

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ

ਮਿਤੀ 19/12/2024

ਜਨਤਕ ਨੋਟਿਸ

ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵੱਲੋਂ **Written Test for recruitment to the posts of Radiographer & Speech Therapist under Dr B.R. Ambedkar State Institute of Medical Sciences, Mohali** ਦੀ ਭਰਤੀ ਲਈ ਮਿਤੀ 19/12/2024 ਦਿਨ ਵੀਰਵਾਰ (Thursday) ਨੂੰ ਭਰਤੀ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਕੇਂਦਰ ਬਣਾ ਕੇ ਕਰਵਾਈ ਗਈ ਸੀ। ਇਸ ਪੇਪਰ ਦੀ Answer Key/Question Booklet ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਦੀ ਵੈਬ ਸਾਈਟ www.bfuhs.ac.in ਤੇ ਅਪਲੋਡ ਕਰ ਦਿੱਤੀ ਗਈ ਹੈ, ਜੇਕਰ ਕਿਸੇ ਵੀ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਨੂੰ Answer Key ਸਬੰਧੀ ਕੋਈ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਹੋਵੇ ਤਾਂ ਉਹ ਉਮੀਦਵਾਰ ਦਸਤੀ ਫੀਸ Rs. 500/- (Five Hundred only) Bank Demand Draft in favour of Registrar, BFUHS, Faridkot payable at Faridkot or Online fee (ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਵੈਬਸਾਈਟ ਦੁਆਰਾ) ਭਰਨ ਉਪਰੰਤ ਰਸੀਦ ਨੱਥੀ ਕਰਕੇ ਭਰਤੀ ਸ਼ਾਖਾ, ਕਮਰਾ ਨੰਬਰ-103, ਬਾਬਾ ਫਰੀਦ ਯੂਨੀਵਰਸਿਟੀ ਆਫ ਹੈਲਥ ਸਾਇੰਸਜ਼, ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਵਿੱਖੇ ਆਪਣਾ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਮਿਤੀ 20/12/2024 (05:00 PM) ਤੱਕ ਜਮ੍ਹਾਂ ਕਰਵਾ ਸਕਦੇ ਹਨ। ਨਿਰਧਾਰਤ ਫੀਸ ਤੋਂ ਬਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਕੋਈ ਵੀ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰਿਆ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਗਏ ਸਮੇਂ ਤੇ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਵਿਚਾਰੇ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਗੇ ਅਤੇ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਦਾ ਨਿਪਟਾਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਤੋਂ ਬਾਅਦ ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪ੍ਰੀਖਿਆ ਦਾ ਨਤੀਜਾ ਘੋਸ਼ਿਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਜਾਵੇਗਾ।

ਨੋਟ: ਡਾਕ/ਈਮੇਲ ਰਾਹੀਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਪਤ ਹੋਏ ਇਤਰਾਜ਼ ਪ੍ਰਵਾਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਕੀਤੇ ਜਾਣਗੇ।

ਸਹੀ/-
ਰਜਿਸਟਰਾਰ

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Speech Therapist

(under Dr B.R. Ambedkar State Institute of Medical Sciences, Mohali)

QUESTION BOOKLET NO

IMPRESSION OF THE CANDIDATE

OMR ANSWER SHEET NO

ROLL NO:

