

BACHELOR IN AUDIOLOGY & SPEECH LANGUAGE PATHOLOGY (BASLP)
SEMESTER -VI EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER-2026
(2021 BATCH)

MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS IN ADULTS

[Time allotted: Three Hours]

[Max Marks: 50]

Note: Attempt all questions

Answer all questions in serial order. Draw suitable diagrams wherever necessary

‘A’: Long Questions.

(2 x 9 = 18)

Q. 1. Describe the assessment of swallowing in dysphagia.

OR

Describe the hyperkinetic dysarthria

Q. 2. What are the speech characteristics of hypokinetic dysarthria?

OR

Describe the management of dysarthria.

‘B’: Short Notes. Attempt all questions

(4 x 4 = 16)

Q. 3. Write a short note on Wilson’s disease.

Q. 4. Differentiate between hyperkinetic dysarthria and hypokinetic dysarthria

Q. 5. Explain the assessment of Apraxia of speech.

Q. 6. What is Parkinsonism disease?

‘C’: Answer in Brief. Attempt all questions

(3 x 2 = 06)

Q. 7. What are various nerves involved in speech production?

Q. 8. What are the various structural causes of dysphagia?

Q. 9. What are the various causes of dysphagia?

P.T.O.....

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MOTOR SPEECH DISORDERS IN ADULTS (MCQs)

Time allotted for MCQs - 20 minutes

‘D’: MCQs (Select the most appropriate answer and encircle the alphabet against it.) (½ x 20 = 10)

1. The motor speech disorder associated with Parkinsonism is called
 - a. Flaccid dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
2. Flaccid dysarthria is caused by damage to neurons of:
 - a. Auditory cortex
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Basal ganglia
 - d. Peripheral nervous system
3. Which of the following is not the branch of trigeminal nerve?
 - a. Ophthalmic
 - b. Maxillary
 - c. Mandibular
 - d. Vagus
4. Cervicofacial and temporofacial are the branches of which cranial nerve?
 - a. Trigeminal nerve
 - b. Facial nerve
 - c. Glossopharyngeal nerve
 - d. Vagus nerve
5. Which of the following is not the branch of vagus nerve?
 - a. Pharyngeal branch
 - b. External superior laryngeal branch
 - c. Recurrent Branch
 - d. Trigeminal Branch
6. Myasthenia gravis is associated with which of the following dysarthria?
 - a. Flaccid dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
7. Guillain-Barre syndrome is associated with which of the following dysarthria?
 - a. Flaccid dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
8. Weak pressure consonant production is seen in which of the following dysarthria?
 - a. Flaccid dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
9. Spastic dysarthria is caused by damage to:
 - a. Unilateral upper motor neurons
 - b. Bilateral upper motor neurons
 - c. Peripheral motor neurons
 - d. Cerebellum
10. Strained-strangled vocal quality is characteristics of:
 - a. Flaccid dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
11. Ataxic dysarthria is caused by damage to neurons of:
 - a. Auditory cortex
 - b. Cerebellum
 - c. Basal ganglia
 - d. Peripheral nervous system
12. Vitamin E & B12 deficiency can result in:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
13. Equal and excessive stress is the tendency of speakers with:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria.
14. Resting tremor is most prevalent symptoms of:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria
15. Delay In the initiation of the movements is called as:
 - a. Akinesia
 - b. Spasticity
 - c. Rigidity
 - d. Bradykinesia
16. Punch drunk encephalopathy is associated with:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria
17. Magnesium poisoning is associated with:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria
18. Lee Silverman voice treatment program is used for treatment of:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria
19. Huntington's disorder is associated with:
 - a. Ataxic dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria
20. Sydenham's chorea result in which of the following dysarthria?
 - a. Flaccid dysarthria
 - b. Spastic dysarthria
 - c. Hypokinetic dysarthria
 - d. Hyperkinetic dysarthria