



ENG507

Quiz for 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.

Maha Malik

Phonetics and Phonology

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1. The shape of the lips: spread as in /i:/ vowel.
2. sonorant's are sonorant's because they are **formants**
3. Which one is the most important feature for tonal languages? (**PITCH**)
4. Waveform of nasals is _____ to waveform of vowels. **DIFFERENCE (distinctive)**
5. sonorants are different from vowels because they have _____ amplitude (**lower**)
6. confirming the pitch of spectral slice one should ignore _____ at beginning (**small spikes**)
7. Difference between F2 and F1 is related to _____ of vowels. (**Backness**)
8. **Assimilation** is particularly studied in phonetic of Individual
9. Which language have fixed phrase stress **Japanese**
10. In Japanese all morae have approximately same **duration**
11. Which language has no nasal vowels _____? **Siraiki**
12. Nasalization is common feature of Indo **Aryan languages**
13. format structure of approximants is match with **vowels**
14. **IPA** is the set of symbols and diacritics that have been officially approved by IPA.
15. Nasalization diacritic is called **tilde**
16. I and owe the cluster of . **V**
17. Cardinal vowels produced by . **Daniel Jones**
18. **ELT** stands for (**English Language Teaching**)
19. More than 3 syllables are called (**trisyllabic**)
20. Which of the following sounds is represented by the symbol [t̚] (there is a diacritic mark under [t] which I am unable to type?? **DENTAL STOP**
21. Which of the following symbol represents voiced alveolar tap. **r**
22. In source- filter theory, filter represents **CAVITY**.
23. The formants that characterize different vowels are the result of the different shapes of the **VOCAL TRACT**.
24. One should watch for the burst and aspiration in the **STOP SOUNDS**.
25. Which of the following vowel sounds (in the given words) will be uttered with neutral lips?
SET
26. Frontness or backness of a vowel is determined by the position of **TONGUE**
27. R- coloring is also termed as **rhotacization**.
28. Spanish has a very simple system contrasting only **FIVE** vowel sounds.
29. In English, sounds /w/ and /j/ are considered **SEMI VOWELS**
30. Which of the following symbols represents labialization as a secondary gesture? [ʋ]
31. The last part of the syllable is called **CODA**
32. The study of the sequences of phonemes is called **PHONOTACTICS**
33. In syllable timed languages, all syllables tend to have a/an **EQUAL** time value.
34. In tonal languages, which of the following is an essential component of the pronunciation of a word? **PITCH**

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35. In Mandarin, the word [ma] means “mother” when it is said with **HIGH PITCH**
36. The study of intonation is sometimes called **INTONOLOGY**
37. Which of the following types of phonetics is considered for specific purposes only?
INDIVIDUAL PHONETICS
38. Two native speakers of a language will always speak **WITH SOME VARIATION**
39. The features [voiceless] and [breathy voice] are studied under the cover term ‘Laryngeal
40. ‘Radical’ is a cover for [pharyngeal] and [epiglottal] articulations made with the **ROOT OF THE TONGUE** of the tongue.
41. In the production of a plosive like [p], which of the following is not a sub-task? **CLOSE THE TEETH**
42. Speech is quite diverse and complex particularly when it comes to the phonetics of **INDIVIDUAL**
43. Phonotactically speaking, which of the following sequences of phonemes will be acceptable in English. **/bleidg/**
44. Which of the following words uses a seven phoneme pattern of syllable? **STRENGTHS**
45. PRAAT software is particularly useful for the **ACOUSTIC** analysis.
46. The measurements are taken from the middle of a vowel sound because it is the **NUCLEUS** portion.
47. F1 is inversely related to the **HEIGHT** of the vowel.
48. The difference between F2 and F1 is related to the **FRONTNESS** of the vowel.
49. Sonorant is **VOWEL** like sounds.
50. **Sonorant** is the sounds that basically consist of nasals and glides
51. Which of the following features (place of articulation) best describes the stop /p/?
(BILABIAL)
52. Which of the following features (place of articulation) best describes the stop /g/.
(GLOTTAL)
53. The question that is mainly answered by the contrastive function of distinctive feature theory is ‘how “**is it different**”?’
54. Which of the following functions of the distinctive feature theory answers the question, ‘What is it?’ **(DESCRIPTIVE)**
55. Which of the following is considered a **GOLDEN** method of SLA? **(Task Based Learning and Teaching (TBLT))**
56. The activities of **ELTR** are planned and sponsored by British Council Pakistan
57. English Language Teaching Reforms (ELTR) are the projects of the ____ of Pakistan. **(Higher Education Commission (HEC))**
58. In spectrograms, time runs from left to right, and the frequency of the components is shown on the _____ scale. **(vertical)**
59. Acoustics is the study of the physics of the _____. **(speech signal)**

