

UNIT 3: PHONOLOGY

Glossary Quiz

For questions 1–26, look at the terms in bold. For each question, tick the correct answer (A, B or C). You can go to the University of Cambridge ESOL Examinations TXT Glossary for help.

1 In **connected speech**, sounds may

- A all be made weak.
- B disappear altogether.
- C change their meaning.

2 A **consonant** is defined as a sound produced when

- A the flow of air is partly blocked.
- B the flow of air is continuous.
- C the flow of air is interrupted, then let out.

3 When we **contrast** two sounds, we focus on

- A their similarities.
- B their individual features.
- C their differences.

4 **Contrastive stress** is used when we

- A stress two words which have opposite meanings.
- B stress one word to show its unexpected importance.
- C stress some words because they carry the main information.

5 Which of the following is a **diphthong**?

- A /eə/
- B /æ/
- C /ɪ/

6 When we **discriminate/distinguish** between two sounds, we identify

- A the features they have in common.
- B the differences between them.
- C the relationship between sound and spelling.

7 We **emphasise** a word or part of a word when we want to

- A produce a contraction.
- B highlight it or give it special strength.
- C leave out part of the sound.

8 What do we do when we **hesitate**?

- A We wait for a set time.
- B We pause in doubt.
- C We continue confidently.



9 **Intonation** shows a speaker's feelings through

- A weakening of vowel sounds.
- B rises and falls in the voice.
- C use of facial expressions and gestures.

10 **Linking** occurs between words when sounds

- A join together at word boundaries.
- B join together to make contractions.
- C join together to create stress.

11 Which of the following is a **minimal pair**?

- A male–mail
- B pan–pen
- C find–fined

12 A **phoneme** is

- A a sequence of meaningful sounds.
- B the smallest meaningful sound.
- C a contrast of two or more sounds.

13 **Phonology** is the study of

- A how pronunciation varies between speakers of a language.
- B speakers of a language or languages.
- C sounds in a language or languages.

14 **Primary stress** is

- A stress on a word's first syllable.
- B unusual stress on a word.
- C the main stress on a word.

15 Which of the following is an example of **rhyme**?

- A turn–term
- B free–fry
- C blue–you

16 The **rhythm** of speech is formed by

- A the pattern of stressed syllables.
- B the sounds at the ends of words.
- C the connections between words.

17 The **schwa**, the most common sound in English, is written as

- A /ə/
- B /e/
- C /ɪ/