



ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF SPEECH AND HEARING, MYSORE-06

Ph.D. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION 2024-25

(SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY)

Time: 2 Hrs 30 Minutes

Date: 12th November, 2025

Max.Marks:100

PART – A

Instructions:

[50*1=50 Marks]

1. This part contains 50 multiple-choice questions; each question carries one mark.
2. Write your correct option along with the question no. in the Answer Booklet.
3. Do not overwrite the options.

01. Damage to _____ cranial nerve can lead to mild distortions of bilabials, labiodentals with or without mild distortions of anterior lingual fricatives and affricates.
A. V B. VII C. X D. XII
02. Which among the following is considered as one of the most sensitive assessments for apraxia of speech?
A. Alternate Motion Rate (AMR) B. Sequential Motion Rate (SMR) C. Both AMR and SMR D. Prosodic assessment
03. Which model of speech production accounts for the production of individual speech motor programs, each corresponding to a different speech sound, with the typical unit of motor programming in the mature system being the syllable?
A. GODIVA Model B. DIVA Model C. Levelt's Model D. Garrett's Model
04. What is the importance of assessing receptive and expressive language for all ages of children who are suspected to have apraxia?
A. Children with CAS have affected receptive and expressive language skills B. Children with CAS have stronger expressive than receptive language skills C. Children with CAS have stronger expressive as well as receptive language skills D. Children with CAS have stronger receptive than expressive language skills

05. According to McNeil's Gesture Classification, if hands move to indicate a repetition or continuity, for example, half-circular movements to indicate "AND THEN" is termed as _____.
- A. Deictics B. Metaphorics C. Cohesives D. Iconics
06. Components of AAC assessment include _____.
- A. AAC user, AAC partners, Environments and AAC System B. AAC user, AAC partners, Environments, AAC System and Time C. AAC user, AAC partners, Environments, AAC System, and competencies D. AAC user, AAC partners, Environment, AAC System, Time and Competencies
07. Digitized and Synthesized Speech are an example for _____.
- A. Aided-dynamic-opaque system B. Aided-dynamic-opaque set C. Aided-dynamic-iconic system D. Aided-static-opaque system
08. The method which identifies current and future environments and determine the vocabulary needs is called _____.
- A. Ecological Inventory B. Environmental Inventory C. Daily Routine Inventory D. Vocabulary lists
09. Which among the following pair of words is an example for complementary distribution, an allophonic variation?
- A. Cap-Map B. Keep-Coop C. Man-Bat D. Ten-Tenth
10. If a child is producing [du] for both "juice" and "zoo", then, the child is exhibiting _____.
- A. Neutralization of Phonemic Contrasts B. Neutralization of Phonetic Contrasts C. Neutralization of both Phonemic and Phonetic Contrasts D. Centralization of Phonetic Contrasts
11. A child points to a bee and says "ee". To facilitate the acquisition of [b] in the initial position of words, the adult uses facilitative talks like "Bee is buzzing", "Bees like honey" until the child is able to produce [b] sound. Name the type of facilitative talk used here.
- A. Recast B. Expansion C. Expatiations D. Modeling

12. Which among the following is not a compensatory articulation error but an obligatory error?
- A. Nasal sniff B. Nasal fricative C. Nasal snort D. Hypernasality
13. How much is the approximate size of normal overjet?
- A. 2mm horizontal distance between upper and lower incisors B. <2mm horizontal distance between upper and lower incisors C. 2mm vertical distance between upper and lower incisors D. <2mm vertical distance between upper and lower incisors
14. What is the formula to calculate Fluency Frequency Index?
- A. No. of Disfluencies x 100/No. of syllables or words B. No. of Stuttered words x 100/No. of words C. No. of Fluent words x 100/No. of words D. (No. of Fluent + disfluent words) x 100/No. of words
15. Which assessment scale/tool is designed to help in distinguishing between children who stutter and children who do not?
- A. Subjective Screening of stuttering severity (SSS) B. Perceptions of Stuttering Inventory (PSI) C. Stuttering Severity Index - 4 (SSI -4) D. A-19 Scale
16. Which among the following is used to test the attitude of adolescents and adults who stutter?
- A. A-19 Scale B. Behavior Assessment Battery (BAB) C. Revised Communication Attitude Inventory (S-24) D. Perceptions of Stuttering Inventory (PSI)
17. Word retrieval errors classified as _____, is the substitution of words that lack apparent semantic relations to the target words.
- A. Literal Paraphasia B. Random Paraphasia C. Semantic Paraphasia D. Verbal Paraphasia

