

ENG241 List of Questions

Latex formatted questions may not properly render

Q1 [g] is an example of a ----- sound.

- ☐ velar
- ☐ dental
- ☐ nasal
- ☐ fricative

Q2 The sound [ð] is phonetically described as ----- .

- ☐ a voiceless glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiced dental fricative
- ☐ a palato-alveolar fricative
- ☐ a glottal fricative

Q3 The schwa is normally identified as vowel number ----- on the vowel chart.

- ☐ 4
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 10
- ☐ 12

Q4 [ei♦?] is an example of a -----.

- ☐ triphthong
- ☐ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q5 [ei] is an example of a -----.

- ☐ triphthong
- ☐ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q6 [u] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a back and unrounded
- ☐ a front and rounded
- ☐ a front and unrounded
- ☐ a back and rounded

Q7 [a:] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a rounded and short
- ☐ an unrounded and short vowel
- ☐ an unrounded and long vowel
- ☐ a rounded central vowel

Q8 The vowel sound technically referred to as the schwa normally occurs in ----- syllable.

- ☐ a stressed
- ☐ both stressed and unstressed
- ☐ an unstressed
- ☐ neither stressed or unstressed

Q9 [w] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☐ a bilabial semi-vowel
- ☐ an alveolar semi-vowel
- ☐ a glottal semi-vowel
- ☐ a labio-dental semi-vowel

Q10 [r] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☐ alveolar stop
- ☐ alveolar liquid
- ☐ velar stop
- ☐ alveolar fricative

Q11 [h] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☐ a voiceless glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiceless glottal stop
- ☐ a voiced glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiced glottal affricate

Q12 [m] is -----.

- ☐ a bilabial nasal
- ☐ an alveolar nasal
- ☐ a velar nasal
- ☐ a glottal nasal

Q13 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- misCHief

- ☐ champagne
- ☐ ritual
- ☐ Christmas
- ☐ brochure

Q14 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- healTHy

- ☐ that

- Q15** .. usually form the peak of the syllable.

- Q16 A _____ is the smallest unit of pronunciation in a word.**

- Q17 Languages which use pitch variation are generally said to be -----.**

- Q18 The most common phonological rule is -----.**

- Q19 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- clUtch**

- Q20 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- sEAt**

- Q21 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- bouQuet**

- Q22 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- reSt**

- Q23 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- High**

- Q24 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- pasT**

- Q25 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- couGH**

- Q26 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- buSiness**

- Q27 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- CHalet**

- Q28 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- misCHief**

- ☐ champagne

- Q29 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- healTHy**

- triphthong

- ☐ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q43 [ei] is an example of a -----.

- ☐ triphthong
- ☒ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q44 [u] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a back and unrounded
- ☐ a front and rounded
- ☐ a front and unrounded
- ☒ a back and rounded

Q45 [a:] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a rounded and short
- ☐ an unrounded and short vowel
- ☒ an unrounded and long vowel
- ☐ a rounded central vowel

Q46 The vowel sound technically referred to as the schwa normally occurs in ----- syllable.

- ☐ a stressed
- ☐ both stressed and unstressed
- ☒ an unstressed
- ☐ neither stressed or unstressed

Q47 [w] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☒ a bilabial semi-vowel
- ☐ an alveolar semi-vowel
- ☐ a glottal semi-vowel
- ☐ a labio-dental semi-vowel

Q48 [r] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☐ alveolar stop
- ☒ alveolar liquid
- ☐ velar stop
- ☐ alveolar fricative

Q49 [h] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☒ a voiceless glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiceless glottal stop
- ☐ a voiced glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiced glottal affricate

Q50 [n] is -----.

- ☐ a bilabial nasal
- ☒ an alveolar nasal
- ☐ a velar nasal
- ☐ a glottal nasal

Q51 Consonants produced with a total blockage of the airstream followed by a sudden release are said to be -----.

- ☒ plosives
- ☐ fricatives
- ☐ nasals
- ☐ glides

Q52 [l] is an example of a ----- consonant.

- ☒ lateral
- ☐ fricative
- ☐ plosive
- ☐ nasal

Q53 [m] is an example of a ----- consonant.

