[أسئلة مراجعة الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي من 1الى14 - د.محمود السلمان]

المحاضرة الاولى

1) 1- All the sounds we make when we speak are the result of…….....Contracting:

- **Muscles**
- Larynx
- Lungs
- The tongue

2) 2- The …….. in the chest that we use for breathing produce the flow of air that
is needed for almost all speech sounds:

- Larynx
- Lungs
- The tongue
- **Muscles**

3) 3- muscles in the …… produce many different modifications in the flow of air
from the chest to the mouth:

- lungs
- **larynx**
- The tongue
- Muscles

4) 4- muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from
the chest to the ……:

- larynx
- muscles
- **mouth**
- Nose

5) 5-muscles in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from
the …….. to the mouth:

- larynx
- muscles
- the tongue
- **chest**

6) 6- ……in the larynx produce many different modifications in the flow of air from the chest to the mouth:
- **Muscles**
- The tongue
- Pharynx
- lungs

7) 7- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the ……. escapes into the atmosphere:
- **Lungs**
- Vocal tract
- The larynx
- The tongue

8) 8- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the……..:
- Vocal tract
- Mouth
- Nostrils
- **Atmosphere**

9) 9- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the ……. and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:
- Atmosphere
- Lungs
- **Mouth**
- Larynx

10) 10- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and ……... Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:
- Larynx
- Vocal tract
- Lungs
- **Nostrils**

11- After passing through ……, the air goes through what we call the vocal tract, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:
- The larynx
- Lungs
- Mouth
- Atmosphere

12) 12- After passing through the larynx, the air goes through what we call the ……, which ends at the mouth and nostrils. Here the air from the lungs escapes into the atmosphere:
- Lungs
- Nostrils
- vocal tract
- mouth

13) 13- The different parts of the vocal tract are called articulators, and the study of them is called …….:
- Mouth
- Articulatory phonetics
- Lungs
- The hard palate

14) 14- The different parts of the vocal tract are called ……., and the study of them is called Articulatory phonetics:
- The hard palate
- The Tongue
- Atmosphere
- Articulators

15) 15- The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about …… and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity:
- 7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men
- 7cm long in women and about 7 cm in men
- 8cm long in women and about 8 cm in men
- 7cm long in women and about 6 cm in men

16) 16- …….. is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity:
- The alveolar ridge
- **The pharynx**
- The velum or soft palate
- mouth

17) 17- The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7cm long inwomen and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the mouth and the other being the beginning of the way through the
……..:
- Mouth
- **nasal cavity**
- The alveolar ridge
- The velum or soft palate

18) 18- The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the larynx. It is about 7cm long in women and about 8 cm in men, and at its top end it is divided into two, one part being the back of the …… and the other being the beginning of the way through the nasal cavity:
- The alveolar ridge
- The velum or soft palate
- **Mouth**
- Teeth

19) 19- The velum or soft palate is seen in any diagram in a position that allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth. In speech it is raised so that air……. escape through the nose:
- Can
- Don
- Can be
- **Can not**

20) 20- ……. is seen in any diagram in a position that allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth. In speech it is raised so that air cannot escape through the nose:
- The velum or soft palate
- The alveolar ridge
- The tongue
- The larynx

21) 21- The hard palate is often called …….. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue:
- 'the roof of the tongue'
- 'the roof of the mouth'
- 'the roof of the pharynx'
- 'the roof of the larynx'

22) 22- ……. is often called 'the roof of the mouth'. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue:
- The hard palate
- The tongue
- The alveolar ridge
- The lips

23) 23- The alveolar ridge is between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Sounds made with the tongue touching here (such as t and d) are called …….:
- teeth
- tongue
- alveolar
- lips

24) 24- ……. is between the top front teeth and the hard palate. You can feel its shape with your tongue. Sounds made with the tongue touching here (such as t and d) are called alveolar:
- The tongue
- The alveolar ridge
- The teeth (upper and lower)
- The lips

25) 25- The tongue is, of course, a very important articulator and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes. It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts: ……. :
- tip, blade
- front, back
- root
- all above

