

ENG507

Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Phonetics and Phonology

ENG507_Phonetics and Phonology
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A Special Thanks to OxyGen

1. Laryngealized (creaky) sound /b̰/ exists in _____. **(Hausa)**
2. In phonetics and phonology, speech sounds (segments), using basic units of contrast, are defined as gestures. **(True)**
3. Gestures are treated as the abstract characterizations of articulatory events with an _____ time dimension. **(intrinsic)**
4. Many languages (including English) have the labiodental fricatives [f, v]. **(False)**
5. Ejective affricate /ts'/ is found in _____. **(Navajo)**
6. A large number of non-English sounds are to be found in other languages (such as Iranian and African languages). **(True)**
7. An articulatory target refers to the _____ target position of the articulators for the production of a specific speech sound. **(hypothetical)**
8. Dental sounds are present only in the American English. **(False)**
9. In English and most of other languages nasals are voiced. **(True)**
10. As voiceless nasals are comparatively rare, they are symbolized simply by adding the voiceless diacritic [̥] above the symbol for the voiced sound. **(False)**
11. The fricatives [s, z, ʒ, ʃ] are called _____ sounds. **(sibilant)**
12. A better way of dividing fricatives is to separate them into groups on a purely _____ basis. **(auditory)**
13. It is a usual /r/ approximant or unusual rhotic approximate [ɹ] found in _____ English. **(American)**
14. In all forms of English, the air flows freely without audible friction, making this sound a _____ alveolar lateral approximant. **(voiced)**
15. Laterals are usually presumed to be _____ approximants unless a specific statement to the contrary is made. **(voiced)**
16. A 'laryngeal gesture' would specify all supraglottal characteristics. **(False)**
17. In the sections on various stop sounds in world languages, we studied _____ types of stop sounds. **(13)**
18. An 'oral gesture' would specify characteristics of phonation**. (False)**
19. Speech segments are modeled as sets of gestures that have their own _____ temporal structure allowing them to overlap one way or the other. **(intrinsic)**
20. Acoustic phonetics is the study of the _____ properties of speech, and aims to analyze sound wave signals. **(physical)**
21. Acoustic analysis describes the durational characteristics, articulatory properties and _____ differences through physiological measurement. **(phonetic)**
22. In acoustics, it is possible to measure and analyze vibrations (physical properties) by mathematical techniques. **(True)**
23. Source-filter theory is an important concept in auditory phonetics. **(False)**

24. Acoustics is mainly devoted to the principles of physics involving the latest technology such as computer software _____. **(Praat)**

25. Sound travels from a noise-making source (i.e., the vocal fold vibration) to the_____. **(lips)**

26. Acoustic analysis not only gives us the features of a sound but also tells us about the duration or length of a speech sound. **(True)**

27. The experts of phonetics are particularly interested in analyzing _____ acoustically. **(vowels)**

28. Acoustic Analysis of Vowels describes vowels in terms of numbers (in a language that how many vowels are possible). **(True)**

29. In source-filter theory, the vocal folds (at _____) are then a source of sound energy. **(larynx)**

30. According to Source-filter theory, source refers to the _____ of the vibrating larynx. **(waveform)**

31. Acoustic phonetics particularly involves electronics and some grounding in physics. **(True)**

32. The air in the vocal tract is set in vibration by the action of the vocal folds. **(True)**

33. All voiced sounds are distinguishable from one another by their formant structure (frequencies). **(True)**

34. Using computer programs, we can analyze vowel sounds by showing their components through the display (spectrogram). **(True)**

35. The resonance frequency of the particular resonance mode _____ when a constriction is located at a node of that resonance mode. (decreases) **(increases in system)**

36. In spectrograms: the frequency of the components is shown on the _____ scale. **(vertical)**

37. The resonance frequencies change in a predictable way when the tube is _____at various locations. **(squeezed)**

38. The vocal tract as a tube with a uniform diameter has simultaneous resonance frequencies—several different pitches at the same time. **(True)**

