

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Ph.D. Entrance Examination, November - 2020



SUBJECT CODE :

60

QUESTION BOOKLET NO.

505066

Entrance Reg. No.

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QUESTION BOOKLET

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

SUBJECT :

SPEECH AND HEARING

MAXIMUM MARKS : 100

MAXIMUM TIME : THREE HOURS

(Including initial 10 minutes for filling O.M.R. Answer sheet)

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. The sealed questions booklet containing 50 questions enclosed with O.M.R. Answer Sheet is given to you.
2. Verify whether the given question booklet is of the same subject which you have opted for examination.
3. Open the question paper seal carefully and take out the enclosed O.M.R. Answer Sheet outside the question booklet and fill up the general information in the O.M.R. Answer sheet. If you fail to fill up the details in the form of alphabet and signs as instructed, you will be personally responsible for consequences arising during scoring of your Answer Sheet.
4. During the examination:
 - a) Read each question carefully.
 - b) Determine the Most appropriate/correct answer from the four available choices given under each question.
 - c) Completely darken the relevant circle against the Question in the O.M.R. Answer Sheet. For example, in the question paper if "C" is correct answer for Question No.8, then darken against Sl. No.8 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet using Blue/Black Ball Point Pen as follows:

Question No. 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (Only example) (Use Ball Pen only)

5. Rough work should be done only on the blank space provided in the Question Booklet. Rough work should not be done on the O.M.R. Answer Sheet.
6. If more than one circle is darkened for a given question, such answer is treated as wrong and no mark will be given. See the example in the O.M.R. Sheet.
7. The candidate and the Room Supervisor should sign in the O.M.R. Sheet at the specified place.
8. Candidate should return the original O.M.R. Answer Sheet and the university copy to the Room Supervisor after the examination.
9. Candidate can carry the question booklet and the candidate copy of the O.M.R. Sheet.
10. The calculator, pager and mobile phone are not allowed inside the examination hall.
11. **If a candidate is found committing malpractice, such a candidate shall not be considered for admission to the course and action against such candidate will be taken as per rules.**

INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL UP THE O.M.R. SHEET

1. There is only one most appropriate/correct answer for each question.
2. For each question, only one circle must be darkened with BLUE or BLACK ball point pen only. Do not try to alter it.
3. Circle should be darkened completely so that the alphabet inside it is not visible.
4. Do not make any stray marks on O.M.R. Sheet.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

- 7) Which of the following is the most important perceptual cue for glide consonants?
- (A) Formant frequency (B) Formant transition
(C) Amplitude (D) None of the above
- 8) The 'spread over' of acoustic features of a sound to its adjacent sound(s) is known as ____?
- (A) Coarticulation (B) Continuous perception
(C) Acoustic invariance (D) Harmonics
- 9) Which of the following is the most important cue in vowel perception?
- (A) Vowel duration
(B) Vowel formant pattern
(C) Vowel spectrum
(D) Vowel fundamental frequency
- 10) The method used to recover the glottal waveform is _____
- (A) Pattern recognition
(B) Cepstral analysis
(C) Inverse filtering
(D) Autocorrelation
- 11) Which of the following is **NOT** a primary clinical characteristic of Apraxia of Speech?
- (A) Groping for articulatory positions
(B) Distorted phoneme substitutions
(C) Abnormal prosody
(D) Slow rate of speech due to lengthened production of vowels or syllables

- 12) Which of the following physical symptoms characterize Hypokinetic dysarthria?
- (A) Muscle atrophy
 - (B) Essential tremors
 - (C) Resting tremor
 - (D) Unilateral weakness of lower face and tongue
- 13) Which among the following is **NOT** a clinical speech characteristic of Spastic dysarthria?
- (A) Imprecise consonants
 - (B) Harsh or strained-strangled vocal quality
 - (C) Hyponasality
 - (D) Monopitch and monoloudness
- 14) The type of dysarthria seen in Wilson's disease is ___?
- (A) Unilateral Upper Motor Neuron
 - (B) Spastic
 - (C) Flaccid
 - (D) Mixed
- 15) 'Epenthesis' is an example of _____ .
- (A) Syllable structure pattern
 - (B) Substitution pattern
 - (C) Assimilation pattern
 - (D) None of the above
- 16) Which of the following phonological patterns disappear by 9 years of age?
- (A) Alveorization
 - (B) Labialization
 - (C) Cluster reduction (with /s/)
 - (D) Consonant cluster substitution

