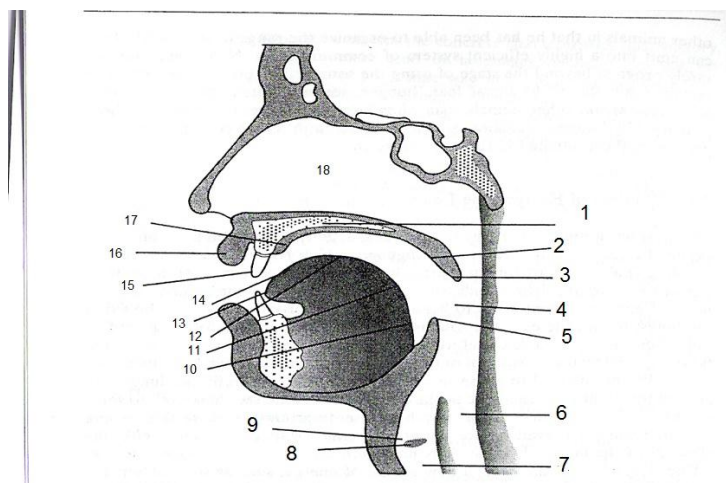


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Question 1

The study of the way people perceive speech sounds.

- ✓ A) Auditory Phonetics
- B) Phonology
- C) Acoustic Phonetics
- D) Articulatory Phonetics

Question 2

Phonetics is:

- A) The study of the way the vocal organs are used to produce speech sounds
- B) the study of the physical properties of speech sounds.
- ✓ C) The study of the way humans make, transmit and receive speech sounds
- D) the study of the way people perceive speech sounds

Question 3

The difference between Phonetics and Phonology is:

- A) Phonetics is more theoretical
- ✓ B) Phonetics is more practical
- C) Phonology is more practical
- D) They are the exactly the same

Question 4

We can make up new words in English using:

- A) Theoretical knowledge
- B) Phonetics knowledge
- ✓ C) Phonological knowledge
- D) Physical knowledge

Question 5

We can recognize that the word "Cappuccino" is

- A) in the past tense
- ✓ B) from a foreign accent
- C) has no meaning
- D) has no vowel

Question 6

The term "egressive pulmonic airstream" refers to:

- ✓ A) The process by which air is made to move out of the lungs
- B) The process by which a word is made in the brain
- C) The process by which air is made to move out of the nose
- D) The process by which air is made to move out of the mouth

Question 7

When we make speech sounds, after air goes out from the lungs, it first passes through:

- A) The larynx
- B) The tongue tip
- ✓ C) The vocal tract
- D) The alveolar ridge

Question 8

At the end of the making speech sound process, the air comes out from:

- A) Nose
- B) Mouth
- C) Either mouth only or nose only
- ✓ D) Mouth or nose or both

Question 9

The vocal cords are located in

- A) The Adam's lung
- B) The Adam's Pharynx
- C) The Madam's Apple
- ✓ D) The Adam's Apple

Question 10

In the picture, number 1 refers to:

- ✓ A) Hard palate
- B) Soft palate
- C) Nasal Cavity
- D) Lips

Question 11

In the picture, the soft palate is number:

- ✓ A) 2
- B) 5
- C) 11
- D) 12

Question 12

In the picture, "tongue tip" is in number:

- A) 10
- B) 12
- ✓ C) 13
- D) 14

Question 13

In the picture, number 4 refers to:

- A) the larynx
- ✓ B) the pharynx
- C) nasal cavity
- D) trachea

Question 14

In the picture, "nasal cavity" is number:

- A) 3
- B) 4
- C) 16
- ✓ D) 18

Question 15

In the picture, number 17 is:

- A) the hard palate
- B) the soft palate
- ✓ C) the alveolar ridge
- D) the blade

Question 16

In the picture, "the vocal cords" are in number:

