

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.....

- phonology 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

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
كؤيز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الثالثة عشر
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي - د.محمود السلطان]

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 theof 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 referred 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:

- **/aɪ/**

- /n/

- /z/

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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 But in 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/
- /tʃ/
- /ð/
- /j/

7) The words (Gin, ridge) are consonant phonemes written as :

- /tʃ/

- / **ð** /

- / **f** /

- / **ŋ** /

8) The words (Thigh, thin) are consonant phonemes written as :

- / **ð** /

- / **f** /

- / **ŋ** /

- / **ʔ** /

9) The words (Then, that) are consonant phonemes written as :

- / **ð** /

- / **ŋ** /

- / **tʃ** /

- / **ð** /

10) The words (Shy, ship, leash) are consonant phonemes written as :

- / **ð** /

- / **ð** /

- / **f** /

- / **tʃ** /

11) The words (Measure) is consonant phonemes written as :

- / **j** /

- / **ʒ** /

- / **tʃ** /

- / **ð** /

12) The words (Year) is consonant phonemes written as :

- / **f** /

- / **ð** /

- / **ð** /

- / **j** /

13) The words (Sing, ring) are consonant phonemes written as :

- / **ŋ** /

- / **tʃ** /

- /f/

- /3/