

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
كوبز مائة (الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي) المحاضرة الثانية
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي - د.محمود السلطان]

1) 1- 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, protruding slightly at the front of your throat), in which are located the vocal folds or focal cords) :

- the pharynx
- **the larynx**
- the tongue
- the lips

2) 2- 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,
- the Adam's orange,

3) 3- may lie open, in which case the airstream passes through them unimpeded :

- The tongue
- The teeth
- The vocal tract
- **The vocal folds**

4) 4- Sounds which are made when the focal folds are open are called
Thus, /s/ is a voiceless sound :

- vibration sounds
- **voiceless sounds**
- no above

5) 5- The focal folds may be brought together so that they are closed, and no air may flow through them from the lungs. When the air comes from the lungs the build up of air pressure underneath this closure is sufficient to force that closure open. But the air pressure then drops and the muscular pressure causes the folds to close again. The sequence is then repeated very rapidly and the results in what is called

..... :

- the hard palate
- The tongue
- **vocal folds vibration**
- the velum

6) 6- vocal folds vibration this is felt when you put your fingers to your larynx and produce a sound like /z/:

- sound
- **vibration**
- soft palate
- hard palate

7) 7- Sounds which are produced with vocal folds vibration are said to be :

- voiceless
- **voiced sounds**
- no thing

8) 8- Sounds which are produced without such vibration are said to be :

- **voiceless**
- voiced sounds
- no thing

9) 9- To transcribe speech sounds, phoneticians use:

- **International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)**
- International write Alphabet (IWA)
- International Phonetic Number (IPN)
- All above

10) 10-We have just identified the vocal folds as :

- a place of write
- a place of read
- a place of show
- **a place of articulation**

11) 11- The space between the vocal cords is referred to as the glottis, so we will refer

to sounds produced at this place of articulation as:

- Labio-dental sounds
- Bilabial sounds
- **glottal sounds**
- Dental sounds

12) 12- Sounds in which the airflow is modified by forming a constriction between the lower lip and the upper lip:

- Dental sounds
- **Bilabial sounds**
- Labio-dental sounds
- glottal sounds

13) 13-are referred to as bilabial sounds. An example is the first sound in pit and bite :

- **lower lip and the upper lip**
- lower lip and upper teeth
- the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth
- front of the tongue and the hard palate

14) 14- Sounds in which there is a constriction between the lower lip and upper teeth:

- Dental sounds
- glottal sounds
- Bilabial sounds
- **Labio-dental sounds**

15) 15- are referred to as labio-dental sounds. An example is the first sound in fit and very :

- the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth
- lower lip and the upper lip
- **lower lip and upper teeth**
- front of the tongue and the hard palate

16) 16- Sounds in which there is a constriction between the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth

- **Dental sounds**
- glottal sounds

- Bilabial sounds
- Labio-dental sounds

17) 17-are referred to as dental sounds. An example is the first sound in thin.

- lower lip and the upper lip
- **the lip of the tongue and the upper teeth**
- front of the tongue and the hard palate
- lower lip and upper teeth

18) 18- the hard, bony ridge behind the teeth:

- the hard palate
- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- **The alveolar ridge**
- the velum or the soft palate

19) 19- the hard, bony part of the roof of the mouth :

- **the hard palate**
- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- The alveolar ridge
- the velum or the soft palate

20) 20- the area in between the alveolar ridge and the hard palate :

- the velum or the soft palate
- the hard palate
- The alveolar ridge
- **the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)**

21) 21- the soft part at the back of the roof of the mouth, also known as :

- the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- **the velum or the soft palate**
- the hard palate
- The alveolar ridge

22) 22-Sounds in which there is a constriction between the blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar) :

- velar sounds
- palatal sounds

- **palate-alveolar sounds**

23) 23-region are called palate-alveolar sounds. An example is the first sound in ship

- **blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)**

- front of the tongue and the hard palate
- back of the tongue and the velum

24) 24-Sounds in which there is a constriction between the front of the tongue and the hard palate :

- velar sounds
- **palatal sounds**
- palate-alveolar sounds

25) 25-are called palatal sounds. An example is the first sound in yes :

- blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)
- back of the tongue and the velum
- **front of the tongue and the hard palate**

26) 26-Sounds in which there is a constriction between the back of the tongue and the velum :

- palatal sounds
- palate-alveolar sounds
- **velar sounds**

27) 27-are called velar sounds. An example is the first sound in cool, go :

- **back of the tongue and the velum**
- front of the tongue and the hard palate
- blade of the tongue and the palate-alveolar (or post-alveolar)