

1) Phonetics:

- **It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds**
- It refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated
- It refers to the physical properties of sounds such as sound waves in the air
- It refers the perception of speech sounds.

2) Articulatory phonetics :

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds
- **It refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated**
- It refers to the physical properties of sounds such as sound waves in the air
- It refers the perception of speech sounds.

3) Acoustic phonetics

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds
- It refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated
- **It refers to the physical properties of sounds such as sound waves in the air**
- It refers the perception of speech sounds.

4) Auditory phonetics

- It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds
- It refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated
- It refers to the physical properties of sounds such as sound waves in the air
- **It refers the perception of speech sounds.**

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

- **voiceless**
- Voiced
- Consonants
- Vowels

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

- voiceless
- **Voiced**
- Consonants
- Vowels

7) Such voiceless sounds are:

- **S or F**
- Z or V

8) Such Voiced sounds are:

- S or F
- **Z or V**

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

- voiceless
- Voiced
- **Consonants**
- Vowels

10) Most consonant sounds are produced through _____ to shape the oral cavity through which the air is passing

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

11) It refers to the general study of the features of speech sounds

- **Phonetics**
- Articulatory phonetics
- Acoustic phonetics
- Auditory phonetics

12) It refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated

- Phonetics
- **Articulatory phonetics**
- Acoustic phonetics
- Auditory phonetics

13) It refers to the physical properties of sounds such as sound waves in the air

- Phonetics
- Articulatory phonetics
- **Acoustic phonetics**
- Auditory phonetics

14) It refers the perception of speech sounds.

- Phonetics
- Articulatory phonetics
- Acoustic phonetics
- **Auditory phonetics**

15) S or F

- **voiceless sounds**
- Voiced sounds

16) Z or V

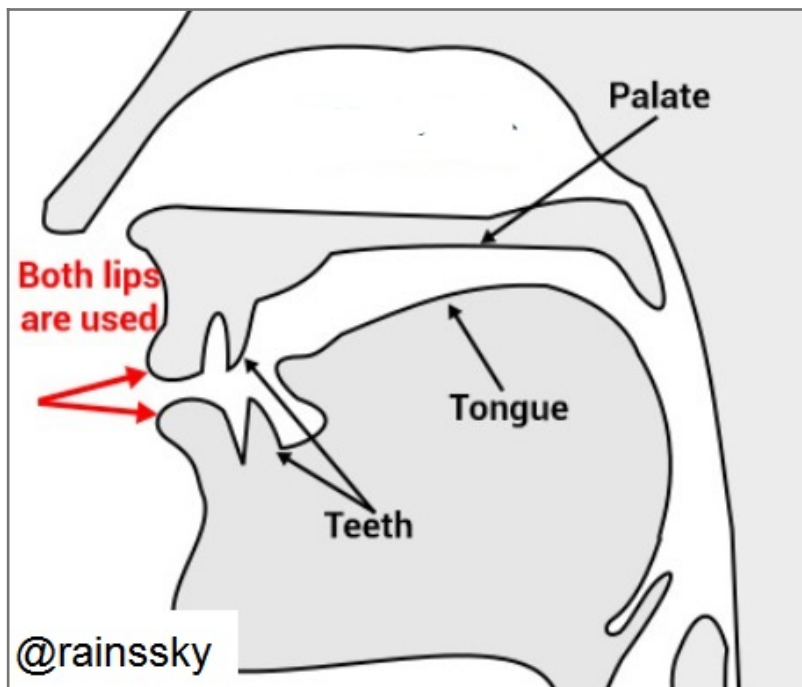
- voiceless sounds
- **Voiced sounds**

17) Consonants :

- It refers the perception of speech sounds.
 - **a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract.**
 - It refers to how speech sounds are made or articulated
 - When the vocal cords are spread apart, the air from the lungs passes between them unimpeded.
- Sounds produced in the way

18) Places of articulation of consonant sounds: = both lip e.g. ([p], [m])