39. The resonance frequency of the particular resonance mode _____ when a constriction is located at a node of that resonance mode. **(squeezed)**

40. The air in the vocal tract is set in vibration by the action of the vocal folds. **(True)**

41. The resonance in the vocal tract (filter) is _____ the rate of vibration of the vocal folds (source). **(independent of)**

42. According to perturbation theory, _____ occurs in a uniform tube where one end is closed and the other end is open. **(resonance)**

43. The rhythm of the sentence is apparent because the overtone pitches occur only when the _____folds would have been vibrating. **(vocal)**

44. The acoustic properties (structure) of consonantal sounds are usually more _____ than that of vowels. **(complicated)**

45. According to _____, a vowel is merely the rapid repetition of its peculiar note. **(Hermann Helmholtz)**

46. "Vertical striations corresponding to the vibrations of the vocal folds" is a spectrographic hint for _____ sound. **(voiced)**

47. Spectrograms are the part of techniques used in machine translation. **(True)**

48. While interpreting consonants, carefully see the overall structure, especially the frequency scale. **(True)**

49. While interpreting consonants, analyze the behavior of the adjacent vowels. **(True)**

50. A complete range of a speaker's vowel qualities may be considered as representative of his personal features which may be compared with the formant frequency of each vowel. **(True)**

51. Words recorded in isolation are _____ to be interpreted through spectrogram. **(easy)**

52. When two different speakers record their sets of vowels with the same phonetic quality, their relative positions on a formant chart will be_____. **(similar)**

53. "Random noise pattern in higher frequency regions" is a spectrographic hint for _____ sound. **(fricative)**

54. Experts of applied phonetics and computer speech technology are not trying to understand the complexity of speech – synthesis systems and improve it. **(False)**

55. Spectrograms show relative quality (e.g., a particular speaker may have a higher level of vowels). **(True)**

56. The Californians have a higher vowel (lower first formant) in [eɪ] than in [ɪ]. **(True)**

57. The Californian English does maintain a contrast between the vowels in 'cot' and 'caught' (they are both spoken as the same [ɑ]). **(False)**

58. The vowels of BBC accent are different in both number and quality. **(True)**

59. Japanese has a set of _____ vowels but very different in a narrower transcription than that of Spanish. **(five)**

60. Urdu has _____ nasal vowels. **(seven)**

61. ATR is used phonologically in _____ as a factor in contrast of vowel harmony. **(Advanced Tongue Root)**

62. In the description of consonantal quality, rhotacization is a term which is used in English phonology referring to dialects or accents. **(False)**

63. RP stands for _____. **(Received Pronunciation)**

64. British English speakers distinguish the vowel [ʌ] in 'cut' from the vowel [ɜ] in 'curt'. **(True)**

65. ATR is used phonologically in _____ as a factor in contrast of vowel harmony. **(Akan)**

66. Most of the world languages contain a class of sounds that functions in a way similar to consonants but is phonetically similar to vowels**. (True)**

67. In French there are _____ semivowels. **(three)**

68. The addition of a high front tongue gesture (as in sound like [i]) to another main (primary) gesture is known as _____. **(Palatalization)**

69. A sound may or may not have any of the four secondary articulations such as palatalization, velarization, pharyngealization and_____. **(labialization)**

70. A sound may or may not have any of the four secondary articulations such palatalization, velarization, pharyngealization and labialization. **(True)**

71. The superimposition of narrowing of the pharynx is called _____. (Pharyngealization)

72. RTR Stands for _____. **(Retracted Tongue Root)**

73. Which of the following observes a lesser degree of closure but occurs approximately at the same time as another gesture? **(Secondary articulation)**

74. There are two features of vowel quality, i.e., height and _____ of tongue. **(backness)**

75. Pakistani regional languages have a variety of nasal vowels. **(True)**

76. Which of the following is a fundamentally important unit both in the fields of phonetics and phonology? **(Syllable)**

77. From the speech production point of view, a syllable consists of a movement from a constricted or silent state to a vowel-like state and then back to constricted or silent state. **(True)**

