulties in-----
 a) Temporal patterning
 b) Temporal resolution
 c) Binaural interaction
 d) Binaural integration
44. According to principals of auditory verbal therapy, training for suprasegmental aspects should be given-----
 a) After segmental cues are taught
 b) Before segmental cues are taught
 c) Along with auditory sequencing
 d) None of the above
45. Inability to hear low-frequency cues would hamper in identification of -----
 a) Place of articulation b) Stress
 c) Voicing cues d) Morphological cues
46. The vowel /i/ is difficult for many children with severe-to-profound hearing impairment to identify because-----
 a) It has low intensity
 b) Its f1 and f2 are close together
 c) Its f2 is at high frequency which may not be audible
 d) It is often taught last to children with HI
47. _____ is not a goal of auditory training
 a) Improvement of residual hearing
 b) Improvement of listening
 c) Improvement of speech
 d) Improvement of communication
48. The term “speech reading” means _____
 a) Understanding speech through the observation of lips
 b) Understanding speech through observation of other articulators movements
 c) Understanding speech through facial expressions and contextual cues
 d) All of the above
49. Speech reading methods that emphasize the ability of the speech reader to use context to understand the meaning of what is said are referred to as _____ methods.
 a) Analytic b) Phonetic c) Synthetic d) Modified
50. Equal opportunity, protection of rights and full participation of persons with disability are the salient features of
 a) RCI Act
 b) RTI Act
 c) National Trust Act
 d) PWD Act

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SECTION II - SPEECH

51. Which of the following is used for diagnosing various infections and hemorrhages of the CNS that are not observable from CT scan?
- (a) EGG
 - (b) Doppler test
 - (c) Lumbar puncture
 - (d) ECG
52. Which of the following is called as bradykinesia?
- (a) Slow movement
 - (b) Movements with limited range
 - (c) Involuntary movements characterized by tumor
 - (d) Chorea
53. Chronic diffuse swelling of superficial lamina propria of the vocal fold is known as
- (a) Reinke's edema
 - (b) Vocal nodules
 - (c) Chronic laryngitis
 - (d) Vocal polyp
54. is described as Inward collapse of the supra-glottic structures of the larynx during inspiration.
- (a) respiratory papilloma
 - (b) Sub glottis stenosis
 - (c) Laryngomalacia
 - (d) None of the above
55. In general palate should be closed at
- (a) 9-12 months
 - (b) 3-5 months
 - (c) 15-18 months
 - (d) 2years
56. is a commission error in which an incorrect sound is substituted for a target / intended sound but the word can be identified.
- (a) verbal paraphasia
 - (b) neologism
 - (c) semantic jargon
 - (d) phonemic paraphasia
57. Persons with Conduction aphasia show highest predominance of
- (a) neologism
 - (b) semantic paraphasia
 - (c) phonemic paraphasia
 - (d) unrelated paraphasia
58. Which phase of normal swallowing usually takes the longest amount to complete???
- (a) Oral preparatory
 - (b) Oral stage
 - (c) Esophageal
 - (d) Pharyngeal

59. The pharyngeal phase initiated as the bolus reaches _____
- (a) tonsils
 - (b) back of the tongue
 - (c) esophagus
 - (d) lower sphincter
60. Which of the following muscle plays the greatest role in velopharyngeal closure?
- (a) Palatoglossus
 - (b) Superior pharyngeal constrictor
 - (c) Tensor veli palatini
 - (d) Levator veli palatine
61. After TBI when the person is unable to recall anything from the moment of the injury or unable to retain memories of recent events is known as _____
- (a) retrograde amnesia
 - (b) antenatal amnesia
 - (c) anterograde amnesia
 - (d) post event amnesia
62. Which type of dysarthria involves weakness of the lower face or tongue on one side?
- (a) Flaccid
 - (b) Unilateral UMN
 - (c) Ataxic
 - (d) Hyper kinetic
63. Which of the following muscles will not have any effect on the edge of the vocal fold?
- (a) Interarytenoid
 - (b) vocalis
 - (c) cricothyroid
 - (d) lateral Cricoaarytenoid
64. Which of the following patients can rarely count numbers beyond 40 without increased breathiness, increased hyper-nasality and imprecise articulation?
- (a) TBI
 - (b) Laryngeal palsy
 - (c) Parkinsonism
 - (d) Myasthenia gravis
65. Which of the following errors comprise of nasal emission and reduced intra-oral pressure related to VPI or fistula?
- (a) Obligatory
 - (b) Compensatory
 - (c) Substitute
 - (d) Distortion
66. Which of the following is a device that elevates the soft palate into the velopharynx with a finger like extension projecting from the palatal portion?
- (a) Speech bulb
 - (b) Palatal lift
 - (c) Obturator
 - (d) none of the above