26) 26- …… is, of course, a very important articulator and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes. It is usual to divide the tongue into different parts: tip, blade, front, back and root :
- The teeth
- The lips
- The tongue

- The larynx

27) 27- The teeth (upper and lower). Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth are called …… :
- alveolar
- dental
- teeth
- lips

28) 28- …….. Sounds made with the tongue touching the front teeth are called dental :
- The alveolar ridge
- The tongue
- The hard palate
- The teeth (upper and lower)

29) 29- ……. are important in speech. They can be pressed together (when we produce the sounds p, b), brought into contact with the teeth (as in f, v), or rounded to produce the lip-shape for vowels like u:
- The lips
- The alveolar ridge
- The tongue
- The hard palate

30) 30- Sounds in which the lips are contact with each other are called ……, while those with lip-to –teeth contact are called ……. :
- labiodentals – bilabial
- **bilabial – labiodentals**
- lips – tongue
- tongue – lips

31) 31- We have also to remember that the nose and the nasal cavity are a very important part of our equipment for making sounds. But we ……. describe the nose and the nasal cavity as articulators in the same sense as (i) to (vii) above:
- Do
- Can be
- **Can not**
- No above

32) 32- We have also to remember that …… are a very important part of our equipment for making sounds. But we cannot describe the nose and the nasal cavity as articulators in the same sense as (i) to (vii) above:
- **the nose and the nasal cavity**
- the mouth and the nasal cavity
- the lips and the nasal cavity
- the teeth and the nasal cavity

المحاضرة الثانية

1) 1- The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is …… (you can feel the front of this, the Adam's apple, protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) :
- the pharynx
- **the larynx**
- the tongue
- the lips

2) 2- The first point at which the flow of air can be modified, as it passes from the lungs, is the larynx (you can feel the front of this,…… …….. protruding slightly at the front of your throat),, in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) :
- **the Adam's apple,**
- the Adam's banana,
- the Adam's Eve,
- the Adam's orange,

3) 3- …….. may lie open, in which case the airstream passes through them unimpeded :
- The tongue
- The teeth
- The vocal tract
- **The vocal folds**

4) 4- Sounds which are made when the focal folds are open are called …….. Thus, /s/ is a voiceless sound :
- vibration sounds
- **voiceless sounds**
- no above

5) 5- The focal folds may be brought together so that they are closed, and no air may flow through them from the lungs. When the air comes from the lungs the build up of air pressure underneath this closure is sufficient to force that closure open. But the air pressure then drops and the muscular pressure causes the folds to close again. The sequence is then repeated very rapidly and the results in what is called …… :
- the hard palate
- The tongue
- vocal folds vibration
- the velum

6) 6- vocal folds vibration this …….. is felt when you put your fingers to your larynx and produce a sound like /z/:
- sound
- vibration
- soft palate
- hard palate

7) 7- Sounds which are produced with vocal folds vibration are said to be …… :
- voiceless
- voiced sounds
- no thing

8) 8- Sounds which are produced without such vibration are said to be …… :
- voiceless
- voiced sounds
- no thing

9) 9- To transcribe speech sounds, phoneticians use:
- International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)
- International write Alphabet (IWA)
- International Phonetic Number (IPN)
- All above

10) 10-We have just identified the vocal folds as :
- a place of write
- a place of read
- a place of show
- a place of articulation

11) 11- The space between the vocal cords is referred to as the glottis, so we will refer to sounds produced at this place of articulation as……:
- Labio-dental sounds
- Bilabial sounds
- glottal sounds
- Dental sounds

12) 12- …….. Sounds in which the airflow is modified by forming a constriction between the lower lip and the upper lip:
- Dental sounds
- Bilabial sounds
- Labio-dental sounds
- glottal sounds

13) 13- ……..are referred to as bilabial sounds. An example is the first sound in pit and bite :
- lower lip and the upper lip
- lower lip and upper teeth
- the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth
- front of the tongue and the hard palate

14) 14- …….. Sounds in which there is a constriction between the lower lip and upper teeth:
- Dental sounds
- glottal sounds
- Bilabial sounds
- Labio-dental sounds

15) 15- ……. are referred to as labio-dental sounds. An example is the first sound in fit and very :
- the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth
- lower lip and the upper lip
- lower lip and upper teeth
- front of the tongue and the hard palate

