

15. In /ɔj/ the lips are \_\_\_\_\_ for the /ɔ/ and become unrounded for the /j/.  
(a) spread  
(b) unrounded  
(c) rounded
16. The diphthongs /ej, əw/ both start from a \_\_\_\_\_ vowel with glides shorter than with the low diphthongs.  
(a) mid  
(b) high  
(c) low
17. Stress in English is manifested by a combination of three phonetic elements: greater \_\_\_\_\_, higher pitch, and longer duration.  
(a) force  
(b) loudness  
(c) noise
18. Primary stress is shown in phonetic transcription by a superscript vertical mark placed \_\_\_\_\_ the stressed syllable.  
(a) after  
(b) below  
(c) before
19. The first syllables in \_\_\_\_\_ have primary stress whereas the primary stress falls on the second syllables of 'appear' and 'recover'.  
(a) 'sin' and 'seen'  
(b) 'cheese' and 'chin'  
(c) 'sofa' and 'lady'
20. Phonetic transcription is a systematic \_\_\_\_\_ representation of speech sounds.  
(a) spoken  
(b) foreign  
(c) written
21. The most common type of phonetic transcription is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) IPA  
(b) GA  
(c) Phonetic Association
22. [r] in 'ring' is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) voiceless  
(b) voiced  
(c) neither voiceless nor voiced

Second Semester 1438 H.  
External Students  
Final Exam of Phonetics – LANE 332 - Section AA2

**Version B**

STUDENT'S NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct items that can fill in the spaces properly.**

1. Phonetics is the scientific study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) speech sounds  
(b) all sounds  
(c) meaning
2. The branch of phonetics that studies speech waves is known as \_\_\_\_\_ phonetics.  
(a) auditory  
(b) articulatory  
(c) acoustic
3. The last consonant in 'garage' is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) velar stop  
(b) postalveolar fricative  
(c) postalveolar affricate
4. Tense vowels are \_\_\_\_\_ longer than lax vowels.  
(a) not  
(b) lexically  
(c) allophonically
5. The syllable is composed of onset and rhyme. The rhyme divides into nucleus and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) coda  
(b) tone  
(c) contour
6. The study of the possible combinations of sounds in a language is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) intonation  
(b) coarticulation  
(c) phonotactics

6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is produced by curling the tongue tip up and back towards the rear edge of the alveolar ridge.
- (a) trill
  - (b) lateral
  - (c) retroflex
7. Approximants are consonants produced with a greater opening in the vocal tract than \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) glides
  - (b) fricatives
  - (c) vowels
8. The word 'surprise' ends with a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) stop
  - (b) sibilant
  - (c) voiced fricative
9. The term \_\_\_\_\_ includes stops, fricatives and affricates.
- (a) 'liquids'
  - (b) 'approximant'
  - (c) 'obstruent'
10. A diphthong can be defined as a sequence of a \_\_\_\_\_ vowel and a glide.
- (a) complex
  - (b) simple
  - (c) long
11. The branch of phonetics that studies speech waves is known as \_\_\_\_\_ phonetics.
- (a) auditory
  - (b) articulatory
  - (c) acoustic
12. The last consonant in 'garage' is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) velar stop
  - (b) postalveolar fricative
  - (c) postalveolar affricate
13. Tense vowels are \_\_\_\_\_ longer than lax vowels.
- (a) not
  - (b) lexically
  - (c) allophonically
14. A vowel chart shows \_\_\_\_\_ in the production of vowels.
- (a) tongue height and tongue position
  - (b) tongue length and tongue position
  - (c) tongue height and lip height

rounded and 'sin' are \_\_\_\_\_ vowels.  
(b) low  
(c) unrounded

42. A \_\_\_\_\_ consonant is produced with a complete closure followed by a sudden release of the airstream.  
(a) fricative  
(b) lateral  
(c) stop

43. The epiglottis comes \_\_\_\_\_ the larynx.  
(a) below  
(b) inside  
(c) above

44. English uses the \_\_\_\_\_ of the tongue to produce central vowels.  
(a) tip  
(b) blade  
(c) center

45. Around the year \_\_\_\_\_, the accent of the royal court emerged as the prestige accent of English.  
(a) 2000  
(b) 1600  
(c) 1400

