بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كويز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الأولى

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

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) 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 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 …….:

- 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

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كويز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الثانية

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

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)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كويز مادة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الثالثة

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

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-/ ʔ/, /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

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- 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/, / ʔ/ /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 /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**