16) 16- ……. Sounds in which there is a constriction between the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth
- Dental sounds
- glottal sounds
- Bilabial sounds
- Labio-dental sounds

17) 17- …….are referred to as dental sounds. An example is the first sound in thin.
- lower lip and the upper lip
- the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth
- front of the tongue and the hard palate
- lower lip and upper teeth

18) 18- the hard, bony ridge behind the teeth:
- the hard palate
- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- The alveolar ridge
- the velum or the soft palate

19) 19- the hard, bony part of the roof of the mouth :
- the hard palate
- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- The alveolar ridge
- the velum or the soft palate

20) 20- the area in between the alveolar ridge and the hard palate :
- the velum or the soft palate
- the hard palate
- The alveolar ridge
- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)

21) 21- the soft part at the back of the roof of the mouth, also known as :
- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- the velum or the soft palate
- the hard palate
- The alveolar ridge

22) 22- …….Sounds in which there is a constriction between the blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar):
- velar sounds
- palatal sounds
- palate-alveolar sounds

23) 23- …….region are called palate-alveolar sounds. An example is the first sound in ship
- blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- front of the tongue and the hard palate
- back of the tongue and the velum

24) 24- ……Sounds in which there is a constriction between the front of the tongue and the hard palate :
- velar sounds
- palatal sounds
- palate-alveolar sounds

25) 25- ……are called palatal sounds. An example is the first sound in yes :
- blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- back of the tongue and the velum
- front of the tongue and the hard palate

26) 26- ……..Sounds in which there is a constriction between the back of the tongue and the velum :
- palatal sounds
- palate-alveolar sounds
- velar sounds

27) 27- ……are called velar sounds. An example is the first sound in cool, go:
- back of the tongue and the velum
- front of the tongue and the hard palate
- blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)

المحاضرة الثالثة

1) 1-/?/ / h / places of articulation are called :
- Glottal
- Labio-dental
- Dental
- Palate-alveolar

2) 2-/b/, /p/ places of articulation are called:
- Alveolar
- Velar
- Bilabial
- Palatal

3) 3-/f/, /v/ places of articulation are called:
- Palate-alveolar
- Labio-dental
- Dental
- Palatal

4) 4-/ □/, /ð/ places of articulation are called:
- Alveolar
- Velar
- Glottal
- Dental

5) 5-/s/, /z/, /t/, /d/ places of articulation are called:
- Palate-alveolar
- Labio-dental
- Alveolar
- Bilabial

6) 6-/ʃ/, / /ʒ/, / ʤ/, /tʃ/ places of articulation are called:
- Palate-alveolar
- Dental
- Labio-dental
- Velar

7) 7-/j/ the first sound in yes a place of articulation is called:
- Velar
- Dental
- Alveolar
- Palatal

8) 8-/g/, /k/ places of articulation are called:
- Velar
- Glottal
- Palatal
- Dental

9) 9-complete closure, close approximation, and open approximation are :
- manner of articulation
- categories of consonant

10) 10-stops, fricative and approximations
- categories of consonant
- manner of articulation

11) 11-we pronounce the /p/ sound, the lower and upper lips completely block the flow of air from the lungs; that closure may then be released, as it is in pit and then produce a sudden outflow of air. Sounds which are produced with complete closure are referred to as :
- approximations
- fricative
- stops (or plosives)
- all above

12) 12…….such as: /t/, /d/ /k//g/, /b/, /p /
- Fricatives
- Stop sounds
- Approximants

13) 13-In pronouncing these sounds the articulators involved in pronouncing them make a complete closure :
- Approximants
- Stop sounds
- Fricatives

14) 14-If we used Approximants, Stop sounds and Fricatives. We describe the first sound pit as :
- a voiceless bilabial stop
- a voiced sounds
- no above

15) 15-we may write the voiceless sounds like :
- [-v]
- [+v]

16) 16-we may write the voiced sounds like :
- [+v]
- [-v]

17) 17-the /p/ sound phonetic description will be like (/p/, -v, Bilabial, Stop):
- true
- falls

