

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> nasal vowels in French	4					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> oral vowels in French	12					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> are two categories of phoneme	lexical, grammatical					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When sounds are transcribed the way they are produced or articulated they always put in what is known as <input type="text"/>	crochets phonétiques					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics allows an interaction between general theory and <input type="text"/> language	individual language					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The science of phonetics began in <input type="text"/> century	17th					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics is a study that is said to be <input type="text"/>	objective					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics is a <input type="text"/> study	scientifique					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is constituted of phonemes	morpheme					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	André Martinet was a <input type="text"/>	functionalist					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonemes transcription like sounds are put in <input type="text"/>	barre oblique						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Ils <input type="text"/> partis à l'église.	sont						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Paul <input type="text"/> né en avril 1998.	est						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	C'est vous qui <input type="text"/> __le responsable du groupe.	êtes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Le facteur est rentré <input type="text"/> _poste.	à la						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	D'où venez <input type="text"/> _?	-vous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Etes <input type="text"/> __Américain ?	-vous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Voici <input type="text"/> __télévision.	la	cette					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Le professeur <input type="text"/> resté longtemps.	est						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the theory of phonetics and phonology, <input type="text"/> is in opposition to synchrony.	diachrony						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In science of phonology, there must always be <input type="text"/>	objectivity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In phonology, Noam <input type="text"/> is a name to remember	Chomsky						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of forming new words from existing one is called <input type="text"/>	derivation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1991, <input type="text"/> developped Optimality Theory	Alan Prince and Paul Smolensky						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In French, the last consonant letters are <input type="text"/> pronounced	not all the time						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In his book titled Shiva Sutras, <input type="text"/> discovered the concepts of the phoneme, the morpheme and the root.	Sanskrit grammarian Panini						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Sound Pattern of English (SPE) was published by <input type="text"/>	Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In 1976, John Goldsmith introduced autosegmental <input type="text"/>	phonology						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Principles of Phonology was posthumously published by <input type="text"/>	Prince Nikolai Turbetzkoy						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The word "phoneme" was coined by the Polish scholar named <input type="text"/>	Jan Baudouin de Courtenay						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In ancient India, <input type="text"/> is considered founder of linguistics	Sanskrit grammarian Panini						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sound changes with reference to a preceding segment are traditionally called <input type="text"/>	progressive	progressive assimilation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Syllabification is the process of <input type="text"/>	cutting words into syllables						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> phonology is the relation between phonology, morphology and lexicon.	Lexical						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A tone that gives command in a sentence orally is <input type="text"/>	Imperative intonation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a pattern of rise and fall in the level of the voice, which often adds meaning to what is being said.	Intonation						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are 3 main derivational rules in French; they are <input type="text"/> — <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	règle d'épenthèse, d'élision, d'assimilation.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An oral principle in French whereby two words are pronounced as if they are one is called <input type="text"/>	liaison						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Phonetics, the terminology "Oral" is opposed to <input type="text"/>	"nasal"	nasal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Whenever speech is produced, <input type="text"/> reaction is inherent	phonological						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two categories of phonological rules in the French sound system are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	dérivatives, transformationnelles						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In segmental matrix, A matrix is the putting together of all the features that characterize a given <input type="text"/> —	segment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Phonetics, the terminology "Voiced" opposed to <input type="text"/>	"voiceless"	voiceless					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Phonetics, a <input type="text"/> feature helps to identify minimal pairs	distinctive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phoneme is articulated differently depending on its <input type="text"/>	environment						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In "Paire minimale", a pair is a group of <input type="text"/> forms that have different meanings and differ by only one segment in the same position in the word.	two	2					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The different contexts in which sounds or segments appear (in a word or in a syllable, the nature of its phonetic environment) altogether form what is called <input type="text"/>	distribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> latérales et <input type="text"/> médianes	2, 2						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> conscritives in French	13						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are <input type="text"/> fricative sounds in French	6						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the abstract units that form the basis for writing down a language.	phonemes						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonology is the study of <input type="text"/>	sound functions						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Phonetics is also the study of <input type="text"/>	sounds	pronunciations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Every language has its <input type="text"/> features.	distinctive						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of cutting words into syllables in French is called <input type="text"/>	syllabification						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In Phonology, Noams Chomsky is known as a <input type="text"/>	generativist						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two categories of consonant phoneme in French are <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	occlusives, constructives						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The smallest elements of sounds can be grouped into <input type="text"/>	phonemes						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Allophone is a <input type="text"/> representation of a phoneme	phonetic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> introduced auto segmental phonology	John Goldsmith						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol [o] is found in the following	de	peu	seul	beau	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol [ô] is found in the following	je	mot	feu	jeu	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Élision is a process by which	some words enrich their meaning through the use of another meaning	some words drop their meaning and adopt a new one	some words drop their final vowel	some words drop their final vowel and replace it with an apostrophe before words beginning with a vowel sound.	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Liaison can be defined as	union between two words that are close	the linking of the final and usually silent consonant of a word with the beginning vowel sound of the following word	union between two close sounds	union between two strange sounds;	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In phonological feature, a feature is	a minimal phonetic unit contained in a matrix that defines a segment.	a minimal sound unit contained in a word	a minimal representation of sounds in French	a minimal phonetic symbol contained in a sound.	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Allophones are described as	various sounds and meaning	various sounds and phonemes	various levels of pronunciation	various phonetic representations of a phoneme.	