

1) [?]The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the opening between the vocal folds.

- **Glottis**

- glosses

- Goddess

- Goodness

\_\_\_\_\_ have consonants [?]Fortis (2

vowel following a shortening of effect the- -

- vowel preceding a lengthening of effect the- -

vowel following a lengthening of effect the -

- - **vowel preceding a shortening of effect the**

\_\_\_\_\_the of result a happens Aspiration (3

.release articulatory the of time the at lowered being palate Soft- [?] -

- **.release articulatory the of time the at closed widely being folds Vocal-**

release articulatory the of time the at closed tightly being folds Vocal- -

.phase compression the of time the at rounded strongly being Lips- -

.phoneme same the of realizations different the to refers\_\_\_\_\_ [?] (4

- **allophone**

- Allomorph

- Morpheme

- Phoneme

:is till in plosive alveolar voiceless aspirated the for transcription PHONETIC [?]The (5

- [t<sup>h</sup>]

[ɪ] -

/t/ -

[t] -

:water word the in stop glottal the for transcription PHONEMIC The (6

/d/ -

- /ɪ/

- /ʔ/

- /ʔ /

.consonant fricative glottal the [ʔ] Choose (7

- /h/

/w/ -

/p/ -

/t/ -

.phoneme \_\_\_\_\_ is /ʒ/ consonant [ʒ] The (8

nasal bilabial a -

fricativ dental-labio a -

- **fricative alveolar-post a**

nasal alveolar an -

\_\_\_\_\_ is /t/ consonant the for articulation of manner [t] The (9

Fricative -

Affricate -

- **Plosive**

approximant -

.is /θ/ consonant the for articulation of manner [θ] The (10

Plosive -

- **Fricative**

Affricative -

nasal -

.articulation of manner affricate an has \_\_\_\_\_ consonant [dʒ] The (11

/d/ -

/r/ -

/ʒ/ -

- **/dʒ/**

.articulation of manner fricative a has \_\_\_\_\_ consonant [z] The (12

- **/z/**

/r/ -

/t/ -

/d/ -

.is /k/ consonant the for articulation of place [?]The (13

bilabial -

- **velar**

palatal -

glottal -

.is /θ/ consonant the for articulation of place [?]The (14

bilabial -

dental-labio -

- **dental**

palatal -

.articulation of place dental-labio a has \_\_\_\_\_ consonant [?]The (15

/r/ -

- /f/

/k/ -

/n/ -

for responsibility the taken has (Association Phonetic International the ) IPA [?]The (16  
\_\_\_\_\_ for use in practical phonetics.

.symbols forensic of set nonstandard a maintaining- -

.samples phonemic of set dialectal a maintaining -

.letters or alphabet of set standard a maintaining- -

- **.symbols phonetic of set standard a maintaining-**

one from converting of process the to refer to '\_\_\_\_\_' term the use [?]We (17  
representation (e.g. written text) into another (e.g. phonetic symbols).

- **transcription**

- transaction- -

transliteration -

transportation -

.consonants \_\_\_\_\_ of total a has system phonemic English [?]The (18

- 20

- 28

- 44

- 24

.VOWELS LONG \_\_\_\_ of total a has system phonemic English [?]The (19

- 24

- 20

- 5

- 44

20) [?]When the lateral approximant /l/ is produced, the air\_\_\_\_\_.

- -escapes through the nasal cavity
- -Is compressed behind the vocal cords
- **-escapes along the sides of the tongue**
- -Is blocked by the lower front teeth

21) [?]Which of the following has an initial affricate consonant.

- sheet
- **chat**
- cat
- measure

22) [?]Which of the following is a bilabial nasal consonant.

- /b/
- /n/
- /p/
- **/m/**

23) [?]Choose the correct phonemic transcription for word 'bang'.

- /bæŋj/
- /bæŋk/
- /bæŋg/
- **/bæŋ/**

24) [?]Choose the correct phonemic transcription for word 'longest'.

- /lɒŋkəst/
- **/lɒŋgəst/**
- /lɒŋŋgəst/
- /lɒŋəst/

25) Choose the correct phonemic transcription for word 'bang'.

- /bæŋŋ/
- /bæŋk/
- /bæŋg/
- **/bæŋ/**

26) Which of the following is a voiceless sound component.

- d
- b
- **c**
- g

27) What is the vowel used in second part of all the centering diphthongs?

- /e/
- /æ/
- /ɒ/
- **/ə/**

28) Choose the example containing the diphthong /ʊə/.

- go
- **tour**
- there
- here

29) Which of the following diphthongs is used in the word 'there'?

- /aɪ/
- /ʊə/
- **/eə/**
- /ɪə/

30) Choose the example containing the short vowel /ʊ/.

- did
- cut
- **put**
- pot

31) Which of the following vowels is used in the word 'pot'?

- /ə/
- /ɒ/
- /æ/
- /e/

32) Which of the following sets represents the set of centering diphthongs?

- /i:/, /u:/, /ɜ:/, /ɔ:/, /ɑ:/
- /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/
- /e/, /æ/, /ɒ/, /ə/, /ɪ/, /ʊ/, /ʌ/
- /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/

33) Choose the example that does not contain the long vowel /ɑ:/.

