



SREE CHITRA TIRUNAL INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES & TECHNOLOGY

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ROLL NUMBER

WRITTEN TEST FOR THE POST OF SPEECH THERAPIST – A To B

DATE: 19/03/2024

TIME: 9.30 to 10.30 AM

DURATION: 60 MINUTES

Total Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

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 (A, B, C or D) in the separate answer sheet provided.
5. Over-writing is not permitted.
6. Candidate should sign in the question paper and answer sheet.
7. No clarifications will be given.
8. Candidate should hand over the answer sheet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Signature of the Candidate

Karthy
19/3/24

MFCP-1 SPEECH THERAPIST

1. What are the smallest distinctive sound units called?
 - A. Phonemes
 - B. Graphemes
 - C. Vocons
 - D. None of these
2. Heschl's gyrus is located in
 - A. Inferior frontal gyrus
 - B. Middle frontal gyrus
 - C. Superior temporal gyrus
 - D. Occipitotemporal gyrus
3. Aphasia in a right handed person with right hemispheric lesion is called
 - A. Brocas aphasia
 - B. Crossed aphasia
 - C. Isolation aphasia
 - D. Conduction aphasia
4. Mixed spastic and flaccid dysarthria is characteristic of
 - A. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis
 - B. Hypoglossal palsy
 - C. Myasthenia gravis
 - D. None of these
5. Global aphasia is characteristic of
 - A. PCA infarct
 - B. MCA stem infarct
 - C. MCA superior division occlusion
 - D. MCA inferior division occlusion
6. Characteristic feature of transcortical aphasia is
 - A. Preserved naming
 - B. Preserved comprehension
 - C. Preserved repetition
 - D. Repetition lost
7. Which is not a feature of Gerstmann syndrome
 - A. Acalculia
 - B. Right- left disorientation
 - C. Dysgraphia
 - D. Colour blindness
8. Alexia without agraphia is classically seen in
 - A. Basal ganglia lesions
 - B. Splenium of corpus callosum lesions
 - C. Thalamic lesions
 - D. Optic nerve lesions
9. Staccato speech is seen in
 - A. Caudate nucleus lesions
 - B. Cervical cord lesions
 - C. Cerebellar lesions
 - D. Parietal lobe lesions
10. Hypokinetic speech is seen in
 - A. Parkinsons disease
 - B. Cerebellar disease
 - C. Frontal disorders
 - D. None of these
11. Foix Chavany Marie syndrome is seen in
 - A. Dominant thalamic lesion
 - B. Bilateral opercular lesion
 - C. Functional disorders
 - D. Cerebellar disease
12. Which is these is characteristic of neurogenic dysphagia
 - A. Worse for solids
 - B. Worse for liquids
 - C. Associated burning pain
 - D. Slowly progressive

13. Odynophagia is
 - A. Severe dysphagia
 - B. Oral phase dysphagia
 - C. Painful swallowing
 - D. Choking sensation
14. Fluctuating sensorineural hearing loss is seen in
 - A. Menieres disease
 - B. Acoustic neuroma
 - C. Vestibular neuritis
 - D. None of these
15. Wada test is used in
 - A. Language lateralization in epilepsy
 - B. Assessment of hearing
 - C. Memory testing
 - D. None of these
16. Which nerve supplies the muscles of the tongue
 - A. Vagus
 - B. Accessory
 - C. Hypoglossal
 - D. Abducens
17. 4 kHz notch in audiogram is seen in
 - A. Menieres disease
 - B. Otosclerosis
 - C. Noise induced hearing loss
 - D. None of these
18. Which of these opens the vocal cord
 - A. Lateral cricoarytenoid
 - B. Posterior cricoarytenoid
 - C. Cricothyroid
 - D. None of these
19. Gradual loss of conceptual knowledge is seen in which variant of primary progressive aphasia?
 - a) Semantic variant
 - b) Non-fluent
 - c) Fronto-temporal
 - d) Logopenic
20. Recruitment is a feature of
 - A. Cochlear deafness
 - B. Retrocochlear deafness
 - C. Both of the above
 - D. None of the above
21. How many waves are seen in BERA
 - A. 1
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 12
22. Hearing loss is seen in
 - A. MCA infarct
 - B. PICA infarct
 - C. Labyrinthine artery infarct
 - D. ACA infarct