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In "Paire minimale", a pair is	a group of two forms that have different meanings and differ by only one segment in the same position in the word.	different meanings and differ by only one segment in the same position in the word.	words that have different types of meaning.	words made of different letters and sounds.	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The different contexts in which sounds or segments appear (in a word or in a syllable, the nature of its phonetic environment) altogether form what is called	attribution	appearance	distribution	apparition	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are two categories of consonant phonemes in French; They are	occlusives and obliques	occlusives and constructives	occlusives and fricatives	occlusives and alvéolaires	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are.....nasal vowels in French	8	6	7	4	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are.....oral vowels in French	12	16	18	14	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Two categories of morpheme are	lexis and structure	lexis and phonetics	lexical and grammatical	structural and lexical	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When phonemes are transcribed the same way like sounds they are put in what is called	barres obliques	crochets obliques	barrés obliques	crochets phonétiques	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When sounds are transcribed the way they are produced or articulated they are always put in what is known as	croquer phonétique	crochets phonétiques	croisades phonétiques	entre parenthèses	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are categories of phonemes in French	consonant and vowel phonemes	consonant and phonetic phonemes	vowels and sound phonemes	phonemes and vowels	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The abstract units that form the basis for writing down a language systematically and unambiguously are called	letters	allophones	phonetics	phonemes	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The smallest segments of sounds that can be distinguished by their contrast within words can be grouped together into	sounds contrasts in a particular language	phonemes	alphabets	phonology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	French as a language	does not have distinctive sounds	possesses its distinctive sounds	has only one distinctive sound	has more than one alphabet	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonology is defined as the system of	sounds contrasts in a particular language	all French phonemes	all French sounds	all French letters	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol [ε] is found in the following	pain	cantine	canton	point	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol [y] is found in the following	Puis	du	cuir	suis	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The symbol [α] is found in the following	paitre	pâte	haricot	papa	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Good pronunciation is one of the areas covered by	Systematic phonetics	descriptive phonetics	applied phonetics	acoustic phonetics	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Diachronic phonetics can also be referred to as one of the following:	Conventional	evolutionary	primordial	Kinetic	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A study is considered to be synchronic if the features under study refer to the same moment and in one of the following:	The same situation	the same tone	the same language	the same sign	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is in opposition to synchrony:	Diachrony	anachrony	symphonic	morphology	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following describes diachronic phonetics:	Phonetic description	phonetic application	phonetic investigation	syntactic application	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is a Canon principle of science:	consistency	objectivity	universality	conventionality	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The sound system consists of the following:	13 consonants	10 consonants	6 consonants	8 consonants	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The second system consists of the following:	12 vowels	15 vowels	6 vowels	5 vowels	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Individual language is associated with one of the following:	Acoustic phonetics	descriptive phonetics	generative phonetics	applied phonetics	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Hearing disorders can be treated through the study of one of the following;	acoustic phonetics	auditory phonetics	second language teaching	articulatory phonetics	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonetics allows an interaction between general theory and one of the following:	societal language	descriptive language	Individual language	generative language	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The science of phonetics began in:	The 15th century	13th century	17th century	20th century	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonetics is a science that is said to be	Subversive	Objective	Subjective	Generative	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonetics makes particular reference to one of the following:	Physiological components	phonological groups	Acoustic components	Phonemes	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Phonetics can be described as one of the following :	A sociological study	a scientific study	a psychoanalytical study	a phonetical study	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These are voyelles antérieures	i,oe	i,e	i,o	i,u	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A morpheme is constituted of	phonemes	sounds	elements	transcriptions	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	André Martinet was a	mathematician	phonetician	functionalist	formalist	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When phonemes are transcribed the same way like sounds they are put in what is called	barres d'outil	barres obliques	barres phonétiques	barres phonèmes	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These are voyelles postérieures	u,o	o,e	a,u	u,oe	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These sounds are fricatives	f,z	z,o	o,f	l,f	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These sounds are fricatives	l,m	ò,3	r,z	r,l	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Sound changes with reference to a preceding segment are traditionally called	progressive assimilation	regressive assimilation	assimilation phoneme	phonetics assimilation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are 3 main derivational rules in French	règle d'assimilation, de transcription, de progression	règle d'assimilation, de transcription, d'élision	règle d'assimilation, de liaison, de phonétique	règle d'épenthèse, d'élision, d'assimilation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An oral principle in French whereby two words are pronounced as if they are one is called	elision	liaison	omission	combinaison	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Allomorphs are usually sounds of the	same phonemes	different phonemes	many phonemes	one phoneme	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lexical phonology is the relation between	phonology and phonetics	morphemes and phonemes	phonetics and phonemes	phonology, morphology and lexicon	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Syllabification is the process of cutting words into	paragraphs	meanings	syllables	phonemes	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If sound changes with reference to a following segment, it is traditionally called	progressive assimilation	digressive assimilation	regressive assimilation	concurrent assimilation	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Polish scholar Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, (together with his former student Mikolaj Kruszewski) coined the word phoneme in	1876	1896	1687	1786	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Prince Nikolai Turbetzkoy's work Principles of Phonology was posthumously published in	1938	1939	1935	1934	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle published The Sound Pattern of English (SPE) in	1968	1986	1896	1688	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Natural Phonology was a theory based on the publications of its proponent David Stampe in	1969	1699	1996	1868	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Alan Prince and Paul Smolensky developed Optimality Theory in	1891	1981	1918	1991	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	John Goldsmith introduced autosegmental phonology in	1980	1981	1976	1987	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Syllabification is the process of	cutting and setting of words into segments	cutting words into syllables	cutting of words into brackets	cutting of words into elements	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Lexical phonology concerns the relation between	phonology and phonetics	phonology, lexis and phonetics	phonology, morphology and lexicon.	phonology and morphology	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are two types of enchaînement in French:	enchaînement vocalique et enchaînement consonantique	enchaînement accoustique et enchaînement oblique	enchaînement accoustique et enchaînement vocalique	enchaînement oblique et enchaînement des consonnes	A	eExam

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