

JEMAS(PG) – 2023 MSLP

1. Which of the following type of Cerebral Palsy is characterized by low muscle tone, impaired balance and tremor?
 - (A) Ataxia.
 - (B) Spastic.
 - (C) Athetoid.
 - (D) Hemiplegic.
2. Melodic intonation therapy (MIT) is generally considered most appropriate for a client with:
 - (A) Brocas aphasia.
 - (B) Conduction aphasia.
 - (C) Transcortical aphasia.
 - (D) Global aphasia.
3. Parents of 2 years child is concerned on child's interruptions in smooth flow of speech. However, the child is not aware. What would be the first line of approach to your treatment?
 - (A) Direct breathing exercises.
 - (B) Creating awareness to the child.
 - (C) Indirect parental programs.
 - (D) Lilly pad analogies.
4. Name the phonological process which includes substitution of a more posteriorly produced phoneme for an anteriorly produced phoneme:
 - (A) Backing.
 - (B) Fronting.
 - (C) Assimilation.
 - (D) Epenthesis.
5. The middle portion of the lip tissue that remains attached to the premaxilla when a bilateral cleft occurs is called the _____.
 - (A) Prolabium.
 - (B) Prolips.
 - (C) Premandible.
 - (D) Prelingual.
6. The way of air stream interruptions that occurs in the mouth while producing consonant sounds is known as _____.
 - (A) Place of articulation.
 - (B) Resonance.
 - (C) Manner of articulation.
 - (D) Phonation.
7. The longest amount of time a child can sustain a vowel on a single breath is called:
 - (A) Vowel Duration.
 - (B) Diadokokinetic Rate.
 - (C) Phonation Duration.
 - (D) Maximum Phonation Time.

JEMAS(PG) – 2023 MSLP

8. The typical speaking fundamental frequency of adult men is usually:
 - (A) Low pitch.
 - (B) Moderate pitch.
 - (C) Higher than women pitch.
 - (D) Higher than women pitch, but lower than children.

9. Management approach which uses social interaction to improve the communication abilities of aphasic patients is termed as:
 - (A) Cognitive approach.
 - (B) Behavioural approach.
 - (C) Pragmatic approach.
 - (D) Psycholinguistic approach.

10. An approach in which aphasic patient is allowed to communicate using any channel to convey messages to the clinician:
 - (A) Convergent intervention.
 - (B) Divergent intervention.
 - (C) Promoting aphasic communication effectiveness.
 - (D) Stimulation facilitation approach.

11. Pitch increases as:
 - (A) Vocal fold length and tension increase.
 - (B) Vocal fold length alone increases.
 - (C) Vocal fold mass per unit length increases.
 - (D) Subglottal pressure decreases.

12. The pain from the tongue is referred to the ear through:
 - (A) Hypoglossal nerve.
 - (B) Facial nerve.
 - (C) Mandibular nerve.
 - (D) Glossopharyngeal nerve.

13. Individual of parents having monthly income of Rs _____ are eligible for free aids under ADIP scheme?
 - (A) 8000.
 - (B) 15000.
 - (C) 22500.
 - (D) 30000.

14. _____ is a treatment approach that simultaneously contrasts several target sounds with a comparison sound.
 - (A) Minimal pair.
 - (B) Multiple phonemic approach.
 - (C) Multiple opposition.
 - (D) Cycles.

15. _____ is an example for deep test of articulation.
 - (A) Distinctive feature analysis.
 - (B) Predictive screening test of articulation.
 - (C) Photo articulation test.
 - (D) Templin-Darley test of articulation.

