

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

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Question1:- _____ is an autosomal dominant multiple tic disorder that begins in childhood.

- A:-Landua-Klefner syndrome
- B:-Tourette syndrome
- C:-Treacher's colin syndrome
- D:-Usher's syndrome

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question2:-Following are muscles of pharynx except one that is _____.

- A:-Superior constrictor
- B:-Palatoglossus
- C:-Salpingopharyngeus
- D:-Inferior constrictor

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:- _____ is a high, front and unrounded vowel.

- A:-/e/
- B:-/i/
- C:-/a/
- D:-/æ/

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question4:- _____ is a disorder in which motor plans are intact but individual motor gestures are disturbed.

- A:-Ideomotor apraxia
- B:-Ideational apraxia
- C:-Apraxia of spech
- D:-Buccofacial apaxia

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question5:-The Broadman's area number "40" is _____.

- A:-Broca's area
- B:-Wernicke's area
- C:-Angular gyrus
- D:-Supramarginal gyrus

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question6:-The two cerebral hemispheres are connected with a mass of white matter called _____.

- A:-Arcuate fasciculus
- B:-Central sulcus
- C:-Corpus callosum
- D:-Angular gyrus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question7:-The _____ act is referred to listener's interpretation of the message.

- A:-Illocutionary act
- B:-Perlocutionary act
- C:-Locutionary act
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question8:- _____ is the primary proponent of behavioristic theory of language acquisition.

- A:-Chomsky
- B:-Skinner
- C:-Osgood
- D:-Piaget

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Chomsky's work is recognized as

- A:-behavior therapy
- B:-cognitive therapy
- C:-speech act theory
- D:-syntactic theory

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-The nativistic theory emphasizes on _____ component of language.

- A:-Pragmatics
- B:-Syntax
- C:-Morphology
- D:-Semantics

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question11:-Diagnosis made on the basis of results of inducing symptoms of a suspected disability is

- A:-Provocative Diagnosis
- B:-Clinical Diagnosis
- C:-Instrumental Diagnosis
- D:-Team diagnosis

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question12:-In _____ technique there is breaking of a complex or difficult response into smaller more easily learned components.

- A:-Recast
- B:-Modelling
- C:-Shaping
- D:-Prompting

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-In _____ approach a child's prior utterance is added by relevant grammatical and semantic details by the clinician.

- A:-parallel talk
- B:-expansion
- C:-extension
- D:-recast sentences

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-_____ diagnostic term involves both descriptive and interactive functions of behavior.

- A:-Evaluation
- B:-Appraisal
- C:-Testing
- D:-Examination

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-Following are the factors that determine progress of therapy sequence except _____.

- A:-Stimulus type
- B:-Response level
- C:-Task mode
- D:-Gestures

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-_____ type of test gives clinician flexibility in terms of administration, scoring and testing environment.

- A:-Criterion referenced test
- B:-Norm referenced test
- C:-Questionnaire
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-Incidental teaching is most effective for _____ children.

- A:-ADHD
- B:-Hearing impairment
- C:-Autism
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-Sensory integration is used in all except

- A:-SLI
- B:-Autism
- C:-ADHD

D:-Cerebral Palsy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question19:-In _____ type of dental occlusion the lower dental arch is in a posterior relation to the upper dental arch.

A:-Distocclusion

B:-Mesioclusion

C:-Neuroclusion

D:-Both 2 and 1

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-The amount of air passing in and out of the lungs during normal resting respiration is _____.

A:-Tidal volume

B:-Inspiratory reserve volume

C:-Expiratory reserve volume

D:-Residual volume

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question21:-A possible etiology of faulty pitch could be _____.

A:-Vocal fold palsy

B:-Laryngeal web

C:-Mutational falsetto

D:-Hearing impairment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-In dysphagia clients with weakened posterior pharyngeal wall _____ strategy is effective.

A:-Masako Maneuver

B:-Mendelshohn Maneuver

C:-Effortfull swallow

D:-Supraglottic swallow

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-In _____ condition an individual is unable to recognize previously known people.

A:-Somatoagnosia

B:-Prosopagnosia

C:-Autotopagnosia

D:-Astereognosia

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question24:-_____ type of aphasia has good repetition skills and impaired naming and non-fluent conversational speech.

A:-Transcortical motor

B:-Global

C:-Broca's

D:-Anomic

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question25:-If CVA occurs in _____ artery, the patient may experience aphasia, alexia, agraphia or visual field deficits.

