

1) is a behavior that provides information , usually unintentionally

- communicative Signals
- PSL Signals
- **informative Signals**

2) is a behavior is a behavior intentionally , to provide information

- **communicative Signals**
- ASL Signals
- informative Signals

3) <u>Properties of human language</u> talk about things and events not present in the immediate environment

- Arbitrariness
- **Displacement**
- Productivity
- Cultural transmission

4) One of the human properties which to process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described

- Productivity
- Arbitrariness
- **Cultural transmission**
- Displacement

5) One of the human properties which organized at two levels or layers simultaneously.

- Cultural transmission
- **Duality**
- Arbitrariness
- Productivity

6) One of the human properties // Humans are continually creating new expressions by manipulating their linguistic resources to describe new objects and situations.

- Arbitrariness
- Cultural transmission

- Duality
- **Productivity**

7) The process whereby a language is passed on from one generation to the next is described as

- Duality
- **Cultural transmission**
- Arbitrariness
- Productivity

8) The study of how speech sounds

- Phonetics
- Phoneme
- **Articulatory phonetics**
- voiceless

9) what does Phonetics mean ?

- The general study of the characteristics of morph .
- **The general study of the characteristics of speech sounds .**
- The general study of the characteristics of meaningful .

10) Place of articulation These are sounds formed using both upper and lower lips.

- Alveolars
- Dentals
- Labiodentals
- **Bilabials**

11) These are sounds formed with the tongue tip behind the upper front teeth.

- Bilabials
- **Dentals**
- Alveolars
- Labiodentals

12) These are sounds formed with the upper teeth and the lower lip.

- **Labiodentals**
- Palatals
- Dentals

- Velars

13) There is one sound that is produced without the active use of the tongue and other parts of the mouth

- Palatals

- Velars

- **Glottals**

- Labiodentals

14) - The two sounds /f/ and /v/ are described as

- Palatals

- Velars

- **Labiodental**

- Glottals

15) The first sounds in the words <u>p</u>at, <u>b</u>at, and <u>m</u>at are all

- Palatals

- Glottals

- Velars

- **Bilabials**

16) The initial sounds in <u>t</u>op, <u>d</u>ip, <u>s</u>it, <u>z</u>oo and <u>n</u>ut are all

- Velars

- **Alveolars**

- Glottals

- Bilabials

17) The initial sounds in the words <u>sh</u>out and <u>ch</u>ild, which are both

- voiced

- **voiceless**

18) This type of consonant sound , resulting from a blocking or stopping effect on the air stream, is called a

- Fricatives

- Affricates

- **Stops**

- Nasals

19) When the velum is lowered and the air stream is allowed to flow out through the nose

- Affricates
- **Nasals**
- Stops
- Fricatives

20) *lil*

- bid
- **me**
- peal
- bad

21) [ɔ]

- book
- **raw**
- boo
- can

22) [ɔɪ]

- girl
- **boy**
- me
- high