18) 18- ……such as: /s/, /z/, /f/, /v/, / □/ /ð/, /ʃ/ , /ʒ/
- Fricatives
- Approximants
- Stop sounds

19) 19-…….Sounds which are produced with this kind of constriction entail a bringing together of the two articulators to the point where the airflow is not quite fully blocked: enough of a gap remains for air to escape, but the articulators are so close together that friction is created as the air escapes. Sounds of this sort are referred to as fricatives:
- complete closure
- Close approximation
- open approximation

20) 20- Close approximation. Sounds which are produced with this kind of constrictionentail a bringing together of the two articulators to the point where the airflow is not quite fully blocked: enough of a gap remains for air to escape, but the articulators are so close together that friction is created as the air escapes. Sounds of this sort are referred to as :
- Fricatives
- Approximants
- Stop sounds

21) 21- The first sound in fin is created by bringing the lower lip close to the upper teeth in a constriction of close approximation. This sound is:
- a voiceless labi-dental fricative
- transcribed as [f]
- all above

22) 22- /s /. it is created by bringing the tip or blade of the tongue into a constriction of close approximation with the alveolar ridge. It is a voiceless alveolar fricative. Normally the phonetic description is written in this way:
- /s/ -v, Alveolar, Fricative ,While the
- /z/ +v, Alveolar, Fricative
- all above

23) 23- Approximants: the ……. of constriction occurs when articulatorscome fairly close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture is called open approximation Consonants produced in this way are called approximants or approximations:
- least degree
- Palatal
- Alveolar
- Velar

24) 24- Approximants: the least degree of constriction occurs when articulators come fairly close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture is called …… Consonants produced in this way are called
- Alveolar
- Palatal
- **open approximation**
- Velar

25) 25- Approximants: the least degree of constriction occurs when articulators come fairly close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture is called open approximation. Consonants produced in this way are called :
- fricatives
- Fricatives
- approximants or approximations
- no above

26) 26- The first sound in yes is an approximant. It is described like …….. and it is a voiced palatal approximant. /w/, /r/, and /I/ are also considered approximants :
- /s/
- **/j/**
- /z/
- All above

27) 27- The first sound in yes is an approximant. It is described like /j/ and it is a……. /w/, /r/, and /I/ are also considered approximants:
- voiced Dental approximant
- voiced Alveolar approximant
- voiced Bilabial approximant
- **voiced palatal approximant**

المحاضرة الرابعة

1) the least radical degree of constriction occurs when the articulators come fairly close together, but not sufficiently close together to create friction. This kind of stricture is called:
- labio-velar approximant
- alveolar approximant
- Close approximation
- **open approximation**

2) We have four approximants : the first sound in:
- **yes. It is written in the IPA system as /j/Palatal**
- lift. /l/ is alveolar lateral approximant
- wet. /w/ labio-velar approximant
- in rip. The r is alveolar approximantVelar

3) We have four approximants :The second approximant is the first sound in:
- yes. It is written in the IPA system as /j/Palatal
- wet. /w/ labio-velar approximant
- **in rip. The r is alveolar approximantVelar**
- lift. /l/ is alveolar lateral approximant

4) We have four approximants :The third sound is the first sound in:
- in rip. The r is alveolar approximantVelar
- **wet. /w/ labio-velar approximant**
- lift. /l/ is alveolar lateral approximant
- yes. It is written in the IPA system as /j/Palatal

5) We have four approximants :The forth approximant is the first sound in:
- wet. /w/ labio-velar approximant
- yes. It is written in the IPA system as /j/Palatal
- in rip. The r is alveolar approximantVelar
- **lift. /l/ is alveolar lateral approximant**

6) All approximants are voiced sounds :
- **True**
- False

7) The /w/ and /j/ are also called :
- **glides**
- liquids

8) The r and the /l/ are also called :
- liquids
- glides

9) Affricates : We have distinguished three classes of consonant according to degree of Constriction:
- stops
- fricatives
- approximants
- all above

10) the first sound in chip: it is like a stop in that there is complete closure between the blade of the ..... and the palate-alveolar region. However, it is like a fricative in that it clearly involves friction :
- tongue
- nose