- A) 3
- B) 5
- C) 6
- ✓ D) 8

Question 17

The _____ (is/are) raised so that air cannot escape through the nose

- A) Lips
- B) Larynx
- ✓ C) velum
- D) teeth

Question 18

When the tongue is in contact with the lower side of the velum, sounds(velar consonants) such as _____ are produced

- A) /m/ and /n/
- ✓ B) /k/ and /g/
- C) /f/ and /v/
- D) /l/ and /t/

Question 19

the sounds /t/ and /d/ are made by the tongue touching the _____:

- A) teeth
- B) soft palate
- ✓ C) alveolar ridge
- D) pharynx

Question 20

The lips can be pressed together to produce bilabial sounds, such as:

- A) /k/ and /g/
- ✓ B) /p/ and /b/
- C) /t/ and /d/
- D) /f/ and /v/

Question 21

Lips with teeth, produce labiodental sounds such as:

- ✓ A) /f/ and /v/
- B) /b/ and /p/
- C) /m/ and /n/
- D) /r/ and /l/

Question 22

the _____ vibrates when you produce the voiced sound, /z/

- A) tongue
- B) Lips
- ✓ C) larynx (Adam's apple)
- D) Upper teeth

Question 23

/m/,/n/ and /ŋ, are called:

- A) Labiodental sounds
- B) Alveolar sounds
- ✓ C) Nasal sounds
- D) Bilabial sounds

Question 24

In the words "steer" and "steep", what are the phonemes?

- A) /e/ and /e/
- B) /t/ and /p/
- ✓ C) /r/ and /p/
- D) /s/ and /s/

Question 25

There are approximately ___ phonemes in English, depending on the dialect.

- A) 26
- B) 28
- ✓ C) 40
- D) 30

Question 26

Vowels are divided into:

- A) voiced and unvoiced
- ✓ B) single vowels and diphthongs
- C) labiodentals and bilabials
- D) voiced and diphthongs

Question 27

There are two types of stress

- A) phoneme stress and sound stress
- B) vowel stress and consonant stress
- C) lips stress and tongue stress
- ✓ D) word stress and sentence stress

Question 28

The initial sound in these words "kit", "quad" and "call", is an example of:

- ✓ A) one sound different letters
- B) one letter different sounds
- C) combination of letters - one sound
- D) silent letters

Question 29

The initial sound in the words "city" and "come", is an example of:

- A) one sound - different letters
- B) silent letters
- ✓ C) one letter - different sounds
- D) combination of letters - one sound

Question 30

The initial sound in the words "chat", "shed" and "phone" is an example of:

- A) one sound - different letters
- B) one letter - different sounds
- ✓ C) combination of letters - one sound
- D) silent letters

Question 31

Each of the following words contain the combination "gh", which one of them is an example of "silent letters"?

- A) Cough
- B) Enough
- ✓ C) Bright
- D) Laugh

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Question 1

English has ___ consonants

- ✓ A) 24
- B) 26
- C) 28
- D) 40

Question 2

Which of the followings is not a passive place of articulation?

- A) velum
- B) alveolar ridge
- ✓ C) tongue
- D) soft palate

Question 3

Consonants whose main restriction is formed by the two lips coming together are called:

- A) palatal
- B) labio dental
- ✓ C) bilabial
- D) dental

Question 4

Which of the followings is NOT a bilabial sound?

- A) /m/
- ✓ B) /n/
- C) /b/
- D) /p/

Question 5

Sounds that are made by pressing the bottom lip against the upper row of teeth are called:

- ✓ A) Labio dental
- B) Dental
- C) Alveolar
- D) Glottal

Question 6

Which of the followings is a labio dental sound?

- A) /m/
- B) /b/
- C) /s/
- ✓ D) /v/

Question 7

Which of the following words starts with a labio dental sound?

- A) Steel
- B) Sheet
- ✓ C) Phone
- D) Cite

Question 8

Sounds that are made by placing the tongue against the teeth:

- A) Palatal
- B) Velar
- ✓ C) Dental
- D) Labio dental

Question 9

Which of the following words starts with a dental sound?

