

1) In all of the RP and GA vowel sounds we have considered thus far, the articulators remain more or less in the same position throughout the articulation of the vowel. This means that the vowel quality remains more or less constant. That kind of vowel is a

.....

- aspiration
- **monophthong**

2) This kind of vowel sound, called a ....., entails some kind of change of position of the articulators during its production, and thus a change in the vowel quality produced.

- stops
- **diphthong**

3) A diphthong is a ..... whose quality changes within a syllable

- **vowel**
- consonant

4) A diphthong is not simply a sequence of two vowels.

- **true**
- false

5) RP and the GA pronunciations of the word seeing [si:In], the vowel [i:] is followed by the vowel [I], but the resulting sequence is ....., because the [i:] and the [I] are not in the same syllable: seeing has two syllables, the first of which ends in [i:] and the second of which begins with [I].

- a diphthong
- **not a diphthong**

6) A diphthong is not simply a sequence of two vowels. For instance, in both the RP and the GA pronunciations of the word seeing [si:In], the vowel [i:] is followed by the vowel [I], but the resulting sequence is not a diphthong, because the [i:] and the [I] are .....: seeing has two syllables, the first of which ends in [i:] and the second of which begins with [I].

- **not in the same syllable**

- in the same syllable

7) The words : ( sigh, rye, bide, kite, site, bite, price ) are phonetically written as .....

- /eI/
- /əʊ/
- /aI/
- /aʊ/

8) The words : ( say, ray, bayed, face ) are phonetically written as .....

- /eI/
- /aʊ/
- /əʊ/
- /aI/

9) The words : ( boy, soy, roy, buoyed, choice ) are phonetically written as .....

- /aʊ/
- /əʊ/
- /aI/
- /ɔI/

10) The words : ( how, now, loud, cow, mouth ) are phonetically written as .....

- /eI/
- /aʊ/
- /ɔI/
- /əʊ/

11) The words : ( Go, load, home, most, coat ) are phonetically written as .....

- /aI/
- /aʊ/
- /əʊ/
- /ɔI/

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كويز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة التاسعة

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

1) .....is the accent often referred to as the prestige accent in British society and associated with the speech of the graduates of the English public schools.

- GA
- **RP**
- all above

2) ..... is defined largely in terms of the social class of its speakers.

- **RP**
- GA
- no thing above

3) ..... is an idealized over a group of accents whose speakers inhabit a vast proportion of the United States.

- **GA**
- RP

4) The vowel in pip is transcribed as [ɪ]. so the word is transcribed as [pɪp]. [ɪ] is ..... vowel, it is less high and less front than the vowel in peep.

- high front rounded
- **high front unrounded**
- back front unrounded

5) The words pit, pet, pat, pot, putt and put can be used to illustrate the ....., since these words differ in pronunciation only with respect to the vowel. EXAMPLES: I as in pit [pɪt], fill, mid, e as in pet [pet], led, sell [sel], æ as in pat [pæt], ^ as in putt [p^t] or love, ʊ as in put [pʊt], full, ɒ as in pot [pɒt], doll, song,

- long vowels
- **short vowels**

6) The vowel in the word ( pit, fill, mid ) is pronounced as :

- ɒ
- ʊ
- æ
- **I**

7) The vowel in the word ( pet, led, sell ) is pronounced as :

- e

- ^

- ɒ

- ʊ

8) The vowel in the word ( pat ) is pronounced as :

- ʊ

- ^

- æ

- I

9) The vowel in the word ( putt, love ) is pronounced as :

- ʊ

- ^

- ɒ

- e

10) The vowel in the word ( put, full ) is pronounced as :

- ʊ

- ɒ

- æ

- e

11) The vowel in the word ( pot, doll, song ) is pronounced as :

- I

- ^

- æ

- ɒ

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كوييز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة العاشرة

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

1) ....., that is with the study of human speech sounds

- Phonology
- **phonetics**
- affricates
- velum

2) ..... is to do with something more than properties of human speech sounds per se.

- affricates
- velum
- phonetics
- **Phonology**

3) The range of places within a word which a given sound may occur in is called its .....

- **distribution**
- phonetics
- affricates
- velum

4) ..... is the study of certain sorts of mental organization.

- phonetics
- velum
- **Phonology**
- distribution

5) In the English data we have looked at, the distribution of unaspirated and aspirated stops is mutually exclusive: where you get one kind of stops, you never get the other. This is called .....

- distribution
- **complementary distribution**
- velum
- affricates

6) ..... is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.

- velum
- complementary distribution
- phonetics
- **phonology**

7) English native speakers know that the sequence of segments [b<sup>h</sup>g], is an English sequence, whereas the sequence of segments [t<sup>h</sup>g] is not, despite the fact that she or he may will never have heard either sequence in her or his life. Let us postulate that, in making such judgments, the native speaker of English gains access to a kind of ..... which constitutes ‘the phonology of English.’

- **unconscious knowledge**
- conscious knowledge

8) The discipline of phonology, under this view, differs from that of phonetics, since it is the study, not of speech sounds per se, but of..... .

- mental abilities and
- largely unconscious mental states
- **all above**

9) The /p/ in pool, and the /t/ in top, and the /k/ in killing, are .....

- **aspirated**
- unaspirated

10) the /p/, /t/, and k/ in spurt, stop and scold, are .....

- **unaspirated**
- aspirated

11) The ( p ) is aspirated or unaspirated, it is one phoneme

- false
- **true**

1) The relation between phonemes and their associated phonetic segments is one of .....

- aspirated
- **realization**
- unaspirated

2) the phoneme /p/, for instance, is ..... as [p] after a voiceless alveolar fricative (example: spurt), and as aspirated [p] elsewhere (example: pool).

- **realized**
- aspirated
- velum

3) Realizations of a phoneme which are entirely predictable from the context are called its .....

- **allophones**
- velum
- dental

4) the aspirated /p/ and the unaspirated /p/ are allophones of the /p/ .....

- phonetic
- dental
- **phoneme**

5) In other languages, such as Korean, the distribution of ..... voiceless stops is overlapping: there is at least one place in which either type of sound may occur. This kind of distribution is referred to as parallel distribution.

- aspirated
- unaspirated
- **all above**

6) In other languages, such as Korean, the distribution of aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is overlapping: there is at least one place in which either type of sound may occur. This kind of distribution is referred to as .....

- phonemic

- **parallel distribution**

- allophones

7) Pairs of words which differ with respect to only one sound are called .....

So, sit and sat

- **minimal pairs**

- Minimal set

8) ..... if there are more than two words. So, sit, sat, set.

- minimal pairs

- **Minimal set**

9) The distinction between aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is .....  
in Korean and allophonic in English.

- parallel distribution

- **phonemic**

- phonetic

10) The distinction between aspirated and unaspirated voiceless stops is phonemic in  
Korean and ..... in English.

- parallel distribution

- phonetic

- **allophonic**

11) The phonemic principle: Two or more sounds are realizations of the same phoneme  
if:

- (a) they are in complementary distribution

- (b) they are phonetically similar

- **all above**

- no thing above

12) The phonemic principle: two or more sounds are realizations of different phonemes  
if:

- they are in parallel (overlapping) distribution

- they serve to signal a semantic contrast

- **all above**

- no thing above