- ☐ oral
- ☒ nasal
- ☐ nasalised
- ☐ glottal

Q54 Dental consonants are produced when ----- make contact.

- ☐ upper and lower teeth
- ☐ upper teeth and lower lip
- ☐ upper lip and lower teeth
- ☒ apex of the tongue and upper teeth

Q55 [g] is an example of a ----- sound.

- ☒ velar
- ☐ dental
- ☐ nasal
- ☐ fricative

Q56 Alveolar consonants are produced when ----- makes contact with the alveolar.

- ☐ the blade of the tongue

- ☐ the back of the tongue
- ☒ the tip of the tongue
- ☐ the root of the tongue

Q57 The consonants produced when the lower lip makes contact with the upper teeth are called ----- consonants.

- ☐ dental
- ☐ alveolar
- ☒ labio-dental
- ☐ glottal

Q58 The fixed organs of speech are generally said to be -----.

- ☐ passive
- ☒ active
- ☐ active-passive
- ☐ mobile

Q59 We can refer to the organs of speech as the -----.

- ☒ articulators
- ☐ processors
- ☐ distributors
- ☐ facilitators

Q60 The lungs are in ----- parts.

- ☒ two
- ☐ three
- ☐ four
- ☐ five

Q61 One of these is not one of the parts of the tongue: -----.

- ☐ tip
- ☐ blade
- ☐ back
- ☒ angle

Q62 The organ of speech located immediately at the back of the upper teeth is the -----.

- ☐ velum
- ☒ alveolar
- ☐ larynx
- ☐ epiglottis

Q63 The larynx is located in the -----.

- ☒ trachea
- ☐ nasal cavity
- ☐ oesophagus
- ☐ lungs

Q64 Another name for the windpipe is the -----.

- ☐ oesophagus
- ☐ uvula
- ☐ soft palate
- ☒ trachea

Q65 ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦.. can either be lowered or raised to control the flow of air through the mouth and the nose regions.

- ☐ lips
- ☐ larynx
- ☒ velum
- ☐ hard palate

Q66 The air passage through the mouth region is called -----.

- ☐ nasal cavity
- ☒ oral cavity
- ☐ glottal cavity
- ☐ velaric cavity

Q67 The air passage through the nose is referred to as -----.

- ☒ nasal cavity
- ☐ oral cavity
- ☐ pharyngeal cavity
- ☐ velaric cavity

Q68 ♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦♦.. sounds in all natural languages are either voiced or voiceless.

- ☒ Consonant
- ☐ Vowel
- ☐ Mute
- ☐ Nasalised

Q69 Voice is a technical term that refers to -----.

- ☒ phonation
- ☐ egression
- ☐ stricture
- ☐ assimilation

Q70 The opening between the vocal cords is known as the -----.

- ☐ vocal lips

- ☐ trachea
- ☐ uvula
- ☒ glottis

Q71 A scholar that studies phonetics is a -----, while a scholar that studies phonology is -----.

- ☐ phoneticist/phonologist
- ☐ phonetician/phonologist
- ☒ phonetician/phonologist
- ☐ phoneticist/phonologist

Q72 Acoustic phonetics uses instruments such as the ----- to measure the frequency of sound waves.

- ☐ console
- ☒ spectrograph
- ☐ laptop
- ☐ compact disc

Q73 Auditory phonetics is also sometimes said to be -----.

- ☒ perceptual
- ☐ receptive
- ☐ expressive
- ☐ mechanical

Q74 The interface between phonetics and phonology lies in the fact that they both study-----.

- ☐ human language
- ☒ human speech
- ☐ artificial languages
- ☐ speech articulation

Q75 The variants of a morpheme whose occurrence is conditioned by phonological rules are called -----.

- ☐ phones
- ☐ allophones
- ☒ allomorphs
- ☐ phonemes

Q76 Manner of articulation refers to -----.

- ☒ the degree of obstruction of airstream
- ☐ the position of the vocal cords
- ☐ the heightening of the tongue
- ☐ how airstream is expelled from the lungs

Q77 There are ----- major branches in the study of phonetics.

- ☒ three
- ☐ five
- ☐ two
- ☐ four

Q78 Phonetics studies the production of sounds in ----- languages.