- A) Bag
- B) Fat
- ✓ C) That
- D) Vein

Question 10

Which of the following sounds is NOT an alveolar sound?

- ✓ A) /k/
- B) /t/
- C) /s/
- D) /n/

Question 11

Sounds that are made with the blade of the tongue is between the alveolar ridge and hard palate, are called:

- A) Dental
- ✓ B) Plato-alveolar
- C) Bilabial
- D) Palatal

Question 12

The sound that is made by placing the front of the tongue up close to the palate is called:

- A) Alveolar
- B) Palato-alveolar
- ✓ C) Platal
- D) Dental

Question 13

Which of the following words starts with a palatal sound:

- A) unimportant
- B) water
- C) cage
- ✓ D) yes

Question 14

Which of the followings Does NOT start with a palato-alveolar sound:

- A) chat
- ✓ B) cash
- C) job
- D) shake

Question 15

Sounds that are made by pressing the back of the tongue up against the velum are called:

- ✓ A) Velar
- B) Palatal
- C) Glottal
- D) Labio-dental

Question 16

Which of the followings does NOT end with a velar sound:

- A) Feeling
- B) Back
- C) Tag
- ✓ D) page

Question 17

Which of the followings starts with a glottal sound

- A) That
- ✓ B) Hat
- C) Fat
- D) Bat

Question 18

Which of the followings is an active place of articulation?

- A) Velum
- B) Larynx
- ✓ C) Tongue
- D) Palate

Question 19

Which of the following consonants is NOT plosive?

- ✓ A) /v/
- B) /t/
- C) /d/
- D) /g/

Question 20

Sounds that are made by blocking the air for a moment, then releasing it are called:

- A) Affricates
- B) Nasal
- C) Glides
- ✓ D) Stops

Question 21

Sounds that are produced by slightly resisted flow of air are called:

- ✓ A) Fricatives
- B) Affricates
- C) Liquids
- D) Stops

Question 22

Which of the following sounds is fricative?

- A) /g/
- B) /l/
- ✓ C) /ʃ/
- D) /dʒ/

Question 23

Total closure of speech organs and air is released with friction

- ✓ A) Affricates
- B) Glides
- C) Nasal
- D) Fricatives

Question 24

Which of the following words starts with an affricate sound?

- A) Head
- B) Mode
- C) Those
- ✓ D) Chain

Question 25

Sounds that are produced when air flows through the mouth is completely blocked and released through the nose, are called:

- A) Glides
- B) Plosives
- ✓ C) Nasals
- D) Stops

Question 26

Which of the following words starts with a nasal sound

- A) Sun
- B) English
- C) Palm
- ✓ D) Note

Question 27

How many voiceless nasal sounds are there in English?

- ✓ A) 0
- B) 1
- C) 2
- D) 4

Question 28

Sounds with very little air resistance

- A) Stops
- B) Fricatives
- ✓ C) Liquids
- D) Nasals

Question 29

/r/ is _____ sound.

- A) a nasal
- B) an affricate
- C) a stop
- ✓ D) a liquid sound

Question 30

Which of the following words starts with a Glide sound?

- A) Lamb
- ✓ B) Yacht
- C) Their
- D) Real

Question 31

The words "hat", "fat" are called:

- ✓ A) Minimal pair
- B) Minimal set
- C) Phonemes
- D) Allophones

Question 32

The words "hat", "fat", "cat", "bat", "that", "chat" are called:

- A) Phonemes
- B) Allophones
- C) Minimal pair
- ✓ D) Minimal set

Question 33

In the words "heat", "seat", "beat" the phonemes are:

- A) /e/, /a/, /t/
- B) /d/, /t/, /t/
- ✓ C) /h/, /s/, /b/
- D) /h/, /e/, /a/

Question 34

The difference between the two allophones /t/ in "Talk" and /t/ in "bat" is in:

- A) the place of articulation
- B) the manner of articulation
- C) one voiced and the other is voiceless
- ✓ D) the aspiration

