

حل ام رعد

10. 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 open.....
- a. approximation
 - b. assimilation
 - c. deletion
 - d. nasalization
11. The following two sounds are dental:
- a. /j/ /w/
 - b. /b/ /p/
 - c. /θ/ /ð/
 - d. /d/ /g/
12. The following sounds are palate-alveolar .
- a. /k/ /c/
 - b. /ʃ/ /ʒ/
 - c. /s/ /ʌ/
 - d. /d/ /t/
13. Wells uses three key words for the [ɜ:]. One of these w
- a. write
 - b. palm
 - c. start
 - d. thought
14. Wells also uses three key words for /ɑ:/. One of t
- a. door
 - b. core
 - c. start
 - d. can
15. *All are voiced and are articulated
- a. approximation
 - b. vowels
 - c. consonants

c. a velum
d. a soft palate

18. The principle states that, two or more sounds are realizations of the same phoneme if: they are in complimentary distribution

- a. phonetic
- b. nasalized
- c. phonemic
- d. diphthong

C

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19. We mean by phonetics

- a. human speech sounds
- b. any sound
- c. loud sounds
- d. the sounds of animals

a

20. The vowel /i/ is considered.....

- a. high low
- b. front high
- c. rounded high
- d. unrounded low

b

21. Phonemes are the sounds in a language.

- a. meaning similarity
- b. distinguishing music
- c. meaning distinguishing
- d. voiceless

C

22. The word *about* is written phonetically as.....

- a. [abɔ:t]
- b. [əbʊt]
- c. [abu:t]
- d. [əbaʊt]

d

The prestige dialect in England is

... vocal folds.

- 1. ... in the space between ...
- a. ...
- b. ...
- c. ...
- d. ...

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- 2. The glide /r/ is ...
- a. labial-velar
- b. palatal
- c. alveolar
- d. nasal

- 3. The /w/ is ...
- a. labial-velar
- b. alveolar
- c. velar
- d. palatal

a

- 4. One of the following is liquid: ...
- a. /w/
- b. /r/
- c. /l/
- d. /j/

b

- 5. The /r/ sound is considered ...
- a. approximant
- b. nasal
- c. glide
- d. stop

a

- 6. /r/ is ...
- a. voiced, velar, and fricative
- b. approximant
- c. voiceless, velar, and stop
- d. voiceless, alveolar, and stop

d

We have approximants.

- a. three
- b. four
- c. ten
- d. two

b

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الفصل الأول 1437/1438 هـ

صوتي

..... we find the vocal folds.

- a. larynx
- b. pharynx
- c. pharmacy
- d. nose

a

IPA is the phonetic system we use to

- a. speech sounds
- b. animal sounds
- c. some images
- d. some pictures

a

..... Is one of the parameters we use to describe sounds.

- a. Places of articulation
- b. Assimilation
- c. Elision
- d. Deletion

a

مع التمنيات الطيبة بالتوفيق

40. The /r/ in the word top is

- a. rhotic
- b. aspirated
- c. stressed
- d. unaspirated

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41. The /p/ in aspirin is

- a. unaspirated
- b. aspirated
- c. stressed
- d. light

a

42. Sounds produced with a constriction of complete closure release phase in which friction occurs are called

- a. fricatives
- b. stops
- c. plosives
- d. affricates

d

43. A good example of a minimal pair is

- a. rat and fat
- b. seen and green
- c. feen and fit
- d. sit and sit

a

44. The following is velar

- a. /s/
- b. /k/
- c. /i/
- d. /n/

b

45. The first sound in the word cool is

- a. alveolar
- b. fricative
- c. velar
- d. dental

c

46. When the vowel quality remains the same, the vowel in this case is a

- a. diphthong
- b. monophthong
- c. fricative
- d. approximant

monophthong

22. The initial onset in the word three is pronounced

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23. The rhyme may be further subdivided into the c
a. nucleus and onset
b. onset and another rhyme
c. nucleus and coda
d. coda and onset

C

24. Any syllable in English has to have at least ...
a. two
b. one
c. three
d. four

b

25. Open syllable is the one that does not have...
a. a consonant in the coda
b. a vowel in the coda
c. a consonant in the onset
d. a vowel in the onset

a

26. The word bring has.....at the end.
a. a nasal sound
b. a vowel sound
c. a diphthong
d. an affricate

a

27. The following words: write, fight, and kit
is.....
a. /w:/
b. /eɪ/
c. /aɪ/
d. /oʊ/

C

The final sound in the word cough is ...
a. labio-dental
b. labio
c. alveoar
d. velar

a

ottel stop is written

24. The vowel sound in the word *park* is a

- a. diphthong
- b. short vowel
- c. short consonant
- d. long vowel

d

25. The underlined sound in the word *full* is a

- a. diphthong
- b. short vowel
- c. short consonant
- d. long vowel

b

26. /p/ and /b/ are different in one phonetic feature. This is

- a. voicelessness
- b. place of articulation
- c. manner of articulation
- d. consonant length

a

27. /s/ and /t/ are different in one phonetic feature. This is

- a. consonant length
- b. voicelessness
- c. place of articulation
- d. manner of articulation

d

28. The first sound in *yes* is pronounced as .

- a. /y/
- b. /j/
- c. /g/
- d. /i/

b

29. The vowel /ea/ in the word *dream* became..... as a result of being followed by /m/ sound.

- a. centralized
- b. nasalized
- c. syllabic
- d. voiceless

b

30. One of the following is velar nasal.

- a. /b/
- b. /ŋ/
- c. /e/

b

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1. _____ is the space between the _____
a. velum
b. hard palate
c. alveolar ridge
d. hard palate
2. The glide /j/ is _____
a. labial-velar
b. palatal
c. alveolar
d. nasal
- The /w/ is _____
a. labial-velar
b. alveolar
c. velar
d. palatal
- One of the following is liquid: _____
a. /w/
b. /r/
c. /l/
d. /j/
- The /r/ sound is considered _____
a. approximant
b. nasal
c. glide
d. stop
- /r/ is _____
a. voiced, velar, and fricative
b. approximant
c. voiceless, velar, and stop
d. voiceless, alveolar, and stop
- _____ have _____ approximants.
a. three
b. four
c. ten
d. two
- _____ sounds are also called _____
a. plosives
b. fricatives