78. The end of the syllabus is called _____. **(coda)**

79. Stress is the least important feature both in phonetics and phonology. **(False)**

80. In terms of its linguistic function, stress is often treated under two different headings: word (lexical) stress and _____ (emphatic) stress. **(sentence)**

81. Phonologists are interested in the structure of a syllable and it can be divided into _____ possible parts. **(three)**

82. In terms of its linguistic function, stress is often treated under _____ different headings. **(two)**

83. Supra means _____. **(beyond)**

84. One of the areas in which a little agreement is found is related to the levels of stress. (True)

85. Suprasegmental refers to a vocal effect which extends over more than one sound (segment) in an utterance. **(True)**

86. A stressed syllable contains factors such as loudness, rise in pitch, length of duration, and_____. **(vowel quality)**

87. The primary stress is very important in languages like _____ as it has the ability to change meaning. **(English)**

88. 'Stress timed languages' is a very general phrase used in phonetics to characterize the pronunciation of languages. **(True)**

89. The division among the syllables is made on the basis of stress and unstressed patterns. **(True)**

90. In syllable-timed languages, the syllables are said to occur at regular intervals of time and this characteristic is sometimes referred to as_____. **(isosyllabism)**

91. As a concept, syllable-timed is similar to stress-timed. **(False)**

92. There are some speech sounds that are voiceless (e.g. /s/), and cannot give rise to a _____ of pitch in this way but the voiced sounds can. **(sensation)**

93. Languages of the world divided into two broad categories: stress timed language and tone timed languages. **(False)**

94. The pitch sensation that we receive from a voiced sound corresponds not very closely to the frequency of vibration of the vocal folds. **(False)**

95. Syllables tend to occur at regular intervals of time with _____ word stress. **(fixed)**

96. It is sometimes claimed by the experts that different languages (and dialects) have different types of _____ patterns. **(rhythmic)**

97. In syllable timed languages, all syllables tend to have an _____ time value the rhythm of the language is said to be syllable-timed. **(equal)**

98. In tone (tonal) languages, the linguistic function of tone is to change the _____ of a word. **(meaning)**

99. In simple sense, 'intonation' refers to the variations in the pitch of a speaker's voice used to convey or alter meaning. **(True)**

100. The study of intonation is sometimes called ontonology. **(False)**

101. One reason for intonation not being well explored is because of the different _____ frameworks. **(descriptive)**

102. It is claimed that _____ languages also have intonation and that it is superimposed upon the tones themselves. **(tone)**

103. The most important function of intonation is to act as a signal of grammatical structure, where it performs a role similar to punctuation (in written language). **(True)**

104. Tone as a suprasegmental feature refers to an identifiable movement or level of formants that are used in a linguistically contrastive way. **(False)**

105. The role of intonation in the communication is quite important as it also conveys personal attitude (e.g., sarcasm, puzzlement, anger, etc.). **(True)**

106. Linguistic phonetics is an approach which is embodied in the principles of the International Phonetic Association (IPA). **(True)**

107. Linguistic phonetic descriptions (of speech sounds) are, by and large, descriptions of the phonetics of the community. **(True)**

108. The phonetics of the individual is the focus of much of the explanatory power of phonetic theory. **(True)**

109. The description of the phonetics of the individual involves describing the phonetic knowledge and skills related to the performance of language. **(True)**

110. IPA is the set of letters and indicators that have been officially approved by IPA. **(False)**

111. The shaded cells, exhibit the sounds not discovered at these places yet. **(False)**

112. The focus of linguistic phonetic description is the phonetics of the_____. **(community)**

113. Linguistic phonetics answers a number of questions related to the possible ways of _____ unified phonetics and phonology. **(articulatory)**

114. The full form of the acronym IPA is _____. **(International Phonetic Association)**

115. Which of the following indicates the combinations of categories that are humanly possible but have not been observed so far? **(Blank cells on the IPA chart)**

116. Which of the following is a term for pharyngeal and epiglottal articulations that are made with the root of the tongue? **(Radical)**

117. The 'Laryngeal' possibilities involve mainly _____ features. **(five)**

118. The linguistic phonetic explanation does always satisfy all the topics of speech production. **(False)**

119. In 'assimilation' the detached sounds come to share some phonetic properties. **(False)**

120. The phonetics of the individual gives explanation to a number of complex issues related to linguistic explanation. **(True)**

121. Feature hierarchy is an important concept in phonetics and phonology which is based on the properties and features of sounds. **(True)**

122. In which of the following there is a tendency in pronunciation for adjacent sounds to share phonetic properties (at individual level)? **(Assimilation)**

123. Sounds are divided in terms of their supra-laryngeal and laryngeal characteristics, and their _____ mechanism. **(airstream)**

124. The feature 'Rhotic' has only _____ possible value/s. **(one)**

125. Speech is not very diverse and complex particularly when it comes to the phonetics of individual. **(False)**

126. It is understandable that different speakers of the same language will have somewhat same productions of speech. **(False)**

127. No one's style is basic (from which others are derived), because all are stored in _____. **(memory)**

128. Exemplar theory says that generalization is also possible within _____. **(productivity)**

129. Name the phenomenon that caused change at the place of the nasal and the following stop in words 'improper' and 'impossible'? **(Palatalization)**

130. Perceptual separation affects the set of sounds that potentially can occur at a given position in a word. **(True)**

131. The principle of perceptual separation usually results into one sound affecting an adjacent sound. (**False)**

132. Articulatory movements are contracted with varying degrees of tension in specific sequence and duration of_____. **(contraction)**

133. Articulation with the least possible effort enables us to speak with balance between phonetic forces leading to changes in the pronunciation of sounds. **(True)**

134. Focusing on the phonetics of the individual we can explore the controlling of the _____ movement. **(articulatory)**

135. Syllable is the unit of pronunciation typically larger than a single sound and smaller than a word. **(True)**

136. Which of the following refers to the division of a word into syllables is called? **(Syllabification)**

137. Languages differ from each other as the syllabic patterns are different across languages and language families. **(True)**

138. It has often been found that languages do not allow all phonemes to appear in any order. **(True)**

139. Phonotactics is a term used in phonology to refer to the order of segments which occur in a language. **(True)**

140. The allowed sound patterns and restricted sound patterns of language are found through phonotactics**. (True)**

141. The study of the phonemes and their order found in the syllables (the study of sound sequences) of a language is called the_____. **(phonotactics)**

142. Consonant sequences are called_____. **(clusters)**

143. Praat is a computer program with which you can analyze, synthesize, and manipulate_____. **(speech)**

144. Praat is used for speech analysis related to_____. **(acoustics)**

145. Which of the following is particularly helpful in acoustic analysis because it allows to place segmental symbols and annotate the sound file? **(Segmenting and labelling)**

146. On Praat we cannot open the 'textgrid' and 'sound file' together. **(False)**

147. Praat only requires a very modest experience of computer and you can easily conduct experiments if you are using personal computer at a very initial level. **(True)**

148. In order to display a sound file, the first step is to open the sound file in the Edit window. **(True)**

149. Nowadays, most of the research works in phonetics and phonology are based on software like Praat and WaveSurfer. **(True)**

150. Praat is not very important for learning phonetics and phonology in general and acoustic analysis of speech in particular. **(False)**

151. Use the _____ button to analyze and synthesize from the tools panel. **(edit)**

152. Press _____to paste the Praat image into your Word document. **(Ctrl+V)**

153. Export your visual displays to the _____ document is the part of the 'write up' of the experiment. **(Word)**

154. Source-filter theory is particularly important to understand the basic components of speech sounds and the nature of the acoustic signals. **(True)**

155. Source-filter theory is particularly important to understand the basic components of speech sounds and the nature of the _____signals. **(acoustic)**

156. It is important to note down that when our vocal folds vibrate, the result is a suspended wave. **(False)**

157. Fundamental frequency (F0 or Pitch) is an important component of_____ theory. **(source-filter)**

158. Harmonics are the _____integers of the fundamental frequency which are basically the result of vocal fold vibration. **(multiple)**