FULL SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

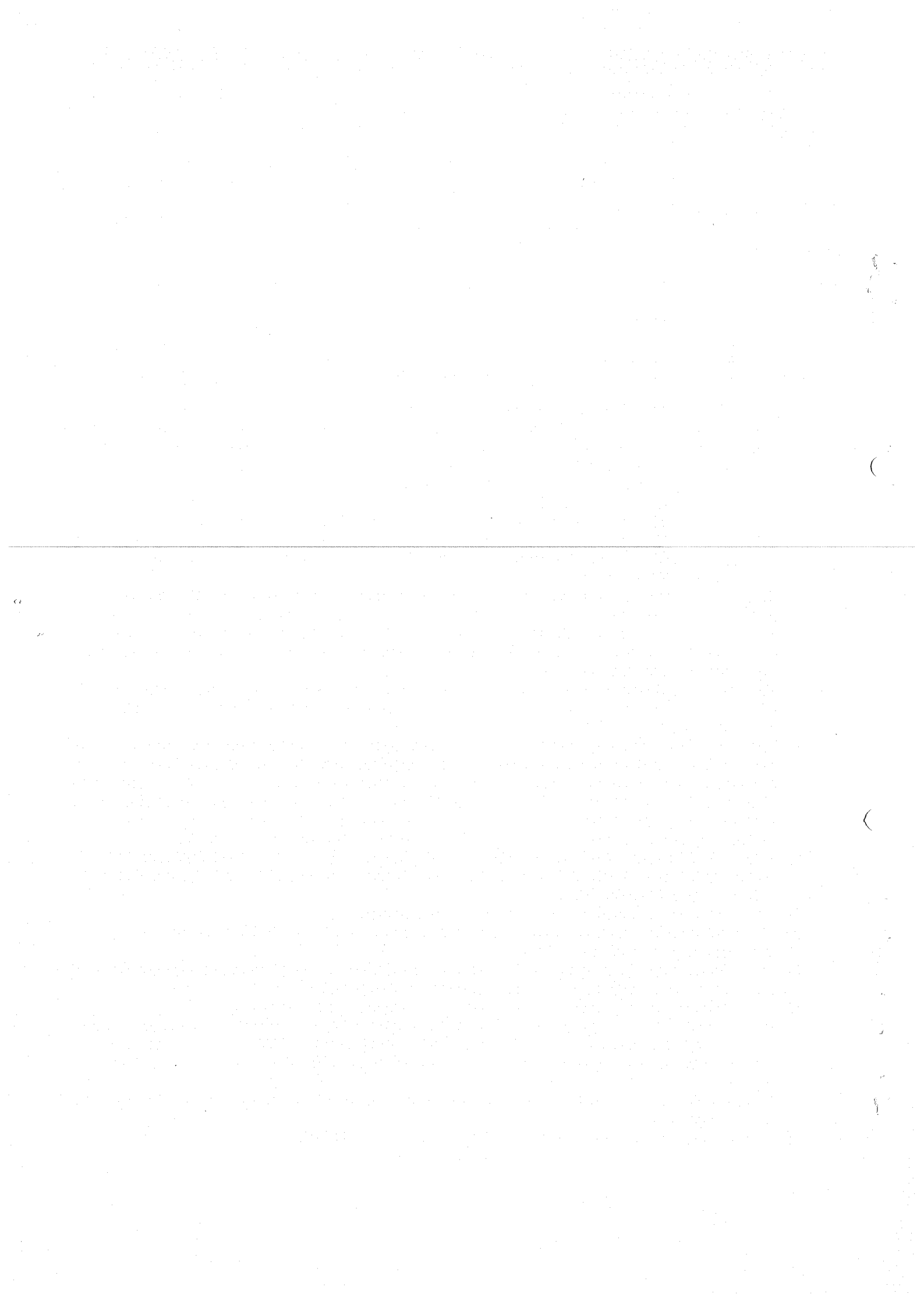
Co-ordinator stamp

FULL SIGNATURE OF INVIGILATOR

Time Allowed: 1:00 Hour (11:00 AM to 12:00 Noon)

Maximum Marks: 50

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1. Which of the following disorders is characterized by difficulty in articulation?

- A. Dysphagia
- B. Aphasia
- C. Apraxia of speech
- D. Stuttering

2. Which cranial nerve is crucial for speech and swallowing?

- A. Trigeminal (CN V)
- B. Facial (CN VII)
- C. Vagus (CN X)
- D. Hypoglossal (CN XII)

3. A child with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) might exhibit difficulties in:

- A. Phonology
- B. Syntax
- C. Pragmatics
- D. All of the above

4. Which test is commonly used to assess articulation disorders?

- A. GFTA
- B. CELF
- C. PPVT
- D. WAB

5. Which assessment evaluates a child's phonological awareness?

- A. CELF
- B. CTOPP
- C. PPVT
- D. GFTA

6. PECS is designed for:

- A. Articulation therapy
- B. Voice therapy
- C. Non-verbal communication
- D. Fluency enhancement

7. Which therapy method is commonly used for apraxia of speech?

- A. Melodic Intonation Therapy (MIT)
- B. Oral-motor exercises
- C. Voice rest
- D. Swallowing exercises

8. Children with expressive language disorders often have difficulty with:

- A. Understanding instructions
- B. Producing coherent sentences
- C. Following visual aids
- D. Developing gross motor skills

9. According to the RPWD Act, 2016, what percentage of disability must be present for a person to qualify for a disability certificate in speech and language disorders?