- hard
- **dead**
- father
- card

34) Choose the example containing the long vowel /ɜ:/.

- **fern**
- seat
- about
- go

35) Which of the following vowels is used in the word 'meet'?

- /i:/
- /ɔ:/
- /ɜ:/
- /u:/

36) Choose the correct description for the short vowel /ə/.

- it is between half-open and open and is a back vowel.
- it is between cardinal vowels number 1 and number 2.
- it is between half-close and close and is a front vowel.
- **It is between half-close and half-open and is a central vowel**

37) Choose the correct description for the long vowel /u:/.

- it is a central vowel.

- it is an open vowel.
- **it is a back vowel.**
- it is a front vowel.

38) Which of the following is an open vowel?

- /ɪ/
- /u:/
- /i:/
- **/ɑ:/**

39) Lenis are \_\_\_\_\_.

- -voiceless consonants
- -fortis consonants
- **-weak consonants**
- strong consonants

40) Choose the correct sentence.

- **-/n/ is an alveolar nasal consonant and /ŋ/ is velar nasal consonant.**
- -/n/ is a velar nasal constant and /ŋ/ is velar nasal contest.
- -/n/ is a alveolar plosive consonant and /ŋ/ is an alveolar phrasal constant.
- -/ ŋ / is an alveolar nasal consonant and /n / is velar nasal consonant.

41) Choose the sentence in which “that” is used in its weak form.

- -That man is a teacher living in Brazil.
- **-The smart woman that plays tennis is my friend.**
- -They pointed to that girl when they saw the manger.
- -I met that man when I was going home.

42) The functional word “that” is used in its weak form \_\_\_\_\_.

- when it functions as a demonstrative article.
- only when it is followed by a consonant.
- **when it functions as a relative pronoun.**
- -only when it is followed by a consonant cluster.

43) Choose the word which involves an aspiration.

- **pat**
- dear
- back

- gear

44) /or/ is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- -a syllabic consonant
- -a zero-coda syllable with an initial consonant
- **-a minimal syllable**
- -a consonant cluster

45) Choose the example that represents a zero-onset syllable.

- break
- breaks
- **am**
- go

46) The study of possible and impossible phoneme sequences is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- allophones
- phonetics
- phonology
- **phonotactics**

47) Choose the example involving an unaspirated plosive.

- **strong**
- kill
- smoking
- kite

48) Choose the correct sentence.

- -At the front, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the inside of the cricoid cartilage
- At the front, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the inside of the arytenoid cartilage.
- At the back, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the outside of the thyroid cartilage.
- **At the front, the vocal folds are joined together and fixed to the inside of the thyroid cartilage**

49) A group of consonants at the beginning or end of a syllable is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- constant cluster
- consistent cluster
- consonant classer
- **consonant cluster**



50) The word “far” has \_\_\_\_\_.

- a minimal syllable
- an initial consonant cluster
- **a zero-coda syllable**
- a zero-onset syllable

51) Choose the correct phonemic transcription for the word “anger”.

- /anger/
- /æŋə/
- **/æŋgə/**
- /æŋər/

52) Fortis consonants are \_\_\_\_\_.

- weak
- **strong**
- diphthongs
- voiced

53) During the production of nasal consonants, the soft palate is \_\_\_\_\_.

- raised
- layered
- **lowered**
- lawyered

54) Choose the group of sounds whose place of articulation is alveolar.

- /k/ and /g/
- /b/ and /m/
- /θ/ and /ð/
- **/t/ and /d/**

55) The two phonemes /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ are \_\_\_\_\_.

- **affricate sounds composed of a plosive followed by a fricative.**
- -fricative sounds composed of a plosive followed by a nasal.
- affricate sounds composed of a fricative followed by a plosive.
- -affricate sounds composed of a plosive preceded by a lateral approximant.

56) Assimilation takes place in \_\_\_\_\_.

- national corrected speech
- **natural connected speech**
- mechanical robot speech
- nurtured disconnected speech

57) Tongue height refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- **vertical distance between the tongue and the palate.**
- vertical distance between the upper teeth and the palate.
- vertical deviance between the lungs when one is panting.
- horizontal distance between the tongue and the palate.

58) Assimilation takes place when a sound belonging \_\_\_\_\_.

- to two words can cause changes to the sounds of a neighboring word.
- to one word can cause changes to the sound of a neighboring word.
- **To one word can cause changes to the sound of a neighboring word**
- to one word can cause changes to the sound of a neighboring word.

59) Choose the correct sentence:

- Aspiration takes place when we have initial voiced nasal consonants.
- Aspiration takes place when we have initial voiced plosive consonants.
- Aspiration takes place when triphthongs are at the beginning of a word.
- **Aspiration takes place when we have initial voiceless plosive consonants.**

60) In regressive assimilation, \_\_\_\_\_.

- Ci changes to become like Cf.
- **Cf changes to become like Ci.**
- Cf does not change at all.
- Cf changes to become a vowel.

61) قال تعالى: ﴿إِنْ أَجْرِيَ إِلَّا عَلَى اللَّهِ﴾ ذكر بها نفسك عند كل عمل تقوم به.. ولا تنتظر جزاء من أحد

- سبحان الله

- الحمد لله

- الله أكبر

- «سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ»