

اسم الدكتور: فاطمة عبد الصمد محمد الشافعي

اسم المادة: صوتيات

اسم الكلية: الآداب

تاريخ الامتحان : 2014/1/11

الفرقة: الاولى

التخصص: اللغة الانجليزية

نموذج الأسئلة



Department of English Language and Literature
First Year Phonetics Exam

December 2012

رقم النموذج : FSHPH2014A

Make the correct choice

1. The word "language" is used to indicate a system
a. relating form to meaning. b. of building up words. c. relating sounds to symbols.
2. The human language is a complex system of exchanging
a. rules through words. b. information through words c. ideas through pictures.
3. Language is a
a. means of communication. b. means of expressing one's ideas and thoughts.
c. means exchanging ideas and information. d. all the above.
4. (other than human beings) also communicate.
a. All other inventions. b. All other machines. c. Other creatures like animals.
5. On defining language a distinction between is necessary.
a. human language and human habits b. language and human language
c. human language and human behaviour
6. Two branches of linguistics studying sound are:
a. phonetics and lexicology. b. phonetics and phonology. c. phonetics and lexis.
7. Phonetics is a branch of linguistics which studies.....
a. sounds. b. single sounds. c. single sentences.
8. The three branches of phonetics are.....
a. auditory, acoustic and articulatory phonetics.
b. auditory, acoustic and visual phonetics. c. acoustic, visual and computational phonetics.

9. Acoustic phonetics studies the properties of sounds made by the vocal tract.
 a. Philosophical b. geological c. physical
10. Articulatory phonetics is the study of.....
 a. the production of connected speech by the vocal tract.
 b. the production of fabrics by the vocal tract. c. the production of sounds by the vocal tract.
11. Two branches of linguistics studying structure are.....
 a. phonetics and phonology. b. phonetics and syntax. c. syntax and morphology.
12. Two branches of linguistics studying meaning are.....
 a. syntax and morphology. b. lexis and semantics. c. lexis and morphology.
13. Semantics looks at
 a. meaning in social contexts. b. language as a set of functions.
 c. word strings analysing meaning and meaning relations
14. Semantics and pragmatics are two branches of
 a. linguistics b. phonetics c. syntax
15. Sociolinguistic studies investigate.....
 a. language production b. sound variation c. language varieties
16. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiced palatal fricative” is.....
 a. /ʒ/ as in vision. b. /k/ as in cat. c. /s/ as in sat.
17. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiceless alveo-palatal affricate” is.....
 a. /b/ as in book. b. /tʃ/ as in chair. c. /ʃ/ as in ship.
18. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiceless palatal fricative” is.....
 a. /k/ as in cat. b. /l/ as in lamb. c. /ʃ/ as in shop.
19. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiced bilabial stop” is.....
 a. /b/ as in book. b. /tʃ/ as in chair. c. /ʃ/ as in ship.
20. How many resonating cavities exist in the way of the airstream?
 a. One resonating cavity—The oral cavity. b. One resonating cavity—the nasal cavity.
 c. Two resonating cavities—the oral and nasal cavities.
21. What are the main divisions of the tongue?
 a. tip, blade, front, and back. b. front, back and middle c. high, mid and low.
22. What are the pieces of information needed to describe the articulation of speech sounds.
 a. 1. Place of articulation 2. rules of affixation 3. voice
 b. 1. Place of articulation 2. Manner of articulation 3. Voice
 c. 1. Place of articulation 2. parts of speech 3. parts of the tongue
23. The word “consonants” refers to the sounds produced with
 a. an obstruction in the airstream b. no obstruction in the airstream c. a free airstream
24. The word “vowels” refers to sounds produced with

