

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
كويز المحاضرة الثالثة مدخل إلى اللغويات د. أحمد الخطيب
[أسئلة مراجعة - مدخل إلى اللغويات - د. أحمد الخطيب]

1) Consonants

- nearly 23 sounds
- nearly 22 sounds
- **nearly 24 sounds**
- nearly 21 sounds

2) is a speech sound that is articulated with the complete or partial closure of the vocal tract.

- A vowel
- **A consonant**

3) is a speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of the mouth, the teeth :

- A consonant
- **A vowel**

4) of sounds describes the location inside the mouth at which the constriction takes place.

- **Places of articulation**
- Diphthongs
- Standard English
- Familiar symbols

5) is produced with a relatively free flow of air. They are voiced.

- **A vowel**
- A consonant

6) is a combination of two adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable.

- Places of articulation
- Stops or plosives
- **Diphthongs**

7) It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds. Phonetics is classified into.....

- Semantics
- Grammar
- Morphemes
- **Phonetics**

8) When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded. Sounds produced in the way are described as

- voiced
- **voiceless**

9) when the vocal cords are drawn together, the air from the lungs repeatedly pushes them apart as it passes through, creating a vibration effect. This is described as

- **voiced**
- voiceless

10) <u>Z or V</u> (by placing your fingertip on the top of your Adam's apple, you can feel some vibration

- **voiced sounds**
- voiceless sounds

11) S or F (by placing your fingertip on the top of your Adam's apple, you cannot feel any vibration<u></u>

- **voiceless sounds**
- voiced sounds

12) phonetics which refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated.

- Acoustic
- **Articulatory**
- Auditory

13) phonetics which refers the perception of speech sounds.

- Acoustic
- Articulatory
- **Auditory**

14) phonetics which refers to the physical properties of sounds such as

sound waves in the air.

- **Acoustic**
- Auditory
- Articulatory

15) Most sounds are produced through tongue to shape the oral cavity through which the air is passing.

- vowel
- **consonant**

16) The classes of sounds are

- **vowels and consonants**
- vowels only
- consonants only

17) have four positions: front, back, high and low areas

- consonants
- **Vowels**

18) The pronunciation of have the high front vowels because the sound is made with the front part of the tongue in a raised position.

- **heat and hit**
- hat and hot

19) the vowel in is produced with the tongue in lower position and the sound in can be described as a low-back vowel.

- **hat - hot**
- heat - hit

20) The dimension of the vowel diagram is known as vowel high, which includes high, central (mid), or low vowels.

- horizontal
- **vertical**

21) The dimension of the vowel diagram includes tongue advancement and identifies how far forward the tongue is located in the oral cavity during production.

- **horizontal**
- vertical

22) The position of the highest point of the tongue is considered to be the point of articulation of the

- **vowel**
- consonant

23) E, front, unrounded, example: lake

- **mid**
- high

24) I, front, unrounded, example: reep

- mid
- **high**

25) O, back, rounded, example: oar

- **mid**
- high

26) U, back, rounded, example: poop

- mid
- **High**

27) The Place of articulation of consonant sounds (Bilabials =):

- the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate) e.g., ([k],[g],[ŋ])
- the upper teeth with the lower lip e.g. ([f], [v])
- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth e.g., ([θ][ð])
- **both lips e.g. ([p],[b],[m])**

28) the upper teeth with the lower lip e.g. ([f], [v])

- Bilabials
- Velars
- **Labiodentals**
- Glottals

29) the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth

- Labiodentals = ([f], [v])
- Palatals = ([j])
- Alveolars = ([t],[d],[n],[s],[z])
- **Dentals = ([θ][ð])**

30) the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge (the rough area behind and above the upper teeth).

- **Alveolars** = ([t],[d],[n],[s],[z])

- Glottals = ([h])

- Velars = ([k],[g],[ŋ])

- Labiodentals = ([f], [v])

31) Velars =([k],[g],[ŋ]) :

- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth

- the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)

- **the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)**

- the upper teeth with the lower lip

32) using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds

- Dentals = ([θ][ð])

- **Glottals** = ([h])

- Velars = ([k],[g],[ŋ])

- Alveolars = ([t],[d],[n],[s],[z])

33) Palatals = ([j])

- using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds

- the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)

- the upper teeth with the lower lip

- **the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)**

34) There are eight commonly used in English: /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /əʊ/, /aʊ/, /ɔɪ/, /ɪə/, /eə/, and /ʊə/. # For example, the phrase no highway cowboys /ˌnoʊ 'haɪweɪ 'kɑʊbɔɪz/ has five distinct diphthongs, one in every syllable. Words such as Hi or Bye have two vowel sounds and the movement of these diphthongs is from low towards high front.

- **diphthongs**

- Familiar symbols

- Unfamiliar symbols

35) which refer to less familiar sounds, as they two ways of representing them, such as [θ] in words thus and loathe. (dental voiceless consonants - produced with the involvement of teeth)

- Familiar symbols

- diphthongs

- **Unfamiliar symbols**

36) which denote to most consonant sounds such as [p] in pop and [m] mom.
(bilabial voiceless consonants - produced by both lips)

- Unfamiliar symbols

- **Familiar symbols**

- diphthongs

37) produced as stops at the beginning and released as fricatives at the end, such as /ch/ and /j/

- Nasals

- **Affricates**

- Liquids

- Fricatives

38) produced by partial closure in the mouth, such as /r/ and /l/.

- Affricates

- Nasals

- Fricatives

- **Liquids**

39) produced by completely stopping the air.

- **Stops or plosives**

- Diphthongs

- vocal cords

- Phonetics

40) produced by allowing the air to escape freely through the nose, such as /n/ and /m/.

- Fricatives

- Liquids

- **Nasals**

- Glides/semi-vowels

41) produced by forcing the air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators together, such as /f/ and /th/

- Glides/semi-vowels

- **Fricatives**

- Liquids
- Nasals

42) produced with the tongue in motion or from the position of a vowel, such as /w/ and /y/ in yes and west.

- Liquids
- Nasals
- Fricatives
- **Glides/semi-vowels**

43) A vowel is a speech sound produced by humans when the breath flows out through the mouth without being blocked by the teeth, tongue, or lips.

- **Cambridge Learner's Dictionary**
- Oxford Learner's Dictionary

44) A vowel is a speech sound in which the mouth is open and the tongue is not touching the top of the mouth, the teeth

- **Oxford Learner's Dictionary**
- Cambridge Learner's Dictionary

45)double vowels (aɪ) ride, chloride, tide (ɔɪ) boy, toy, voice, (aʊ) trout, couch

- vocal cords
- **Diphthongs**
- Stops or plosives
- Liquids

46) Standard English (RP = Received Pronunciation) has 44 phonemes (speech sounds):

- Consonants, 24
- Vowels, 12
- Diphthongs, 8
- **All the above ture**