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60. One should observe gap in pattern with burst for _____ and sharp formant beginning for voiced stops. **(voiceless)**
61. Which of the following vowel is uttered by rounding lips? **(/u/)**
62. The glottis (which is defined as the space between the _____). **(vocal folds)**
63. For this sound (i.e., [p]), in order to produce a lip closure movement, ____ main muscles. **(two)**
64. Consonant appears in a sequence in a syllable, is known as consonant _____. **(cluster)**
65. Sonorants are vowel-like sounds that basically consist of nasals and **(glides)**
66. Which place of articulation best describes the stop /d/? **(Alveolar)**
67. Which place of articulation best describes the stop /p/? **(Bilabial)**
68. 7. Which is a good example of consonant cluster? **(Strength)**
69. ELT action researches are mostly conducted by _____. **(teachers)**
70. TESOL stands for _____ **(Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages)**
71. Which is a tonal language? **(Mandarin)**
72. Each word is stored in memory and their phonetic variability is memorized rather than computed is described by **(speech memory theory)**
73. Which word is uttered through rounded lips? **(Put)**
74. British English has ---- vowels? **(20)**
75. Japanese has a set of _____ vowels. **(five)**
76. In syllables the combination of nucleus (peak) and coda is called the _____. **(rhyme)**
77. Laryngealized (creaky) sound /b/ exists in _____. **(Hausa)**
78. In phonetics and phonology, speech sounds (segments), using basic units of contrast, are defined as gestures. **(True)**
79. Gestures are treated as the abstract characterizations of articulatory events with an _____ time dimension. **(intrinsic)**
80. Many languages (including English) have the labiodental fricatives [f, v]. **(False)**
81. Ejective affricate /ts'/ is found in _____. **(Navajo)**
82. A large number of non-English sounds are to be found in other languages (such as Iranian and African languages). **(True)**
83. An articulatory target refers to the _____ target position of the articulators for the production of a specific speech sound. **(hypothetical)**
84. Dental sounds are present only in the American English. **(False)**
85. In English and most of other languages nasals are voiced. **(True)**
86. As voiceless nasals are comparatively rare, they are symbolized simply by adding the voiceless diacritic [] above the symbol for the voiced sound. **(False)**
87. The fricatives [s, z, ʒ, ʃ] are called _____ sounds. **(sibilant)**
88. A better way of dividing fricatives is to separate them into groups on a purely _____ basis. **(auditory)**
89. It is a usual /r/ approximant or unusual rhotic approximate [ɹ] found in _____ English. **(American)**

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90. In all forms of English, the air flows freely without audible friction, making this sound a _____ alveolar lateral approximant. **(voiced)**
91. Laterals are usually presumed to be _____ approximants unless a specific statement to the contrary is made. **(voiced)**
92. A 'laryngeal gesture' would specify all supraglottal characteristics. **(False)**
93. In the sections on various stop sounds in world languages, we studied _____ types of stop sounds. **(13)**
94. An 'oral gesture' would specify characteristics of phonation. **(False)**
95. Speech segments are modeled as sets of gestures that have their own _____ temporal structure allowing them to overlap one way or the other. **(intrinsic)**
96. Acoustic phonetics is the study of the _____ properties of speech, and aims to analyze sound wave signals. **(physical)**
97. Acoustic analysis describes the durational characteristics, articulatory properties and _____ differences through physiological measurement. **(phonetic)**
98. In acoustics, it is possible to measure and analyze vibrations (physical properties) by mathematical techniques. **(True)**
99. Source-filter theory is an important concept in auditory phonetics. **(False)**
100. Acoustics is mainly devoted to the principles of physics involving the latest technology such as computer software _____. **(Praat)**
101. Sound travels from a noise-making source (i.e., the vocal fold vibration) to the _____. **(lips)**
102. 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)**
103. The experts of phonetics are particularly interested in analyzing _____ acoustically. **(vowels)**
104. Acoustic Analysis of Vowels describes vowels in terms of numbers (in a language that how many vowels are possible). **(True)**
105. In source-filter theory, the vocal folds (at _____) are then a source of sound energy. **(larynx)**
106. According to Source-filter theory, source refers to the _____ of the vibrating larynx. **(waveform)**
107. Acoustic phonetics particularly involves electronics and some grounding in physics. **(True)**
108. The air in the vocal tract is set in vibration by the action of the vocal folds. **(True)**
109. All voiced sounds are distinguishable from one another by their formant structure (frequencies). **(True)**
110. Using computer programs, we can analyze vowel sounds by showing their components through the display (spectrogram). **(True)**
111. The resonance frequency of the particular resonance mode _____ when a constriction is located at a node of that resonance mode. (decreases) **(increases in system)**

