

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كويز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الثالثة

[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي - د.محمود السلمان]

1) 1-/ʔ/ / 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-/θ/, /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/, /dʒ/, /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/, /θ/, /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 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**
- 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 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 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 /l/ 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 /l/ are also considered approximants:

- voiced Dental approximant
- voiced Alveolar approximant
- voiced Bilabial approximant
- **voiced palatal approximant**