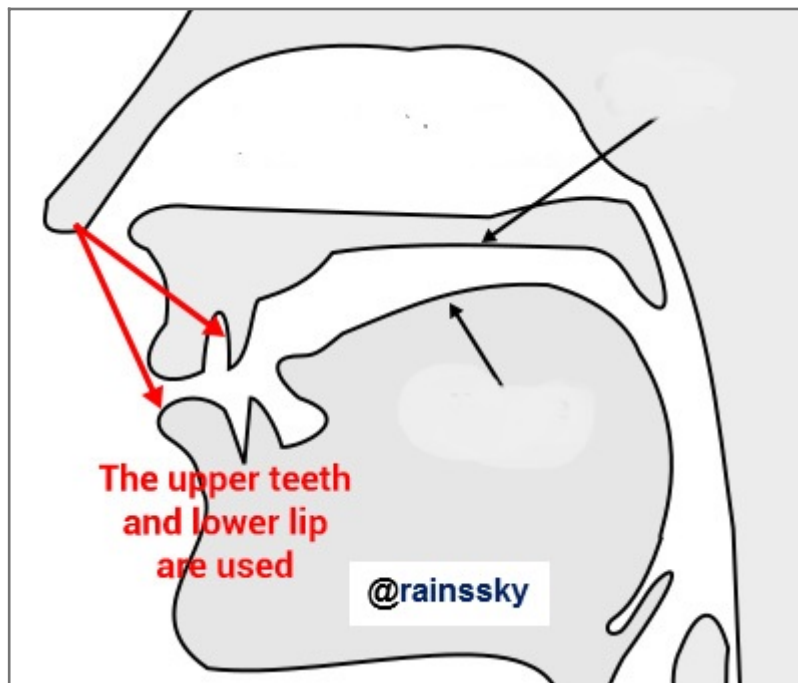
- **bilabials**
- labiodentals
- dentals
- glottals



19) Places of articulation of consonant sounds : the upper teeth with the lower lip e.g.

([f], [v])

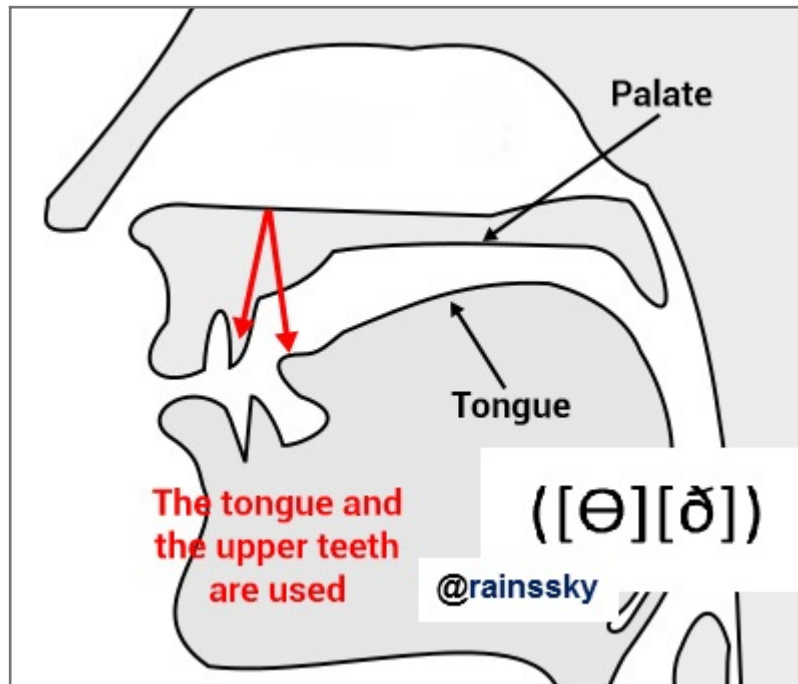
- bilabials
- **labiodentals**
- dentals
- Velars



20) Places of articulation of consonant sounds: . the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth e.g., ([θ][ð])

- **dentals**
- Velars
- Alveolars

- Palatals



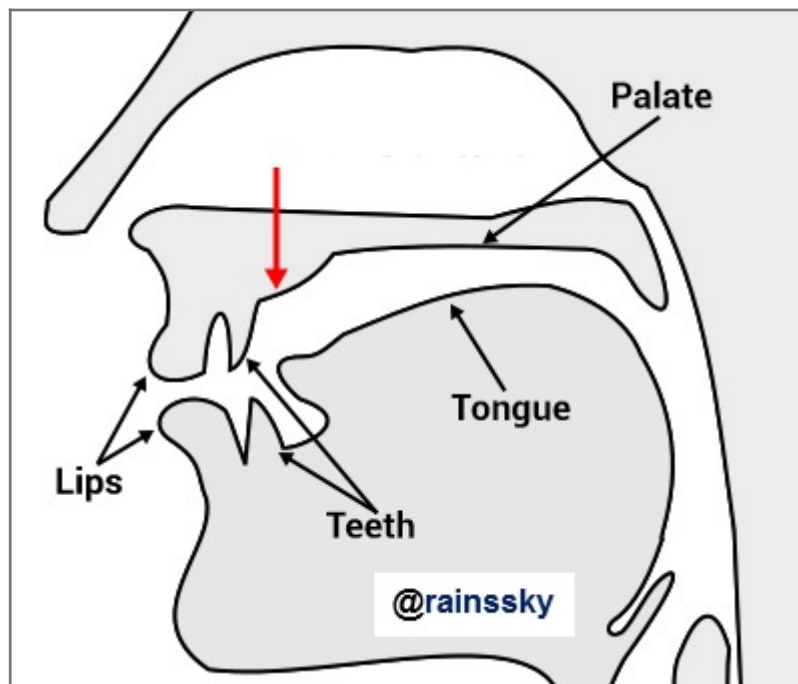
21) Places of articulation of consonant sounds: = the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge (the rough area behind and above the upper teeth) e.g., ([t],[d],[n],[s],[z])

- Velars

- dentals

- Palatals

- **Alveolars**



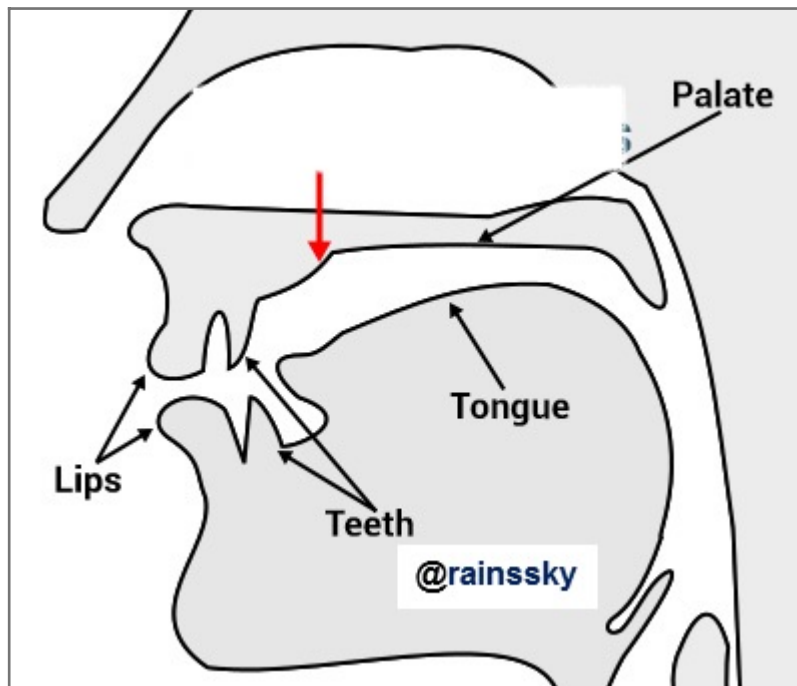
22) Places of articulation of consonant sounds: the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth) e.g., ([j])

- Alveolars

- dentals

- Palatals

- Velars



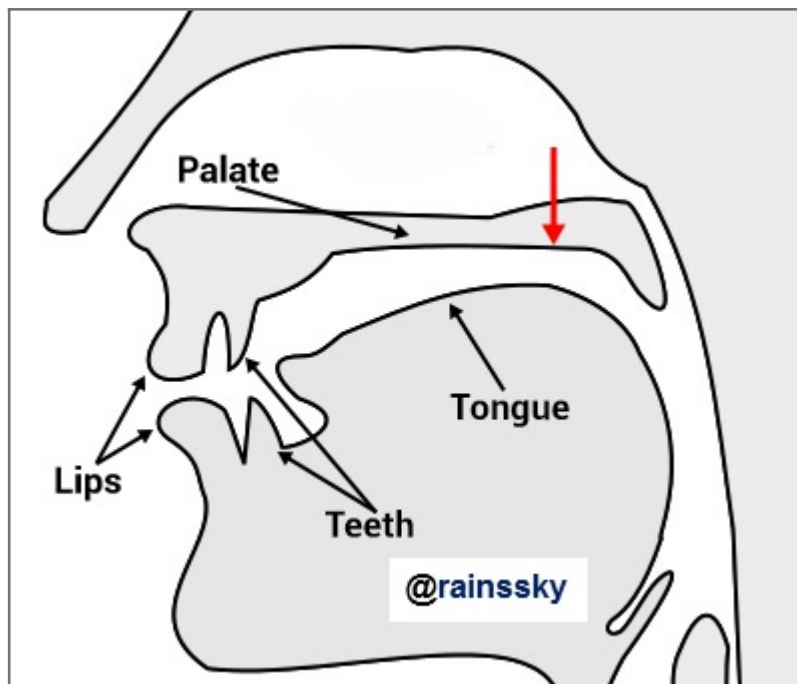
23) Places of articulation of consonant sounds: the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate) e.g., ([k],[g],[ŋ])

- Palatals

- Glottals

- dentals

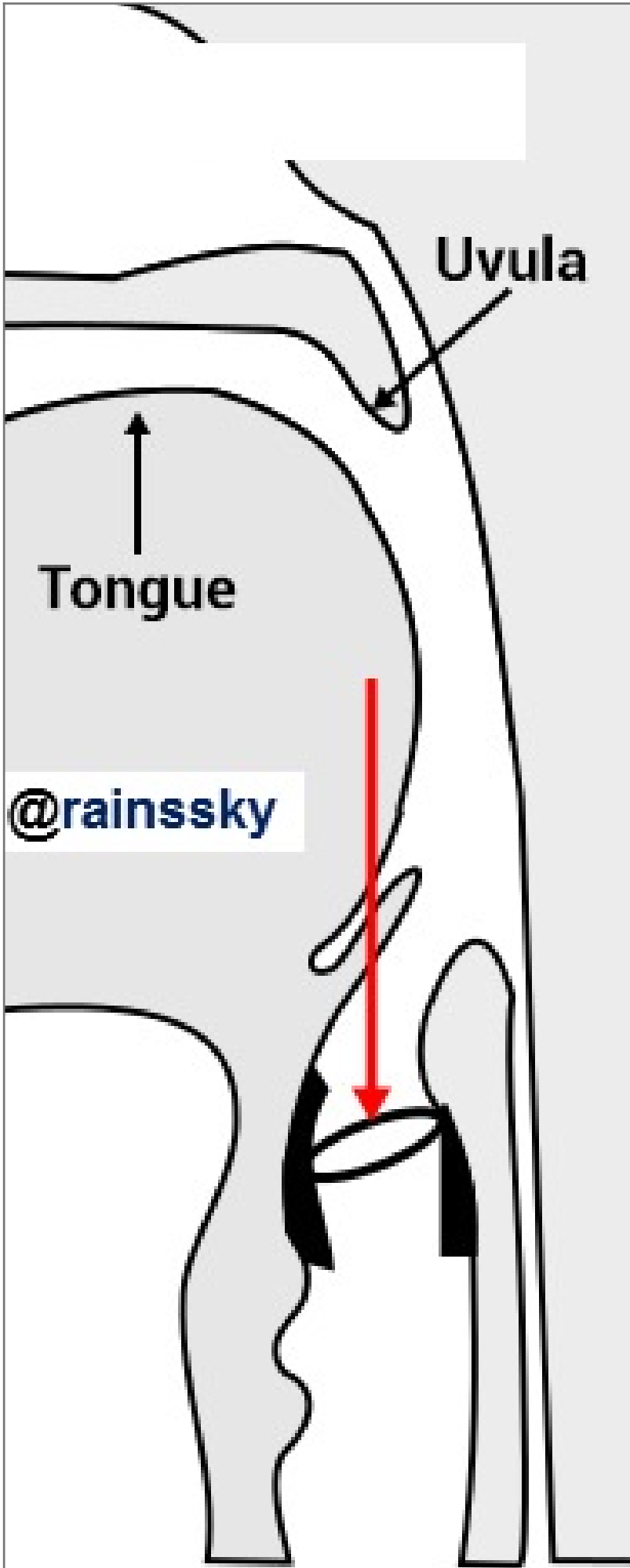
- Velars



24) = using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds e.g., ([h])