- A. 25%
- B. 40%
- C. 50%
- D. 75%

10. Who are the authorized professionals to assess speech and language disabilities for certification in India?

- A. ENT specialists and psychologists
- B. Speech-language pathologists and ENT specialists
- C. General physicians and audiologists
- D. Neurologists and speech-language pathologists

11. Which type of laryngectomy involves removing only part of the larynx?

- A. Total laryngectomy
- B. Partial laryngectomy
- C. Supraglottic laryngectomy
- D. Glottic laryngectomy

12. A voice prosthesis used in TEP speech is inserted between:

- A. The esophagus and stomach
- B. The trachea and esophagus
- C. The vocal folds and larynx
- D. The pharynx and nasal cavity

13. Which of the following is NOT a common post-laryngectomy complication?

- A. Swallowing difficulties
- B. Stoma blockage
- C. Dysarthria
- D. Infection of the surgical site

14. At what age does stuttering typically begin?

- A. During infancy (0-1 year)
- B. Between 2-6 years of age
- C. During adolescence (12-18 years)
- D. In adulthood (18+ years)

15. The difference between cluttering and stuttering is that cluttering often involves:

- A. Anxiety about speaking situations
- B. Repetition of sounds or syllables
- C. Lack of awareness about the disfluency
- D. Physical tension during speech

16. The Lidcombe Program is a treatment approach specifically designed for:

- A. Cluttering in adults
- B. Childhood stuttering
- C. Voice disorders
- D. Articulation disorders

17. Which of the following is NOT typically impaired in individuals with Broca's aphasia?

- A. Speech fluency
- B. Comprehension of spoken language
- C. Word retrieval and naming
- D. Grammatical structure in speech

18. In transcortical sensory aphasia, the individual typically shows:

- A. Fluent speech with intact repetition but impaired comprehension
- B. Non-fluent speech with poor repetition but intact comprehension
- C. Severe deficits in all language functions, including repetition
- D. Fluent speech with good comprehension but impaired repetition

19. A pleasant stimulus is removed in order to decrease a behavior, this is called as

- A. Positive punishment
- B. Negative re-inforcement
- C. Negative punishment
- D. Positive re-inforcement

20. Which of the following is not an obstruent?

- A. Stops
- B. Fricatives
- C. Affricates
- D. Diphthongs

21. Which technique is the most effective facilitative play with a young child who is extremely limited in verbal expressions?

- A. Imitation
- B. Recast
- C. Self talk and Parallel talk
- D. Expansion

22. Patient having difficulty in passing a bolus of food from the esophagus to the stomach is seen in

- A. Esophageal dysphagia
- B. Functional dysphagia
- C. Oropharyngeal dysphagia
- D. None of the above

23. The tendency speakers to stutter on the same words when reading a passage several times is referred to as

- A. Adaptation
- B. Anticipation
- C. Consistency
- D. Perception

24. Phonological awareness refers to the ability to

- A. Reflect and manipulate structure
- B. Speak fluently and accurately
- C. Recognize and manipulate sounds of spoken language
- D. Learning of communication skills

25. The ability to be focused on one topic in communication is known as

- A. Dietic
- B. Monotropism
- C. Bilingualism
- D. Monolingualism

26. According to Brown's stages of language development, stage II included MLU in the range of

- A. 1.01- 1.49
- B. 1.50- 1.99
- C. 3.00-3.49
- D. 2.00-2.49

27. Dysphonia refers to:

- A. Complete loss of voice
- B. Difficulty or abnormality in producing voice
- C. Inability to swallow
- D. Spasms in vocal folds

28. Removal of the adenoids in children with short or hypertrophied soft palate may result in

- A. Hyponasality
- B. Denasality
- C. Cul de sac resonance
- D. Hypernasality

29. The swallow maneuver which helps elevate the larynx more and for longer duration, resulting in an increased width and duration of the cricopharyngeal opening is referred to as

- A. Super-supra glottis swallow
- B. Barium Swallow
- C. Supra glottic swallow
- D. Mendelsohn maneuver