67. Inability to recognize familiar faces is called as
- (a) Prosopagnosia (b) Atopogonsia
(c) Anosognosia (d) Facial agnosia
68. Which of the following is not a primary symptom of Gerstman's syndrome?
- (a) Finger agnosia (c) Agraphia
(b) Right-Left confusion (d) Amusia
69. The range of fundamental frequencies normally used in speaking and singing is called____
- (a) loft register
(b) vocal pitch
(c) pulse register
(d) modal register
70. All of the following occurs during phonation-----
- (a) the arytenoid cartilages rotate& vocal processes move outward, upward & posteriorly
(b) adduction is accomplished by the post. Cricoarytenoid muscle
(c)the subglottal pressure increases & blows v.f. apart
(d) the release of air into the vocal tract entails decrease the air pressure beneath the v.f
71. The fundamental frequency of voice ____
- (a) depends on the configuration of the subglottic cavities
(b) is determined by the elasticity, tension & mass of v.f
(c) is the highest frequency that can be generated by larynx
(d) will rise whenever the v.f move more slowly
72. Diagnosis of spasmodic dysphonia is substantiated by ____
- (a) findings of thalamic injuries seen in MRI
(b) demonstration of high vocal airflow during utterance of prolonged vowel sounds
(c) demonstration of high titer of anti-cytomegalic virus Igh on plasma chemistry
(d) listening to specific speech breaks during loaded sentences
73. Which of the following lesion is a neoplastic, non-malignant and having wart like appearance which tend to grow in clusters?
- (a) vocal cyst
(b) laryngeal papilloma
(c) leukoplakia
(d) contact ulcers
74. In which of the following reflexes the raising of the head results in extension of the arms & flexion of the legs. Leg are extended & arms are fixed when head is lowered
- (a) symmetrical tonic neck reflex
(b) asymmetric tonic neck reflex
(c) Moro reflex
(d) neck righting reflex
75. Patients who have short soft palate or deep nasopharynx may be a candidate for ____
- (a) speech bulb
(b) palatal lift
(c) Obturator
(d) none of the above

76. Treatment of global aphasia should target:
- Verbal expression
 - Reading skills
 - Communication skills
 - Writing skills
77. Laryngeal adjustments at the lower limit of the pitch range or phonating at lowest possible pitch is known as
- Falsetto
 - Glottal fry
 - Modal register
 - High pitch voice
78. Volume of gas left in the lungs after maximum expiration is called
- Tidal volume
 - Functional residual capacity
 - Residual volume
 - Vital capacity
79. MFR more than normal is suggestive of
- tightly constricted glottis
 - Vocal nodule
 - Vocal fold palsy
 - None of the above
80. Hoarseness is typically the initial symptom of
- Subglottic cancer
 - Glottic cancer
 - Supraglottic cancer
 - all of the above
81. AOS results in greater impact on.....
- Articulation and Prosody
 - Articulation and Resonance
 - Resonance and Prosody
 - Articulation and Phonation
82. is a disease that affects the neuromuscular junction, which is the point where lower motor neurons meet muscle tissue
- Multiple sclerosis
 - Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - Myasthenia gravis
 - Gullian Barre syndrome
83. Which of the following lesion is the cause of spastic dysarthria _____
- LMN
 - UMN
 - Cerebellum
 - Basal ganglion
84. Assimilation nasality occurs due to -----
- VPI
 - Faulty tongue posture
 - Co articulation
 - Short velum
85. A lesion of RLN without involvement of SLN will make the affected vocal cord lie in following position-----
- median
 - paramedian
 - intermediate
 - cadaveric
86. In esophageal speech anatomic site most important for voice production is
- Post. Part of tongue
 - Trachea
 - pharyngeal wall
 - PE segment
87. The goal for the stuttering modification approach is :-
- zero stuttering
 - easy stuttering
 - light contacts
 - spontaneous fluency
88. The belief that Higher function cannot be attributed to any strictly circumscribed Centre was that of
- H. Schuell
 - P. Marie
 - A. Luria
 - H. Jackson