A:-Internal carotid artery

B:-Middle cerebral artery

C:-Anterior cerebral artery

D:-Basilar artery

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-Monopitch, monoloudness, short rushes of speech and reduced loudness are speech characteristics of _____.

A:-Hyperkinetic Dysarthria

B:-Flaccid Dysarthria

C:-Spastic Dysarthria

D:-Hypokinetic Dysarthria

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question27:-_____ nerve functions as taste receptors to posterior 1/3rd of the tongue, elevation of palate and larynx and helps in swallowing.

A:-Glossopharyngeal

B:-Vagus

C:-Hypoglossal

D:-Trigeminal

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question28:- _____ type of hyperkinesia is characterized by slow, irregular, coarse, writhing movements.

- A:-Dystonia
- B:-Athetosis
- C:-Chorea
- D:-Myoclonus

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:- _____ is an example of a central vowel.

- A:-/i/
- B:-/u/
- C:-/ ^{sup} /
- D:-/ ^{sup} /

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:- _____ is a lingualveolar, voiceless, fricative consonant.

- A:-/s/
- B:-/z/
- C:-/f/
- D:-/l/

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-In _____ process a child says/nets/for/nest/

- A:-Metathesis
- B:-Palatalization
- C:-Assimilation
- D:-Diminutization

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question32:-Larynx has _____ number of paired cartilages.

- A:-Two
- B:-Three
- C:-Four
- D:-None of them

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-Lenticular nucleus or lentiform body is composed of _____.

- A:-Globus pallidus and putamen
- B:-Putamen and caudate nucleus
- C:-Thalamus and caudate nucleus
- D:-Putamen and thalamus

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-The basic structures of the face are distinguishable by _____ week of fetal life of the embryo.

- A:-8th
- B:-9th
- C:-5th
- D:-4th

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-Reduplicated babbling is seen by _____ of age.

- A:-7 months
- B:-2 months
- C:-18 months
- D:-12 months

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-The /n/ in snow often is only partially voiced in the speech of most people because of _____.

- A:-vocal fatigue
- B:-the /s/ is voiceless
- C:-the following vowel is voiceless
- D:-a misarticulation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-Which of the following approaches typically is not used in phonological therapy

- A:-Minimal pairs approach
- B:-Cycles approaches
- C:-Traditional approach
- D:-Distinctive feature approach

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-Which of the following would most likely cause a patient to speak almost entirely in neologisms?

- A:-Damage to cranial nerves
- B:-Severe Wernicke's aphasia
- C:-Mixed dysarthria
- D:-Flaccid dysarthria

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-Which of the following is least used in apraxia treatment?

- A:-Motor strengthening exercises
- B:-Exaggerated intonation as if singing
- C:-Imitation exercises
- D:-Audio visual training

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question40:-Which does not describe a common disruption of phonation in dysarthria?

- A:-Breathy voice
- B:-Aphonic voice
- C:-Harsh voice
- D:-Inconsistently higher pitch

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Advanced multiple sclerosis is most likely to result in which type of dysarthria

- A:-Hyperkinetic dysarthria
- B:-Flaccid dysarthria
- C:-Hypokinetic dysarthria
- D:-Variable dysarthria

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question42:-Ataxic dysarthria is most likely to occur from which of the following

- A:-Damage to the cingulate gyrus
- B:-Cerebellar deterioration
- C:-Blockage of middle cerebral artery
- D:-Alzheimers disease

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-The primary motor area in the cortex is located in _____.

- A:-Brocas area
- B:-Corpus callosum
- C:-Precentralgyrus
- D:-Angular gyrus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-In classic anomic aphasia, the lesion site is usually in _____.

- A:-Wernickes
- B:-Right parietal region
- C:-Left angular gyrus
- D:-Left arcuate fasciculus

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-What is the phonatory control center in the medulla oblongata?

- A:-Substantianigra
- B:-Jugular ganglion
- C:-Medial geniculate bodies
- D:-Nucleus ambiguous

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-_____ 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

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-Which of the following is called as bradykinesia?

- A:-Slow movement
- B:-Movements with limited range

C:-Involuntary movements characterized by tremor

D:-Chorea

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question48:-_____ is characterized by violent, forceful flinging movements of the arms and legs.

A:-Ballism

B:-Chorea

C:-Dyskinesia

D:-Bradykinesia

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-The pharyngeal phase initiated as the bolus reaches _____.