11) Sounds produced with a constriction of complete closure followed by a release phase in which friction occurs are called .....These are: / ʤ/ /tʃ/ :
- Assimilation
- Aspiration
- Affricates

12) The affricate in chip, transcribed as /tʃ/ is :
- a voiceless palate-alveolar affricate
- voiced palate-alveolar affricate

13) The first sound in joy, transcribed as / ʤ/ is :
- voiced palate-alveolar affricate
- a voiceless palate-alveolar affricate

المحاضرة الخامسة

1) The first stop in pit, we said, is :
- a voiced sound bilabial stop
- **a voiceless bilabial stop**
- all above

2) if you hold the palm of your hand up close to your mouth when uttering pit, you will feel a stronger puff of air on releasing the bilabial stop than you will when you utter spit. That stronger puff of air phenomenon is called
- **aspiration**
- Nasal stops
- Assimilation

3) we say that the bilabial stop in pit is an :
- **aspirated**
- unaspirated

4) we say that the bilabial stop in spit is :
- **unaspirated**
- aspirated

5) We have been making an assumption in our discussion thus far, concerning th position of the velum in the production of the speech sounds we have described. We have assumed that, in all of these sounds, the air from the lungs is escaping only through the mouth (the oral cavity). This is true if the velum is in the raised position, such that it prevents the flow of air out through the .....
- Assimilation
- Aspiration
- **Nasal stops**

6) We have ..... nasal stops in English :
- four
- **three**
- two

7) /m/. It is :
- **bilabial nasal stop**
- velar nasal stop
- alveolar nasal stop

8) /ŋ/. It is :
- alveolar nasal stop
- bilabial nasal stop
- velar nasal stop

9) /n/. It is :
- bilabial nasal stop
- alveolar nasal stop
- velar nasal stop

10) It is the last sound in sing :
- /n/
- /m/
- /ŋ/

11) it is the first sound in not :
- /n/
- /ŋ/
- /m/

12) All the nasal stops are :
- voiceless
- voiced
- all above

13) When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspect of one segment is taken or copies by the other, the process is known as :
- assimilation
- Aspiration
- Nasal stops

14) the word dean. The ea became nasalized as it is followed by a nasal sound, which is in this case the ..... :
- /f/
- /n/
- /h/

المحاضرة السادسة

1) all vowels are :
- oral sounds
- voiced
- **all above**

2) The vowel space is represented along ..... dimensions :
- **two**
- four
- three

3) High/low. According to this dimension, the vowel could be :
- high vowel, or low
- high-mid, or low-mid
- front, back
- **1+2**

4) Front/back. According to this dimension, the vowel could be :
- front
- back
- central
- **all above**

5) the lip position: we will say, for a given vowel, whether, during its articulation, the lips are rounded or not. So a vowel could be :
- only rounded
- **rounded or unrounded**
- only unrounded

6) ..... = is front, high and unrounded vowel. Example see, lead, seed :
- **/i/**
- /e/
- /u/
- /a/

7) .....= is back, high and rounded vowel. Example food, soon, loose
- **/u/**
- /i/
- /e/
- /æ/

8) .....= is high-mid, unrounded vowel. Example, pet
- /i/
- /u/
- **/e/**
- /ʊ/

9) ..... = high-mid back rounded vowel :
- /ʊ/
- **/o/**
- /e/
- /æ/

10) ..... = low front unrounded vowel :
- /æ/
- /ʊ/
- /o/
- **/a/**

11) ..... = low front unrounded. Example ant, pat, ban :
- /o/
- /a/
- **/æ/**
- /ʊ/

12) ..... = high back rounded vowel. Example: put :
- **/ʊ/**
- /æ/
- /o/
- /a/

13) ..... = front low-mid unrounded :
- /ɔ/
- **/ɛ/**
- /æ/
- /^/

14) ..... = low back unrounded vowel. Example, aunt [ɑ:nt], car :
- /ɛ/
- /æ/
- /^/
- **/ɑ /**

15) ..... = low-mid back rounded. Example Core :
- /ɑ /
- /^/
- **/ɔ/**
- /ɛ/

16) ..... = central unrounded low-mid. Example, putt, hub :
- /ɔ/
- /ɛ/
- /ɑ /
- **/^/**