89. _____ is not a typical right hemisphere syndrome
 (a) Prosopagnosia
 (b) Neglect
 (c) Topographic disorientation
 (d) Agrammatism
90. _____ cranial nerve is Glossopharyngeal Nerve.
 (a) VII (b) XII (c) XI (d) IX
91. _____ disorder has been diagnosed only in females.
 (a) Childhood disintegrative disorder (b) Autism
 (c) Rett's (d) None of the above
92. Left hemisphere is characterized as _____
 (a) Intuitive (b) Logical
 (c) Holistic (d) Perceptual-spatial
93. Loss of 2 point discrimination suggests lesion in.....
 (a) occipital (b) Parietal (c) Temporal (d) Frontal
94. ITPA consists of ----- subtests.
 (a) 12 (b) 11 (c) 10 (d) 08
95. Most common problem seen in children with MR-----
 (a) Voice (b) Fluency (c) Articulation (d) b and c
96. Hyper-nasality is noted as an outstanding characteristics of the patients with this type of dysarthria. Nasal emission of air is also found.
 (a) Flaccid dysarthria (b) Spastic dysarthria
 (c) Ataxic dysarthria (d) Hypo-kinetic dysarthria
97. Clinical signs of cerebellar dysarthria are
 (a) Ataxia, dysmetria and hypotonia
 (b) Ataxia, Dysmetria and hypertonia
 (c) Ataxia, dysmetria and rigidity and hypotonia
 (d) Ataxia, rigidity and hypertonia
98. Which of these muscles are extrinsic laryngeal depressors and act to lower the larynx.
 (a) Suprahyoids (b) Intrahyoids
 (c) Posterior cricoarytenoid (d) Lateral Cricoarytenoid
99. A good approach to establish easy, relaxed phonation in a patient is to use a normal vegetative function that puts the vocal tract musculature into a relaxed state prior to phonation is
 (a) Chewing (b) Chanting (c) Yawn-Sigh (d) Relaxation
100. The most un-preferred type of breathing pattern for voice is
 (a) Diaphragmatic – abdominal (b) Clavicular
 (c) Thoracic (d) Focus on breathing while large inhalation

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Audiology

1	A	26	A
2	D	27	B
3	C	28	C
4	C	29	A
5	B	30	D
6	C	31	A
7	D	32	D
8	C	33	A
9	D	34	D
10	D	35	A
11	A	36	A
12	A	37	D
13	C	38	D
14	D	39	C
15	B	40	C
16	D	41	A
17	B/C	42	D
18	C	43	A
19	D	44	B
20	A	45	C
21	D	46	C
22	B	47	A
23	D	48	D
24	A	49	C
25	B	50	D

Speech

51	'c'
52	'a'
53	'a'
54	'c'
55	'a'
56	'd'
57	'c'
58	'b'
59	'a'
60	'd'
61	'b'
62	'b'
63	'a'
64	'd'
65	'a'
66	'a'
67	'a'
68	'd'
69	'd'
70	'b'
71	'b'
72	'd'
73	'b'
74	'a'
75	'a'
76	'c'
77	'b'
78	'c'

79	'c'
80	'b'
81	'a'
82	'c'
83	'b'
84	'b'
85	'b'
86	'd'
87	'b'
88	'c'
89	'd'
90	'd'
91	'c'
92	'b'
93	'b'
94	'a'
95	'c'
96	'a'
97	'a'
98	'b'
99	'c'
100	'b'