

Choose the correct answer.

1. The diacritical mark ˘ is called a (breve, macron).
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3. The ˘ indicates the (short, long) sound of vowels.
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5. The combination *ch* is sometimes pronounced like (*k, chi*). Examples are *cholesterol, cholemia*.
6. When *pn* is at the beginning of a word, it is pronounced only with the sound of (*p, n*). Examples are *pneumonia, pneumotoxin*.
7. When *pn* is in middle of a word, the *p* (is, is not) pronounced. Examples are *orthopnea, hyperpnea*.
8. When *i* is at the end of a word, it is pronounced like (*eye, ee*). Examples are *bronchi, fungi, nuclei*.
9. For *ae* and *oe*, only the (first, second) vowel is pronounced. Examples are *bursae, pleurae*.
10. When *e* and *es* form the final letter or letters of a word, they are commonly pronounced as (combined, separate) syllables. Examples are *syncope, systole, nares*.