



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY
THIRUVANANTHAPURAM—695 011, INDIA.

(An Institute of National Importance under Govt. of India)

Phone—(91)0471—2443152 Fax—(91)0471—2446433, 2550728

Email-sct@sctimst.ac.in Web site—www.sctimst.ac.in

ROLL NUMBER:

WRITTEN TEST FOR MFCP OF SPEECH THERAPIST – A TO B

DATE : 26/11/2019

TIME : 9.30 AM

DURATION : 60 MINUTES

TOTAL MARKS : 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Write your Roll Number on the top of the Question Booklet and in the Answer Sheet.
2. Each question carries 1 mark.
3. There will not be any Negative Marking.
4. Write legibly the alphabet of the most appropriate answer in the separate answer sheet provided.
5. Over-writing is not permitted.
6. Marking more than one answer will invalidate the answer.
7. Candidate should sign on the Answer Sheet.
8. Candidate should hand over Answer Sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF MFCP OF SPEECH THERAPIST – A TO B

1. The most common cause of conductive hearing loss in young children is:
 - A. Rubella.
 - B. Impacted cerumen.
 - C. Meningitis.
 - D. Otitis media.
2. Which cranial nerve would be affected by an acoustic neuroma?
 - A. V
 - B. VII
 - C. VIII
 - D. IX
3. Velopharyngeal inadequacy may compromise the ability to build up intra-oral air pressure during speech. Which consonant sound will be most noticeably affected?
 - A. /j/
 - B. /r/
 - C. /m/
 - D. /s/
4. Prior to selection of a augmentative communication system, fine motor control is carefully assessed to determine:
 - A. the minimum physical size of a target vocabulary item.
 - B. the type of vocabulary used (i.e. pictures versus letters).
 - C. the method of vocabulary manipulation (sentence versus one-word responses).
 - D. method of output (voice or printed or visual display).
5. For which of the following dysarthrias would intensive drill in overarticulation be contraindicated?
 - A. Spastic dysarthria resulting from cerebrovascular accident.
 - B. Flaccid dysarthria resulting from myasthenia gravis.
 - C. Flaccid dysarthria associated with Bell's palsy.
 - D. Ataxic dysarthria resulting from cerebellar damage.
6. Which muscle plays the greatest role in velopharyngeal closure?
 - A. Palatoglossus.

- B. Levator veli palatini .
 - C. Tensor veli palatini .
 - D. Superior pharyngeal constrictor.
7. The neurological fibres for the central auditory pathway have a major decussation at the:
- A. substantia nigra.
 - B. lateral lemniscus.
 - C. superior olivary complex.
 - D. basal ganglia.
8. Aspiration during the swallow occurs because of:
- A. poor cricopharyngeal opening.
 - B. reduced velopharyngeal closure.
 - C. decreased retroflexion of the epiglottis.
 - D. bolus stasis in the valleculae.
9. Children with language-based learning disabilities usually perform best on tasks involving
- A. Work retrieval.
 - B. Nonsense syllable spelling.
 - C. Semantic knowledge
 - D. Visual memory.
10. What is the usual lesion site for pure anomia?
- A. Temporal lobe.
 - B. Inferior frontal gyrus.
 - C. Supramarginal gyrus.
 - D. Angular gyrus.
11. Which of the following utterances would be most typical of non-fluent aphasia?
- A. After it, no, before, uh, better.
 - B. The watch, no the uh, clock, uh time...look.
 - C. After the glintzes I was wandering by there.
 - D. The fro, no pros, no professor was lecturing.
12. Which is the commonest Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) brain abnormality seen in children with cerebral palsy?
- A. White matter damage
 - B. Basal ganglia or deep grey matter damage
 - C. Congenital malformation
 - D. Focal infarcts
13. Which of the following statements is true with regard to the videofluoroscopic assessment of swallowing in children?

- A. Videofluoroscopy is often considered as an initial assessment of swallowing difficulties in children
 - B. Video fluoroscopy is indicated in children with neuromotor impairment when there is an uncertainty about the safety of eating, drinking and swallowing after specialist clinical assessment.
 - C. Video fluoroscopy is contraindicated in a child with cerebral palsy who has recurrent chest infection without overt clinical signs of aspiration.
 - D. Referral to a local specialist multidisciplinary team for videofluoroscopic evaluation in a child with swallowing problems is not mandatory.
14. Stuttering is characterised by which of the following?
- A. Pauses within words
 - B. Frequent repetitions or prolongations of sounds
 - C. Filled or unfilled pauses in speech
 - D. All of the above
15. Acquired apraxia of speech comes under which group of disorders?
- A. Language learning
 - B. Speech production
 - C. Programming/planning
 - D. Execution
16. The genetic aetiologies for developmental dyscalculia include all of the following EXCEPT
- A. Klinefelter's syndrome
 - B. Neurofibromatosis
 - C. Turner's syndrome
 - D. Sandifer's syndrome
17. Broca's area is supplied by
- A. Right MCA
 - B. Left MCA
 - C. Right ACA
 - D. Left ACA
18. What is false about Broca's aphasia -
- A. Comprehension is preserved
 - B. Writing is affected even in mild cases
 - C. Repetition of spoken language impaired
 - D. Naming is impaired
19. Wernicke's area is
- A. Posterior third of the superior temporal gyrus



