

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 /ea/
- ☐ B /æ/
- ☐ C /ɪj/

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/