A:-tonsils

B:-back of the tongue

C:-esophagus

D:-lower sphincter

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question50:-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

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-The number of new cases in a population during a specified period of time is _____.

A:-prevalence

B:-incidence

C:-transmission

D:-inheritance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question52:-_____ is an example of non-preventable cause of hearing loss.

A:-Middle ear infection

B:-Rh incompatibility

C:-Noise

D:-Aging

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question53:-VRA procedure is an example of _____ type of conditioning.

A:-pure classical

B:-pure operant

C:-more classical than operant

D:-more operant than classical

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-A marked decrease in speech recognition ability with increasing intensity level is a feature of _____ pathology.

A:-cochlear

B:-central

C:-conductive

D:-retrocochlear

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question55:-The communication between scala vestibule and scala tympani is established through _____.

A:-Helicotrema

B:-Hamulus

C:-Hebemula perforate

D:-Scala media

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question56:-The mass and stiffness factors of the middle ear system are affected in _____.

A:-Cholesteatoma

B:-TM perforation

C:-Osteospongiosis

D:-Ossicular discontinuity

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-Occlusion effect is found to be absent in cases with _____ loss.

- A:-Unilateral
- B:-Functional
- C:-Conductive
- D:-Sensorineural

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Interaural attenuation for bone conduction is _____.

- A:-40
- B:-10
- C:-0
- D:-10

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-Auro-palpebral reflex is another name for _____.

- A:-neck extension
- B:-eye blink
- C:-startle
- D:-head turn

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question60:-The ability of binaural listening to 'tune in' to a wanted signal and at the same time to minimize the interfering effects of unwanted background noise is referred to as _____ effect.

- A:-squelch
- B:-head shadow
- C:-precedence
- D:-summation

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-Hearing loss sharply reduces the _____ that the child has and thus slows down the process of learning to talk.

- A:-listening experiences
- B:-vocal experiences
- C:-attention control
- D:-articulatory experience

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question62:-One of the important prerequisites for VRA includes _____.

- A:-development of head turn response
- B:-development of vocalization
- C:-appropriate birth history
- D:-adequate speech skills

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question63:-An adult with a moderate degree of conductive hearing loss is likely to get _____% scores on WRS testing.

- A:-10-20
- B:-30-50
- C:-70-80
- D:-95-100

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-The presence of components in an output signal which are multiples of the input signal frequency is _____ distortion.

- A:-intermodulation
- B:-linear
- C:-harmonic
- D:-phase

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question65:-During EAC measurement, _____ is measured with the volume control at the full-on position.

- A:-Frequency range
- B:-Total Harmonic Distortion
- C:-Reference Test Gain
- D:-SSPL 90

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question66:-A coupler having a _____ cc cavity is used during hearing aid analysis.

- A:-1.2
- B:-2.0
- C:-2.2

D:-6.0

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-The advantage most readily apparent with binaural hearing aids is _____.

A:-vastly better mid-frequency hearing

B:-better cosmetic appeal

C:-better unaided thresholds

D:-improved localization

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-A physical phenomenon which negatively affects the transmission of mid to high frequencies to the side of the far ear is _____ effect.

A:-body baffle

B:-precedence

C:-transmission

D:-head shadow

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-An average adult REUR has a primary peak around _____ Hz of around _____ dB.

A:-1000, 4

B:-4200, 10

C:-2700, 17

D:-2900, 17

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-Hearing aids in which both, the processing of the audio signals and the control for the processing is done by digital aids are _____ aids.

A:-quasi-digital

B:-programmable

C:-all-digital

D:-semi-digital

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question71:-BICROS is used in cases that have _____.

A:-both ears unaidable

B:-one ear aidable and the other ear unaidable

C:-one ear normal and the other ear unaidable

D:-one ear aidable and the other ear with a high frequency loss

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-_____ systems involve the transmission of radio frequency waves.

A:-Hardwire

B:-FM

C:-Loop induction

D:-Infra red

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question73:-The ratio of the change in input SPL to the change in output SPL at a specified input level in an AGC system is called as _____.

A:-Compression ratio

B:-Slewing ratio

C:-AGC ratio

D:-Compression threshold

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-Linear amplification is also described as _____.

A:-High gain

B:-Flexible gain

C:-Constant gain

D:-Saturating gain

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-The acoupedic program insists on developing oral language through the use of _____.

A:-auditory sense

B:-multi-sensory input

C:-tactile sense

D:-auditory and visual sense

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-The dB scale belongs to the _____ scale of measurement.