23. Disproportionate loss of speech sensitivity is seen in
- A. Cochlear hearing loss
 - B. Retrocochlear hearing loss
 - C. Both of these
 - D. None of these
24. Acquired epileptic aphasia is a characteristic feature in
- A. West syndrome
 - B. Landau Kleffner syndrome
 - C. Lennox Gastaut syndrome
 - D. Jeavons syndrome
25. Hearing loss is seen in
- A. DIDMOAD syndrome
 - B. Vogt Koyanagi Harada syndrome
 - C. Riboflavinopathies
 - D. All of the above
26. Which of these is used for hearing screening in infants
- A. Otoacoustic emissions
 - B. BERA
 - C. Pure tone audiogram
 - D. Speech audiogram
27. RAVLT is a test of
- A. Visual memory
 - B. Verbal memory
 - C. Autobiographical memory
 - D. Attention
28. Which of these is affected in non dominant hemisphere disorders
- A. Naming
 - B. Comprehension
 - C. Repetition
 - D. Prosody of speech
29. Disproportionate difficulty in saying polysyllabic words is seen in
- A. Broca aphasia
 - B. Wernicke aphasia
 - C. Apraxia of speech
 - D. None of these
30. Emotional incontinence is often associated with
- A. Spastic dysarthria
 - B. Flaccid dysarthria
 - C. Anomic aphasia
 - D. None of these
31. Tip of the tongue phenomenon is seen in
- A. Wernicke aphasia
 - B. Broca aphasia
 - C. Anomic aphasia
 - D. Apraxia of speech

32. Substituting 'ten' for 'pen' is an example of
- Neologism
 - Phonemic paraphasia
 - Apraxia of speech
 - Dysarthria
33. Inability to recognize faces is called
- Complex Agnosia
 - Deep alexia
 - Prosopagnosia
 - Simultagnosia
34. Slurred speech in lateral medullary syndrome is primarily due to
- 10 th nerve palsy
 - 12 th nerve palsy
 - Vestibular nucleus involvement
 - Facial palsy
35. Facial palsy with sensorineural hearing loss is seen in
- Bells palsy
 - Menieres disease
 - Acoustic neuroma
 - Otitis externa
36. Sudden onset hearing loss is seen in
- AICA stroke
 - Demyelination
 - Traumatic ear drum perforation
 - All of the above
37. Which is a feature of sensorineural hearing loss
- Associated tinnitus
 - Mild hearing loss
 - Associated ear discharge
 - Fluctuating symptoms
38. Air bone gap is seen in
- Sensorineural hearing loss
 - Functional hearing loss
 - Conductive hearing loss
 - None of the above
39. Which tumour can cause pulsatile tinnitus and hearing loss
- Basal cell carcinoma of pinna
 - Squamous cell carcinoma of tympanic membrane
 - Nasopharyngeal carcinoma
 - Glomus tumour
40. Scanning speech is a feature of
- Cerebellar disorder
 - Basal ganglia lesion
 - Bulbar palsy
 - Pseudobulbar palsy

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41. Which syndrome causes conductive hearing loss
 - A. Alport
 - B. Pendred
 - C. Crouzon
 - D. Waardenburg
 42. Reduced function of stapedius muscle causes
 - A. Hyperacusis
 - B. SNHL
 - C. Conductive hearing loss
 - D. Tinnitus
 43. Which device is useful in bilateral VIII nerve pathologies like acoustic neuromas
 - A. Cochlear implant
 - B. Auditory Brainstem Implant
 - C. Grommet
 - D. None of these
 44. SISI scores are used to
 - A. Differentiate between conductive and sensorineural hearing loss
 - B. Differentiate between true and functional hearing loss
 - C. Differentiate between cochlear and retrocochlear hearing loss
 - D. Differentiate between mild and profound hearing loss
 45. Which tuning fork is typically used for hearing tests
 - A. 128 Hz
 - B. 512 Hz
 - C. 256 Hz
 - D. 1024 Hz
 46. Which of these is an esophageal cause of dysphagia

A. Achalasia cardia	C. Miller Fisher syndrome
B. Myasthenia Gravis	D. None of these
 47. Which of these epilepsy syndromes is associated with language abnormalities
 - A. Benign epilepsy with centrotemporal spikes
 - B. Landau Klefner syndrome
 - C. GRIN2A related epilepsy
 - D. All of the above
 48. GUSS test used for
 - A. Assessment of swallowing in stroke
 - B. Assessment of hearing in Menieres disease
 - C. Assessment of swallowing in ALS
 - D. None of the above
 49. In autism, what is true?

A. Echolalia	C. Use of stock phrases
B. Pedantic speech	D. All of these
 50. The Mayo clinic classification , classifies

A. Severity of hearing loss	C. Types of aphasia
B. Types of dysarthria	D. Disability after stroke

Name of category: Speech Therapist

ANSWER KEY

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

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