159. Formants are the _____ resonances. **(overtone)**

160. It is clear now that harmonic numbers are different for one type of sounds but the _____are the same. **(formants)**

161. Acoustically, in order to plot vowels on chart, _____ are very important. **(F1-F2)**

162. The relationship between the harmonics and the formants is captured in the _____ model of speech production. **(source-filter)**

163. For exploring the acoustics of vowels, we need to record vowels and explore their properties. **(True)**

164. One more way (other than the waveform) to confirm your pitch measurement is by looking at the_____. **(spectral slice)**

165. To plot the pitch of each vowel, make sure you label x-axis using a program that allows you to spread out your measurements as much as you can. **(False)**

166. You can also use Praat's _____ formant tracking to help you if you want. **(automatic)**

167. While plotting vowels on chart, after putting the data in Excel sheet, we will use the _____ chart from the same spreadsheet. **(scatter)**

168. After vowel recording, measure the following three things: intrinsic pitch, _____make up (formants) and plotting them in excel sheet. **(spectral)**

169. Once plotting is complete, export the chart to your _____ document and give it the number and title accordingly. **(Word)**

170. Remember that we need the default _____ spectrogram for measuring the first and second formants (F1 and F2) of each vowel. **(wide-band)**

171. Sonorants are different from vowels because they generally have _____amplitude; therefore, they behave like consonants. **(lower)**

172. Glides are also the sonorants (vowel-like) sounds as they have similar patterns (have formants). **(True)**

173. Analyze that how similar is the formant structure of glides with _____ and nasals. **(vowels)**

174. Nasals have very _____waveforms as they have distinctive forms of anti-formants and formant transition. **(distinctive)**

175. Formants for nasal sounds are also important for _____ analysis. **(acoustic)**

176. Sonorants are vowel-like sounds (nasals and glides). **(True)**

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177. There are three important acoustic correlates of voicing in stops: the voice bar, VOT, and the duration of the preceding vowel. **(True)**

178. There are _____ important acoustic correlates of voicing in stops. **(three)**

179. Another aspect of acoustic correlate of stops is the bar which is the characteristic of voiced + voiceless + aspirates stop sounds. **(False)**

180. Another aspect of acoustic correlate of stops is the _____ which is the characteristic of voiced + voiceless + aspirates stop sounds. **(VOT)**

181. Pakistani variety of English can be studied in terms of its deviation from the _____variety. **(standard)**

182. While working on Pakistani languages, one may apply for funding from 'organization for endangered languages' and _____. **(UNISCO)**

183. Which of the following relates to 'descriptive function'? **(What is it?)**

184. What do you think 'speech synthesis' is about? **(Speech production by machine)**

185. Which of the following may NOT be considered as a major language of Pakistan? **(Comparative function)**

186. In experimental phonetics and phonology, the studies of sounds include various primitive experimental techniques. **(False)**

187. Which Pakistani region is linguistically one of the richest regions of the world? **(Himalaya Hindu Kush)**

188. Pakistani learners' issues of learning English as a _____ language may be studied. **(second)**

189. In the field 'sociolinguistics of English varieties', there are now many well-known data gathering techniques like _____ paradigm. **(variations)**

190. The acronym TESOL stands for _____. **(Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages)**

191. TBLT stands for _____. **(Task Based Learning and Teaching)**

192. CNN stands for_____. **(Cable News Network)**

193. Classroom research is seldom based on problem (related to teaching, for example) solving. **(False)**

194. Teachers are called _____ of change. **(agents)**

195. Which of the following is the most rewarding and productive research type for teachers to conduct? **(Action)**

196. The phonetics of phonological speech errors, if explored and shared by teachers (by investigating their own practices), may lead to a very negative discussion in the academics. **(False)**

197. BBC stands for_____. **(British Broadcasting Corporation)**

198. The acronym CA stands for_____. **(Contrastive Analysis)**

BS English

https://whatsapp.com/channel/0029VaazKAVBfxoDMH4l9U0u

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