بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كويز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الأولى

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي - د.محمود السلمان]

1) 1- All the sounds we make when we speak are the result of …….....Contracting:

- **Muscles**
- Larynx
- Lungs
- The tongue

2) 2- The …….. in the chest that we use for breathing produce the flow of air that is needed for almost all speech sounds:

- Larynx
- Lungs
- The tongue
- **Muscles**

3) 3- muscles in the …… produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth:

- lungs
- **larynx**
- The tongue
- Muscles

4) 4- muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the ……:

- larynx
- muscles
- **mouth**
- Nose

5) 5-muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the …….. to the mouth:

- larynx
- muscles
- the tongue
- **chest**

6) 6- ……in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth:

- **Muscles**
- The tongue
- Pharynx
- lungs

7) 7- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the ……. escapes into the atmosphere:

- **Lungs**
- Vocal tract
- The larynx
- The tongue

8) 8- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the ……..:

- Vocal tract
- Mouth
- Nostrils
- **Atmosphere**

9) 9- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the ……. and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:

- Atmosphere
- Lungs
- **Mouth**
- Larynx

10) 10- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and ……... Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:

- Larynx
- Vocal tract
- Lungs
- **Nostrils**

11) 11- After passing through ……., the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:

- **The larynx**
- Lungs
- Mouth
- Atmosphere

12) 12- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the ……., which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:

- Lungs
- Nostrils
- **vocal tract**
- mouth

13) 13- The different parts of the vocal tract are called articulators, and the study of them is called …….:

- Mouth
- **Articulatory phonetics**
- Lungs
- The hard palate

14) 14- The different parts of the vocal tract are called ……., and the study of them is called Articulatory phonetics:

- The hard palate
- The Tongue
- Atmosphere
- **Articulators**

15) 15- The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about …….., and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity:

- **7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men**
- 7cm long in women and about 7 cm in men
- 8cm long in women and about 8 cm in men
- 7cm long in women and about 6 cm in men

16) 16- …….. is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity:

- The alveolar ridge
- **The pharynx**
- The velum or soft palate
- mouth

17) 17- The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the …….:

- Mouth
- **nasal cavity**
- The alveolar ridge
- The velum or soft palate

18) 18- The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the …… and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity:

- The alveolar ridge
- The velum or soft palate
- **Mouth**
- Teeth

19) 19- The velum or soft palate is seen in any diagram in a position that allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth. In speech it is raised so that air ……. escape through the nose:

- Can
- Don
- Can be
- **Can not**

20) 20- …… is seen in any diagram in a position that allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth. In speech it is raised so that air cannot escape through the nose:

- **The velum or soft palate**
- The alveolar ridge
- The tongue
- The larynx

21) 21- The hard palate is often called …….. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue:
- 'the roof of the tongue'
- **'the roof of the mouth'**
- 'the roof of the pharynx'
- 'the roof of the larynx'

22) 22- ……. is often called 'the roof of the mouth'. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue:
- **The hard palate**
- The tongue
- The alveolar ridge
- The lips

23) 23- The alveolar ridge is between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Sounds made with the tongue touching here (such as t and d) are called …….:
- teeth
- tongue
- **alveolar**
- lips

24) 24- ……. is between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Sounds made with the tongue touching here (such as t and d) are called alveolar:
- The tongue
- **The alveolar ridge**
- The teeth (upper and lower)
- The lips

25) 25- The tongue is, of course, a very important articulator and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes. It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts: ……. :

- tip, blade
- front, back
- root
- **all above**

26) 26- …… is, of course, a very important articulator and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes. It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts: tip, blade, front, back and root :

- The teeth
- The lips
- **The tongue**
- The larynx

27) 27- The teeth (upper and lower). Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth are called …… :

- alveolar
- **dental**
- teeth
- lips

28) 28- …….. Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth are called dental :

- The alveolar ridge
- The tongue
- The hard palate
- **The teeth (upper and lower)**

29) 29- ……. are important in speech. They can be pressed together (when we produce the sounds p, b), brought into contact with the teeth (as in f, v), or rounded to produce the lip-shape for vowels like u:

- **The lips**
- The alveolar ridge
- The tongue
- The hard palate

30) 30- Sounds in which the lips are contact with each other are called ……..……, while those with lip-to –teeth contact are called ……. :

- labiodentals – bilabial

- **bilabial – labiodentals**
- lips – tongue
- tongue - lips

31) 31- We have also to remember that the nose and the nasal cavity are a very important part of our equipment for making sounds. But we ……. describe the nose and the nasal cavity as articulators in the same sense as (i) to (vii) above:

- Do
- Can be
- **Can not**
- No above

32) 32- We have also to remember that ……. are a very important part of our equipment for making sounds. But we cannot describe the nose and the nasal cavity as articulators in the same sense as (i) to (vii) above:

- **the nose and the nasal cavity**
- the mouth and the nasal cavity
- the lips and the nasal cavity
- the teeth and the nasal cavity