Question 35

The two // sounds in the words "Light" and "Late" are called:

- ✓ A) Allophones of complimentary distribution
- B) Allophones of free variation
- C) Phonemes
- D) Stops

Question 36

The letter "i" in "direct" can be pronounced /ai/ or /i/, we call these two sounds:

- A) Phonemes
- B) Dental
- C) Allophones of complimentary distribution
- ✓ D) Allophones of free variation

Question 37

The initial sound in the word "sand" is:

- ✓ A) alveolar, fricative, voiceless
- B) dental, affricate, voiced
- C) alveolar, liquid, voiceless
- D) velar, fricative, voiceless

Question 38

The initial sound in "chitchat" is:

- A) palatal, affricate, voiced
- B) alveolar, affricate, voiceless
- ✓ C) palato-alveolar, affricate, voiceless
- D) Palatal, affricate, voiced

Question 39

The initial sound in "real"

- A) palato-alveolar, glide, voiceless
- B) palato-alveolar, glide, voiced
- C) palato-alveolar, liquid, voiceless
- ✓ D) palato-alveolar, liquid, voiced

Question 40

The initial sound in "Great" is:

- A) velar, fricative, voiced
- ✓ B) velar, stop, voiced
- C) glide, stop, voiced
- D) glide, stop, voiceless

Question 1

We mean by Hight:

- A) How high is the voice
- B) How long is the vowel
- ✓ C) how the tongue is close to the roof of the mouth
- D) How strong is the aspiration

Question 2

What part is raised or lowered?

We call this:

- ✓ A) frontness
- B) roundness
- C) Hight
- D) Articulation

Question 3

We mean by "roundness":

- A) The tongue-rounding
- B) the soft palate-rounding
- C) the teeth-rounding
- ✓ D) the lip-rounding

Question 4

Normally, All vowels are:

- A) High
- ✓ B) Voiced
- C) Back
- D) Rounded

Question 5

/bɔ:l/ this is the transcription for the word:

- A) Bill
- B) Bowel
- ✓ C) Ball
- D) Bell

Question 6

/ɔ:/ we call this:

- ✓ A) Long vowel
- B) Short vowel
- C) Consonant
- D) Letter

Question 7

The transcription for the word "book" is:

- A) /book/
- ✓ B) /bʊk/
- C) /bu:k/
- D) /bʌk/

Question 8

/fɪt/ this is a transcription for the word:

- A) Fight
- B) Fate
- C) Foot
- ✓ D) Fit

Question 9

The transcription for the word "mute" is:

- ✓ A) /mju:t/
- B) /mu:t/
- C) /myu:t/
- D) /mjo:t/

Question 10

The transcription for the word "active" is:

- A) /ækti:v/
- B) /æktiv/
- ✓ C) /æktiv/
- D) /ʌktiv/

Question 11

The vowel in the word "kid" is:

- A) Open, front
- B) Low, back
- C) Low, front
- ✓ D) Close, front

Question 12

The Vowel in the word "bat" is:

- ✓ A) Low, front
- B) High, back
- C) Close, back
- D) Close, front

Question 13

The vowel in the word "hot" is:

- A) Close, front
- ✓ B) Open, back
- C) Close, back
- D) High, front

Question 14

The vowel in the word "foot" /fʊt/ is:

- A) Open, back
- B) Open, front
- ✓ C) High, back
- D) close, front

Question 15

The vowel in the word "mean" /mi:n/ is:

- ✓ A) High, front
- B) High, back
- C) Low, front
- D) Low,back

Question 1

Which of the following is not a type of vowels

- A) Monophthong
- B) Diphthong
- C) Triphthong
- ✓ D) Fourphthong

Question 2

We call the combination of two vowel sounds:

- ✓ A) Diphthong
- B) Triphthong
- C) Monophthong
- D) Consonant

Question 3

In the vowel sound in the word "Fee":