- a. an obstruction in the airstream b. no obstruction in the airstream c. or without obstructing the airstream
25. The word “bilabials” refers to sounds produced by the.....
- a. two lips b. two teeth c. two soft palate
26. are bilabials
- a. The sounds /p/, /k/, and /d/ b. The sounds /v/, /k/, and /m/
c. The sounds /p/, /b/, and /m/
27. The word “alveolar” refers to the sounds produced by the.....
- a. tip of the tongue and the upper lip. b. tip of the tongue and the upper alveolar ridge.
c. blade of the tongue and the upper alveolar ridge
28. The sounds are alveolar
- a. /p/, /k/, and /d/ b. /t/, /d/, and /ʃ/ c. /f/, /v/, /s/ and /z/ d. /t/, /d/, /s/, /z/
29. Velars are the sounds produced
- a. at the alveolar ridge. b. . at the uvula c. at the soft palate.
d. at the hard palate
30. The word palatal refers to the sounds produced
- a. at the alveolar ridge. b. at the hard palate. c. at the velum. D. at the vocal cords
31. The word “labio-dentals” refers to sounds produced by the.....
- a. lower and the upper teeth b. lower lip and the upper teeth c. both the lower and the upper lips
32. The sounds are labio-dental
- a. /p/, /k/, and /t/ b. /f/ and /v/ c. /f/, /g/, and /s/
33. The word “palatal” refers to sounds produced by the.....
- a. two lips b. lower lip and the upper teeth c. front of the tongue and the hard palate
34. The sounds are palatal
- a. /f/, /g/, and /s/ b. /f/, /g/, and /s/ c. /ʃ/, and /ʒ/ d. /θ/ and /ð/
35. The word “velar” refers to sounds produced by the.....
- a. back of the tongue and the velum or the soft palate. b. tip of the tongue and the velum or the soft palate.
c. front of the tongue and the velum or the soft palate. d. front of the tongue and the upper teeth
36. The sounds are velar
- /f/, /g/, and /s/ b. /ʃ/, and /ʒ/ c. /k/, and /g/ d. /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/
37. The word “alveo-palatal” refers to the sounds.....
- a. produced by the two lips b. which start as alveolar and end as palatal
c. produced by the upper and lower teeth
38. are alveo-palatal
- a. The sounds /k/, and /g/ b. The sounds /l/, and /r/ c. The sounds /tʃ/, and /dʒ/
39. Stops, fricatives and affricates are three adjectives describing different
- a. manners of articulation b. places of articulation c. methods of vowel production

40. The sounds are stops
 a. /k/, /g/, /d/, /t/, /p/, and /b/ b. /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, and /ʒ/ c. /l/, /g/, /r/, /t/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /b/
41. Sounds characterized by a complete closure in the air stream are called
 a. liquids b. vowels c. fricatives d. stops
42. Fricatives are characterized by in the air stream.
 a. complete obstruction b. partial obstruction c. no obstruction
43. The sounds are fricatives
 a. /k/, /g/, /d/, /t/, /p/, and /b/ b. /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, and /ʒ/ c. /l/, /g/, /r/, /t/, /ʃ/, /dʒ/, and /b/
44. Affricates are
 a. sounds characterized by a complete closure released with the production of the sounds.
 b. sounds characterized by a partial closure and a gradual release of the air stream.
 c. sounds characterized by a complete closure followed by a gradual release of the air through a narrow air passage.
45. the sound /ə/ is
 a. high central mid b. central mid neutral c. back mid rounded d. central high spread
46. The sounds are affricates
 a. /ʃ/ and /dʒ/ b. /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /ð/, /ʃ/, and /ʒ/ c. /l/, /g/, /r/, /t/, /dʒ/, and /b/
47. What is the function of the vocal cords on the production of speech sounds?
 a. Vocal cords open and close to produce voiceless and voiced sounds respectively.
 b. They help to close the air stream
 c. They help in shaping the lips to produce bilabial sounds
48. The function of the lips on the production of speech sounds is to
 a. help producing bilabial and velar sounds. b. help producing bilabial and labio-dental sounds.
 c. Lips help producing bilabial and fricative sounds.
49. The function of the soft palate on the production of oral sounds is.....
 a. to get raised to allow the air coming from the lungs access only to the oral cavity.
 a. to get lowered so as access both the nasal and oral cavities is allowed.
 b. To help producing retroflex sounds.
50. The function of the soft palate on the production of velar sounds is.....
 a. to get raised to allow the air coming from the lungs access only to the oral cavity.
 b. to get lowered so as access both the nasal and oral cavities is allowed.
 c. To form a closure in the air passage with the back part of the tongue.
51. The sound /p/ is
 a. a voiced bilabial stop. b. a voiced alveolar stop. c. voiceless bilabial stop.
52. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in “cat” is
 a. /s/ b. /ɔ/ c. /k/ d. /æ/
53. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in “thing” is
 a. /s/ b. /ð/ c. /θ/ d. /ʃ/
54. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in “cent” is
 a. /s/ b. /ð/ c. /θ/ d. /ʃ/