- A:-ratio
- B:-ordinal
- C:-interval
- D:-nominal

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question77:-The embryonic period usually terminates around the _____ week when the structure assumes a "human" appearance and is known as a fetus.

- A:-6th
- B:-8th
- C:-7th
- D:-9th

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-The human cochlea acquires normal adult function after _____ week of gestation.

- A:-18
- B:-19
- C:-20
- D:-21

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Which of the following develops first during the development of the inner ear?

- A:-semicircular canals
- B:-cochlear duct
- C:-sensori cells in the cochlea
- D:-utricle and saccule

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question80:-In high risk factors 'H' stands for _____.

- A:-High fever
- B:-Hyperbilirubinemia
- C:-Hyperthyroidism
- D:-Hypothyroidism

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question81:-A single number that summarizes the overall level of noise exposure "averaged" over its duration is called as _____.

- A:-Noise reduction rating
- B:-Noise reduction coefficient
- C:-Equivalent level
- D:-Noise dose

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-Temporal auditory summation is a _____ phenomenon.

- A:-Cochlear
- B:-Conductive
- C:-Neural
- D:-Inner hair cells

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question83:-The probability that a truly hearing impaired will fail a hearing screening test is called _____.

- A:-Reliability
- B:-Specificity
- C:-Sensitivity
- D:-Validity

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-What results when frequency of the driving force is the same as the frequency of the driven system?

- A:-amplification
- B:-frequency compression
- C:-harmonic enhancement
- D:-resonance

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-The restricted band of frequencies around a pure-tone that contributes to the masking of the tone is called _____.

- A:-critical ratio
- B:-spectrum of noise
- C:-critical band

D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question86:-Middle ear contribution to hearing through bone conduction is more at

A:-Mid frequencies

B:-Low frequencies

C:-High frequencies

D:-Mid and High frequencies

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question87:-The phenomenon of 'tonal perversion' is the basis of tone decay test given by

A:-Jerger

B:-Green

C:-Carthart

D:-Owens

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question88:-_____ type of Bekesy audiogram is seen in individuals with cochlear hearing loss.

A:-Type III

B:-Type I

C:-Type II

D:-Type IV

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-Monaural Loudness Balance test can be administered in individuals having

A:-bilateral symmetrical hearing loss

B:-unilateral hearing loss

C:-bilateral asymmetrical hearing loss

D:-hearing loss with normal threshold at least at one frequency

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-ABR is the method of choice for infant hearing screening because

A:-responses are not influenced by the infants condition

B:-ear specific information can be obtained

C:-mild to moderate hearing loss can be determined

D:-all of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question91:-In ABR testing, a non-inverting electrode is called as _____ electrode.

A:-Ground

B:-Positive

C:-Negative

D:-Reference

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Electrocochleography (EcochG) is the measurement of electrical potentials that are derived from

A:-brainstem function

B:-middle ear function

C:-cochlear function

D:-cortical function

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-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:- $f_1 - 2f_2$

C:- $2f_1 - f_2$

D:- $2f_2 - f_1$

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-The microphone used in OAEs recording should have _____.

A:-high internal noise and narrow bandwidth

B:-low internal noise and narrow bandwidth

C:-low internal noise and wide bandwidth

D:-high internal noise and wide bandwidth

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Loudness is strongly dependent on _____.

A:-Duration

B:-Spectrum

C:-Sound pressure

D:-Envelop

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-What does a biphasic acoustic reflex (onset and offset) indicate?

A:-acoustic neuroma

B:-ossicular discontinuity

C:-otitis media

D:-stapes fixation

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-What happens when the stapedius muscle contracts?

A:-the impedance at the tympanic membrane increases

B:-the impedance at the tympanic membrane decreases

C:-the impedance and admittance at the tympanic membrane increases

D:-the impedance and admittance at the tympanic membrane decreases

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-Bioler's notch is seen at _____ frequency.

A:-2000 Hz

B:-4000 Hz

C:-3000 Hz

D:-1000 Hz

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-Consistency of results between repeated measures is known as _____.

A:-validity

B:-dependability

C:-reliability

D:-feedback

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question100:-Which of the following statements is not correct about otoacoustic emissions?

A:-OAEs are measures of outer hair cell integrity

B:-OAEs are electro physiologic

C:-OAEs are preneural

D:-OAEs involve both inward and outward propagation

Correct Answer:- Option-D