- A) lips are rounded and the sound is long
- ✓ B) lips are spread and the sound is long
- C) lips are neutral and the sound is short
- D) Lips are spread and the sound is short

Question 4

The schwa sound in the word "about" made by:

- ✓ A) neutral lips and short sound
- B) neutral lips and long sound
- C) spread lips and short sound
- D) round lips and short sound

Question 5

The sound ʒ: like in "third" is made with:

- A) rounded lips and long sound
- B) rounded lips and short sound
- C) spread lips and long sound
- ✓ D) neutral lips and long sound

Question 6

The transcription for the word "car" is:

- A) /keər/
- B) /kær/
- ✓ C) /kɑ:r/
- D) /kʌr/

Question 7

The transcription /hʌnt/ is for the word:

- A) Hont
- B) Hant
- ✓ C) Hunt
- D) Hint

Question 8

The transcription for the word "tool" is:

- ✓ A) /tu:l/
- B) /tol/
- C) /tɔ:l/
- D) /tool/

Question 9

Which of the following words does not contain the vowel "ʊ"

- A) Foot
- B) Would
- C) Look
- ✓ D) Blood

Question 10

The transcription /mæn/ is form the word:

- A) Men
- ✓ B) Man
- C) Mean
- D) Mine

Question 11

The long version for the vowel /e/ is:

- A) /æ/
- B) /e:/
- C) /a:/
- ✓ D) It has no long version

Question 12

Which of the following words consists of a diphthong sound?

- A) Lack
- B) Lock
- ✓ C) Lake
- D) Look

Question 13

The transcription for the word "bound" is:

- ✓ A) /baʊnd/
- B) /bæʊnd/
- C) /ba:ʊnd/
- D) /bʌ:ʊnd/

Question 14

The vowel in the word "hand" /hænd/ is:

- A) Diphthong
- ✓ B) Monophthong
- C) Triphthong
- D) Consonant

-6-

Question 1

The visual representation of speech sounds

- A) Words
- B) Letters
- C) Articulatory system
- ✓ D) Phonetic transcription

Question 2

The initial sound in the word "shoot", is an example of:

- ✓ A) many letters, one sound symbol
- B) one letter, one sound symbol
- C) one letter many sound symbols
- D) many letters, many sound symbols

Question 3

The segment "-ough" is represented as [ʌf], [u:], [ə], [aʊ], [əʊ] or [ɒf] in these words (enough, through, borough, bough, although, cough).

This is an example of:

- A) one orthography - one transcription
- B) many orthographies - one transcription
- ✓ C) one orthography - many transcriptions
- D) many orthographies - many transcriptions

Question 4

Captures the basic sounds; What the speaker intended to say; roughly equivalent to a phonemic transcription.

- ✓ A) Broad transcription
- B) Narrow transcription
- C) Wide transcription
- D) Phonetic transcription

Question 5

Captures the precise pronunciation; what the speaker actually said; makes use of the full resources of the IPA.

- A) Broad transcription
- ✓ B) Narrow transcription
- C) Phonemic transcription
- D) Orthography

Question 6

Which of the following words contains a diphthong?

- A) Book
- ✓ B) Bake
- C) Back
- D) Head

Question 7

The transcription /mi:n/ represents the word:

- A) mine
- B) men
- ✓ C) mean
- D) man

Question 8

The correct transcription for the word "joint" is:

- ✓ A) /dʒɔɪnt/
- B) /ʒɔɪnt/
- C) /dʒɔɪnt/
- D) /ʒoɪnt/

Question 9

The transcription for the word "king" is"

- A) /kɪŋg/
- ✓ B) /kɪŋ/
- C) /kiŋ/
- D) /kɛŋg/

Question 10

The transcription for the word "to" in the sentence "I like to read" is:

- A) /tu:/
- B) /tʌ/
- ✓ C) /tə/
- D) /to/

Question 1

A word can consist of:

- A) At least two syllables
- B) At most two syllables
- ✓ C) At least one syllable
- D) At least four syllables