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112. In spectrograms: the frequency of the components is shown on the _____ scale. **(vertical)**
113. The resonance frequencies change in a predictable way when the tube is _____ at various locations. **(squeezed)**
114. The vocal tract as a tube with a uniform diameter has simultaneous resonance frequencies—several different pitches at the same time. **(True)**
115. The resonance frequency of the particular resonance mode _____ when a constriction is located at a node of that resonance mode. **(squeezed)**
116. The air in the vocal tract is set in vibration by the action of the vocal folds. **(True)**
117. The resonance in the vocal tract (filter) is _____ the rate of vibration of the vocal folds (source). **(independent of)**
118. According to perturbation theory, _____ occurs in a uniform tube where one end is closed and the other end is open. **(resonance)**
119. The rhythm of the sentence is apparent because the overtone pitches occur only when the _____ folds would have been vibrating. **(vocal)**
120. The acoustic properties (structure) of consonantal sounds are usually more _____ than that of vowels. **(complicated)**
121. According to _____, a vowel is merely the rapid repetition of its peculiar note. **(Hermann Helmholtz)**
122. “Vertical striations corresponding to the vibrations of the vocal folds” is a spectrographic hint for _____ sound. **(voiced)**
123. Spectrograms are the part of techniques used in machine translation. **(True)**
124. While interpreting consonants, carefully see the overall structure, especially the frequency scale. **(True)**
125. While interpreting consonants, analyze the behavior of the adjacent vowels. **(True)**
126. 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)**
127. Words recorded in isolation are _____ to be interpreted through spectrogram. **(easy)**
128. When two different speakers record their sets of vowels with the same phonetic quality, their relative positions on a formant chart will be _____. **(similar)**
129. “Random noise pattern in higher frequency regions” is a spectrographic hint for _____ sound. **(fricative)**
130. Experts of applied phonetics and computer speech technology are not trying to understand the complexity of speech – synthesis systems and improve it. **(False)**
131. Spectrograms show relative quality (e.g., a particular speaker may have a higher level of vowels). **(True)**
132. The Californians have a higher vowel (lower first formant) in [eɪ] than in [ɪ]. **(True)**
133. The Californian English does maintain a contrast between the vowels in ‘cot’ and ‘caught’ (they are both spoken as the same [ɑ]). **(False)**
134. The vowels of BBC accent are different in both number and quality. **(True)**

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135. Japanese has a set of _____ vowels but very different in a narrower transcription than that of Spanish. **(five)**
136. Urdu has _____ nasal vowels. **(seven)**
137. ATR is used phonologically in _____ as a factor in contrast of vowel harmony. **(Advanced Tongue Root)**
138. In the description of consonantal quality, rhotacization is a term which is used in English phonology referring to dialects or accents. **(False)**
139. RP stands for _____. **(Received Pronunciation)**
140. British English speakers distinguish the vowel [ʌ] in 'cut' from the vowel [ɜ] in 'curt'. **(True)**
141. ATR is used phonologically in _____ as a factor in contrast of vowel harmony. **(Akan)**
142. 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)**
143. In French there are _____ semivowels. **(three)**
144. The addition of a high front tongue gesture (as in sound like [i]) to another main (primary) gesture is known as _____. **(Palatalization)**
145. A sound may or may not have any of the four secondary articulations such as palatalization, velarization, pharyngealization and _____. **(labialization)**
146. A sound may or may not have any of the four secondary articulations such palatalization, velarization, pharyngealization and labialization. **(True)**
147. The superimposition of narrowing of the pharynx is called _____. **(Pharyngealization)**
148. RTR Stands for _____. **(Retracted Tongue Root)**
149. Which of the following observes a lesser degree of closure but occurs approximately at the same time as another gesture? **(Secondary articulation)**
150. There are two features of vowel quality, i.e., height and _____ of tongue. **(backness)**
151. Pakistani regional languages have a variety of nasal vowels. **(True)**
152. Which of the following is a fundamentally important unit both in the fields of phonetics and phonology? **(Syllable)**
153. 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)**
154. The end of the syllabus is called _____. **(coda)**
155. Stress is the least important feature both in phonetics and phonology. **(False)**
156. In terms of its linguistic function, stress is often treated under two different headings: word (lexical) stress and _____ (emphatic) stress. **(sentence)**
157. Phonologists are interested in the structure of a syllable and it can be divided into _____ possible parts. **(three)**
158. In terms of its linguistic function, stress is often treated under _____ different headings. **(two)**

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159. Supra means _____. (**beyond**)
160. One of the areas in which a little agreement is found is related to the levels of stress. (**True**)
161. Suprasegmental refers to a vocal effect which extends over more than one sound (segment) in an utterance. (**True**)
162. A stressed syllable contains factors such as loudness, rise in pitch, length of duration, and _____. (**vowel quality**)
163. The primary stress is very important in languages like _____ as it has the ability to change meaning. (**English**)
164. 'Stress timed languages' is a very general phrase used in phonetics to characterize the pronunciation of languages. (**True**)
165. The division among the syllables is made on the basis of stress and unstressed patterns. (**True**)
166. In syllable-timed languages, the syllables are said to occur at regular intervals of time and this characteristic is sometimes referred to as _____. (**isosyllabism**)
167. As a concept, syllable-timed is similar to stress-timed. (**False**)
168. 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**)
169. Languages of the world divided into two broad categories: stress timed language and tone timed languages. (**False**)
170. The pitch sensation that we receive from a voiced sound corresponds not very closely to the frequency of vibration of the vocal folds. (**False**)
171. Syllables tend to occur at regular intervals of time with _____ word stress. (**fixed**)
172. It is sometimes claimed by the experts that different languages (and dialects) have different types of _____ patterns. (**rhythmic**)
173. In syllable timed languages, all syllables tend to have an _____ time value the rhythm of the language is said to be syllable-timed. (**equal**)
174. In tone (tonal) languages, the linguistic function of tone is to change the _____ of a word. (**meaning**)
175. In simple sense, 'intonation' refers to the variations in the pitch of a speaker's voice used to convey or alter meaning. (**True**)
176. The study of intonation is sometimes called ontonology. (**False**)
177. One reason for intonation not being well explored is because of the different _____ frameworks. (**descriptive**)
178. It is claimed that _____ languages also have intonation and that it is superimposed upon the tones themselves. (**tone**)
179. 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**)
180. Tone as a suprasegmental feature refers to an identifiable movement or level of formants that are used in a linguistically contrastive way. (**False**)