30. Metaphon Therapy was initially proposed by

- A. Mc Reynolds and Benet
- B. Howell and Dean
- C. Van Riper
- D. Williams

31. What is the type of phonological process, when the child says /pik/ for /pig/?

- A. Post vocalic voicing
- B. Post vocalic only voicing
- C. Post vocalic devoicing
- D. Post vocalic obstruent

32. The three classes of neurological disorders that are most commonly associated with acquired neurogenic stuttering are

- A. Stroke, head injury, seizure disorder
- B. Stroke, head injury, tumor
- C. Stroke, head injury, chronic pain
- D. Stroke, head injury, neuro-degenerative disease

33. Vocal intensity reflects thein the voice.

- A. Acoustic power
- B. Sampling frequency
- C. Jitter
- D. Shimmer

34. Visual action therapy can be used in the treatment of persons with

- A. Anomic aphasia
- B. Broca's aphasia
- C. Global aphasia
- D. Conduction aphasia

35. When 'SUN' is produced as 'TUN', the process is referred as

- A. Assimilation
- B. Palatal fronting
- C. Palatal fronting
- D. Backing

36. Successive approximation is also known as

- A. Shaping
- B. Modeling
- C. Expansion
- D. Extension

37. Articulation of _____ can be described largely with respect to the actions of tongue and lips.

- A. Glottal
- B. Vowels
- C. Pharyngeal
- D. Nasals

38. A person with dysphonia plica ventricularis produces voice using

- A. True cords
- B. False cords
- C. Ventricle
- D. Buccal walls

39. Glasgow coma scale ranges from

- A. 3-15
- B. 3-12
- C. 3-9
- D. 3-6

40. Delayed auditory feedback involves a technology that returns the speech signal to the ears of a speaker with predetermined delay setting in a range of

- A. 0-100 ms
- B. 0-50 ms
- C. 50-250 ms
- D. 100-300 ms

41. All except _____ are a-laryngeal speech methods

- A. Tracheoesophageal speech
- B. Confidential voice
- C. Esophageal Speech
- D. Electronic Speech Aid

42. The embryological formation of primary and secondary palate is complete by _____ and _____ weeks after conception respectively.

- A. 6 & 8
- B. 4 & 11
- C. 4 & 10
- D. 6 & 12

43. Approximate formant frequency of vowel /i/ in the word speech are,

- A. 300 Hz and 2000 Hz
- B. 700 Hz and 1200 Hz
- C. 1000 Hz and 2000 Hz
- D. 300 Hz and 900 Hz

44. The Brodmann area number of angular gyrus is

- A. 4
- B. 18
- C. 37
- D. 39

45. Language form includes

- A. Phonology, morphology and syntax
- B. Phonology and Syntax
- C. Phonology and morphology
- D. Only syntax

46. Calculate the aphasic quotient of a person who obtains a score of 125 (spontaneous speech), 106 (Auditory verbal comprehension), 96 (repetition) and 74 (naming)

- A. 68.6
- B. 34.3
- C. 45.6
- D. 78.2

47. One of the non phonological awareness element is

- A. Phoneme isolation
- B. Alteration
- C. Iteration
- D. Rhyming

48. In AAC, bliss symbol is a form of _____ System

- A. Syllabic
- B. Phonologic
- C. Morphologic
- D. Logographic

49. Which of the following cannot be assessed using WAB?

- A. Repetition
- B. Fluency
- C. Agnosia
- D. Content

50. Error pattern where velar sound is replaced by an alveolar or dental sound is called as

- A. Stopping
- B. Gliding
- C. Metathesis
- D. Velar fronting

ANSWER KEY

Recruitment test conducted on 19/12/2024 for post of Speech Therapist under Dr.
B.R Ambedkar Institute of Medical Sciences, Mohali

