

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	English sounds which are made with a complete closure of the lips but later released are said to be <input type="text"/>	plosives					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	English sounds which are made with vibration of the vocal cords are said to be <input type="text"/>	Voiced					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _refers to the vibration or non-vibration of the vocal cords during speech production	voiceless					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a single sound composed of a stop portion and a fricative portion	An Affricate					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic characteristic of a <input type="text"/> _is that the air from the lungs escapes through the nose	nasal consonant					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All languages use the air from the <input type="text"/> _for the production of sounds during speech	lungs					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	English words that have the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning are called <input type="text"/>	homographs					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When transcribing spoken English it is very important to pay attention to <input type="text"/>	sounds					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	English triphthongs are formed by the addition of the <input type="text"/> __sound to some diphthongs	schwa						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The English triphthongs are an example of <input type="text"/> __sequences	vowel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __system is used for writing all the sounds of English	International Phonetic Association						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is generally known that English spellings <input type="text"/> __a reliable guide to pronunciation	are not						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The English language has 26 letters but <input type="text"/> __sounds	49						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is a known fact that no two people speak exactly alike. This phenomenon is called <input type="text"/> _differences	idiolectal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Received Pronunciation is actually not a dialect but an <input type="text"/>	accent						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An act of speech which involves the articulation of a sound or word is called <input type="text"/>	pronunciation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _has been described as a system of human intercommunication by means of conventional visible marks	Writing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It has been observed by linguists that language change takes place far more rapidly in <input type="text"/>	speech						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Linguists believe that humans acquire speech due to their <input type="text"/> __programming	innate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fear of public speaking is called <input type="text"/>	glossophobia						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stuttering lisping cleft palate and ataxia are all <input type="text"/> _problems that can affect the quality of a persons speech	articulatory						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The success of any spoken communication event is based on the process of listen understand and <input type="text"/>	speak						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The syllable structure of the word THINGS is <input type="text"/>	CVCC						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many syllables do these words contain: telephone, cigarette, important. <input type="text"/>	three						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many syllables are in these words: league, caught, zoned, school. <input type="text"/>	one						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What English vowel do the capital letters in the following words represent Alone concERT favOUR <input type="text"/>	the schwa vowel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which of the following words contain a triphthong: layer, paper locked fuller <input type="text"/>	layer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In terms of duration in production triphthongs are <input type="text"/> __than diphthongs	longer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A triphthong is a vowel with <input type="text"/> __sound qualities	three						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vowel sound contained in the word coil is <input type="text"/>	a diphthong						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two vowels that make up a diphthong must belong to the <input type="text"/>	same syllable						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The centring diphthongs often begin with <input type="text"/> __vowels	front						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The English diphthongs are also known as <input type="text"/>	glides						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __do not occur in Nigerian languages and sometimes pose problems to Nigerian speakers of English	central vowels						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the back vowels are articulated the shape of the lips is usually <input type="text"/>	rounded						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The monophthong contained in the word gnat is a <input type="text"/> __vowel	short						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The simple vowels that are articulated towards the front part of the oral cavity are called <input type="text"/>	front vowel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A single sound made with the free flow of air from the lungs out of the mouth is called a <input type="text"/>	vowel						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The way English vowels are written show the differences in <input type="text"/>	quality and quantity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anytime a back vowel is articulated the shape of the lips is usually <input type="text"/>	rounded						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An English <input type="text"/> __ is a single sound made with the free flow of air from the lungs	monophthong						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In terms of their place of articulation the p and b consonants are called <input type="text"/> _stops	bilabial						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> _explains how the tongue lips and other organs of speech are configured to produce a particular consonant sound	