JEMAS(PG) – 2023 MSLP

16. Problem solving skills in communication are addressed through the usage of _____ technique.
- (A) Scaffolding.
 - (B) Communication temptations.
 - (C) Sabotage.
 - (D) Semantic contingency.
17. _____ procedure is followed to identify Down Syndrome during the pre-natal stage.
- (A) Amnioprolaxis.
 - (B) Amniocentesis.
 - (C) Amniophalaxis.
 - (D) Amniocalesis.
18. Preparing the classroom of typically developing children with respect to infrastructure, teaching methods and peers for a child with special needs refers to:
- (A) Integrative education.
 - (B) Inclusive education.
 - (C) Mainstream education.
 - (D) Special education.
19. The unusual occurrence of a disease in a community or region in excess of expected occurrence is:
- (A) Epidemic.
 - (B) Endemic.
 - (C) Pandemic.
 - (D) Sporadic.
20. The output signal from a microphone is an example for:
- (A) Analog signal.
 - (B) Digital signal.
 - (C) Audio signal.
 - (D) Modulated signal.
21. Which statement about stuttering is *incorrect*?
- (A) Stuttering typically begins in the preschool to early elementary years.
 - (B) Referral to a speech-language pathologist is necessary for proper diagnosis.
 - (C) Stuttering is characterized by brief but subtle malfunctioning of the laryngeal muscles.
 - (D) Children are conditioned to stutter because of stress in their environment.
22. While performing air insufflation test patient should be able to voice for at least:
- (A) 20 seconds.
 - (B) 10 seconds.
 - (C) 05 seconds.
 - (D) 25 seconds.
23. Which of the following phonological processes is an example of stopping?
- (A) 'See' produced as 'Tea'.
 - (B) 'See' produced as 'To'.
 - (C) 'See' produced as 'Key'.
 - (D) 'See' produced as 'Zee'.

24. Phonatory incompetence cluster of flaccid dysarthria includes all symptoms except:
- (A) Breathiness.
 - (B) Short phrases.
 - (C) Nasal air emission.
 - (D) Audible inspiration.
25. The following are the characteristics of dysarthria EXCEPT:
- (A) CNS motor system lesion.
 - (B) Neuromuscular deficit.
 - (C) Limited sound repertoire.
 - (D) Paresis / paralysis.
26. What is the sign of more advanced language use by older children?
- (A) Meaning conveyed through contextual cues, such as things in the immediate context.
 - (B) The absence of terms that refer to other points in time, such as yesterday.
 - (C) Language used to convey information that is known and familiar to the speaker and listener.
 - (D) Meaning conveyed through spoken language, such as description of things outside of the immediate context.
27. Which of the following phonological processes is an example of backing?
- (A) 'Ball' as 'Pall'.
 - (B) 'Tea' as 'Key'.
 - (C) 'Key' as 'Tea'.
 - (D) 'Duck' as 'Buck'.
28. During speech utterances lip closure cause intraoral pressure to _____.
- (A) Decrease.
 - (B) Increase.
 - (C) Neutral.
 - (D) Vary rapidly.
29. Which of the process disappear by 3 years of age?
- (A) Unstressed Syllable Deletion.
 - (B) Cluster Reduction.
 - (C) Epenthesis.
 - (D) Gliding.
30. Phonological development follows a universal and innate pattern of acquisition, is postulated in which of the model?
- (A) Behaviourist Model.
 - (B) Structuralist Model.
 - (C) Natural Phonology Model.
 - (D) Prosodic Model.
31. Angle of thyroid cartilage in males:
- (A) 60°.
 - (B) 90°.
 - (C) 120°.
 - (D) 150°.

32. Appearance of a thick white substance that covers the vocal folds in diffuse patches, usually on the top surface of the vocal fold is seen in:
- (A) Hyperkeratosis.
 - (B) Leukoplakia.
 - (C) Laryngomalacia.
 - (D) Laryngeal Papilloma.
33. In bilateral adductor paralysis:
- (A) Both VFs are in closed position.
 - (B) Both VFs are in open position.
 - (C) Both VFs and ventricular folds are in closed position.
 - (D) Both VFs and ventricular folds are in open position.
34. Which of the following do not get categorise under the class of obstructive diseases?
- (A) Pulmonary Fibrosis.
 - (B) Emphysema.
 - (C) Bronchitis.
 - (D) None of the above.
35. Which of the following do not fall under fluency inducing conditions?
- (A) Speaking in a crowd.
 - (B) Speaking in a different dialect.
 - (C) Speaking in a sing song manner.
 - (D) When swearing.
36. Which if the following statements are not true for NNF?
- (A) Tertiary behaviors absent.
 - (B) Secondary behaviors absent.
 - (C) Multiple Iterations.
 - (D) Airflow arrest & phonatory arrest absent.
37. Instrumental approaches to treat stuttering include all except:
- (A) SAF.
 - (B) FAF.
 - (C) DAF.
 - (D) MAF.
38. The anterior cerebral artery supplies blood to:
- (A) Medial aspects of the cerebral cortex.
 - (B) Anterior temporal lobes and the insular cortices.
 - (C) Brainstem.
 - (D) Lobes of cerebellum.
39. Which of the following features do not match with subcortical dementia?
- (A) Intellectual & memory impairment present but are less severe & progress less rapidly.
 - (B) Patients lack insight but most tend not to be depressed.
 - (C) Language disordered symptoms are absent.
 - (D) It is often associated with movement disorders such as rigidity & bradykinesia.