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181. The role of intonation in the communication is quite important as it also conveys personal attitude (e.g., sarcasm, puzzlement, anger, etc.). **(True)**
182. Linguistic phonetics is an approach which is embodied in the principles of the International Phonetic Association (IPA). **(True)**
183. Linguistic phonetic descriptions (of speech sounds) are, by and large, descriptions of the phonetics of the community. **(True)**
184. The phonetics of the individual is the focus of much of the explanatory power of phonetic theory. **(True)**
185. The description of the phonetics of the individual involves describing the phonetic knowledge and skills related to the performance of language. **(True)**
186. IPA is the set of letters and indicators that have been officially approved by IPA. **(False)**
187. The shaded cells, exhibit the sounds not discovered at these places yet. **(False)**
188. The focus of linguistic phonetic description is the phonetics of the _____. **(community)**
189. Linguistic phonetics answers a number of questions related to the possible ways of _____ unified phonetics and phonology. **(articulatory)**
190. The full form of the acronym IPA is _____. **(International Phonetic Association)**
191. 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)**
192. Which of the following is a term for pharyngeal and epiglottal articulations that are made with the root of the tongue? **(Radical)**
193. The 'Laryngeal' possibilities involve mainly _____ features. **(five)**
194. The linguistic phonetic explanation does always satisfy all the topics of speech production. **(False)**
195. In 'assimilation' the detached sounds come to share some phonetic properties. **(False)**
196. The phonetics of the individual gives explanation to a number of complex issues related to linguistic explanation. **(True)**
197. Feature hierarchy is an important concept in phonetics and phonology which is based on the properties and features of sounds. **(True)**
198. In which of the following there is a tendency in pronunciation for adjacent sounds to share phonetic properties (at individual level)? **(Assimilation)**
199. Sounds are divided in terms of their supra-laryngeal and laryngeal characteristics, and their _____ mechanism. **(airstream)**
200. The feature 'Rhotic' has only _____ possible value/s. **(one)**
201. Speech is not very diverse and complex particularly when it comes to the phonetics of individual. **(False)**
202. It is understandable that different speakers of the same language will have somewhat same productions of speech. **(False)**
203. No one's style is basic (from which others are derived), because all are stored in _____. **(memory)**

204. Exemplar theory says that generalization is also possible within _____. (**productivity**)
205. Name the phenomenon that caused change at the place of the nasal and the following stop in words 'improper' and 'impossible'? (**Palatalization**)
206. Perceptual separation affects the set of sounds that potentially can occur at a given position in a word. (**True**)
207. The principle of perceptual separation usually results into one sound affecting an adjacent sound. (**False**)
208. Articulatory movements are contracted with varying degrees of tension in specific sequence and duration of _____. (**contraction**)
209. Articulation with the least possible effort enables us to speak with balance between phonetic forces leading to changes in the pronunciation of sounds. (**True**)
210. Focusing on the phonetics of the individual we can explore the controlling of the _____ movement. (**articulatory**)
211. Syllable is the unit of pronunciation typically larger than a single sound and smaller than a word. (**True**)
212. Which of the following refers to the division of a word into syllables is called? (**Syllabification**)
213. Languages differ from each other as the syllabic patterns are different across languages and language families. (**True**)
214. It has often been found that languages do not allow all phonemes to appear in any order. (**True**)
215. Phonotactics is a term used in phonology to refer to the order of segments which occur in a language. (**True**)
216. The allowed sound patterns and restricted sound patterns of language are found through phonotactics. (**True**)
217. The study of the phonemes and their order found in the syllables (the study of sound sequences) of a language is called the _____. (**phonotactics**)
218. Consonant sequences are called _____. (**clusters**)
219. Praat is a computer program with which you can analyze, synthesize, and manipulate _____. (**speech**)
220. Praat is used for speech analysis related to _____. (**acoustics**)
221. 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**)
222. On Praat we cannot open the 'textgrid' and 'sound file' together. (**False**)
223. 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**)
224. In order to display a sound file, the first step is to open the sound file in the Edit window. (**True**)
225. Nowadays, most of the research works in phonetics and phonology are based on software like Praat and WaveSurfer. (**True**)

