

1- All the sounds we make when we speak are the result of
.....Contracting:

Muscles

Larynx

Lungs

The tongue

2- 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,

the pharynx

the larynx

the tongue

the lips

3- 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

4- places of articulation are called:θ

Alveolar

Velar

Glottal

Dental

5- /g/, /k/ places of articulation are called:

Velar

Glottal

Palatal

Dental

6- The /w/ and /j/ are also called:

Glides

Glottal
Palatal
Dental

7- the word dean. The ea became nasalized as it is followed by a nasal sound, which is in this case the:

/f/
/n/

8- central unrounded low-mid. Example, putt, hub :

/ɔ/
/ɛ/
/ɑ/
/ʌ/

9- In all of the RP and GA vowel sounds we have considered thus far, the articulators remain more or less in the same position throughout the articulation of the vowel. This means that the vowel quality remains more or less constant. That kind of vowel is a
aspiration

monophthong

10- This kind of vowel sound, called a, entails some kind of change of position of the articulators during its production, and thus a change in the vowel quality produced.

Stops

Diphthong

11-is the accent often referred to as the prestige accent in British society and associated with the speech of the graduates of the English public

Schools

GA

RP

all above

12- is an idealized over a group of accents whose speakers inhabit a vast proportion of the United States.

GA

RP

13- The vowel in pip is transcribed as [ɪ]. so the word is transcribed as [pɪp]. [ɪ] is vowel, it is less high and less front than the vowel in peep. high front rounded

high front unrounded

back front unrounded

14- The vowel in the word (putt, love) is pronounced as :

ʊ

ʌ

ɒ

e

15-, that is with the study of human speech sounds

Phonology

Phonetics

Affricates

Velum

16- is essentially the description of the systems and patterns of:

speech sounds in a language

velum complementary distribution

phonetics

phonology

17- The relation between phonemes and their associated phonetic segments is one of aspirated

Realization

Unaspirated

18- Pairs of words which differ with respect to only one sound are called So, sit and sat **minimal pairs**

Minimal set

19- 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

20- The is defined as any and all consonants occurring before the vowel.

Rhyme

Onset

21- The rhyme may be further subdivided into the constituents

.....

nucleus and coda

parallel and realization

22- The words (Chew, chit, rich) are consonant phonemes written as

:

/tʃ/

/θ/

/j/

Ghada~