40. Name the cranial nerve involved in anticipatory stage of swallowing:
- (A) CN 3.
 - (B) CN 1.
 - (C) CN 5.
 - (D) CN 7.
41. Which is the largest cranial nerve?
- (A) CN 10.
 - (B) CN 1.
 - (C) CN 5.
 - (D) CN 12.
42. Emotion centre of the brain:
- (A) Thalamus.
 - (B) Hippocampus.
 - (C) Amygdala.
 - (D) Cingulate Gyrus.
43. Which of the non linguistic deficits are not seen in a patient with RHD?
- (A) Attentional Deficits.
 - (B) Right side neglect.
 - (C) Visuo perceptual problems.
 - (D) Impaired contextual processing & visual associations.
44. Full form of FEES:
- (A) Functional Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing.
 - (B) Flexible Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing.
 - (C) Fibre-optic Endoscopic Evaluation of Swallowing.
 - (D) Flexible Endoscopic Examination of Swallowing.
45. A sociolinguistic term that refers to a kind of situation where two language varieties occur in same time and are used under various conditions within a community, often by the same speakers is _____.
- (A) Dialect.
 - (B) Diglossia.
 - (C) Stylistic variation.
 - (D) Pidgin.
46. What is compound bilingualism?
- (A) Languages are acquired in different context through interaction with native speakers.
 - (B) The second language is learned through translation.
 - (C) Both languages are learnt together in natural environment.
 - (D) Languages are acquired through interaction with bilingual speakers.
47. Universal parameters for reporting speech outcomes in cleft lip and palate does not include:
- (A) Audible nasal air emission at single word & sentence levels.
 - (B) Hypernasality at word & sentence levels.
 - (C) Voice disorder for speech sample.
 - (D) Hyponasality at word levels.

48. Air insufflation test is used to check candidacy for:
- (A) Esophageal speech.
 - (B) Tracheoesophageal speech.
 - (C) Both.
 - (D) Buccal speech.
49. Pneumatic, neck and intraoral type are examples of:
- (A) Electrolarynx.
 - (B) Spirometers.
 - (C) Pneumotachographs.
 - (D) Flow integrators.
50. Concrete operational stage of cognitive development is seen in the age range of:
- (A) 0-2 YRS.
 - (B) 2-7 YRS.
 - (C) 7-11 YRS.
 - (D) 11+ YRS.
51. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the mean is:
- (A) Variance.
 - (B) Confidence interval.
 - (C) Standard error of mean.
 - (D) Level of significance.
52. GPC route is spared in:
- (A) Phonological dyslexia.
 - (B) Surface dyslexia.
 - (C) Neglect dyslexia.
 - (D) Deep dyslexia.
53. Rani is a four-year-old child with a history of normal development. She demonstrates inconsistent phonological errors and difficulty sequencing phonemes. The most likely possible diagnosis for Rani would be:
- (A) Developmental dysarthria.
 - (B) Developmental dyspraxia.
 - (C) Phonological disorders.
 - (D) Childhood aphasia.
54. Phonotactics refers to:
- (A) Rules governing the combination of sounds in a language.
 - (B) Rules governing the phonological process.
 - (C) Stages of articulation development.
 - (D) All the above.
55. Agrammatism, good comprehension, effortful and telegraphic speech are characteristic features of the following:
- (A) Wernicke's aphasia.
 - (B) Conduction aphasia.
 - (C) Broca's aphasia.
 - (D) Transcortical aphasia.

56. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic feature of Gerstmann's syndrome?
(A) Right left disorientation.
(B) Agraphia.
(C) Acalculia.
(D) Ataxia.
57. Superficial layer of lamina propria is called:
(A) Reinke's space.
(B) Macula flavae.
(C) Conuselasticus.
(D) Basement membrane.
58. Paraplegia is a type of paralysis/paresis in which:
(A) All four limbs are affected.
(B) Half of one limb is affected.
(C) Limbs on one side of the body are affected.
(D) Only lower limbs are affected.
59. Gustation refers to the sense of:
(A) Smell.
(B) Touch.
(C) Hearing.
(D) Taste.
60. The initiation of pharyngeal phase of swallowing starts when the bolus reaches at the:
(A) Velum.
(B) Anterior faucial arch.
(C) Tongue blade.
(D) Diverticulum.
61. When phonation is initiated while the Vocal folds are subjected to considerable medial compression, the voice exhibits:
(A) Simultaneous attack.
(B) Breathy attack.
(C) Glottal attack.
(D) Normal phonation.
62. The common features that are used in interpretation of a phonetogram are:
(A) Slope and darkness.
(B) Enclosed area and darkness.
(C) Shape and slope.
(D) Shape and enclosed area.
63. Glottal fry is also called as:
(A) Chest register.
(B) Pulse register.
(C) Modal register.
(D) False register.
64. PALPA is designed for assessment of:
(A) Dysarthria.
(B) Aphasia.
(C) Apraxia.
(D) Alexia.

65. Which of the following phonological process disappear before 3 years of age?
- (A) Epenthesis.
 - (B) Stopping.
 - (C) Fronting.
 - (D) Final consonant devoicing.
66. The validity of a test refers to:
- (A) How much it is used in the field.
 - (B) How well it measured what it is intended to measure.
 - (C) How consistently it gives the same score on the Re-test.
 - (D) The number of years the test has been used.
67. Voice characteristics of laryngomalacia:
- (A) Strained phonation.
 - (B) Hoarseness.
 - (C) Stridous-staccato flutter.
 - (D) Weak, breathy voice.
68. Pseudobulbar palsy is due to:
- (A) Unilateral corticospinal lesions.
 - (B) Bilateral corticospinal lesions.
 - (C) Unilateral corticobulbar lesions.
 - (D) Bilateral corticobulbar lesions.
69. Sounds produced involving the tip / blade of the tongue are called:
- (A) Dorsals.
 - (B) Coronals.
 - (C) Obstruents.
 - (D) Sonorants.
70. Insufalation test kit is used to:
- (A) Assess oesophageal speech.
 - (B) Open the TE puncture.
 - (C) To assess the tonicity of PE segment.
 - (D) To measure the length of the PE segment.
71. When the vocal folds are open, the oral pressure and subglottal pressure are roughly:
- (A) Equivalent.
 - (B) Positive.
 - (C) Negative.
 - (D) None of the above.
72. A movement disorder that occurs due to prolonged intake of drugs is:
- (A) Chorea.
 - (B) Tardive dyskinesia.
 - (C) Spasmodictorticollis.
 - (D) Ballism.
73. The natural phonology model is proposed by:
- (A) Braine.
 - (B) Smith.
 - (C) Maxwell.
 - (D) Stampe.

74. In newborns, the laminae of thyroid cartilage form an angle of:
- (A) 90 degree.
 - (B) 180 degree.
 - (C) 130 degree.
 - (D) 200 degree.
75. Severe Agrammatism, perseveration of speech is a salient feature of:
- (A) Broca's aphasia.
 - (B) Wernicke's aphasia.
 - (C) Aphemia.
 - (D) Anomia.
76. The diagnosogenic theory was proposed by:
- (A) Charles van Riper (1960).
 - (B) Bloodstein (1980).
 - (C) Johnson (1975).
 - (D) Wendell Johnson (1940).
77. Right handed persons with right hemisphere lesion is typically diagnosed as:
- (A) Isolation aphasia.
 - (B) Mixed aphasia.
 - (C) Crossed aphasia.
 - (D) Broca's aphasia.
78. Fluent spontaneous speech with paraphasia and neologism having disturbed comprehension and intact repetition is a feature of:
- (A) Wernicke's aphasia.
 - (B) Transcortical sensory aphasia.
 - (C) Broca's aphasia.
 - (D) Transcortical motor aphasia.
79. Which quality of speech would be the result of velopharyngeal insufficiency?
- (A) Unclear speech.
 - (B) Hyper nasality.
 - (C) Nasal twang.
 - (D) Hypo nasality.
80. Botulinum injection to improve swallowing is injected into:
- (A) Cricothyroid muscle.
 - (B) Cricopharyngeal muscle.
 - (C) Cricopharyngeal muscle.
 - (D) Epiglottis.
81. SOAP in therapeutic intervention refer to:
- (A) Student Oriented Assessment Program.
 - (B) Self Oriented Ability Program.
 - (C) Subjective Objective Assessment Plan.
 - (D) Subject Oriented Assessment Program.