18. An impairment at the _____ level results in impaired word retrieval in spoken naming, but written word retrieval, spoken and written comprehension may be intact, causing 'tip of the tongue' feeling in persons with aphasia.
- A. Semantic System B. Phonological Assembly C. Articulatory Programming D. Phonological Output Lexicon
19. Aphasia Therapy aiming to improve production by improving comprehension of verbs and their thematic role assignments is called _____.
- A. Treatment for Underlying Forms B. Verb Naming in Isolation C. Phonological Component Analysis D. Mapping Therapies
20. Commonly, the language disturbances resulting from lesions of the thalamus are of a _____ aphasia.
- A. Global B. Wernicke's C. Mixed Transcortical Sensory D. Transcortical Motor
21. The _____ is a multisensory stimulation therapy program for dementia which provides sensory stimuli to stimulate the primary senses.
- A. Reminiscence Therapy B. Snoezelen Therapy C. Spaced Retrieval Training D. Memory Wallet Therapy
22. In RHD individuals, typical paper and pencil tests of neglect includes _____.
- A. Cancellation B. Verbal Working Memory C. Praxis D. Verbal Naming
23. The primary damage from TBI caused by moving object hitting a fixed head, causing skull deformation at the site of the impact and pushing against brain surface with damage being localized is _____ inertial force.
- A. accelerated B. non-accelerated C. deceleration D. angular acceleration
24. Ballooned neurons are found in a variety of neurodegenerative diseases including classic _____.
- A. Frontotemporal Lobar Degeneration B. Huntington's Disease C. Pick's Disease D. Primary Progressive Aphasia

25. Patient with _____ type of muscular dystrophy, demonstrate oral and pharyngeal phase muscle weakness leading to poor bolus control, pharyngeal residue and post-swallow penetration and aspiration.
- A. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy B. Oculopharyngeal Muscular Dystrophy C. Myotonic Dystrophy D. Becker Muscular Dystrophy
26. Strategies to compensate for or improve _____ valve closure include head or neck rotation and manipulation of bolus size and/or viscosity.
- A. Velopharyngeal B. Laryngeal C. Pharyngo-esophageal D. Pharyngeal Chamber
27. The _____ behavior involves 3 or more appropriate or semi-appropriate toy uses, that are thematically related where the objects used may or may not be the same.
- A. semi-appropriate toy play B. extended multiple play C. multiple play D. nesting play
28. The reduction of lean skeletal muscle mass with a marked loss of strength and speed of movement which is thought to be a consequence of frail is defined as _____ in dysphagic community-dwelling elders.
- A. Normal Aging B. Successful Aging C. Presbyphagia D. Sarcopenia
29. Bilateral spastic paralysis of the speech musculature in pseudobulbar palsy which indicates that the lesion is not in the medulla but rather in the motor pathways to the _____.
- A. Pons and Medulla B. Midbrain C. Spinal UMNs D. Spinal LMNs
30. Advances in MRI have provided _____ as one of the notable techniques extremely important for diagnosing acute stroke and other conditions, and are based on the evaluation of random intracellular molecular motion of water.
- A. Perfusion MRI B. Diffusion Weighted Imaging C. Diffusion Tensor Imaging D. Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy
31. The swinging movement that involve one side of the body (hemiballism) and are associated with _____ lesion contralateral to the side with the dyskinesia.
- A. Globus Pallidus B. Striatum C. Subthalamic Nucleus D. Caudate Nucleus

32. The secondary functional changes within the neurons in terms of cells showing a lower response threshold to any remaining afferent fibres are called _____.
- A. Relatively Ineffective synapses B. Denervation Sensitivity C. Synapse Potentials D. Regenerative Sprouting
33. The consistently reported finding in children with DLD is _____.
- A. Substitutes morphosyntactic markers B. Lexical errors C. Derivational errors D. Omits morphosyntactic markers
34. For the BISCUIT: Part 1 parent interview, what is the maximum number of response options on the associated Likert-type scale?
- A. 4 B. 3 C. 6 D. 5
35. According to the maturational hypothesis, child proceeds through a set of biologically determined stages in grammatical development such as 1) pre categorical stage 2) _____ 3) functional stage
- A. categorical stage B. operational stage C. lexical stage D. post categorical stage
36. According to Bernoulli effect, when gas or liquid flows through a constricted passage, what happens to velocity and pressure respectively.
- A. increases & decreases B. no changes & increases C. increases & no changes D. decreases & increases
37. In Eletroglottogram, speed quotient is the ratio of _____.
- A. Closing phase /Opening phase B. Opening phase /Glottal cycle C. Opening phase /Closing phase D. Closing phase /Glottal cycle
38. Inhaling through the nose while simultaneously pushing air out through the mouth using air stored in the cheeks is called _____.
- A. Circular breathing B. Shallow breathing C. Mouth breathing D. Cyclic breathing
39. In which stage of human development, the epiglottis is in contact with the velum?
- A. Adult stage B. Pubertal stage C. Toddler stage D. Newborn stage
40. The normal inspiratory rate and rhythm is called _____.
- A. Apneustic B. Dyspnea C. Eupnea D. Agonal