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226. Praat is not very important for learning phonetics and phonology in general and acoustic analysis of speech in particular. **(False)**
227. Use the _____ button to analyze and synthesize from the tools panel. **(edit)**
228. Press _____ to paste the Praat image into your Word document. **(Ctrl+V)**
229. Export your visual displays to the _____ document is the part of the 'write up' of the experiment. **(Word)**
230. Source-filter theory is particularly important to understand the basic components of speech sounds and the nature of the acoustic signals. **(True)**
231. Source-filter theory is particularly important to understand the basic components of speech sounds and the nature of the _____ signals. **(acoustic)**
232. It is important to note down that when our vocal folds vibrate, the result is a suspended wave. **(False)**
233. Fundamental frequency (F0 or Pitch) is an important component of _____ theory. **(source-filter)**
234. Harmonics are the _____ integers of the fundamental frequency which are basically the result of vocal fold vibration. **(multiple)**
235. Formants are the _____ resonances. **(overtone)**
236. It is clear now that harmonic numbers are different for one type of sounds but the _____ are the same. **(formants)**
237. Acoustically, in order to plot vowels on chart, _____ are very important. **(F1-F2)**
238. The relationship between the harmonics and the formants is captured in the _____ model of speech production. **(source-filter)**
239. For exploring the acoustics of vowels, we need to record vowels and explore their properties. **(True)**
240. One more way (other than the waveform) to confirm your pitch measurement is by looking at the _____. **(spectral slice)**
241. 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)**
242. You can also use Praat's _____ formant tracking to help you if you want. **(automatic)**
243. While plotting vowels on chart, after putting the data in Excel sheet, we will use the _____ chart from the same spreadsheet. **(scatter)**
244. After vowel recording, measure the following three things: intrinsic pitch, _____ make up (formants) and plotting them in excel sheet. **(spectral)**
245. Once plotting is complete, export the chart to your _____ document and give it the number and title accordingly. **(Word)**
246. Remember that we need the default _____ spectrogram for measuring the first and second formants (F1 and F2) of each vowel. **(wide-band)**
247. Sonorants are different from vowels because they generally have _____ amplitude; therefore, they behave like consonants. **(lower)**

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248. Glides are also the sonorants (vowel-like) sounds as they have similar patterns (have formants). **(True)**
249. Analyze that how similar is the formant structure of glides with _____ and nasals. **(vowels)**
250. Nasals have very _____ waveforms as they have distinctive forms of anti-formants and formant transition. **(distinctive)**
251. Formants for nasal sounds are also important for _____ analysis. **(acoustic)**
252. Sonorants are vowel-like sounds (nasals and glides). **(True)**
253. There are three important acoustic correlates of voicing in stops: the voice bar, VOT, and the duration of the preceding vowel. **(True)**
254. There are _____ important acoustic correlates of voicing in stops. **(three)**
255. Another aspect of acoustic correlate of stops is the bar which is the characteristic of voiced + voiceless + aspirates stop sounds. **(False)**
256. Another aspect of acoustic correlate of stops is the _____ which is the characteristic of voiced + voiceless + aspirates stop sounds. **(VOT)**
257. Pakistani variety of English can be studied in terms of its deviation from the _____ variety. **(standard)**
258. While working on Pakistani languages, one may apply for funding from 'organization for endangered languages' and _____. **(UNESCO)**
259. Which of the following relates to 'descriptive function'? **(What is it?)**
260. What do you think 'speech synthesis' is about? **(Speech production by machine)**
261. Which of the following may NOT be considered as a major language of Pakistan? **(Comparative function)**
262. In experimental phonetics and phonology, the studies of sounds include various primitive experimental techniques. **(False)**
263. Which Pakistani region is linguistically one of the richest regions of the world? **(Himalaya Hindu Kush)**
264. Pakistani learners' issues of learning English as a _____ language may be studied. **(second)**
265. In the field 'sociolinguistics of English varieties', there are now many well-known data gathering techniques like _____ paradigm. **(variations)**
266. The acronym TESOL stands for _____. **(Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages)**
267. TBLT stands for _____. **(Task Based Learning and Teaching)**
268. CNN stands for _____. **(Cable News Network)**
269. Classroom research is seldom based on problem (related to teaching, for example) solving. **(False)**
270. Teachers are called _____ of change. **(agents)**
271. Which of the following is the most rewarding and productive research type for teachers to conduct? **(Action)**

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272. 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)
273. BBC stands for_____. **(British Broadcasting Corporation)**
274. The acronym CA stands for_____. **(Contrastive Analysis)**

BS English

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



The focus of linguistic phonetic description is the phonetics of the _____.

Select the correct option



community



individual



country



phoneticians

Which of the following keyboard keys will be useful to 'paste' the copied or 'print screen' image on a word document?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| ☐ | Ctrl+L |
| ☐ | Ctrl+X |
| ☒ | Ctrl+V |
| ☐ | Ctrl+S |

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 01:15:58 PM, 03 September 2020)

Which part of the tongue does the term 'laminal' represent?

Select the correct option

☐	middle
☐	back
☐	tip
☒	blade



F0 should be taken from the _____ of a sound.

Select the correct option

- ☐ beginning
- ☐ end
- ☒ middle
- ☐ beginning as well as end

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Question # 5 of 10 (**Start time: 01:16:29 PM, 03 September 2020**)

Two native speakers of a language will always speak _____.