manner of articulation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are those organs in the vocal tract that can move freely	Active articulators						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most active articulator in the oral cavity is the <input type="text"/>	tongue						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The various speech organs are all encapsulated in three cavities the oral cavity the nasal cavity and the <input type="text"/>	pharyngeal cavity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of transcription is really meant to expose you to one of the simple ways to improve your <input type="text"/> __skill	pronunciation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There is no regular relationship between the way English is spelt and the way it is <input type="text"/>	pronounced						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> __ sounds are the easiest to learn, because most of them have the same form as a letter of the alphabet	consonant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _will enable you to use your eyes to aid your ears	Phonetic transcription						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___ simply refers to the graphic representations of our utterance on paper – using the phonetic alphabet recommended by the International Phonetic Association	Transcription					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The system for writing all the sounds of English is called the <input type="text"/> ___system	International Phonetic Association					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	No two people speak exactly alike and this phenomenon is known as <input type="text"/>	idiolectal differences					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___ is sometimes referred to as the Queens or Kings English because it is spoken by the monarch	Received Pronunciation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___ is defined as the way a word or a language is usually spoken- the manner in which someone articulates a sound or word	Pronunciation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It is believed that written language evolved from <input type="text"/> ___ which were cave wall art	hieroglyphs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___ is a system of human intercommunication by means of conventional visible marks	writing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In <input type="text"/> ___ contraction slang obscenities and meaningless vocabulary are much more tolerated	speech					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> ___ is time-bound because both participants are usually present	Speech					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In sign language the _____ are adapted instead of respiratory and digestive organs in order to communicate	hands						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All English vowels must be learned by listening and _____	comprehending	imitating	verbalising	structuring	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The English language has only _____ vowels	long	voiced	voiceless	short	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The parameters for classifying English vowels are Tongue Height vowel length and Quality Lip rounding and _____	Jaw position	Tongue position	Teeth location	voicing	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following sounds is called the voiced bilabial nasal consonant m n b j	n	m	b	j	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following sounds is called the voiceless labio-dental fricative f v s z	f	v	s	z	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are _____ phonemes whose main sound all have friction as their most important feature	five vowel	nine consonant	ten vowel	six consonant	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most effective way to overcome difficulty in articulating problem sounds is by _____	careful listening	regular practice	constant imitation	careful listening and regular practice	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following sounds are voiceless t d f v s z	z d v	t f s	d v	d z	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ of English are w j r and l	laterals	fricatives	approximants	plosives	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The l consonant is known as a _____ sound	labio-dental	bilabial	lateral	velar	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic characteristic of a _____ consonant is that the air from the lungs escapes through the nose	dental	velar	alveolar	nasal	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ consonant completely cuts off the airflow through the mouth	big	sharp	stop	fricative	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____explains how the tongue lips and other organs of speech are configured to produce a particular consonant	Place of articulation	Manner of articulation	configuration of speech	state of the glottis	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a _____consonant is produced; the body of the tongue touches the soft palate or velum	bilabial	dental	labiodental	velar	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The English sounds p b and m are _____ consonants	labiodental	bilabial	dental	lateral	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ sounds are articulated with the blade of the tongue placed behind the alveolar ridge	Fricative	Alveilar	Palato-Alveolar	Nasal	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are produced by the coming together of the lower lip and upper teeth	Velar sounds	Labiodental sounds	Bilabial sounds	Alveolar sounds	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are those organs of speech that cannot move freely	Passive articulators	Active articulators	External articulators	Internal articulators	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are those organs in the vocal tract that can move freely	Passive articulators	Active articulators	Speech organs	Labio-dental organs	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to where in the vocal tract a particular sound is produced	manner of articulation	place of articulation	state of the glottis	oral English	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____is produced by a partial or complete blockage of the flow of air from the lungs by any of the speech organs	Intonations	A vowel	A Consonant	Stress	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When pronouncing the following words honour heir and honest the h sound is usually _____	vocalised fully	silent	verbalised fully	pronounced fully	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It has been observed that The _____do not exist in Nigerian languages	bilabial plosives	dental fricatives	alveolar stops	affricates	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sound v is often described as the voiced _____fricative	bilabial	labiodental	velar	alveolar	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When pronouncing the words paradigm and diaphragm the g sound is usually _____	audible	silent	articulated loudly	articulated before the m sound	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ form the largest class of consonants in English	Stops	Affricates	Fricatives	laterals	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam



<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These consonants k and g are known as the _____	alveolar stops	labiodental stops	velar stops	fricatives	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two sounds contrasted in the words simple and symbol are _____	p and b	i and y	m and y	e and l	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is unique about the mb sequence of the following words crumb womb thumb comb succumb lamb tomb	the letter m is not pronounced	the letter b is not pronounced	the letters mb are pronounced together	the letters mb are not pronounced at all	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The air that produces the voiceless bilabial stop is usually released like an _____	explosive noise	elusive noise	aquatic noise	aeronautic noise	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are 24 _____ sounds in English	consonant	vowel	diphthong	triphthong	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these sounds are voiceless: t d g b v f s z p k	t f s p k	g b t z	v g d	z d g b	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Unlike vowels the consonants of English are usually produced with an _____	audible friction	voiceless friction	non-audible friction	audible stops	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English sounds which are made with vibration of the vocal cords are said to be _____	voiceless	voiced	voiceful	non-vocalised	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to the vibration or non-vibration of the vocal cords during the sound production	Voicing	vocalising	vocalisation	Verbalising	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English Sounds which involve airflow around the side of the tongue are called _____	laterals	velars	fricatives	stops	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a single sound composed of a stop portion and a fricative portion	An affricate	A fricative	A dental consonant	A labio-dental consonant	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The basic characteristic of a _____ is that the air from the lungs escapes through the nose	velar consonant	nasal consonant	fricative consonant	stop consonant	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The small differences in the movement of the _____ may make all the difference between a result which sounds English and one which does not	eyes and nose	teeth and tongue	organs of speech	vocal cords	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All languages use the air from _____ for the production of sounds during speech	mouth	nose	lungs	brain	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English words that have the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning are called _____	homophones	homonymns	homographs	gerunds	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When transcribing spoken English it is very important to pay attention to _____	strange words	strange spelling	homonymns	sounds	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	English triphthongs are formed by the addition of the _____ sound to some diphthongs	consonant	schwa	long vowel	short vowel	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The English triphthongs are an example of _____	ouble articulation	long vowels	vowel sequences	special diphthongs	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ system is used for writing all the sounds of English	International Phonological	International Phoneticians	International Phonetics	International Phonetic Association	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is generally known that English spellings _____ a reliable guide to pronunciation	are	are not	should be	could be	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The English language has 26 letters but _____ sounds	39	49	45	54	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It is a known fact that no two people speak exactly alike This phenomenon is called _____ differences	dialectal	accentual	phonetic	idiolectal	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Received Pronunciation is actually _____ not a dialect	a language	an accent	a symbol	a style	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An act of speech which involves the articulation of a sound or word is called _____	segmentation	pronunciation	pronounciation	experimentation	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ has been described as a system of human intercommunication by means of conventional visible marks	Grammar	speech	writing	composition	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	It has been observed by linguists that language change takes place far more rapidly in _____	writing	speech	school	the work place	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following organs may not be used in human speech	palate	lungs	ankle	nasal cavity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In sign language the _____ are adapted in order to communicate	respiratory organs	digestive organs	hands	facial expressions	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Linguists believe that humans acquire speech due to their _____ programming	optimised	innate	external	psychological	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The fear of public speaking is called _____	anexia	alexia	phobia	glossophobia	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Stuttering lisping cleft palate and ataxia are all _____ problems that can affect the quality of a persons speech	auditory	psychological	articulatory	external	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The process where the computer can recognise spoken words and transform them into digitised commands is called _____	computer linguistics	computerised language	computer speech systems	speech recognition	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The success of any spoken communication event is based on the process of listen, understand and _____	vocalise	speak	comprehend	write	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following may not be regarded as spoken human language	English	Hebrew	Tiv	Sign Language	D	eExam

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