

Advanced Phonetics and Linguistics

Phonetics · Practice Test · 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) /l/

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