

Quiz#3 verified by Humaira

Eng507 Phonetics and Phonology

- 1) While interpreting vowels , first.....formant (s) should be carefully seen.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three**
 - d) Four
- 2) In most vowel sounds,.....formant(s) is/are produce every time the vocal folds(source) vibrate
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three**
 - d) Four
- 3) Which of the following sounds shows high locus of the sound formant?
 - a) Stop
 - b) Bilabial
 - c) Velar**
- 4) The formant that characterize different vowels are the result of the different shape of the.....
 - a) Soft palate
 - b) Tongue
 - c) Tooth ridge
 - d) Vocal tract**
- 5) In source filter theory source represents.....
 - a) Soft palate
 - b) Larynx**
 - c) Tongue tip
 - d) Tongue
- 6) Source filter theory is a model of.....
 - a) Speech signals
 - b) Speech recognition
 - c) Speech perception
 - d) Speech production**
- 7) Vowels can easily be analyzed by taking the frequencies of the
 - a) Formant**
 - b) Intensities
 - c) Contours
 - d) Pitch
- 8) The air in the vocal tract is set in vibration by the action of the.....
 - a) Lips
 - b) Pharynx
 - c) Vocal folds**

- d) Tongue
- 9) Which of the following sound shows comparatively low second and third formant?
a) Stop
b) Bilabial
c) Velar
d) Fricative
- 10) Phoneticians are particularly interested in analyzing.....acoustically.
a) Vowels
b) Syllables
c) Consonants
d) Segments
- 11) Which of the following sounds would show gap in spectrographic pattern?
a) Fricative
b) Velar
c) Bilabial
d) Stop
- 12) Keeping in mind the idea of perturbation theory we can drive that the resonance frequencies will
a) Change
b) Stay constant
c) Improve
d) Extinct
- 13) In tube model theory vocal tract is taken as a.....
a) Bucket
b) Tube
c) Drum
d) Flute
- 14) Which of the following is wholly dependent on the use of instrumental(lab based) techniques of investigation?
a) Auditory phonetics
b) Articulatory phonetics
c) Acoustic phonetics
d) All of the given options
- 15) One should watch for the burst and aspiration in.....
a) Stop
b) Bilabial
c) Velar
d) Fricative
- 16) As an important part of phonetics acoustics is the study of the physics of the
a) Articulatory mechanism
b) Speech signals
c) Auditory mechanism

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- d) Speech quality
- 17) Every time the vocal folds open and close there is a pulse of.....
- a) Acoustics
 - b) Auditory
 - c) Articulatory
 - d) Muscle
- 18) Which of the following symbols presents rhotic approximant ?
- a) [ʀ]
 - b) /t/
 - c) [ʁ]
 - d) [B]
- 19) Which of the following is the correct symbol for voiceless bilabial fricative ?
- a) [ɸ]
 - b) [β]
 - c) [b-]
 - d) [p-]
- 20) Which of the following symbols presents voiced labiodental flap?
- a) *
 - b) B
 - c) B
 - d) P
- 21) In phonetics and phonology speech sounds (segments) using basic units of contrast are defined as.....
- a) Gestures
 - b) Contrast
 - c) Transcriptions
 - d) Descriptions
- 22) Which of the following symbols presents voiced bilabial trill?
- a) [ʙ]
 - b) b
 - c) B
 - d) M
- 23) Which of the following sound is presented by the symbol [t]?
- a) Dental stop
 - b) Bilabial stop
 - c) Dental fricative
 - d) Fricative
- 24) Which of the following symbols presents voiced alveolar trill?
- a) ʀ
 - b) ʁ
 - c) R
 - d) r

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- 25) Which of the following is NOT a labiodental sound?
- a) /f/
 - b) /v/
 - c) [m]
 - d) /m/
- 26) The symbol /θ/ represents which of the following sound?
- a) Labiodental
 - b) Dental fricative
 - c) Labiodental nasal
 - d) Nasal fricative
- 27) Which of the following symbols present retroflex sound?
- a) [ʃ, ʒ]
 - b) [f, v]
 - c) [θ, ð]
 - d) [t, r]
- 28) Which of the following is the correct symbol for bilabial fricative?
- a) [ʃ]
 - b) [β]
 - c) [b+]
 - d) [p+]

GOOD LUCK

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