41. Essential Voice Tremor (EVT) will have tremor frequency range of _____.
 A. 30-50 Hz B. 4-10 Hz C. 0.5-01 Hz D. 15-30 Hz
42. Warm-up, vocal stretch, vocal contract and power exercises are steps of _____.
 A. Stretch and Flow B. Semi occluded vocal tract exercises C. The Lee Silverman voice treatment D. Vocal function exercises
43. Identification of non-vibratory pathology of the larynx like inflammation and malignancy can be done through _____.
 A. Narrow band imaging B. Kymography C. Optical Coherence Tomography D. Wide band image
44. The type of validity used to measure "to what degree does a specific test truly test the particular thing of interest" is _____.
 A. Concurrent Validity B. Content Validity C. Construct Validity D. Criterion Validity
 E.
45. Which experimental design uses both within-subject and between-subject design elements of statistical analysis of treatment effect?
 A. Split plot B. Solomon four group C. Parallel design D. Latin square
46. Which statistical analysis is suitable to compare the performances of the two groups as the main effect, difference between the various stimulus presentation conditions as the second main effect and finally the interaction effect between subject groups and stimulus conditions evaluated?.
 A. MANOVA B. ANCOVA C. Mixed-Model ANOVA D. RBANOVA
47. A nonparametric version of one-way ANOVA and extension of Mann-Whitney U test is called _____.
 A. Friedman two-way analysis of variance by ranks B. Friedman test C. Kruskal-Wallis one-way analysis of variance by ranks D. Kruskal-Wallis test

48. Words that share meaning and phonology such as 'elephant' and 'elefante' are called _____.
- A. Homophones B. Cognates C. False friends D. Loan words
49. Which of the two general mechanisms have been proposed to account for the semantic priming effect?
- A. Lexical access and automatic inhibition B. Controlled attention and episodic encoding C. Spreading activation and controlled semantic processing D. Phonological looping and working memory
50. Which analogy is useful in explaining parents why their children seem unable to identify and/or modify clearly inappropriate behavior?
- A. Jumping into Swimming pool Analogy B. Touching a hot stove burner Analogy C. The Garden Hose Analogy D. Out of sight, out of mind Analogy

PART-B

Answer any five questions. Each question carrying ten marks. (5×10=50)

1. Describe the cognitive based therapy approaches suitable for persons with cognitive communication disorders.
2. Discuss the intervention of feeding problems in neonates.
3. Describe the aerodynamic analysis of vocal functions.
4. Explain the importance of Evidence based approaches in the intervention of language disorders in children with suitable case studies.
5. Discuss on how to select appropriate AAC system/s for an individual with Parkinson's Disease.
6. Discuss the prosodic issues in persons with stuttering.
7. Highlight the different spectral analysis method for disordered speech sample.



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ANSWER KEYS

SI. No	Key answer	SI. No	Key answer
1.	B	26.	A
2.	B	27.	B
3.	B	28.	D
4.	D	29.	A
5.	C	30.	B
6.	B	31.	C
7.	A	32.	B
8.	A	33.	D
9.	B	34.	B
10.	A	35.	C
11.	C	36.	A
12.	D	37.	C
13.	A	38.	A
14.	C	39.	D
15.	D	40.	C
16.	C	41.	B
17.	B	42.	D
18.	D	43.	A
19.	D	44.	C
20.	C	45.	A
21.	B	46.	C
22.	A	47.	C
23.	B	48.	B
24.	C	49.	C
25.	A	50.	D

Any challenges against the above answer keys shall invariably be sent to the email ID- director@aiishmysore.in with the appropriate supporting documents in JPEG/PDF only on or before 13-11-25 till 5pm. No correspondence will be entertained after the stipulated date and time.

M. Praveen
Director