

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> speech chains can also be said to have series of connected sentences in a paragraph	Complex					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A good reader makes fewer than a poor one :his eyes takes in several <input type="text"/> at a time.	words					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sentence « à la maison » contains how many syllables ? <input type="text"/>	Four					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic characteristics between a speech chain and an ordinary chain are <input type="text"/> and patterns	linkages					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Speech production requires to put to use thought process for <input type="text"/> to take place.	conceptualization					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In fluent reading liaison should be observed strictly within <input type="text"/> groups.	rhythmic					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Only reading is the situational <input type="text"/> __that can lend itself to proper objective of fluency	variant					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In reading the position of syntactic pauses is already determined by <input type="text"/>	punctuation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The more hesitation there are in speech the less <input type="text"/>	fluency						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Coherence is very important in <input type="text"/>	dialogue						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A good mastery of French requires one to assign the appropriate voice <input type="text"/> to utterances.	pitch						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rhythm is a structure of the <input type="text"/>	speech						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Breath groups are followed by a <input type="text"/>	pause						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Spontaneous speech is a speech <input type="text"/>	production						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In reading the position of syntactic pose is already determined by <input type="text"/>	punctuation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Fluency can be defined as smooth rapid, effortless, accurate use of <input type="text"/>	language						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Punctuation has <input type="text"/> _main functions.	three						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Turn taking with respect to dialogue gives opportunity for <input type="text"/>	argumentation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In dialogue, sense or meaning is being <input type="text"/>	constructed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Identifying the target audience is a vital stage in the preparation of <input type="text"/>	speech						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The first thing to do before you can prepare a speech is to identify a <input type="text"/>	topic						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Telephone communication is about <input type="text"/> __what your interlocutor is saying, and also making yourself to understand.	understanding						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The speech chain is structured in a <input type="text"/> in a sequence in such a way that one unit fits properly into another.	linear						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A monologue is <input type="text"/> _speech by one person.	long						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Flaws in the case of spontaneous speech are what we refer to, generally as <input type="text"/>	false start						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> _main functions of reparanda.	two						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The yardstick for measuring successful <input type="text"/> speech production should be the native speakers' production	spontaneous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reparanda is <input type="text"/> __of the notion of repairing.	derivative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major problem associated with spontaneous speech production is direct <input type="text"/> conceptualization.	on-line						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Syntactic pause are mainly found at <input type="text"/>	boundaries						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Certain pauses are meant to serve as <input type="text"/> _due to hesitation, either because one is looking for word or ideas that are not quick in coming.	breaks						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are two types of pauses in speech silent pause and <input type="text"/>	filled pause						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Languages have inbuilt <input type="text"/> _that determines where pauses should be observed in connected speech.	structures						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The very first stage involved in early oral reading is the recognition of <input type="text"/> words through oral reading	rapid						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reading aloud is a special type of connected speech production where the message is not <input type="text"/>	knowledge						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Reading aloud or oral reading provides an <input type="text"/> that cuts across the four competence.	direct						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Intonation can serve as structural way of remaining syntactic <input type="text"/>	Ambiguity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> situational variants of speech chain production modes	Three						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> _functional paradigms of intonation	Three						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A morpheme is the <input type="text"/> distinct unit of grammar	Minimal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The intonation for making an assertion is the same as the intonation for a <input type="text"/> sentence	declarative						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Intonations can be defined as the <input type="text"/> -contour accompanying an utterance	melodic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Complex speech chains can be said to have series of connected <input type="text"/> in a paragraph	sentences						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Research in spoken French has shown that final syllables are <input type="text"/> as long as other syllables.	Twice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Accented syllables are normally located at the <input type="text"/> of the chain.	end						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stress groups are used in segmenting <input type="text"/> boundaries in the speech chain.	linguistic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rhythm in speech can be define as the alternating between strong and <input type="text"/>	weak						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stress groups have a <input type="text"/> __syllabic at the end. While breath groups are followed by a pause.	Accented						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A breath group is any sequence of speech that can be <input type="text"/> on one breath.	pronounced						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	French is spoken in <input type="text"/>	syllables						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The native speaker of French pronounces utterances of limited number of syllables ranging from <input type="text"/>	Four						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Oxytomy is a <input type="text"/> word meaning a permanent tonic prominence given to the last speech chain	German						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the case of rhythmic organization ,elements that are highlighted are so because they are <input type="text"/>	weak						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psychology of rhythm is predicted on <input type="text"/> basic laws	two						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Without <input type="text"/> it is not possible to perceive the organization of a temporal phenomenon	rhythm	sound					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Speech begins and <input type="text"/> __somewhere	ends						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A unit presents a regular <input type="text"/> speech	rhythm						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A chain begins at a <input type="text"/> and ends at the beginning.	point						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The chains are of <input type="text"/> patterning	regular						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The speech chain contains <input type="text"/> units	many						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Flaws in the case of spontaneous speech are what we refer to generally as	false start	false ending	false association	safety valves	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ----- main functions fo reparanda.	