55. The sounds articulated by inserting the tip of the tongue between the upper and lower teeth are called
- a. bilabial b. liquid c. fricative d. dental
56. Sounds produced with some obstruction in the air stream, but not enough to cause friction are
- a. stops b. liquids c. semi-vowels d. glides
57. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in “use” is
- a. /u/ b. /y/ c. /h/ d. /u:/
58. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in “just” is
- a. /tʃ/ b. /ʃ/ c. /dʒ/ d. /ʒ/
59. The sounds /a/ and /æ/ are
- a. two phonemes b. two allophones c. a phoneme and an allophone
d. minimal pairs
60. The phonetic symbol for the first sound in “shop” is
- a. /tʃ/ b. /ʃ/ c. /dʒ/ d. /ʒ/
61. The function of the soft palate on the production of nasal sounds is.....
- a. to get raised to allow the air coming from the lungs access only to the oral cavity.
b. to get lowered so as access both the nasal and oral cavities is allowed.
c. To form a closure in the air passage with the back part of the tongue which results in producing velar sounds.
62. The phonetic symbol for the last sound in “bath” is
- a. /ð/ b. /θ/ c. /s/ d. /ʒ/
63. The sound produced by curling the tip of the tongue behind the alveolar ridge is.....
- a. /l/ b. /ʌ/ c. /r/ /tʃ/
64. The phonetic feature which /k/, /l/, /f/, /g/ and /v/ share is
- a. stop b. nasal c. oral d. fricative
65. The phonetic feature which /f/, /ʃ/, /z/ and /s/ share is
- a. stop b. nasal c. labial d. fricative
66. The phonetic symbol for the last sound in “drawing” is
- a. /n/ b. /g/ c. /ŋ/ /ð/
67. Fricatives are sounds whose production is characterized by.....
- a. a complete closure released with the production of the sounds.
b. a partial closure and a gradual release of the air stream accompanying the production of the sounds.
c. a complete closure and a gradual release of the air stream accompanying the production of the sounds.
68. The phonetic symbol for the last sound in “bathe” is
- a. /s/ b. /ð/ c. /z/ d. /θ/
69. The sounds /y/, /w/ and /h/ are recognized as
- a. Vowels b. semi-vowels c. nasals d. consonants
70. The phonetic symbol for the last sound in “luggage” is
- a. /ŋ/ b. /g/ c. /dʒ/ d. /ʒ/
71. The phonetic symbol for the last sound in “fetch” is
- a. /dʒ/ b. /tʃ/ c. /ʃ/ d. /f/

72. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiced velar stop” is.....
 a. /g/ as in good. b. /ŋ/ as in king, c. /z/ as in dogs.
73. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiced velar nasal ” is.....
 a. /ŋ/ as in king b. /z/ as in dogs c. /v/ as in live
74. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiced alveolar fricative” is.....
 a. /ŋ/ as in king b. /z/ as in dogs c. /v/ as in live
75. A sound described as palatal voiced fricative is
 a. /ʃ/ b. /tʃ/ c. /y/ d. /ʒ/
76. The symbol that corresponds to the phonetic descriptions “voiced labio-dental fricative ” is.....
 a. /g/ as in good b. /z/ as in dogs c. /v/ as in live
77. The sound whose symbol is /i:/ is.....
 a. high front consonant. b. back short rounded vowel. c. high front spread long vowel.
78. The sound whose symbol is /i:/ is the same vowel found in words like
 a. fell , spell, tell. b. fill, mill, skill. c. feel, peel, steel.
79. The sound whose symbol is /u:/ is.....
 a. high front spread vowel. b. back short rounded vowel. c. high back rounded long vowel.
80. The air stream is shaped by the speech organs , mainly
 a. tongue, velum and vocal cords b. tongue, palate and lips c. velum, lips and wind pipe

نموذج الإجابة

1. a
2. b
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. b
7. b
8. a
9. c
10. c
11. c
12. b
13. c
14. a
15. c
16. a
17. b
18. c
19. a
20. c
21. a
22. b
23. a
24. b
25. a
26. c
27. b
28. d
29. c
30. b
31. b
32. b
33. c
34. c
35. a
36. c
37. b
38. c
39. a

40. a
41. d
42. b
43. b
44. c
45. b
46. a
47. a
48. b
49. a
50. c
51. c
52. c
53. c
54. a
55. d
56. b
57. b
58. c
59. c
60. b
61. b
62. b
63. c
64. c
65. d
66. c
67. b
68. b
69. b
70. c
71. b
72. a
73. a
74. b
75. d
76. c
77. c
78. c
79. c
80. b