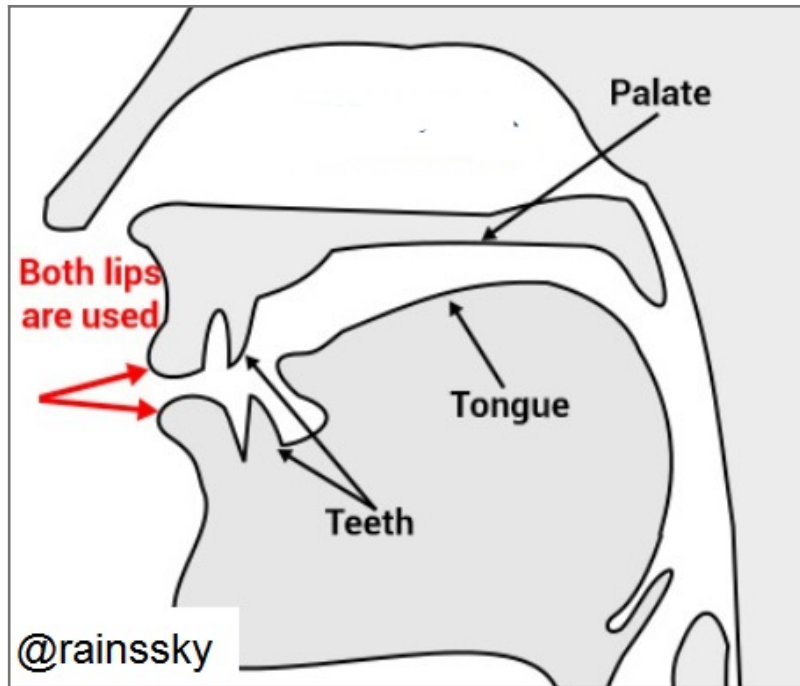
- Velars

- **Glottals**
- dentals
- Palatals



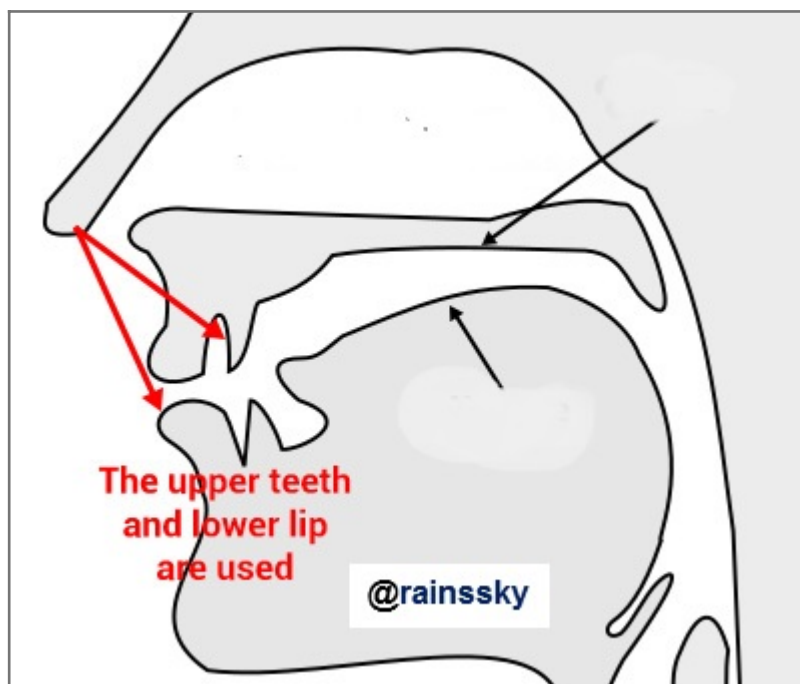
25) bilabials

- **both lip**
- the upper teeth with the lower lip
- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth



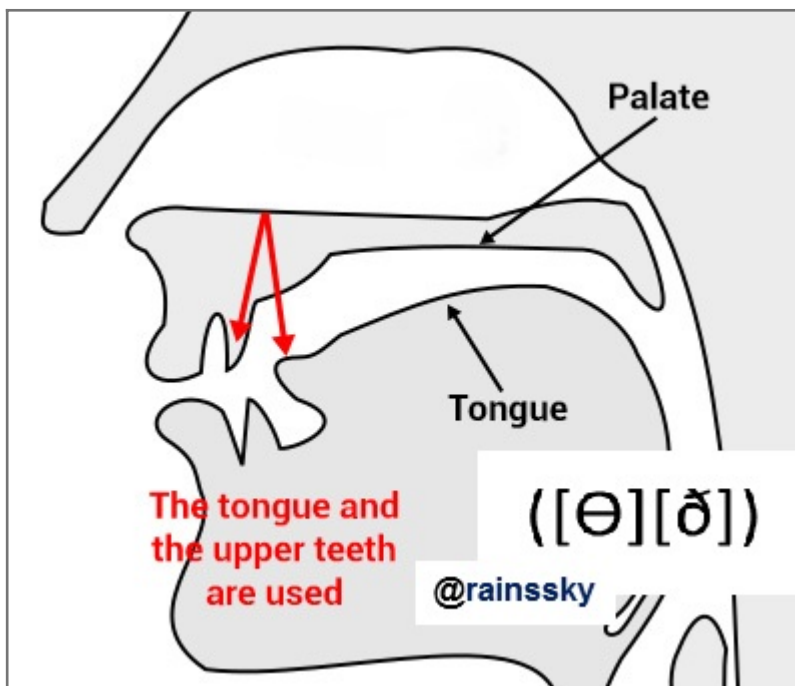
26) labiodentals

- both lip
- **the upper teeth with the lower lip**
- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth
- the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge (the rough area behind and above the upper teeth)



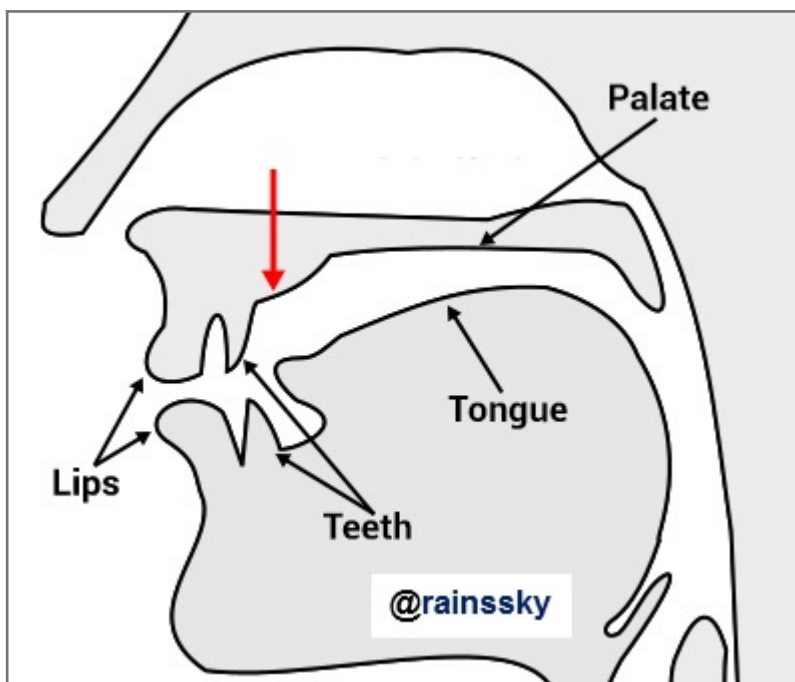
27) dentals

- **the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth**
- the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge (the rough area behind and above the upper teeth)
- the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)
- the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)



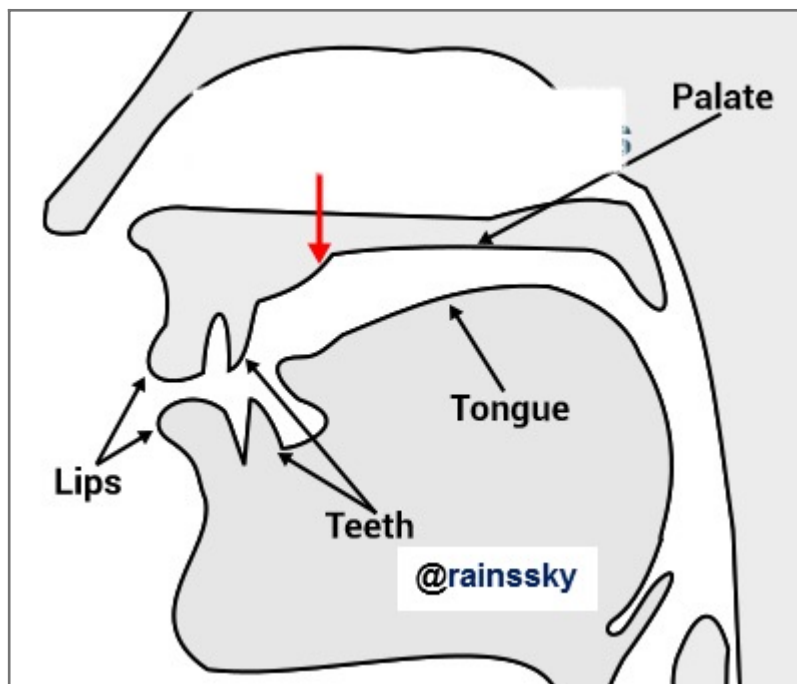
28) Alveolars

- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth
- **the front part of the tongue on the alveolar ridge (the rough area behind and above the upper teeth)**
- the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)
- the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)



