

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="checkbox"/>	Question <input type="checkbox"/>	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Answer <input type="checkbox"/>	Remark <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a speech sound changes and becomes more like another sound which follows or precedes it, we say that <input type="text"/> has taken place.	assimilation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are often characterised by a glide from one vowel position to another.	Diphthongs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When a non-nasal sound picks on the features of a nasal sound because it occurs in the same distributional environment, <input type="text"/> is said to have occurred.	nasalisation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Consonants produced with some kind of hissing sound are said to be <input type="text"/> .	fricatives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Using the formal descriptive pattern of consonants in English, [m] can be described as <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	voiced, bilabial, nasal					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Using the formal descriptive pattern of consonants in English, [z] can be described as <input type="text"/> _____ _____ _____	voiced, alveolar, fricative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Using the formal descriptive pattern of consonants in English, [f] can be described as <input type="text"/> _____ _____ _____	voiceless, labiodental, fricative					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Using the formal descriptive pattern of consonants in English, [k] can be described as <input type="text"/> _____ _____ _____	voiceless, velar, plosive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Using the formal descriptive pattern of consonants in English, [t] can be described as <input type="text"/> _____ _____ _____	voiceless, alveolar, plosive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The twelve pure vowels in English are referred to as <input type="text"/> _____	monothongs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vowels are those sounds which are generally produced with no <input type="text"/> of air stream.	obstruction					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Articulators are generally classified into <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> articulators.	active, passive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The blocking of the oral cavity takes place when <input type="text"/> sounds are to be realised.	nasal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All <input type="text"/> in natural languages are normally voiced.	vowels						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the vocal lips are still open, air passes through them without vibration thereby resulting in the production of <input type="text"/> sounds.	voiceless						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sound that comes with the vibration of the vocal cords is normally <input type="text"/> .	voiced						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	No two languages share the same <input type="text"/> in their organisation of sounds.	phonology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics describes the sounds of general languages, while phonology studies the sound system of a <input type="text"/> __ language.	particular						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Of all the range of sounds described in phonetics, only a small fraction of these sounds is <input type="text"/> __.	significant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the description of a language's sound system, <input type="text"/> usually takes off from where phonetics stops.	phonology						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are classified according to the parameters of lengthening, heightening of the tongue and shape of the lips.	Vowels					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Consonants are classified according to the parameters of <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , and <input type="text"/> —	place of articulation, manner of articulation, voicing					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the differences in sound combinations are as a result of non-segmental phenomena like tone, intonation and rhythm, it is referred to as <input type="text"/> phonology.	supra-segmental					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Following phonological convention, symbols which are used to indicate the phonemes, syllables or words being pronounced are written within <input type="text"/> —	slashes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> studies the restrictions and regular patterns of sound combinations.	Phonotactics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonology is the study of the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> of the basic sounds of natural languages.	organisation, distribution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonemes are the <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> sounds of language.	distinctive, significant					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> constitute the basic unit of study in phonetics.	Phones					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a phonetic study, [ ] brackets are used to enclose phonetic symbols.	square					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic sounds of any natural languages are [ ] and [ ] .	consonants, vowels					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ ] phonetics studies how the human hearing organ perceives sound.	Auditory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[ ] phonetics is the study of how speech sounds are produced.	Articulatory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The transmission of speech sounds through the air is known as [ ] phonetics.	acoustic					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three major branches in the study of phonetics are [ ] , [ ] and [ ] .	acoustic, articulatory, auditory					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics deals with the analysis of the sounds of language in terms of [ ] , [ ] and [ ] .	articulation, transmission, perception					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The [ ] function of language makes it possible for one to study human language at any linguistic level.	dual					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The approach to phonetics is <input type="text"/> in that its analysis of the subject matter is accurate and verifiable.	scientific					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The output of phonetics is the <input type="text"/> of phonology.	input					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics provides the <input type="text"/> for phonology to build on.	raw materials					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the study of the production of sounds in language.	Phonetics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Meaning in speech can be made clear through such extra-linguistic cues like <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> -.	facial expression, gestures					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The levels of language are <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> -.	phonetics, phonology, semantics, syntax					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is made up of sounds and is considered to be the minimum speech unit.	syllable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the sound production system, the air that leaves the <input type="text"/> moves through the trachea to the larynx.	lungs					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> comprises the symbols that are used to represent sounds of the world languages.	The International Phonetics Alphabet					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sound differs from noise in that sound is <input type="text"/> while noise is usually <input type="text"/> —.	meaningful, meaningless						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term 'sound' is seen as a unit of <input type="text"/> —.	speech						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The written language used by the visually impaired is in the form of the <input type="text"/> —.	Braille						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sense of <input type="text"/> is utilised to perceive spoken language.	hearing						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Because the organised sound in spoken language is perceived via hearing, the spoken medium is often called the <input type="text"/> medium.	aural						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Spoken languages consist of sounds, which are produced by the <input type="text"/> —.	organs of speech						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fact that all languages are spoken and there are many languages in the world which are not written is often described as the <input type="text"/> —.	primacy of speech						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All natural languages are usually first spoken and later <input type="text"/> —, if necessary.	written						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The symbols through which languages are realised could be either <input type="text"/> or <input type="text"/> —.	phonic, graphic						eExam