- 17) Which of the following is **NOT** a motor based treatment approach for speech sound disorders?
- (A) Perceptual training
 - (B) Phonetic placement
 - (C) Successive approximation
 - (D) Phonological awareness intervention
- 18) Which of the following is **NOT** a linguistically based treatment approach for Speech Sound Disorders?
- (A) Traditional approach
 - (B) Minimal pair contrast approach
 - (C) Metaphon therapy
 - (D) Cycles phonological pattern approach
- 19) According to Duffy (2005), which of the following is **NOT** true for differential diagnosis between Apraxia of Speech and Dysarthria?
- (A) Muscle strength, tone, range, and steadiness of movement are clearly affected in dysarthria but do not account for the deficits seen in apraxia of speech
 - (B) Respiration, phonation, articulation, resonance and prosody may all be affected in dysarthria, while AOS is limited to problems with articulation and prosody.
 - (C) Speech errors are typically quite consistent in dysarthria, while inconsistency is more typical of AOS.
 - (D) Distortions and substitutions of complex sounds common in dysarthria, while omissions and substitutions of simple sounds is observed in AOS.
- 20) Consonants distinctive features as per Chomsky and Halle (1968) classification systems does not include _____?
- (A) Vocalic
 - (B) Sonorant
 - (C) Frication
 - (D) Voiced

- 21) The sphincters of the airway are
- (A) True vocal folds, epiglottis, oral cavity
 - (B) True vocal folds, esophagus, pharynx
 - (C) True vocal folds, False vocal folds, Epiglottis
 - (D) Oral cavity, Nasal cavity, Pharynx
- 22) Which of the following does **NOT** correlate with a lower frequency of voice
- (A) Greater age
 - (B) Longer folds
 - (C) Thicker vocal folds
 - (D) Greater tension of the vocal folds
- 23) A growth on unilateral side of the vocal folds impeding the adduction of the both vocal folds results in which of the following type of voice?
- (A) Breathy
 - (B) Normal
 - (C) Shrill
 - (D) Loud voice
- 24) An individual with intermittent voice stoppages is primary characteristic of _____.
- (A) Parkinsons disease
 - (B) Spasmodic Dysphonia
 - (C) Laryngectomee
 - (D) Aphasia
- 25) Electroglottography provides an objective measurement of _____.
- (A) Airflow
 - (B) Frequency
 - (C) General vocal fold movement
 - (D) Vocal fold contact
- 26) The Lee Silverman Voice treatment program is designed to improve _____
- (A) Parkinson disease
 - (B) Lou Gehrigs disease
 - (C) Vocal nodules
 - (D) Spasmodic Dysphonia

- 27) Candidacy for TEP is done using _____
- (A) Air insufflation test (B) Spirometer
(C) Voice analysis (D) Barium Swallow
- 28) MDVP refers to _____
- (A) Multidimensional Voice profile
(B) Multidimensional Voice program
(C) Multidimensional Vocal Processor
(D) Multidimensional Voice Recording Program
- 29) Stroboscopy assesses _____
- (A) Structure and function of vocal folds
(B) Only structure of vocal folds
(C) Esophagus peristalsis
(D) Pharynx peristalsis
- 30) Sulcus vocalis refers to _____
- (A) Rupture in vocal folds (B) Groove in vocal folds
(C) Scarring in vocal folds (D) Edema in vocal folds
- 31) Which of the following is **NOT** a core stuttering behavior?
- (A) Repetitions (B) Prolongations
(C) Hesitations (D) Blocks
- 32) Which among the following is a normal-type disfluency?
- (A) Whole word repetition (B) Prolongation
(C) Broken word (D) Tense pause
- 33) 'Diagnosogenic' model belongs to _____ etiological theory of stuttering.
- (A) Physiological (B) Psychological
(C) Learning (D) Multifactorial

- 34) _____ model belongs to Multifactorial theory of stuttering onset and development.
- (A) Temporal Processing (B) Demands and Capacity
(C) Repressed need (D) Anticipatory Struggle
- 35) Which of the following technique(s) is a type of stuttering modification?
- (A) Pull outs (B) Relaxation
(C) Desensitization (D) All of the above
- 36) Which of the following is **NOT** a technique based on fluency shaping approach?
- (A) Easy onset (B) Prolonged speech
(C) Cancellations (D) Light articulatory contacts
- 37) Stuttering-modification strategy according to Van Riper (1982) does **NOT** involve _____ ?
- (A) Identification (B) Desensitization
(C) Modification (D) Termination
- 38) An example of cognitive restructuring approach is _____
- (A) Personal Construct Therapy
(B) Rational Emotive Behavioral Therapy
(C) Gestalt Therapy
(D) All of the above
- 39) Which of the following is an indicator for diagnosis of psychogenic stuttering?
- (A) Lack of an adaptation effect
(B) Intermittent or situation-specific episodes of stuttering
(C) Unusual grammatical constructions
(D) All of the above