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

BABA FARID UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, FARIDKOT

Radiographer (under Dr B.R. Ambedkar State Institute of Medical Sciences, Mohali)		
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1. CT scan was invented by
 - (a) Godfrey Hounsfield
 - (b) EncStorz
 - (c) John Snow
 - (d) Taka ShitaKoba
2. Ultrasound waves are produced by means of crystal
 - (a) Ferromagnetic
 - (b) Piezoelectric
 - (c) Ferroelectric
 - (d) Paramagnetic
3. Salt of barium used in Ba studies is
 - (a) Ba carbonate
 - (b) Ba sulphate
 - (c) Ba sulphide
 - (d) Ba chloride
4. Obliteration of left heart border in PA chest x-ray is suggestive of
 - (a) lingular pathology
 - (b) left upper lobe lesion
 - (c) left hilar lymph nodes
 - (d) left lower lobe lesion
5. Left atrial hypertrophy is seen radiologically as
 - (a) Double cardiac silhouette
 - (b) Left bronchial elevation
 - (c) Straightening of left heart border
 - (d) All of the above
6. Boot shaped heart is seen in
 - (a) Total anomalous pulmonary venous connection
 - (b) Tetralogy of fallot
 - (c) Ebstein anomaly
 - (d) Transposition of great arteries
7. Best investigation for diagnosis of ampullary gallstone with obstructive jaundice is
 - (a) X-rays
 - (b) OCG
 - (c) PTC
 - (d) ERCP
8. Pathognomonic x-ray feature of chronic pancreatitis is
 - (a) Air under diaphragm
 - (b) Sentinel loop
 - (c) Widening of C loop of duodenum
 - (d) Calcification of pancreas
9. Pipe stem appearance in barium enemas seen in
 - (a) Crohn's disease
 - (b) Ulcerative colitis
 - (c) Schistosomiasis
 - (d) Carcinoma colon
10. Radiological examination of infant should be done in case of imperforate anus after
 - (a) Immediately after birth
 - (b) 6-10 hours after birth
 - (c) 12-18 hours after birth
 - (d) Not before 24hrs
11. Double bubble sign is seen in
 - (a) Duodenal atresia
 - (b) Pyloric stenosis
 - (c) Ileal atresia
 - (d) All of the above
12. Ureters have physiological constriction at all, except
 - (a) PUJ
 - (b) Pelvic brim
 - (c) Mid ureter
 - (d) UVJ
13. Most common site for metastases in carcinoma prostate is
 - (a) Lung
 - (b) Liver
 - (c) Bone
 - (d) Brain
14. The modality of choice for ovarian follicular monitoring is
 - (a) US
 - (b) CT
 - (c) MR
 - (d) Radionuclide studies

15. Commonest site of spina bifida is

- (a) Cervical spine
- (b) Dorsal spine
- (c) Lumbar spine
- (d) Sacrum

16. Of the following cells, which one produces platelets?

- (a) Erythrocytes
- (b) Thrombocytes
- (c) Megakaryocytes
- (d) Lymphocytes

17. What proportion of the total WBCs are lymphocytes?

- (a) 10-15%
- (b) 20-40%
- (c) 40-50%
- (d) 56%

18. What diseases can occur when the hemoglobin concentration in the blood is low?

- (a) Pleurisy
- (b) Emphysema
- (c) Anemia
- (d) pneumonia

19. Among the following which is made up of cartilage

- (a) Larynx
- (b) Pharynx
- (c) Cartilage
- (d) Trachea

20. The Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn is caused to the deficiency of

- (a) Vitamin K
- (b) Vitamin B12
- (c) Vitamin A
- (d) Vitamin B6

21. In the human body, Carbon Dioxide can exist in many forms. Which form is the most frequently used to transport Carbon Dioxide?

- (a) Dissolved Carbon Dioxide
- (b) Carbaminohaemoglobin
- (c) Bicarbonate
- (d) Urea

22. Which of the following joints cannot be moved?

- (a) Synovial joint
- (b) Ball and socket joint
- (c) Fibrous joint
- (d) Cartilaginous joint

23. Which of the following substances is added to ophthalmic solutions as a preservative?

- (a) Alcohol
- (b) Quaternary ammonium salts
- (c) Aldehydes
- (d) Phenol

24. The correct order of increasing nucleophilicity is

- (a) $\text{Cl}^- < \text{Br}^- < \text{I}^-$
- (b) $\text{Br}^- < \text{Cl}^- < \text{I}^-$
- (c) $\text{I}^- < \text{Br}^- < \text{Cl}^-$
- (d) $\text{I}^- < \text{Cl}^- < \text{Br}^-$