17) ..... mid-central vowel. It is also called schwa. Example About, upper :
- **/ə/**
- /^/
- /ɔ/
- /ɛ/

المحاضرة السابعة

1) /u: / vs :
- /æ/
- /ɒ/
- **/ ʊ/**

2) /ɑ:/ vs :
- / ʊ/
- **/æ/**
- /ɒ/

3) (/ɔ:/ vs :
- **/ɒ/**
- / ʊ/
- /æ/

4) pool/pull :
- (/ɔ:/ vs /ɒ/)
- **(/u:/ vs / ʊ/,)**
- no thing above

5) caught/cot :
- **(/ɔ:/ vs /ɒ/)**
- (/u:/ vs / ʊ/,)
- no thing above

6) Wells uses three key words for the ..... These are: thought, force and north :
- /æ/
- /ɑ:/
- **/ɔ:/**

7) He also uses three key words for ..... Start, and Balm :
- /æ/
- **/ɑ:/**
- /ɔ:/

8) /I/, /e/, /æ/, /^/, /ʊ/, /ɒ/, /ə/ :
- **Short vowels in English**
- Long vowels

9) /i:/, /ɑ:/, /ɔ:/, /u:/, /3:/ :
- Short vowels in English
- Long vowels

10) Short vowel in English (I) as in :
- pit, fill, mid
- pet, led, sell
- pat

11) Short vowel in English (e) as in :
- pit, fill, mid,
- pat
- pet, led, sell

12) Short vowel in English (æ) as in :
- pet, led, sell
- pat
- pit, fill, mid

13) Short vowel in English (^) as in :
- put, full
- putt, love
- pot, doll, song

14) Short vowel in English (ʊ) as in :
- pot, doll, song
- pot, doll, song
- put, full

15) Short vowel in English (ɒ) as in :
- pot, doll, song
- (which is called schwa) as in about
- put, full

16) Short vowel in English (ə) as in :
- put, full
- pot, doll, song
- (which is called schwa) as in about

17) long vowel in English (i:) as in :
- car, march, park
- key
- core, saw

18) long vowel in English (ɑ:) as in :
- key
- core, saw
- car, march, park

19) long vowel in English (ɔ:) as in :
- core, saw
- cur
- coo, food

20) long vowel in English (u:) as in :
- cur
- coo, food
- core, saw

21) long vowel in English (3:) as in :
- coo, food
- core, saw
- cur

المحاضرة الثامنه

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 ofposition 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:Iŋ], 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:Iŋ], 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/

المحاضرة التاسعة

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 inhibit a vast proportion of the United States.
- GA
- RP

4) The vowel in pip is transcribed as [I]. so the word is transcribed as [pIp]. [I] 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 [pIt], 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
- ʌ
- ɒ
- ʊ

8) The vowel in the word (pat) is pronounced as :
- ʊ
- ʌ
- æ
- I

9) The vowel in the word (putt, love) is pronounced as :
- ʊ
- ʌ
- 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
- ʌ
- æ
- ɒ

المحاضرة العاشرة

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 [bl^g], is an English sequence, whereas the sequence of segments [tl^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

المحاضرة الحادية عشر

1) The relation between phonemes and their associated phonetic segments is one of .....
- aspirated
- **realization**
- unaspirtaed

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 unaspirtaed /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

المحاضرة الثانية عشر

1) When two sound segments occur in sequence some aspect of one segment is taken or copied by the other, the process is known as .....
- allophones
- realization
- **Assimilation**

2) the vowel /ee/ in the word seen, becomes ..... as a result of its being followed by the nasal sound /n/ We have another process called elision
- velum
- **nasalized**
- dental

3) the vowel /ee/ in the word seen, becomes nasalized as a result of its being followed by the nasal sound /n/ We have another process called .....
- parallel
- fricative
- **elision**

4) the process of not pronouncing a sound segment that might be presented in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation is described .....For example, there is typically no [d] sound included in the everyday pronunciation of a word like friendship [frɛnʃIp].
- **elision**
- parallel
- fricative

5) ..... are a kind of mental representation.
- phonetics
- allophones
- **Morphemes**