- 40) Which of the following is **NOT** true for normal disfluency in children?
- (A) 10 or fewer disfluencies per 100 words
 - (B) One-unit repetitions
 - (C) Repetitions and prolongation errors
 - (D) No awareness and concerns
- 41) Pivotal response training is an example of _____ for children with ASD.
- (A) Behavioral intervention
 - (B) Cognitive intervention
 - (C) Peer-mediated social interaction intervention
 - (D) All of the above
- 42) Which of the following terms best describes the error 'she walk' instead of 'she walks/she walked/she is walking' produced by a child with SLI?
- (A) Overgeneralization error
 - (B) Simplification error
 - (C) Extended Optional Infinitive stage error
 - (D) None of the above
- 43) An Indian tool for assessment of autism spectrum disorders is _____
- (A) M-CHAT
 - (B) CARS
 - (C) 3-DLAT
 - (D) INCLIN
- 44) Which of the following measures are most appropriate for assessing children production of syntax in morphologically rich languages?
- (A) Mean Length of Utterance (MLU)
 - (B) Mean Size of Paradigm (MSP)
 - (C) Index of Productive Syntax (IPSyn)
 - (D) Developmental Sentence Score (DSS)

- 45) While working with children with ASD having echolalia, one should remember that echolalia usually decreases, as ____
- (A) Receptive language skill increases
 - (B) Receptive language skill decreases
 - (C) Expressive language skill increases
 - (D) Expressive language skill decreases
- 46) Which among the following is the most common symptom in individuals with Right Hemisphere Syndrome?
- (A) Attention deficits
 - (B) Visual neglect
 - (C) Prosody deficits
 - (D) Discourse deficits
- 47) Which among the following is NOT a domain in the Mini Inventory of Right Brain Injury - Revised (MIRBI-R)?
- (A) Visuospatial and attentional processing
 - (B) Lexical knowledge processing
 - (C) Affective processing
 - (D) Discourse processing
- 48) Which of the following symptoms are observed in all the stages of Alzheimer Dementia?
- (A) Memory deficits
 - (B) Motor deficits
 - (C) Swallowing difficulties
 - (D) Activities of Daily Living
- 49) Which of the following clinical characteristics help differentiate Alzheimer's dementia from Frontotemporal dementia?
- (A) Apathy
 - (B) Poor social judgement
 - (C) Executive functions impairment
 - (D) Self-awareness
- 50) Which of the following is NOT a secondary effect of Traumatic Brain Injury?
- (A) Hematoma
 - (B) Intracranial pressure
 - (C) Seizures
 - (D) Coma

PART - B

This part shall contains five questions, each question carrying ten marks.

[5 × 10 = 50]

- 1) Models and theories are the basis for understanding the speech production. Explain this statement taking basis from any one model and theory with its pros and cons.

- 2) Quoting the recent empirical studies, explain the recent advances in the measurement of voice and vocal fold functions.

- 3) There is a thin line distinction between stuttering and cluttering. Explain this statement taking the similarities and differences between these two terms based on the assessment and management.

- 4) Explain any one idela theory of hearing with their pros and cons.

- 5) Behavioural and Radiological tools compliment in the assessment of hearing disorders. Explain this statement taking basis from auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder.



ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 50 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ನೀವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿರಿ.
3. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊಹರು ಜಾಗತೆಯಿಂದ ತೆರೆಯಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು, ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ನೀವು ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ವಿಫಲರಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀವೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
4. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ:
 - a) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
 - b) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಭ್ಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸರಿಯಾದ/ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ.
 - c) ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ಕ್ಕೆ "C" ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ತುಂಬಿರಿ:
 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ) (ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ)
5. ಉತ್ತರದ ಪೂರ್ವಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು (ಚಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು (ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು).
6. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂಕವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನೋಡಿ.
7. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
8. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
9. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ಜೊತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
10. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್, ಪೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
11. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು
 1. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ/ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
 2. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
 3. ವೃತ್ತದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರವು ಕಾಣದಿರುವಂತೆ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬುವುದು.
 4. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.

Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this booklet.