Select the correct option

☐

with some variations

☐

with major variations

☐

exactly alike

☐

in standard dialect



The focus of linguistic phonetic description is the phonetics of the _____.

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| ☒ | community |
| ☐ | individual |
| ☐ | country |
| ☐ | phoneticians |

While confirming the pitch measurements, one should see the _____ peak of the spectral slice.

Select the correct option

☐ last small

☐ last big

☐ first small

☒ first big

Harmonics are basically the result of the _____ vibration.

Select the correct option



lips



vocal fold



tongue



velum



ENG507: Quiz No. 2

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 12:47:44 PM, 03 September 2020)

The phenomenon of assimilation is particularly studied in the _____

Select the correct option



phonetics of the culture



phonetics of the region



phonetics of the community



phonetics of the individual



Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 12:48:39 PM, 03 September 2020)

While measuring pitch manually, one should click in the middle of the _____

Select the correct option

☐	vowel
☐	word
☐	syllable
☐	sentence



Question # 6 of 10 (**Start time: 12:49:30 PM, 03 September 2020**)

Which part of the tongue does the term 'apical' represent?

Select the correct option

☐ blade

☒ tip

☐ back

☐ middle

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 12:39:09 PM, 03 September 2020)

Total Marks: 1

Harmonics are the multiple integers of the _____ which are basically the result of vocal fold vibration.

Select the correct option

☐	fundamental frequency	
☐	formants	
☐	intensity	
☐	sonority	

Click on the correct answer to reveal the correct answer

Which of the following syllabic patterns is considered universal (as it exists in all languages of the world)?

Select the correct option

☐	CVC
☐	CCV
☒	CV
☐	CVCC

Click on the correct answer to mark correct

In order to have the spectral make-up of the vowels, we need to take the formant values (for first_____ formant/s).

Select the correct option



one



two



three



four

Code switching mainly has ____ types.

Select the correct option

- ☒ three
- ☐ four
- ☐ five
- ☐ six

Submit Answer

Praat software is particularly useful for _____ analysis.

Select the correct option



auditory



acoustic



semantic



syntactic

Question # 18 of 18 (Start time: 12:31:14 PM, 03 September 2020)

Total Marks:

The blank cells on the IPA chart indicate the combinations of categories that are _____.

Select the correct option

☒ possible but not observed yet☐ impossible and undiscovered☐ possible but cannot be described☐ universal but undiscovered

Submit Answer & Proceed to Next Question

Which of the following languages allows CV syllable pattern only?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| ☒ | Honolulu |
| ☐ | English |
| ☐ | Urdu |
| ☐ | Sindhi |

English is a compulsory language from class VI to BA in all schools, the exception being Sindh and ____.

Select the correct option

- ☒ Punjab
- ☐ Baluchistan
- ☐ Peshawar
- ☐ All of the given options

Click to View Answer & Move to Next Question

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 12:21:43 PM, 03 September 2020)

Total Marks: 1

The sentence, 'She is very nice. Hai na'? is an example of _____.

Select the correct option

- ☒ tag switching
- ☐ register
- ☐ inter-sentential switching
- ☐ intra-sentential switching

Click on End Answer & Submit My Answer

According to planning commission, Government of Pakistan, (2011), Lahore’s population is currently about_____million.

Select the correct option

☒	7
☐	8
☐	9
☐	10

Which of the following is the safest way for pitch measurement?

Select the correct option

- ☐ Measuring the pitch line
- ☐ Measuring the spectrogram lines
- ☐ Measuring the spectrogram bands
- ☐ Measuring the waveform



In the production of a plosive like [p], which of the following is not a sub-task?

Select the correct option



Close the teeth



Lower the upper lip



Raise the lower lip



Close the lips

Which part of the tongue does the term 'apical' represent?

Select the correct option

- ☐ blade
- ☒ tip
- ☐ back
- ☐ middle

In order to name your sound file, you have to click on which of the following buttons?

Select the correct option

- ☐ Name the file
- ☒ Save to list
- ☐ Go to new
- ☐ Edit the file

The phenomenon in which adjacent sounds influence the sounds in the neighborhood is termed as _____.

Select the correct option

☒ assimilation

☐ rhotacity

☐ affrication

☐ synonymy

Click on Done, Answer, & Next to Move to Next Question

Which of the following is the correct symbol for voiced bilabial fricative?

Select the correct option

☒	[ɸ]
☐	[β] correct
☐	[b+]
☐	[p+]

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Which of the following symbols presents voiced alveolar trill?

Select the correct option

☐	ʈ
☐	ʙ
☒	R
☐	ʀ

correct

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Which of the following sounds shows comparatively low second and third formants?

Select the correct option

☐	Stop
☐	Bilabial
☒	Velar
☐	Fricative

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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In phonetics and phonology, speech sounds (segments) using basic units of contrast are defined as _____.

Select the correct option

☒	gestures	correct
☐	contrasts	
☐	transcriptions	
☐	descriptions	

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Every time the vocal folds open and close, there is a pulse of _____ energy.