46. A \_\_\_\_\_ is produced by curling the tongue tip up and back towards the rear edge of the alveolar ridge.  
(a) trill  
(b) lateral  
(c) retroflex

47. Approximants are consonants produced with a greater opening in the vocal tract than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) glides  
(b) fricatives  
(c) vowels

48. The word 'surprise' ends with a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) stop  
(b) sibilant  
(c) voiced fricative

23. The sound [ ] is a voiced \_\_\_\_\_ approximation.  
(a) dental  
(b) palatal  
(c) velar
24. The [ ] consonant has two allophones: clear [ ] and \_\_\_\_\_ [ + ].  
(a) black  
(b) light  
(c) dark
25. The place of articulation of the initial consonant in 'fly' is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) dental  
(b) labiodental  
(c) bilabial
26. The phonetic symbol [ θ ] is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) open o  
(b) ash  
(c) theta
27. The phonetic symbol [ ʃ ] is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) eng  
(b) esh  
(c) epsilon
28. The phonetic transcription /wʌn/ stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 'one'  
(b) 'won'  
(c) 'when'
29. The correct phonetic transcription of 'myth' is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) /maɪð/  
(b) /maɪθ/  
(c) /mɪθ/
30. The vowel [ ɜ ] is found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 'figure'  
(b) 'either'  
(c) 'hearth'
31. The correct phonetic transcription of 'lamb' is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) /læmb/  
(b) /læm/  
(c) /læmp/

33. The correct phonetic transcription of 'jump' is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) /dʒʌmp/  
(b) /dʒʌmp/  
(c) /dʒʌmp/
34. The environment of a sound is the phonetic context in which the sound occurs, that is, the \_\_\_\_\_ sounds.  
(a) adjacent  
(b) distant  
(c) foreign
35. The phoneme /p/ is realized as the allophone aspirated when occurring initially in \_\_\_\_\_ syllable.  
(a) a final  
(b) an unstressed  
(c) a stressed
36. If /k/ occurs before /i/, as in 'key', the stop is made much farther forward than the stop of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 'cry'  
(b) 'creep'  
(c) 'caw'
37. Among younger speakers of RP, [t] is commonly accompanied by a glottal stop in medial and final positions. This phenomenon is known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) yod dropping  
(b) glottalisation  
(c) lateral release
38. English has \_\_\_\_\_ alveolar consonants. Two of them are produced with friction.  
(a) 9  
(b) 7  
(c) 5
39. English has \_\_\_\_\_ bilabial consonants. One of those consonants is described as labial-velar.  
(a) 4  
(b) 6  
(c) 5
40. Because [m] is a nasal consonant the velum is \_\_\_\_\_ in articulation.  
(a) raised  
(b) lowered  
(c) not used

7. If we add lip rounding to a velar [ k ] as in 'quite' we get a \_\_\_\_\_ consonant.  
(a) palatalized  
(b) labialized  
(c) pharyngealized
8. A vowel chart shows \_\_\_\_\_ in the production of vowels.  
(a) tongue height and tongue position  
(b) tongue length and tongue position  
(c) tongue height and lip height
9. Each of the words 'so', 'close' and 'boat' contains a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) short vowel  
(b) long vowel  
(c) diphthong
10. Received Pronunciation is a British accent that is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Scottish English  
(b) BBC English  
(c) GA
11. The tongue root comes \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) above the level of the tongue tip  
(b) above the level of the hard palate  
(c) below the level of the tongue back
12. The vowels in \_\_\_\_\_ are back vowels.  
(a) 'bat' and 'beat'  
(b) 'bought' and 'pot'  
(c) 'sir' and 'cut'
13. Long [ i : ] is found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) 'heat' and 'clean'  
(b) 'heat' and 'hate'  
(c) 'here' and 'clear'
14. The diphthongs /aw, aj, ɔj/ start with \_\_\_\_\_ vowels and have long glides.  
(a) high  
(b) front  
(c) low