



1-The is between the top front teeth and the hard palate.

1. soft palate 2. velum 3. alveolar ridge 4. pharynx

2-The most common view is that are sounds in which there is no obstruction in the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips.

1. consonants 2. vowels 3. labiodentals 4. voiced sounds

3-The most important difference between vowels and consonants is in

1. the way they are produced 2. the way they are perceived
3. their acoustics 4. the way they are distributed

4-The noise most English people make when they are hesitating (written "er") haslip position.

1. neutral 2. rounded 3. spread 4. primary

5-The first part of diphthongs is

1. as long and as strong as the second part 2. longer and stronger than the second part
3. shorter and weaker than the second part 4. louder but shorter than the second part

6-The vocal folds are wide apart during the production of

1. fricatives 2. voiced stops
3. voiceless consonants 4. glottal stop

7-If the vocal folds vibrate, we will hear the sound we call

1. phonation 2. plosion
3. aspiration 4. subglottal pressure

8-In the production of plosives, there is a phase in which the articulators used to form the stricture are moved so as to allow air to escape. This phase is called

1. release phase 2. closing phase
3. post-release phase 4. compression phase

9-It iswhich distinguishes initial (p,t,k) from (b,d,g).

1. voicing 2. phonation 3. plosion 4. aspiration



10-When we talk about how phonemes function in language, and the relationships among different phonemes, we are studying

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|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. phonetics | 2. phonotactics |
| 3. phonology | 4. acoustic phonetics |

11-Which one is NOT part of suprasegmental phonology?

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|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. tone | 2. phonotactics | 3. intonation | 4. stress |
|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|

12-To make an affricate, the plosive and the following fricative must be

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|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. both voiced | 2. both velar | 3. homophone | 4. homorganic |
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13-The fortis fricatives have the effect of

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|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. shortening a preceding vowel | 2. lengthening a preceding vowel |
| 3. shortening a following vowel | 4. lengthening a following vowel |

14-Which one is NOT a fricative?

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| 1. /t/ | 2. /f/ | 3. /v/ | 4. /z/ |
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15-Which group of sounds is NOT among the continuants?

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|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. fricatives | 2. nasals | 3. stops | 4. vowels |
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16-When /l/ follows /p/ or /k/ at the beginning of a stressed syllable, it is

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|---------|-------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. dark | 2. devoiced | 3. clear | 4. nasalized |
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17-In the pronunciation of some consonants, the tongue is slightly curled backwards with the tip raised. Consonants with this tongue shape are called

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|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|
| 1. approximant | 2. flap | 3. tap | 4. retroflex |
|----------------|---------|--------|--------------|

18-In the BBC pronunciation of the following words, /r/ is not heard Except in

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|---------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1. here | 2. cares | 3. hard | 4. hearing |
|---------|----------|---------|------------|

19-According to maximum onset principle, a VCV string is syllabified as

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|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|
| 1. V. CV | 2. VC. V | 3. one syllable | 4. zero |
|----------|----------|-----------------|---------|

20-Syllabic /r/ is very common inof English.

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|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. rhotic accents | 2. BBC accent |
| 3. non-rhotic accent | 4. all accents |



21- Prominence of syllables is produced by four main factors, the most important of which is

1. loudness 2. pitch 3. length 4. quality

22- Which of the following affixes usually receives the primary stress?

1. un- 2. -ality 3. -ment 4. -ness

23- Normally, English compounds with an adjectival first element and the -ed morpheme at the end, receive the primary stress

1. on both elements 2. on first element
3. on second element 4. rarely

24- There are roughly words in English that can be pronounced in two different ways, strong form and weak form.

1. 20 2. 30 3. 25 4. 40

25- Words which have both a strong form and a weak form do NOT normally belong to the category of

1. nouns 2. auxiliaries 3. prepositions 4. conjunctions

26- Which language has syllable-timed rhythm?

1. Arabic 2. French 3. Russian 4. English

27- Which statement is correct?

1. Only progressive assimilation of voice is found across word boundaries.
2. Only regressive assimilation of voice is found across word boundaries.
3. Both progressive and regressive assimilation of voice is found across word boundaries.
4. No assimilation of voicing is observed in English.

28- Which phrase does NOT have intrusive /r/ in its BBC pronunciation?

1. formula A 2. four eggs
3. Australlia all out 4. media event

29- Rising tone in yes/no is usually an indication that

1. something more is to follow 2. conversation is finished
3. we have limited agreement 4. we are strongly against the speaker

30- Each consists of one or more tone-units.

1. foot 2. syllable 3. utterance 4. sentence