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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> enhances the continuity of natural languages.	Cultural transmission					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	'Artificial' and 'non-human' language include <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> languages.	animal, machine					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some of the features common to all languages are <input type="text"/> _____, <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> .	conventionality, arbitrariness, humanity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In spite of the communicative and social roles of language, nobody knows precisely how language <input type="text"/> .	originated					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Through <input type="text"/> ____, people are able to live together, to interact and to express their thoughts and feelings.	language					eExam
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<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ enhances the continuity of natural languages.	Cultural transmission					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	'Artificial' and 'non-human' language include _____ and _____ languages.	animal, machine					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some of the features common to all languages are _____, _____ and _____.	conventionality, arbitrariness, humanity					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In spite of the communicative and social roles of language, nobody knows precisely how language _____.	originated					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Through _____, people are able to live together, to interact and to express their thoughts and feelings.	language					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The simplest way to explain the term language is probably to say that it is a means of _____.	communicating					
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- bouQuet	banquet	bucket	liquid	squeeze	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- reSt	result	show	asked	wise	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- High	vehicle	who	what	honest	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- pasT	wrestle	pasture	preached	castle	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- couGH	though	thoroughly	trophy	of	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- buSiness	grace	rice	eyes	sink	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- CHalet	college	chemical	chairman	champagne	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- misCHief	champagne	ritual	Christmas	brochure	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Match the sound indicated in this word with a corresponding one in the options: ----- healTHY	that	Thomas	path	fat	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	..... usually form the peak of the syllable.	Consonants	Vowels	Both vowels and consonants	triphthongs	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ----- is the smallest unit of pronunciation in a word.	phoneme	syllable	phone	schwa	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Languages which use pitch variation are generally said to be -----.	intonational	tonal	rhythmic	intonational/tonal	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most common phonological rule is -----.	coalescence	deletion	vowel reduction	assimilation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A sequence of two or more consonants in a syllable is called -----.	consonant chain	consonant serial	consonant cluster	consonant class	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Allophones of a phoneme are said to be in -----.	free variation	complementary distribution	minimal pairs	coalescence	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A phoneme can be realised in different ways depending on -----.	the environment of realisation	manner of articulation	type of airstream mechanism	place of production	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A traditional way of arriving at significant sounds in all natural languages is through the construction of -----.	allophones	complementary distribution	minimal pairs	free variation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A phoneme is a ----- -- unit of sound capable of distinguishing words of different meanings.	minor	minute	major	minimal	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A significant sound segment may be said to represent a -----.	morpheme	allophone	phoneme	allomorph	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vowel number 1 on the vowel chart is -----.	[i:]	[e]	[a:]	[ɪ]	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The schwa is normally identified as vowel number ----- on the vowel chart.	4	8	10	12	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[eɪə] is an example of a -----.	triphthong	diphthong	monophthong	diaphthong	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[eɪ] is an example of a -----.	triphthong	diphthong	monophthong	diaphthong	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[u] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.	a back and unrounded	a front and rounded	a front and unrounded	a back and rounded	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[a:] can be phonetically described as ----- vowel.	a rounded and short	an unrounded and short vowel	an unrounded and long vowel	a rounded central vowel	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The vowel sound technically referred to as the schwa normally occurs in ----- syllable.	a stressed	both stressed and unstressed	an unstressed	neither stressed or unstressed	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[w] can be phonetically described as -----.	a bilabial semi-vowel	an alveolar semi-vowel	a glottal semi-vowel	a labio-dental semi-vowel	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[r] can be phonetically described as ----- -----.	alveolar stop	alveolar liquid	velar stop	alveolar fricative	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[h] can be phonetically described as -----.	a voiceless glottal fricative	a voiceless glottal stop	a voiced glottal fricative	a voiced glottal affricate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	[n] is -----.	a bilabial nasal	an alveolar nasal	a velar nasal	a glottal nasal	B	eExam

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