ĐẠI HỌC HUẾ
VIỆN ĐÀO TẠO MỞ
VÀ CÔNG NGHỆ THÔNG TIN

ĐỀ THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Ngành: Ngôn ngữ Anh
Môn thi: Ngữ âm – Âm vị học
Thời gian: 60 phút - Đề 1

I. TRUE/FALSE. ***Decide whether the following statements are true or false by blackening the letter T or F on your answer sheet*** **(4 marks).**

1**. Phonetics** is the study or description of the distinctive sound units of a language and their relationship to one another.

2. During the production of consonants, we only use the **front, central** and **back** of our tongue**.**

3. Consonants cannot be the **nucleus** of a syllable.

4**. Velars** are sounds articulated by the back of the tongue against the soft palate.

5. *Bow* is a word containing a **closing** diphthong.

6. Vowels are divided into **pure vowels** and **diphthongs**.

7. If we classify the consonants according to the state of the velum, they can be **nasal** or **oral**.

8. The **larynx**, which is situated in the upper part of the esophagus, contains the so-called vocal cords.

9. A speech sound is a physical event with three aspects: a-**physiological**, b-**acoustic** and c-**auditory**.

10. An **affricate/affricative** is generally a combination of a stop consonant with a fricative consonant.

11. The action of the vocal cords consists in their role as a resonator.

12. Acoustic phonetics deals with how speech sounds are transmitted through the air.

13. Nasal, oral and pharyngeal cavities function as the active articulators.

14. The prominence in the word stress can be produced by the following factors: a-loudness, b-length, c-pitch and d-quantity.

15. A consonant is a sound in the production of which there is some obstruction in the vocal tract.

16. The most important thing to remember about all the diphthongs is that the first part is much longer and stronger than the second part.

17. It is said that there are 3 stages in the speech chain: a-psychological, b-physiological, c-acoustic.

18. An alveolar is a sound formed by the tip of the tongue firmly pressed against the teeth ridge or the teeth so that the air can escape at one or both sides of the tongue.

19. A back vowel is the one in the production of which the back of the tongue is raised in the direction of the soft palate.

20. The word *beard* contains a diphthong.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE. ***Specify the correct answer to each question by blackening the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet*** **(3 marks).**

21. Which consonant cluster is the coda of the syllable *sixth*?

A. /xth/ B. /ksɵ/ C. /sɵ/ D. /ks/

22. How many syllables are there in the word *extraordinary*?

A. 6 B. 5 C. 4 D. B or C

23. Which of the following is an **open** syllable?

A. *meet* B. *read* C. *do* D. *rhyme*

24. When *does she* is pronounced as /dʌʃʃi:/, _____ takes place.

A. assimilation B. dissimilation C. elision D. accommodation

25. When the articulation of a consonant is modified by a vowel, or when the articulation of a vowel is modified by a consonant, _____ takes place.

A. assimilation B. dissimilation C. elision D. accommodation

26. Which of the following word has the case of varied stress?

A. *widely* B. *looking* C. *ice-cream* D. *garage*

27. A sound articulated by two vocal cords is called a _____.

A. vocal B. glottal C. rhotic D. uvular

28. On which of the following types of words does **stress** usually not fall?

A. Noun B. Verb C. Adjective D. Article

29. Which of the following words in the sentence *He will come in a day* is/are normally stressed?

A. *He-will* B. *will-in* C. *in-a* D. *come-day*

30. Which of the following words contain a **front** vowel?

A. *put* B. *heard* C. *lamp* D. *law*

31. /l/ is a _____ sound.

A. alveolar fricative B. alveolar lateral

C. velar lateral D. nasal lateral

32. /f,s,z,h/ are _____ sounds.

A. stop B. fricative C. affricative D. nasal

33. Which of the following are **palato-alveolar fricatives?**

A. /f,v/ B. /s,z/ C. /ʃ,ʒ/ D. /t,d/

LIVEWORKSHEETS

34. Which of the following has a varied stress?

A. *tea-cup* B. *gentleman* C. *controversy* D. *broadcast*

35. _____ occurs when a consonant becomes the nucleus of a syllable.

A. Nasalisation B. Syllabification

C. Accommodation D. Modification

III. GAP-FILLING. ***Fill in the gaps below with only ONE word and write your answers in the space provided on your answer sheet*** **(3 marks).**

36. The vowel during the production of which there is a movement of the tongue is called a _____.

37. _____ are sounds during the production of which there is a **complete closure** somewhere in the vocal tract followed by a **delayed release**.

38. According to **lip shape,** vowels can be _____ or _____.

39. If the tongue is at the **central** position in our mouth compared to both the vertical axis and the horizontal axis, we have a _____ vowel.

40. When the vocal cords are touching or nearly touching, the sounds produced are _____ sounds.

41. _____ consonants are articulated by the **tip** of the tongue protruding between upper and lower **teeth**.

42. If the tongue is placed as **high** as possible in the mouth, the vowel which results is a _____ vowel.

43. _____ is a **mid-close back rounded** vowel .

44. The _____ **tone** is normally used in Yes/No questions.

45. During the production of both **affricates** and **stops**, there is a complete _____ somewhere in the vocal tract.

46. _____ - **dental** consonants are articulated by lower lip against upper teeth.

47. Assimilation is called _____when the sound that comes first affects the sound that comes after it.

48. *Bat – hat* is a _____ pair (which differs in only one sound).

49. _____ studies all the speech sounds and the ways in which they are produced.

50. In *calculator*, the stress falls on the _____ syllable.

*******END OF TEST******

Lưu ý: - Sinh viên làm bài trên Tờ bài làm.

- Cán bộ coi thi không giải thích gì thêm.

LIVEWORKSHEETS