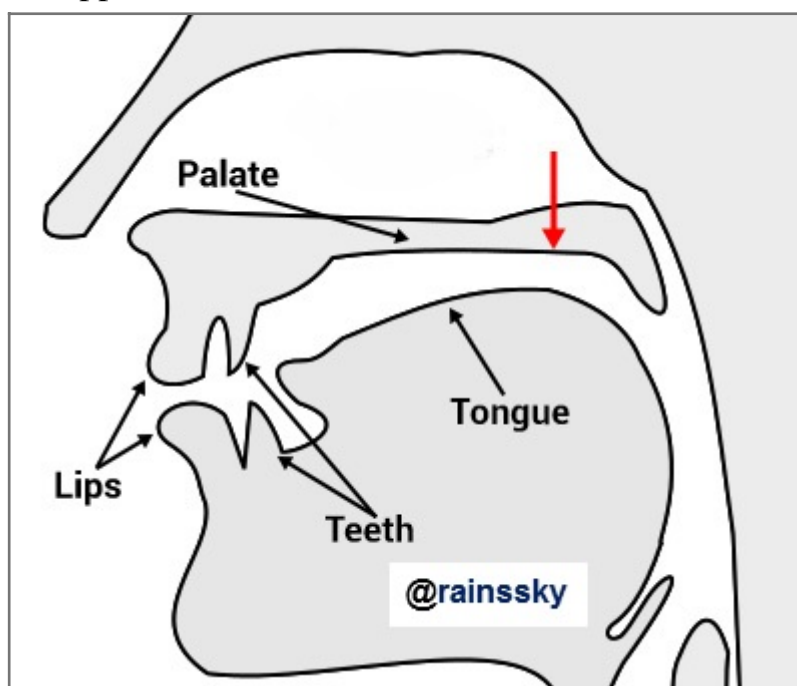
29) Palatals

- using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds
- the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)
- **the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)**
- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth



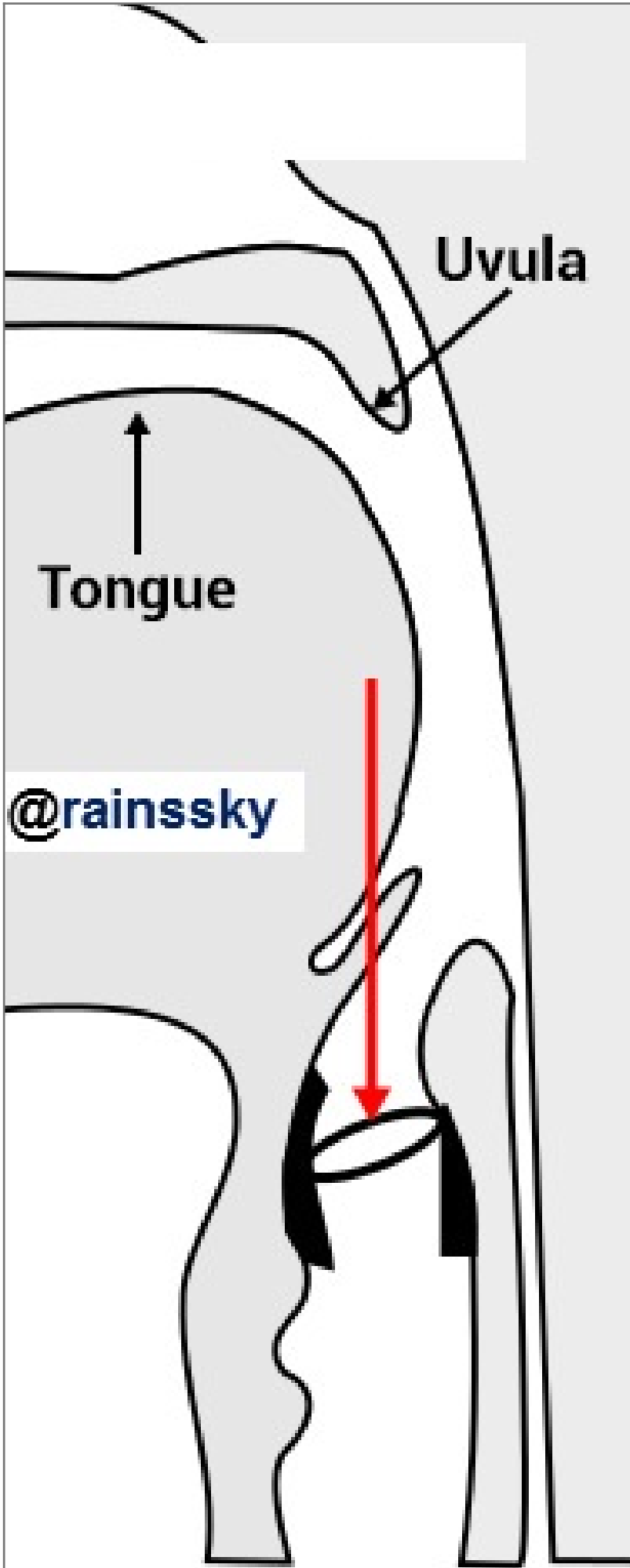
30) Velars

- using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds
- **the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)**
- the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)
- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth



31) Glottals

- the back of the tongue on the velum (soft palate)
- the tongue and hard palate (on the roof of the mouth)
- the tongue tip behind the upper teeth or between the teeth
- **using the glottis, the open space between the vocal folds**



32) Familiar symbols

- **which denote to most consonant sounds such as [p] in pop and [m] mom**
- which refer to less familiar sounds, as they two ways of representing them, such as [th] in words thus and loathe

33) Unfamiliar symbols

- which denote to most consonant sounds such as [p] in pop and [m] mom
- **which refer to less familiar sounds, as they two ways of representing them, such as [th] in words thus and loathe**

34) bilabial voiceless consonants - produced by both lips

- **Familiar symbols**
- Unfamiliar symbols

35) dental voiceless consonants - produced with the involvement of teeth

- Familiar symbols
- **Unfamiliar symbols**

36) produced by completely stopping the air., such as [p], , [t], [d], [k], [g]

- **Stops or plosives**
- Fricatives
- Affricatives
- Nasals

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

- Stops or plosives
- **Fricatives**
- Affricatives
- Nasals

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

- Stops or plosives
- Fricatives
- **Affricatives**

- Nasals

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

- Stops or plosives

- Fricatives

- Affricatives

- **Nasals**

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

- Stops or plosives

- Fricatives

- **Liquids**

- Glides/semi-vowels

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

- Stops or plosives

- Affricatives

- Liquids

- **Glides/semi-vowels**

42) Stops or plosives

- **produced by completely stopping the air., such as [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]**

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

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

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

43) Fricatives

- produced by completely stopping the air., such as [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g]

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

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

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

44) Affricatives

- produced by forcing the air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators together,

such as /f/ and /th/

- **produced as stops at the beginning and released as fricatives at the end, such as /ch/ and /j/**
- produced by allowing the air to escape freely through nose, such as /n/ and /m/.
- produced with the tongue in motion or from the position of a vowel, such as /w/ and /y/ in yes and west.

45) Nasals

- produced by forcing the air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators together, such as /f/ and /th/
- produced as stops at the beginning and released as fricatives at the end, such as /ch/ and /j/
- **produced by allowing the air to escape freely through nose, such as /n/ and /m/.**
- produced with the tongue in motion or from the position of a vowel, such as /w/ and /y/ in yes and west.

46) Liquids

- **produced by partial closure in the mouth, such as /r/ and /l/.**
- produced with the tongue in motion or from the position of a vowel, such as /w/ and /y/ in yes and west.
- produced by allowing the air to escape freely through nose, such as /n/ and /m
- produced as stops at the beginning and released as fricatives at the end, such as /ch/ and /j/

47) Glides/semi-vowels

- = produced by allowing the air to escape freely through nose, such as /n/ and /m
- = produced as stops at the beginning and released as fricatives at the end, such as /ch/ and /j/
- produced by partial closure in the mouth, such as /r/ and /l/.
- **produced with the tongue in motion or from the position of a vowel, such as /w/ and /y/ in yes and west.**

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

- Phonetics
- voiceless
- Consonants
- **Vowels**

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

- **vowel**
- Nasals

- Affricatives
- Consonants

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

- Consonants
- **vowel**
- Stops or plosives
- Nasals

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

- **Diphthongs**
- vowel
- Consonants
- Nasals

52) Diphthongs is a combination of _____ adjacent vowel sounds within the same syllable

- **two**
- three
- four
- eight

53) There are _____ diphthongs commonly used in English

- two
- three
- four
- **eight**