- B. Rim of the inferior parietal lobule
 - C. Angular gyrus
 - D. All
20. Echolalia is typical of
- A. Pure alexia
 - B. Isolation of speech area
 - C. Anomia
 - d. All
21. Which of the following techniques is useful to address stuttering
- A. Purposeful speech
 - B. Practical speech
 - C. Delayed speech
 - D. Prolonged speech
22. The gene frequently attributed to speech and language disorders include:
- A. FOXP1
 - B. GRIN2A
 - C. PCDH19
 - D. FOXP2
23. Which of the following types of fibers facilitates communication between the right and left hemispheres by connecting cortical areas in the 2 hemispheres?
- A. Association
 - B. Commissural
 - C. Efferent
 - D. Afferent
24. Which of the following types of cerebral palsy is characterized by low muscle tone, impaired balance and tremor?
- A. Ataxic
 - B. Athetoid
 - C. Spastic
 - D. Hemiplegic
25. Which type of reinforcement results in the most rapid learning of new behaviour?
- A. Fixed-ratio
 - B. Fixed-interval
 - C. Continuous
 - D. Variable interval
26. Melodic intonation therapy is considered most appropriate for a patient with which of the following?
- A. Broca's aphasia

- B. Conduction aphasia
 - C. Transcortical sensory aphasia
 - D. Global aphasia
27. Which of the following findings is most likely in a child with apraxia of speech?
- A. Hypotonia in the lips, tongue and jaw
 - B. Echolalic response pattern
 - C. Dysdiadokinesia
 - D. Sensorineural hearing loss
28. Which of the following is typical social communication behaviour for a child aged 3-5 years?
- A. Begins code-switching and uses simpler language when talking to younger children
 - B. Uses narratives characterized by causally sequenced events
 - C. Uses language with the intent to persuade others and change their opinions
 - D. Uses single words to express intent
29. Infarction in which subcortical structure can cause pure nominal aphasia
- A. Globus pallidus
 - B. Thalamus
 - C. Nucleus accumbens
 - D. Internal capsule
30. With regard to speech therapy which of the following patients is most likely to have the most favourable management prognosis?
- A. Brain concussion
 - B. Major traumatic brain injury with paralysis
 - C. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - D. Huntington's chorea
31. Regarding the vestibular sensory organs, which of the following is correct?
- A. The ampulla is located within the saccule
 - B. The otolithic organs are more sensitive to vertical motion of the head
 - C. The semi-circular canals contain otoconia that are involved in detecting motion
 - D. The ampulla is located within the utricle
32. Which of the following is correct regarding the Vestibulo-ocular reflex when the head is turned to the right side in a purely horizontal plane while the eyes are focussed directly ahead on an object?
- A. The right medial rectus would be inhibited
 - B. The left lateral rectus would be activated
 - C. The right superior rectus would be inhibited
 - D. The left superior oblique would be activated
33. A 45 year old woman complains of recurring episodes of room spinning. Which of the following tests is used to diagnose BPPV?

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- A. Weber Test
 - B. Rinne test
 - C. Dix-hallpike maneuver
 - D. Brandt-daroff maneuver
34. Which of the following is false about Conductive hearing loss
- A. Auditory acuity is decreased
 - B. $BC > AC$
 - C. Weber lateralises to normal side
 - D. Conductive hearing loss is not due to disease of the cochlea or its connections
35. Which of the following is true about peripheral nystagmus?
- A. Nystagmus is less obvious and vertigo is mild
 - B. The direction of nystagmus is variable
 - C. The nystagmus is not fatigueable
 - D. The nystagmus gets suppressed by visual fixation
36. Which of the following is a feature of Meniere's disease?
- A. Episodes of vertigo with occasional loss of consciousness
 - B. Fluctuating hearing loss
 - C. Light sensation in the ear
 - D. Causative pathology is thought to be movement of canaliths
37. Which is the key distinction between vestibular neuritis and labyrinthitis?
- A. Direction of nystagmus
 - B. Sensation of rotating vs undulating ground
 - C. Hearing loss
 - D. Fever
38. Facial nerve stimulation during testing is indicated by the contraction of
- A. Temporalis
 - B. Masseter
 - C. Sternocleidomastoid
 - D. Orbicularis oris
39. Which of the following is true regarding VII nerve?
- A. The nucleus of facial nerve is located in the medulla
 - B. Facial nerve supplies taste sensation to the posterior part of tongue
 - C. External ear sensation are not supplied by facial nerve
 - D. The supranuclear input for lower facial muscles is contralateral
40. A 39 year old woman presents with left sided facial weakness involving the entire left half of the face. Taste is impaired and sound is excessively loud in her left ear. She denies