- ☐ particular
- ☐ specified
- ☒ general
- ☐ African and European languages

Q79 The phonological restrictions in the occurrence of consonants and vowels is known as -----.

- ☐ phonological rules
- ☐ phonological processes
- ☒ phonotactics
- ☐ phonological barrier

Q80 Phonetics is concerned with the study of the ----- of natural languages.

- ☒ sounds
- ☐ letters of the alphabet
- ☐ orthography
- ☐ paralinguistic features

Q81 [g] is an example of a ----- sound.

- ☒ velar
- ☐ dental
- ☐ nasal
- ☐ fricative

Q82 The sound [ð] is phonetically described as ----- .

- ☐ a voiceless glottal fricative
- ☒ a voiced dental fricative
- ☐ a palato-alveolar fricative
- ☐ a glottal fricative

Q83 The schwa is normally identified as vowel number ----- on the vowel chart.

- ☐ 4
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 10
- ☒ 12

Q84 [ei❖?] is an example of a -----.

- ☒ triphthong

- ☐ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q85 [ei] is an example of a -----.

- ☐ triphthong
- ☒ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q86 [u] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a back and unrounded
- ☐ a front and rounded
- ☐ a front and unrounded
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Q87 [a:] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a rounded and short
- ☐ an unrounded and short vowel
- ☒ an unrounded and long vowel
- ☐ a rounded central vowel

Q88 The vowel sound technically referred to as the schwa normally occurs in ----- syllable.

- ☐ a stressed
- ☐ both stressed and unstressed
- ☒ an unstressed
- ☐ neither stressed or unstressed

Q89 [w] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☒ a bilabial semi-vowel
- ☐ an alveolar semi-vowel
- ☐ a glottal semi-vowel
- ☐ a labio-dental semi-vowel

Q90 [r] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☐ alveolar stop
- ☒ alveolar liquid
- ☐ velar stop
- ☐ alveolar fricative

Q91 [h] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☒ a voiceless glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiceless glottal stop
- ☐ a voiced glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiced glottal affricate

Q92 [m] is -----.

- ☒ a bilabial nasal
- ☐ an alveolar nasal
- ☐ a velar nasal
- ☐ a glottal nasal

Q93 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- misCHief

- ☐ champagne
- ☒ ritual
- ☐ Christmas
- ☐ brochure

Q94 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- healTHy

- ☒ that
- ☐ Thomas
- ☐ path
- ☐ fat

Q95 ? .. usually form the peak of the syllable.

- ☐ Consonants
- ☒ Vowels
- ☐ Both vowels and consonants
- ☐ triphthongs

Q96 A ----- is the smallest unit of pronunciation in a word.

- ☐ phoneme
- ☒ syllable
- ☐ phone
- ☐ schwa

Q97 Languages which use pitch variation are generally said to be -----.

- ☐ intonational
- ☐ tonal
- ☐ rhythmic
- ☒ intonational/tonal

Q98 The most common phonological rule is -----.

- ☐ coalescence

- Q99 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- clUtch**

- Q100 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- sEAt**

- Q101 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- bouQuet**

- Q102 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- reSt**

- Q103 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- High**

- Q104 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- pasT**

- Q105 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- couGH**

- Q106 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- buSiness**

- Q107 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- CHalet**

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- Q109 Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- heal**Th**y**

- Q110**

- Q111 A ----- is the smallest unit of pronunciation in a word.**

- Q112 Languages which use pitch variation are generally said to be -----.**

- ☐ international

- ☐ tonal
- ☐ rhythmic
- ☐ intonational/tonal

Q113 The most common phonological rule is -----.

- ☐ coalescence
- ☐ deletion
- ☐ vowel reduction
- ☐ assimilation

Q114 A sequence of two or more consonants in a syllable is called -----.

- ☐ consonant chain
- ☐ consonant serial
- ☐ consonant cluster
- ☐ consonant class

Q115 Allophones of a phoneme are said to be in -----.

- ☐ free variation
- ☐ complementary distribution
- ☐ minimal pairs
- ☐ coalescence

Q116 A phoneme can be realised in different ways depending on -----.