Select the correct option

☒	acoustic	correct
☐	auditory	
☐	articulatory	
☐	muscle	

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Which of the following is wholly dependent on the use of instrumental (lab based) techniques of investigation?

Select the correct option

☐	Auditory phonetics
☐	Articulatory phonetics
☒	Acoustic phonetics
☐	All of the given options

correct

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question

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One should watch for a burst and aspiration in _____ sounds.

Select the correct option

☒	stop	correct
☐	bilabial	
☐	velar	
☐	fricative	

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Which of the following symbols present retroflex sounds?

Select the correct option

☐	[ϕ, β]
☐	[f, v]
☐	[θ, ð]
☒	[ʈ, ɖ] correct

Click to View Answer & Move to Next Question

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Which of the following symbols presents voiced bilabial trill?

Select the correct option

☐	B
☐	b
☒	B correct
☐	m

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question

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Phoneticians are particularly interested in analyzing _____ acoustically.

Select the correct option

☒	vowels	correct
☐	syllables	
☐	consonants	
☐	segments	

[Click to See Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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The air in the vocal tract is set in vibration by the action of the _____.

Select the correct option

☐	lips
☐	pharynx
☒	vocal folds
☐	tongue

correct

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Which of the following symbols presents voiced labiodental flap?

Select the correct option

☒	★ correct
☐	B
☐	b
☐	p

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Which of the following sound is presented by the symbol [t]?

Select the correct option

☒	Dental stop	correct
☐	Bilabial stop	
☐	Dental fricative	
☐	Fricative	

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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In tube models theory, vocal tract is taken as a _____.

Select the correct option

☐	bucket
☒	tube correct
☐	drum
☐	flute

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Keeping in mind the idea of perturbation theory, we can derive that the resonance frequencies will _____.

Select the correct option

☒	change
☐	stay constant
☐	improve
☐	extinct

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

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Which of the following sounds shows high locus of the second formant?

Select the correct option

☐	Stop
☐	Bilabial
☒	Velar
☐	Fricative

correct

[Click to View Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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The symbol / θ / represents which of the following sound?

Select the correct option

☐	Labiodental
☒	Dental fricative correct
☐	Labiodental nasal
☐	Nasal fricative

[Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Which of the following symbols presents rhotic approximant?

Select the correct option

☒	[ɹ]	correct
☐	/r/	
☐	[*]	
☐	[B]	

[Click to View Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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As an important part of phonetics, acoustics is the study of the physics of the _____.

Select the correct option

☐	articulatory mechanism
☒	speech signals correct
☐	auditory mechanism
☐	speech quality

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

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In most voiced sounds, _____ formant(s) is/are produced every time the vocal folds (source) vibrate.

Select the correct option

☐	one
☐	two
☒	three
☐	four

correct

[Click to View Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

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Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 10:02:40 AM, 08 January 2020)

Total Marks: 1

The formants that characterize different vowels are the result of the different shapes of the _____.

Select the correct option

☐	soft palate
☐	tongue
☐	tooth ridge
☐	vocal tract correct

[Click to Go to Previous Question](#)

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While interpreting vowels, first _____ formant(s) should be carefully seen.

Select the correct option

☐	one
☒	two correct
☐	three
☐	four

Click to Copy / Paste / Print / Download

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Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 03:54:41 PM, 08 January 2020)

Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is NOT a labiodental sound?

Select the correct option

☐	/f/
☐	/v/
☐	[m]
☐	/m/ correct

Click on Done Answered to Move to Next Question

Source-filter theory is a model of _____.

Select the correct option

☐ speech signals

☐ speech recognition

☐ speech perception

☐ speech production

correct

In source-filter theory, source represents _____.

Select the correct option

☐	soft palate
☒	larynx
☐	tongue tip
☐	tongue

correct

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 07:00:01 PM, 08 January 2020)

Which of the following sounds would show gap in spectrographic pattern?

Select the correct option

☒	Fricative
☐	Velar
☐	Bilabial
☐	Stop correct



Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Q

Vowels can easily be analyzed by taking the frequencies of the _____.

Select the correct option

☒	formants	correct
☐	intensities	
☐	contours	
☐	pitch	

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 4 of 10 (**Start time: 12:41:36 AM, 20 August 2019**)

In order to name your sound file, you have to click on which of the following buttons?

Select the correct option

☐	Name the file
	Save to list
☐	Go to new
☐	Edit the file

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 12:39:40 AM, 20 August 2019)

While recording on Praat, if you are too loud to go into the red in the volume bar, you will end up with _____.

Select the correct option

☒	clipped signal
☐	sonorant signal
☐	trotted signal
☐	intensive signal

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 12:42:21 AM, 20 August 2019)

Harmonics are basically the result of the _____ vibration.

Select the correct option

☐

lips

☒

vocal fold

☐

tongue

☐

velum

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 12:55:51 AM, 20 August 2019)

While measuring pitch manually, one should click in the middle of the _____.

Select the correct option

☒	vowel
☐	word
☐	syllable
☐	sentence

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 12:57:29 AM, 20 August 2019)

In order to have the spectral make-up of the vowels, we need to take the formant values (for first_____ formant/s).