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- problems with dry or runny eyes. A lesion in which of the following facial nerve locations could explain these symptoms?
- A. The left facial nerve nucleus
 - B. At the level of stylomastoid foramen
 - C. Between the chorda tympani and the stylomastoid foramen
 - D. Between the facial nerve and the geniculate ganglion
41. Which of the following glands are not innervated by the facial nerve?
- A. Lacrimal glands
 - B. Nasal mucosal glands
 - C. Sublingual glands
 - D. Parotid glands
42. A woman cannot understand others when they speak to her. She can speak normally and her reading comprehension are intact. She has
- A. Wernicke's aphasia
 - B. Conduction aphasia
 - C. Nonverbal auditory agnosia
 - D. Pure word deafness
43. On examination, a patient is found to have normal speech, normal language comprehension and normal naming abilities. However, he is unable to repeat. The aphasia this patient exhibits is
- A. Broca's aphasia
 - B. Wernicke's aphasia
 - C. Conduction aphasia
 - D. Transcortical aphasia
44. Wernicke's aphasia is due to
- A. Lesion in arcuate fasciculus
 - B. Watershed infarct involving MCA-PCA watershed distribution
 - C. Dominant hemisphere posterior superior temporal gyrus lesion
 - D. Dominant hemisphere posterior inferior frontal gyrus lesion
45. Which of the following is true for transcortical sensory aphasia?
- A. Comprehension is impaired
 - B. Lesion is located in Right anterior cingulate gyrus
 - C. Speech is non-fluent and nonsensical
 - D. Repetition is intact
46. A 72 years old woman with atrial fibrillation has suffered multiple strokes over the past several years. On examination, she is noted to have severe dysarthria and is able to utter only a few unintelligible words. She has severe dysphagia. This syndrome localises to
- A. Bilateral anterior operculum
 - B. Anterior cingulate

- C. Pons
 - D. Medulla
47. Which of the following statements regarding dysarthria are false?
- A. Dysarthria is classified into 6 types
 - B. Spastic dysarthria cannot occur with unilateral UMN lesion
 - C. Both spastic and flaccid dysarthria can be present in certain neurological conditions
 - D. Ataxic dysarthria localises to cerebellum
48. Which of the following clinical findings in speech difficulty indicates functional speech disorder?
- A. Ability to sing clearly when speech is dysarthric
 - B. Speech improvement following alcohol intake
 - C. Episodes of normal speech while dysarthric at other times
 - D. None
49. Which of the following statements about dysphagia is true?
- A. Difficulty initiating swallowing does not suggest oropharyngeal dysfunction
 - B. Difficulty with both solids and liquids is indicative of mechanical obstruction
 - C. Repetitive swallowing also indicates mechanical obstruction
 - D. Difficulty with solids but not with liquids indicates mechanical obstruction
50. Which of the following is false regarding dysphagia in stroke?
- A. The pharyngeal phase of swallowing is primarily impaired in brainstem infarction
 - B. In hemispheric strokes, the most striking abnormality is esophageal dysmotility
 - C. Strokes involving the right hemisphere tend to produce more impairment of pharyngeal motility
 - D. left hemisphere lesions have a greater effect on oral stage function



Key to the MCQs Speech and hearing

qtn no	key
1	D
2	C
3	D
4	A
5	B
6	B
7	C
8	C
9	D
10	A
11	B
12	A
13	B
14	D
15	C
16	D
17	B
18	B
19	A
20	B
21	D
22	D
23	B

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24	A
25	C
26	A
27	C
28	A
29	B
30	A
31	B
32	B
33	C
34	C
35	D
36	B
37	C
38	D
39	D
40	D
41	D
42	D
43	C
44	C
45	D
46	A
47	B
48	D

Long

49	D
50	B

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