25. The excitation energy of a hydrogen atom from its ground state to its third excited state is

- (a) 12.75 eV
- (b) 0.85 eV
- (c) 10.2 eV
- (d) 12.1 eV

26. Which of the following is a pair of physical and chemical property respectively of a substance

- (a) density and acidity
- (b) basicity and colour
- (c) colour and density
- (d) acidity and combustibility

27. The coldest region of the atmosphere
- Troposphere
 - Thermosphere
 - Stratosphere
 - Mesosphere
28. The compound essential for the process of photosynthesis has this element
- Ca
 - Ba
 - Fe
 - Mg
29. Which of the following is most stable to heat?
- HCl
 - HOCl
 - HBr
 - HI
30. Bromine can be liberated from potassium bromide solution by the action of
- Iodine solution
 - Chlorine water
 - NaCl
 - KI
31. RNA and DNA are chiral molecules, their chirality is due to
- chiral bases
 - chiral phosphate units
 - D-sugar component
 - L-sugar component
32. A cathode and an anode are the most common components of an electrochemical cell. Which of the following claims about the cathode is correct?
- Oxidation occurs at the cathode
 - Electrons move into the cathode
 - Usually denoted by a negative sign
 - Is usually made up of insulating material
33. In a dry cell, which of the following is the electrolyte?
- Potassium hydroxide
 - Sulphuric acid
 - Ammonium chloride
 - Manganese dioxide
34. The DNA fragments have sticky ends due to
- Endonuclease
 - Unpaired bases
 - Calcium ions
 - Free methylation
35. Which of the following is neutral in nature?
- Cathode rays
 - Alpha rays
 - Gamma rays
 - Beta rays
36. All of the following are ferromagnetic substances except:
- Iron
 - Nickel
 - Cobalt
 - Titanium
37. The attenuation of water on CT (Hounsfield units) is
- +100
 - 100
 - 0
 - +1000
38. Which of the following is used in radiation protection shields and gowns?
- Lead
 - Iron
 - Copper
 - Glass
39. Which of the following doesn't use ionizing radiation?
- X-rays
 - PET scan
 - MRI scan
 - Fluoroscopy

40. Which of the following is not a radiation monitoring device?

- a) TLD
- b) Film Badge
- c) Grid
- d) Pocket Dosimeter

41. Isotopes have different

- (a) Nuclear charges
- (b) Number of electrons
- (c) Atomic weights
- (d) Atomic numbers

42. Film processing step in which the undeveloped silver bromide is removed from the film emulsion is called

- (a) Development
- (b) Stop Bathing
- (c) Fixing
- (d) Rinsing

43. Gamma camera in nuclear medicine is used for:

- (a) Radiation protection
- (b) Measuring radioactivity
- (c) Monitoring surface contamination
- (d) Radioablation

44. Regarding the MRI scanner which of the following is false?

- (a) Gradient fields are used to perform slice selection
- (b) There are four sets of gradient coils
- (c) The gradient, shim and RF coils lie between the magnet and the patient
- (d) Slice thickness can be altered by changing the bandwidth of the applied RF pulse

45. The following is true for the safety of ultrasound is:

- (a) The detrimental effects of US are thought to arise solely from its thermal effects
- (b) It is particularly important in obstetric examination.
- (c) Exposure time is an irrelevant factor in relation to temperature rise.
- (d) There is evidence of harmful effects at current exposure levels.

46. Which of the following is not a positron emitters

- (a) Carbon 11
- (b) Indium 111
- (c) Nitrogen 13
- (d) Oxygen 15

47. Concerning the nucleus of atoms

- (a) It is made up of protons and electrons
- (b) It is made up of protons and neutrons
- (c) The mass number represents the number of protons
- (d) The number of protons and neutrons is always equal

48. Imaging modality of choice for thyroid gland

- (a) CT scan
- (b) USG
- (c) MRI
- (d) X-rays

49. What is Kev?

- (a) Kilo electron volt
- (b) Kilo energy volt
- (c) Kinetic electron volt
- (d) Kinetic energy volt

50. Which of the following has shortest wavelength?

- (a) Microwave
- (b) Radiowave
- (c) Infrared
- (d) X-rays

ANSWER KEY

Recruitment test conducted on 19/12/2024 for post of Radiographer
under Dr. B.R Ambedkar Institute of Medical Sciences, Mohali

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