Question 2

The two main syllables of a word are:

- ✓ A) onset and rhyme
- B) Nucleus and coda
- C) rhyme and coda
- D) nucleus and rhyme

Question 3

The rhyme is divided into:

- A) onset, nucleus and coda
- B) onset and coda
- C) onset and nucleus
- ✓ D) nucleus and coda

Question 4

The smallest possible syllable contains:

- A) onset only
- ✓ B) nucleus only
- C) rhyme only
- D) coda only

Question 5

A syllable may or may not have:

- A) a rhyme
- B) a nucleus and an onset
- ✓ C) an onset and a coda
- D) a nucleus

Question 6

What is the onset in the word "good"?

- ✓ A) [g]
- B) [ʊ]
- C) [d]
- D) [ʊd]

Question 7

What is the rhyme in the word "hand"?

- A) [h]
- B) [hæ]
- ✓ C) [ænd]
- D) [nd]

Question 8

What is the nucleus in the word "mug"?

- A) It has no nucleus
- B) [ʌg]
- C) [g]
- ✓ D) [ʌ]

Question 9

What is the coda in the word "fee"?

- ✓ A) There is no coda
- B) [f]
- C) [i:]
- D) [fi:]

Question 10

What is the onset in the word "street"?

- A) [s]
- B) [t]
- ✓ C) [str]
- D) [i:t]

Question 11

What is the nucleus of the second syllable in the word "apple"?

- A) [e]
- ✓ B) [l]
- C) [le]
- D) There is no nucleus

Question 12

Which of the following syllables is an open syllable?

- A) can
- B) mean
- C) get
- ✓ D) tree

Question 13

Which of the following syllables is closed?

- ✓ A) hat
- B) flea
- C) bee
- D) do

Question 14

Stress is considered as:

- A) feature
- B) transcription
- ✓ C) suprasegmental feature
- D) Morphological feature

Question 15

Which of the following is correct?

- ✓ A) features make segments and segments make syllables
- B) syllables make segments and segments make words
- C) words make features and features make syllables
- D) Syllables make words and words make segment

Question 16

"In English, a word may begin with up to three consonants, but no more than three", this is called:

- ✓ A) Phonotactics
- B) features
- C) suprasegmental features
- D) phonological processes

Question 17

"aspiration makes voiceless stops such as [p] and [k] more different from voiced ones such as [b] and [g]", this is called:

- A) Phonotactics
- ✓ B) phonological processes
- C) features
- D) segments

-9-10-11-

Question 1

The vowel that does not come in the strong syllable is:

- A) i
- ✓ B) ə
- C) a:
- D) ʊ

Question 2

Which of the following is not correct?

- ✓ A) Weak syllables are longer than strong syllables
- B) Strong syllables are more prominent
- C) Strong syllables are louder than weak syllables
- D) Weak syllables are less clearer

Question 3

Where is the stress in the word "Happy"

- ✓ A) HAPPy
- B) happY
- C) HAPPY
- D) happy

Question 4

Where is the stress in the verb "communicate"?

- A) COMmunicate
- ✓ B) comMUlicate
- C) commuNICate

Question 5

In which word the second syllable is stressed?

- A) care
- B) careless
- C) continuation
- ✓ D) proclaim

Question 6

Last syllable stress

- A) computer
- ✓ B) format - "verb"
- C) present - "noun"
- D) voiceless

Question 7

Which of the following is stressed correctly?

- A) homeLESS
- ✓ B) BEAUtiful
- C) badNESS
- D) EMPLOYEE

Question 8

Which of the following is stressed correctly?

- A) POPulation
- B) popUlation
- ✓ C) popuLAtion
- D) populaTION

Question 9

Which is the correct stress?

- A) ACtivity
- ✓ B) acTIvity
- C) actiVIty
- D) activiTY

Question 10

Which of the following is NOT stressed correctly?