82. Which one of these is not an important component that facilitates functional language in AAC users?
- (A) Rejection and protest.
 - (B) Confirmation/ negation.
 - (C) Reference and description.
 - (D) Vocal program.
83. Theoretical basis for prompting, fading, shaping and chaining is derived from:
- (A) Cognitive theory of language acquisition.
 - (B) Social interaction theory of language acquisition.
 - (C) Behavioural theory of language acquisition.
 - (D) All of above.
84. Dowden and cook, (2002) listed three indirect selection techniques in AAC as:
- (A) Eye gaze, voice recognition and physical pressure.
 - (B) Scanning, direct scanning and code access.
 - (C) Pointing, eye tracking and coded access.
 - (D) Directed scanning, eye tracking and speech recognition.
85. The triad of disorders in autism is:
- (A) Hyperactivity, aloofness, Mental retardation.
 - (B) Communication, social interaction and imagination.
 - (C) Aloofness, hyperactivity and communication.
 - (D) All the above.
86. The velar muscles allow soft palate to be:
- (A) Elevated.
 - (B) Lowered.
 - (C) Tensed.
 - (D) All of the above.
87. The hard palate is composed of:
- (A) Palatine bone.
 - (B) Nasal bone.
 - (C) Palatine process of maxilla.
 - (D) Velum.
88. The distinctive features of consonants include:
- (A) Place of articulation.
 - (B) Voicing.
 - (C) Manner of articulation.
 - (D) All of the above.
89. _____ percentage of seats are reserved for persons with disability in higher education?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 6

90. When the individual is unable to recognize everyday objects and name them correctly, this is known as:
- (A) Prosopagnosia.
 - (B) Anomia.
 - (C) Agnosia.
 - (D) Aphosonomia.
91. What is a basic acoustic property of phonation?
- (A) Hypernasality.
 - (B) Pitch Variation.
 - (C) Jitter factor.
 - (D) Loudness variation.
92. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Dysarthria can affect multiple system.
 - (B) Dysarthria is always associated with slow, slurred speech.
 - (C) Periodic acid-schiff stain.
 - (D) Oral exercises are the first line of therapy for almost all of the dysarthrias.
93. Crying, cooing, and babbling are all examples of which stage of language development:
- (A) Pre-linguistic.
 - (B) Linguistic.
 - (C) Referential.
 - (D) Expressive.
94. Alexia and agraphia are often symptoms of damage to:
- (A) Broca's area.
 - (B) The splenium.
 - (C) The angular gyrus.
 - (D) The calcarine fissure.
95. Complete bilateral cleft palate is due to failure of fusion of the:
- (A) Palatine processes.
 - (B) Palatine, frontonasal and secondary nasal processes.
 - (C) Palatine and frontonasal processes.
 - (D) Palatine, frontonasal, secondary nasal processes and mandibular processes.
96. The ideal time of repair of cleft of hard palate is:
- (A) At birth.
 - (B) Between 3-6 months of age.
 - (C) Between 12-15 months of age.
 - (D) After 2 years of age.
97. What kind of damage is hyperkinetic dysarthria associated with?
- (A) Basal ganglia.
 - (B) Cerebellum.
 - (C) Thalamus.
 - (D) Brainstem.

98. Fragile X syndrome is associated with which of the following:
- (A) Language impairment.
 - (B) Behavioural problems.
 - (C) Moderate levels of intellectual disability.
 - (D) All of the above.
99. Autism can be cured with:
- (A) Behavioural therapy.
 - (B) Medicine.
 - (C) Brain surgery.
 - (D) None of the above.
100. The second phase of memory loss in dementia is called the:
- (A) Forgetful phase.
 - (B) Dementia phase.
 - (C) Semantic phase.
 - (D) Confusional phase.