three	two	five	seven	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The yardstick for measuring successful spontaneous speech production should be the native speaker's	production	speech	manifestation	performance	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reparanda is ----- of the notion of repairing.	derivative	factor	grammar	laconicity	A		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Diversified content/interest areas can help you improve upon the defects of ----- speech production.	direct	spontaneous	oral	specific	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major problem associated with spontaneous speech production is direct ----- -- conceptualization	on-line	indirect	volume	improve	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Syntactic pause are mainly found at -----	the middle	the boundaries	the beginning	in between	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Certain pauses are meant to serve as ----- due to hesitation, either because one is looking for word or ideas that are not quick in coming.	breaks	stops	stop over	silent	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are two types of pauses in speech : silent pause and -----.	filled pause	quiet pause	demonstration pause	none of the above	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Languages have inbuilt ----- --- that determines where pauses should be observed in connected speech	structures	speech	planning	flow	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sentence "Dans la basse-cour" contains	4 words	2 words	5 syllables	3 words	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One stands to gain ----- recognition of words is through oral reading	rapid	early	first	connected	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The very first stage involved in early oral reading is the recognition of -----.	phrases	words	sentences	grammar	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Some speech chains are long while others are ----- --	parallel	triangular	short	circular	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Reading aloud is a "special type of connected speech production mode where the message is not -----"	direct	comprehensive	coordinated	simple	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ----- situational variants of speech chain production modes	two	four	three	five	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are ----- functional paradigms of intonation.	two	three	five	seven	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A morpheme is the ----- distinctive unit of grammar	minimal	major	part	form	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Intonation can serve as a structural way of removing syntactic -----.	ambiguity	phonetic	prefixe	declarative	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The intonation of making an asserting is the same as the intonation for a ----- sentence.	declarative	expressive	linguistic	assertion	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Speech production requires one to put to use thought process for ----- to take place.	conceptualisation	discussion	pause	correctness	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In fluent reading, 'liaison' should be observed strictly within ----- groups.	speech	rhythmic	appropriate	melody	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In reading, the position of syntactic pauses is already determined by -----	punctuation	comma	hyphen	colon	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Only reading is the situational ----- that can lend itself to proper objective measurement of fluency	variant	model	objective	evaluation	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The more hesitation there are in speech the less	fluency	worry	correlation	reading	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Coherence is very important in -----	planning	dialogue	writing	production	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A good mastery of French requires one to assign the appropriate ----- to utterances	pitch	voice	intonation	meaning	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Rhythm is a structure of the ----- chain.	continuous	speech	function	demarcative	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Breath groups are followed by a -----	pause	continuation	stress	reverse	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Spontaneous speech is a speech ----- mode	production	code	version	error	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In reading, the position of syntactic pause is already determined by -----	punctuation	stop	hyphen	variants	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Fluency can be defined as "smooth, rapid, effortless, accurate use of -----"	language	speech	parole	pauses	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Punctuation has ----- main functions.	three	four	ten	five	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Turn taking with respect to dialogue gives opportunity for	talking	discussion	argumentation	pondering	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In dialogue/conversation, sense or meaning is being - -----.	constructed	said	deduced	analyzed	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identifying the target audience is a vital stage in the preparation of	conference	speech	lessons	plan	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first thing to do before you can prepare a speech is to identify a -----.	topic	supervisor	list	matter	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Telephone communication is about ----- what your interlocutor is saying and also making yourself understood	understanding	conversation	listening	discussion	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The speech chain is structured in a ----- sequence in such a way that one unit fits properly into the other.	linear	sentence	straight	direct	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A monologue is a ----- speech by one person.	short	long	brief	dramatic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sentence "Je pars demain" contains	4 syllabes	2 syllabes	8 syllabes	6 syllabes	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one issues an intonation pattern for a surprise.	Sors de la classe!	Il est beau.	Est-il intelligent?	Quelle horreur!	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following issues an intonation for an interrogation?	Allez dépêchez-vous!	Elle part demain.	Tu habites ici?	Regagnez la classe!	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A monologue is a ----- speech by one person	brief	long	short	dramatic	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In dialogue, conversation, sense or meaning is being - -----	analyzed	deduced	said	constructed	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A morpheme is the ----- distinctive unit of grammar	major	minimal	part	form	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There ----- functional paradigms of intonation	five	seven	three	two	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Intonation can serve as a structural way of removing syntactic	declarative	phonetic	ambiguity	prefixe	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	French is spoken in	syllabes	words	isochrony	lengthening	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The speech chain contains	many units	many words	many points	chapters	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The orthographic expression "à la plage" contains	6 syllabes	5 syllabes	4 syllabes	3 words	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the sentences issues an intonation for a command?	Sortez d'ici!	Vous êtes sûr!	Je sors	Quand viendras-tu?	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following has four words and four syllables	Oh là là	Incroyable	Deux ans plus tard	Vive la France	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The phonetic word "A table" contains	2 syllables	3 syllables	5 syllables	6 syllables	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	'Je regarde la télévision' contains	4 syllables	10 syllables	4 syllables	7 syllables	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many words are there in the sentence "Il est toujours occupé"	four words	Ten words	Six words	Twenty words	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sentence "A la mer" is of	2 phonetic word	One phonetic word	Three phonetic word	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sentence "Il est toujours là-bas" contains	6 syllables	4 syllables	10 syllables	8 syllables	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The most basic unit in a speech chain is called -----	syntaxe	logic	syllable	pause	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sentence "A la maison" contains	two syllables	three syllables	six syllables	four syllables	D	eExam

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