- A) BADly
- B) draMAtic
- C) compreHEnsive
- ✓ D) INternal

Question 11

Which of the following is NOT stressed correctly?

- ✓ A) bookSTORE
- B) wellDONE
- C) iDENTicall
- D) reMARcable

Question 12

Which of the following is stressed correctly?

- A) superMAN
- B) blue PEN
- ✓ C) overWHELmed
- D) RIHGT-handed

Question 13

How to stress the word "biochemistry"

- A) BIochemistry
- B) biOchemistry
- ✓ C) biocheMISTry
- D) biochemistRY

Question 14

Which word is NOT stressed correctly?

- ✓ A) SPEEdometer
- B) deMOcracy
- C) interMIssion
- D) hurry UP

Question 15

Which sentence is stressed correctly?

- A) ARE YOU sure YOU want TO quit
- B) are you sure YOU WANT TO QUIT
- ✓ C) are you SURE you WANT to QUIT
- D) ARE YOU SURE you want to quit

Question 16

Which word is stressed correctly

- A) JApan
- B) CHInese
- C) inDIAN
- ✓ D) ARabic

-12-13-

Question 1

In a standard sentence, where will be the strongest stress?

- ✓ A) get ready for the EXAM
- B) get ready FOR the exam
- C) get READY for the exam
- D) GET ready for the exam

Question 2

In the sentence "Ahmad has one car" where should we put the stress to emphasize the truth that Ahmad has only one car, not two cars.

- A) Ahmad has ONE CAR.
- B) Ahmad HAS one car.
- ✓ C) Ahmad has ONE car.
- D) Ahmad has one CAR

Question 3

In the sentence "Khalid came to the city by bus", how to emphasize that Khalid who came, not another one?

- ✓ A) KHALID came to the city by bus.
- B) Khalid CAME to the CITY by bus.
- C) KAHLID CAME to the CITY by BUS.
- D) Khalid CAME to the city by bus.

Question 4

"that KID is intelligent", in this sentence, where is the emphasis?

- A) that kid, not another kid
- ✓ B) that kid, not man or woman
- C) the kid is intelligent not fool
- D) all kids are intelligent

Question 5

The techniques for transitioning from word to word are called:

- A) Blending
- B) Intonation
- C) Stress
- ✓ D) Linking

Question 6

In these two phrases "keep laying" and "key playing", what is the connecting consonant?

- A) K
- B) Y
- ✓ C) P
- D) L

Question 7

In these phrases "gray tape" and "great ape" what is the connecting consonant?

- ✓ A) T
- B) Y
- C) A
- D) There is no linking consonant

Question 8

In which of the following phrases we put the sound "y" between the two words:

- A) the good
- B) the bad
- ✓ C) the ugly
- D) the movie

Question 9

How do we pronounce the vowel in the word "the" in this phrase "the evening"

- A) long e
- ✓ B) schwa
- C) short e
- D) short o

Question 10

How do we pronounce the sound between the two words in "bad day"

- A) two "d" sounds
- ✓ B) one "d" sound
- C) "a" sound
- D) "w" sound

Question 11

In which phrase we pronounce the ending sound of the first word and the first sound of the second word as one sound?

- A) Broad way
- B) The end
- C) The art
- ✓ D) Med day

Question 12

In which phrase we link the words by stopping the air with our lips then we release the air with the first sound of the next word?

- A) Black table
- B) Mass distruction
- ✓ C) group think
- D) need food

Question 13

The sound t in the word "task" is pronounced as

- ✓ A) Normal t
- B) Quick d
- C) glottal stop
- D) no sound

Question 14

The sound t in the word "bottle" is pronounced as:

- A) Normal t
- ✓ B) Quick d
- C) Glottal stop
- D) no sound

Question 15

In which phrase we put 'y' to link the two words?

- A) day after
- B) She sleeps
- ✓ C) He added
- D) we want

Question 16

In which phrase we add 'w' sound to link the two words?

- A) smart phone
- B) happy end
- C) few words
- ✓ D) through it