Select the correct option

☐	one
☒	two
☐	three
☐	four

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 12:55:06 AM, 20 August 2019)

Harmonics are the multiple integers of the _____ which are basically the result of vocal fold vibration.

Select the correct option

☒	fundamental frequency
☐	formants
☐	intensity
☐	sonority

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 12:54:29 AM, 20 August 2019)

Which of the following keyboard keys will be useful to 'paste' the copied or 'print screen' image on a word document?

Select the correct option

☐	Ctrl+L
☐	Ctrl+X
☒	Ctrl+V
☐	Ctrl+S

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 5 of 10 (**Start time: 12:56:41 AM, 20 August 2019**)

F0 should be taken from the _____ of a sound.

Select the correct option

☐	beginning
☐	end
☒	middle
☐	beginning as well as end

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 12:58:33 AM, 20 August 2019)

What keyboard command is used to remove an unnecessary text-grid boundary on Praat?

Select the correct option

☒	Alt+backspace
☐	Alt+delete
☐	Shift+backspace
☐	Shift+delete

Question # 8 of 10 (**Start time: 12:58:59 AM, 20 August 2019**)

Which of the following is the safest way for pitch measurement?

Select the correct option

☐	Measuring the pitch line
☐	Measuring the spectrogram lines
☐	Measuring the spectrogram bands
☒	Measuring the waveform

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 9 of 10 (**Start time: 12:59:57 AM, 20 August 2019**)

Praat software is particularly useful for _____ analysis.

Select the correct option

☐	auditory
☒	acoustic
☐	semantic
☐	syntactic

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 12:56:22 AM, 20 August 2019)

How many labs does the Praat software have?

Select the correct option

☐	7
☐	8
☐	9
☒	10

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 3 of 10 (**Start time: 12:55:51 AM, 20 August 2019**)

While measuring pitch manually, one should click in the middle of the _____.

Select the correct option

☒	vowel
☐	word
☐	syllable
☐	sentence

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 10 of 10 (**Start time: 01:00:59 AM, 20 August 2019**)

While confirming the pitch measurements, one should see the _____ peak of the spectral slice.

Select the correct option

☐	last small
☐	last big
☐	first small
☒	first big

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 5 of 10 (**Start time: 06:36:07 AM, 20 August 2019**)

Which of the following is used as an alternative term for 'fundamental frequency'?

Select the correct option

☐	FF
☒	F0
☐	F1
☐	FN

ENG507:Quiz 4

Question # 7 of 10 (**Start time: 06:37:09 AM, 20 August 2019**)

Pitch measurement can be confirmed by looking at the _____.

Select the correct option

☐	spectral distortion
☐	spectral line
☐	spectral band
☒	spectral slice

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 03:09:41 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

In order to name your sound file, you have to click on which of the following buttons?

Select the correct option

☐	Name the file	//
☒	Save to list	//
☐	Go to new	//
☐	Edit the file	//

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 03:10:46 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

A word that contains one syllable only is called _____.

Select the correct option

☐	disyllabic	//
☐	polysyllabic	//
☒	monosyllabic	//
☐	bisyllabic	//

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 03:11:49 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

Which of the following syllabic patterns is considered universal (as it exists in all languages of the world)?

Select the correct option

☐	CVC	//
☐	CCV	//
☒	CV	//
☐	CVCC	//

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 03:13:13 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

Which of the following is used as an alternative term for fundamental frequency?

Select the correct option

☐	FF	//
☒	F0	//
☐	F1	//
☐	FN	//

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 03:16:04 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

While recording on Praat, if you are too loud to go into the red in the volume bar, you will end up with _____.

Select the correct option

☒	clipped signal	//
☐	sonorant signal	//
☐	trotted signal	//
☐	intensive signal	//

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 03:17:09 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

In the production of a plosive like [p], which of the following is not a sub-task?

Select the correct option

☐	Close the teeth	//
☐	Lower the upper lip	//
☒	Raise the lower lip	//
☐	Close the lips	//

Answer: Close the teeth

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 04:02:00 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

Which of the following syllable patterns is first acquired by the children?

Select the correct option

☒	CV	//
☐	CVC	//
☐	CCV	//
☐	CVCC	//

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 04:06:35 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

In the production of [p] sound, which of the following tasks occupies the top node?

Select the correct option

☐	Close the teeth	//
☐	Lower the upper lip	//
☐	Raise the lower lip	//
☒	Close the lips	//

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 04:07:49 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

For the production of the sound [p], the lip closure movement is performed by two main muscles i.e. depressor labii inferior and_____.

Select the correct option

☐	indecisive inferior	//
☒	incisivus inferior	//
☐	suppressor inferior	//
☐	extensive inferior	//

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 04:08:44 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

Speech is quite diverse and complex particularly when it comes to the phonetics of _____.

Select the correct option

☒	individual	//
☐	community	//
☐	area	//
☐	culture	//

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 05:15:04 PM, 14 February 2019)

Total Marks: 1

Which of the following languages allows CV syllable pattern only?

Select the correct option

☒	Honolulu	/
☐	English	/
☐	Urdu	/
☐	Sindhi	/