6) Morphemes are a kind of mental representation which have three properties: .....
- a syntactic category, a meaning and an allophones form
- **a syntactic category, a meaning and a phonological form**
- a syntactic category, a phonetics and a phonological form

7) Just as phonemes are mental objects, so the phonological form of this morpheme is a mental object: /kæt/; is a mental representation in the mind of a speaker, whereas the sequence [kæt] is a.....
- ponology sequence
- phonetic sequence
- assimilation sequence

8) The phonological form of a morpheme may, clearly consist of ..... one phoneme.
- only
- more than

9) The phonological form of a morpheme is present in the speaker's mentally constituted ....., and that this phonological form consists in either a single phonological segment or a sequence of such segments.
- sound
- grammar

10) The phonological units or categories we have called phonemes are part of .....
- phonological knowledge
- phonetic knowledge

المحاضرة الثالثه عشر

1) The two main constituents within a syllable are the ..... and the rhyme.

- onset

- phonemes

2) The two main constituents within a syllable are the onset and the ……

- nucleus

- rhyme

3) In the word bile, for instance, the first segment, /b/, constitutes the .....of the syllable and the last two segments, /ai/ and /l/, taken together, constitute the .....

- onset - rhyme

- rhyme - onset
- no thing above

4) The ..... is defined as any and all consonants occurring before the vowel.

- rhyme

- onset

5) The rhyme may be further subdivided into the constituents .....

- nucleus and coda

- parallel and realization

6) the word bile, the ..... /ai/ constitutes the nucleus, and the ..... /l/ constitutes the coda.

- diphthong - consonant

- consonant - diphthong
- no thing above

7) A syllable such as this, which contains one or more consonants in coda position, is called a .....

- open syllable

- closed syllable

8) A syllable which does not contain any consonants in coda position is refered to as an.....; as in the word buy.
- closed syllable
- open syllable

9) While a syllable must have a nucleus, it is possible to have a well-formed syllable which does not contain any element other than a …….
- nucleus
- parallel

10) The segment occupying the nucleus of the syllable is normally a.....
- consonant
- vowel

11) an example of a word in English consisting of only one syllable, which in turn contains only a nucleus, is eye: .....
- /aI/
- /n/
- /z/

المحاضرة الرابعة عشر

1) but the nucleus in English may be preceded or followed by other segments, as we have seen, and those segments are typically .....
- vowel
- **consonants**

2) morphemes like bile, which contain only one syllable, are said to be ..... Butin English, morphemes may contain more than one syllable: they may be..... Examples are rider, beetle, amount, desire .
- **monosyllabic - polysyllabic**
- polysyllabic - monosyllabic
- no thing above

3) In English onsets may contain ..... (as in bring, trap, clip, etc.); we will refer to these as branching onsets .
- **two segments**
- one segments

4) just as onset may be branching, so ..... may branch, as in the word hunt
- velum
- **codas**

5) English ..... can be like: cvc (ham), v (I), cv (do), ccvc (green) vcc (eggs), vcc (and), vc (am)
- alveolar
- **syllable**

6) The words (Chew, chit, rich) are consonant phonemes written as :
- **/tʃ/**
- /θ/
- /ð/
- /j/

7) The words (Gin, ridge) are consonant phonemes written as :
- /tʃ/
- **/ dʒ/**
- /ʃ/
- /ŋ/

8) The words (Thigh, thin) are consonant phonemes written as :
- /ð/
- /ʃ/
- /ŋ/
- **/θ/**

9) The words (Then, that) are consonant phonemes written as :
- **/ð/**
- /ŋ/
- /tʃ/
- / ʤ/

10) The words (Shy, ship, leash) are consonant phonemes written as :
- / ʤ/
- /ð/
- **/ʃ/**
- /tʃ/

11) The words (Measure) is consonant phonemes written as :
- /j/
- **/ʒ/**
- /tʃ/
- / ʤ/

12) The words (Year) is consonant phonemes written as :
- /ʃ/
- / ʤ/
- /ð/
- **/j/**

13) The words (Sing, ring) are consonant phonemes written as :
- **/ŋ/**
- /tʃ/
- /ʃ/
- /ʒ/