

قامت بتفريغ أسئلة المحاضرات المباشرة الثانية والثالثة للفصل الثاني ١٤٤٠ هـ
لمادة الصوتيات والنظام الصوتي للدكتور محمد الهلال التي كتبها الدكتور أثناء شرحه
وأيضا شاركت الأستاذة جولي مشكورة بالمحاضرة الرابعة

(أسئلة المحاضرة المباشرة الثانية)

1. What is the vowel used in second part of all the centering diphthongs?

a

2. Choose the example containing /u:/?

BLUE

3. Which of the following diphthongs is used in the word 'Square'?

ea

4. Choose the example containing the short vowel /ʌ/?

Cut

5. Which of the following vowels is used in the word 'gone'?

o

6. Which of the following sets represents the set of diphthongs?

/eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/

8. Choose the example containing the long vowel i?

meet-seat-sheet

9. Choose the group of sounds whose place of articulation is alveolar?

s-n-t-z

10. Choose the correct sentence?

/t/ is a nasal consonant

/w/ is an approximant

/f/ is an affricate

/h/ is palatal

11. Choose the phrase in which "that" is used in its strong form?

That man

12. Choose the word which involves an aspiration?

Pack-cat-kill

13. /err/ is an example of _____.?

a minimal syllable

14. Choose the example that represents a zero-onset syllable?

In – eat

15. Choose the correct phonemic transcription for the word "coat"?

/kəʊt/

16. Assimilation takes place when a sound belonging _____?

to one word can cause changes to the sound of a neighboring word

(أسئلة المحاضرة المباشرة الثالثة)

1-Most native speakers of English find an “all-strong form” pronunciation “_____”?

natural and native-sounding

unilateral and florin-sounding

unnatural and foreign-sounding

multilateral and foreign-surrounding

2-The weak form for the definite article “the” in “The oldman” is _____?

/ðə/

/ðu/

/ðæ/

/ði/

3-When a word that ends with /r/ is followed by a word that begins with a vowel, /r/ is _____?

not pronounced

pronounced

doubled

assimilated

4-Choose the correct transcription that represents the use of a linking /r/?

four eggs /fɔ: egz/

here is /hɪəɪz/

The red bus / ðə red bʌs/

the care is /ðəkeɪrɪz/

5-Choose the example that can represent the use of the intrusive /r/?

Three students.

Media played by a smart phone.

Australia all out.

Bad boy.

6-Choose the correctly assimilated transcription for the phrase ‘meat pie’?

/mɪ:tpaɪ/

/mɪ:ttai/

/mɪ:ptaɪ/

/mɪ:ppaɪ/

7-The consonant /j/ has a _____ place of articulation?

dental

palatal

alveolar

labiodental

8-The consonant /w/ has a/an _____ place of articulation?

velar

approximant

bilabial

glotta

9- ____ sounds are consonants in which the tongue makes contact with the highest part of the hard palate?

Dental

Alveolar

Palatal

Labiodental

10-Choose the phoneme that represents a glottal place of articulation?

/b/

/t/

/n/

/h/

11-Choose the phoneme that represents a velar place of articulation?

/k/

/w/

/b/

/s/

12-The place of articulation for the phoneme /ʃ/ is ____?

alveolar

dental

post-alveolar

labiodental

13-The place of articulation for the phoneme /θ/ is ____?

glottal

alveolar

dental

bilabial

14-Which of the following is a fricative phoneme?

/r/

/s/

/t/

/k/

15-There are ____ affricate consonants in the English phonemic system?

3

2

4

5

16-The consonant /g/ has a plosive ____ of articulation?

place

tongue height

manner

tongue position

17-The consonant /ð/ has a ____ manner of articulation?

bilabial

dental

glottal

fricative

18-Which of the following is a bilabial nasal consonant?

/j/

/m/

/p/

/n/

19-Which of the following is an alveolar plosive consonant?

/v/

/t/

/m/

/n/

20-The two sounds _____ are plosive velar consonants?

/p/ and /b/

/k/ and /g/

/f/ and /v/

/ʃ/ and /ʒ/

21-Choose the correct sentence?

Lenis consonants are strong while fortis ones are weak.

Lenis consonants are weak while fortis ones are strong.

Lenis and Fortis consonants are both weak.

Lenis and Fortis consonants are both strong

22-The consonant /dʒ/ is a ____?

voiced fricative consonant

fortis affricate consonant

plosive alveolar consonant

lenis affricate consonant

(أسئلة المحاضرة المباشرة الرابعة من كتابة الأستاذة جولي)

1-The _ refers to the opening between the vocal folds?

goodness

goddess

glottis

glosses

2-Fortis consonants have ____?

the effect of shortening a following vowel

the effect of lengthening a preceding vowel

the effect of shortening a preceding vowel

the effect of lengthening a following vowel

3-Aspiration happens as a result of the ____?

soft palate being lowered at the time of the articulatory release

vocal folds being widely parted at the time of the articulatory release

vocal folds being tightly closed at the time of the articulatory release

lips being strongly rounded at the time of the compression phase

4- ____ refers to the different realization of the same phoneme?

A phoneme

A morpheme

An allomorph

An allophone

5-The PHONETIC transcription for the aspirated voiceless alveolar plosive in till is...?

[tʰ]

/t/

[t]

[l]

6-The PHONEMIC transcription for the glottal stop in the word water is ____?

/ʔ/

/ʕ/

[ʔ]

/d/

7-Phonemes are "types", and their actual pronunciations by speakers are "____"?

types

taken

tokens

tripe

8-choose the glottal fricative consonant?

/t/

/p/

/w/

/h/

9-The consonant /ʒ/ isphoneme?

a bilabial nasal

a labio-dental fricative

an alveolar nasal

a post-alveolar fricative

10-The manner of articulation for the consonant /t/ is ?

fricative

affricate

plosive

approximant

11-The consonant __ has an affricate manner of articulation?

/d/

/t/

/r/

/z/

12-The place of articulation for the consonant /k/ is ____?

glottal

palatal

velar

bilabial

13-The place of articulation for the consonant /ð/ is ?

bilabial

palatal

dental

labio-dental

14-The consonant ____ has a labio-dental place of articulation?

/n/

/k/

/r/

/v/

15-The consonant __ has a post-alveolar place of articulation?

/ŋ/

/k/

/p/

/ʃ/

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