- ☐ the environment of realisation
- ☐ manner of articulation
- ☐ type of airstream mechanism
- ☐ place of production

Q117 A traditional way of arriving at significant sounds in all natural languages is through the construction of -----.

- ☐ allophones
- ☐ complementary distribution
- ☐ minimal pairs
- ☐ free variation

Q118 A phoneme is a ----- unit of sound capable of distinguishing words of different meanings.

- ☐ minor
- ☐ minute
- ☐ major
- ☐ minimal

Q119 A significant sound segment may be said to represent a -----.

- ☐ morpheme
- ☐ allophone
- ☐ phoneme
- ☐ allomorph

Q120 Vowel number 1 on the vowel chart is -----.

- ☐ [i:]
- ☐ [e]
- ☐ [a:]
- ☐ [ɪ]

Q121 The schwa is normally identified as vowel number ----- on the vowel chart.

- ☐ 4
- ☐ 8
- ☐ 10
- ☐ 12

Q122 [ei❖?] is an example of a -----.

- ☐ triphthong
- ☐ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
- ☐ diaphthong

Q123 [ei] is an example of a -----.

- ☐ triphthong
- ☐ diphthong
- ☐ monophthong
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Q124 [u] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

- ☐ a back and unrounded
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Q125 [a:] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.

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Q126 The vowel sound technically referred to as the schwa normally occurs in ----- syllable.

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Q127 [w] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☒ a bilabial semi-vowel
- ☐ an alveolar semi-vowel
- ☐ a glottal semi-vowel
- ☐ a labio-dental semi-vowel

Q128 [r] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☐ alveolar stop
- ☒ alveolar liquid
- ☐ velar stop
- ☐ alveolar fricative

Q129 [h] can be phonetically described as -----.

- ☒ a voiceless glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiceless glottal stop
- ☐ a voiced glottal fricative
- ☐ a voiced glottal affricate

Q130 [n] is -----.

- ☐ a bilabial nasal
- ☒ an alveolar nasal
- ☐ a velar nasal
- ☐ a glottal nasal

Q131 Consonants produced with a total blockage of the airstream followed by a sudden release are said to be -----.

- ☒ plosives
- ☐ fricatives
- ☐ nasals
- ☐ glides

Q132 [l] is an example of a ----- consonant.

- ☒ lateral
- ☐ fricative
- ☐ plosive
- ☐ nasal

Q133 [m] is an example of a ----- consonant.

- ☐ oral
- ☒ nasal
- ☐ nasalised
- ☐ glottal

Q134 Dental consonants are produced when ----- make contact.

- ☐ upper and lower teeth
- ☐ upper teeth and lower lip
- ☐ upper lip and lower teeth
- ☒ apex of the tongue and upper teeth

Q135 [g] is an example of a ----- sound.

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Q136 Alveolar consonants are produced when ----- makes contact with the alveolar.

- ☐ the blade of the tongue
- ☐ the back of the tongue
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Q138 The fixed organs of speech are generally said to be -----.

- ☐ passive
- ☒ active
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Q139 We can refer to the organs of speech as the -----.

- ☒ articulators
- ☐ processors
- ☐ distributors
- ☐ facilitators

Q140 The lungs are in ----- parts.

- ☒ two

- human language

- ☐ human speech
- ☐ artificial languages
- ☐ speech articulation

Q155 The variants of a morpheme whose occurrence is conditioned by phonological rules are called -----.

- ☐ phones
- ☐ allophones
- ☐ allomorphs
- ☐ phonemes

Q156 Manner of articulation refers to -----.

- ☐ the degree of obstruction of airstream
- ☐ the position of the vocal cords
- ☐ the heightening of the tongue
- ☐ how airstream is expelled from the lungs

Q157 There are ----- major branches in the study of phonetics.

- ☐ three
- ☐ five
- ☐ two
- ☐ four

Q158 Phonetics studies the production of sounds in ----- languages.

- ☐ particular
- ☐ specified
- ☐ general
- ☐ African and European languages

Q159 The phonological restrictions in the occurrence of consonants and vowels is known as -----.

- ☐ phonological rules
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- ☐ sounds
- ☐ letters of the alphabet
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- ☐ paralinguistic features