

Advanced Phonetics and Linguistics

Phonetics · Answer Key · 8 Questions

1. Which phonetic term describes a sound produced by bringing both lips together, such as /p/, /b/, or /m/?

- A) Alveolar
- B) Bilabial**
- C) Velar
- D) Dental

2. In the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), which symbol represents the voiced alveolar nasal consonant?

- A) /n/**
- B) /m/
- C) /ɳ/
- D) //

3. What is the technical term for the physical constriction or closure of the vocal tract that shapes a specific speech sound?

- A) Phonation
- B) Articulation**
- C) Resonance
- D) Prosody

4. Which of the following describes the 'place of articulation' for the voiceless velar plosive /k/?

- A) The hard palate
- B) The soft palate or velum**
- C) The teeth ridge
- D) The vocal folds

5. What distinguishes a 'voiced' consonant from a 'voiceless' consonant during speech production?

- A) The position of the tongue
- B) The use of the nasal cavity
- C) The vibration of the vocal folds**
- D) The force of the airflow

6. Which of these phonetic symbols represents the glottal fricative, as found at the beginning of the word 'house'?

A) /h/

B) /x/

C) /ʔ/

D) /ʔ/

7. In phonetics, what are the variations of a single phoneme that do not change the meaning of a word called?

A) Allophones

B) Morphemes

C) Graphemes

D) Digraphs

8. Which feature of speech refers to the duration, intensity, and pitch variations that occur over segments larger than the individual phoneme?

A) Phonotactics

B) Suprasegmentals

C) Morphology

D) Semantics