

ENG507

FINAL TERM

OBJECTIVE

ZAINEE.....

1. The glottis (which is defined as the space between the **vocal folds**).
2. For this sound (i.e., [p]), in order to produce a lip closure movement, **two** main muscles
3. Consonant appears in a sequence in a syllable, is known as consonant **cluster**.
4. Sonorants are vowel-like sounds that basically consist of nasals and **glides**.
5. Which place of articulation best describes the stop /d/?
 - a) Velar
 - b) **Alveolar**. (not sure)
 - c) Uvular
 - d) Glottal
6. Which place of articulation best describes the stop /p/?
 - a) Velar
 - b) **Bilabial**.
 - c) Labiodental
 - d) Glottal
7. Which is a good example of consonant cluster?
 - a) **Strength**.

- b) Subject
 - c) Examination
 - d) Solely
8. ELT action researches are mostly conducted by **teachers**.
9. TESOL stands for **Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages**.
10. Which is a tonal language?
- a) English
 - b) **Mandarin**.
 - c) Urdu
 - d) Japanese
11. Each word is stored in memory and their phonetic variability is memorized rather than computed is described by **speech memory theory**.
12. Which word is uttered through rounded lips?
- a) **Put**.
 - b) Bat
 - c) But
 - d) Set
13. British English has ---- vowels?
- a) **20**.
 - b) 22
 - c) 24
 - d) 23
14. Japanese has a set of **five** vowels.
15. In syllables the combination of nucleus (peak) and coda is called the **rhyme**.

Remaining MCQ were from MAHA MALIK'S files.

SUBJECTIVE PART

1. Define Navajo language in terms of VOT?
2. While keeping in view tube model theory. Fill in the blanks:
At a steady rate, the “utterance” is on a **monotone**. In other words, what you hear as the changes in **pitch** are actually the changes in the **overtones** of this monotone “voice.”
3. Fill in the blanks while keeping in view the stress timed language:
Stress-timed rhythm is one of these **rhythmical** types, and is said to be characterized by a tendency for **stressed** syllables to occur at **equal** intervals of time.
4. What is the function of intonation in language? Enlist the name the function?
5. Fill in the blanks in order to place the format values on excel sheet for their presentation on the scatter chart, we follow certain steps:
By putting F1 and F2 in **separate** columns, write the formant values associated with different vowels (giving vowels in the **first** column, the difference between F2 and F1 in **the second** column and F1 in the third).
6. Y/N about IPA text in ELT classroom
 - a) For transcription of audio (listening) based activities (**YES**)
 - b) By involving students on using dictionaries (ideally the phonetic dictionaries) in the classroom. (**YES**)

- c) For learning translation and tenses. (**NO**)
7. What are the five types of articulatory target?
8. By keeping in view of Rhotacization. mark the True/False statement
- a) It is important to mention that while BBC pronunciation is non-rhotic, **TRUE**.
 - b) Many accents of the British Isles are rhotic. **TRUE**.
 - c) Most of the south and west of England, much of Wales, and all of Scotland and Ireland are non-rhotic. **FALSE**.
 - d) Most American English speakers speak with a non-rhotic accent. **False**.
 - e) Following areas are non-rhotic areas (e.g., the Boston area, lower-class of New York and the Deep South). **TRUE**.
9. In order to Open the file and text grid together steps observed on Praat software. YES/ NO
- a) Hold down Ctrl and click on each file to highlight them both. **YES**.
 - b) Edit (in your display you should now see the waveform (top), the spectrogram (middle) and the textgrid (bottom) corresponding to your sound file). **YES**.
 - c) Annotate > To TextGrid.
 - d) Create two tiers (this will be enough for our purposes). Write ‘word segment’ (these are two tiers) on the cell named ‘All tier names’ on the small window.
 - e) Click edit to the “analysis and synthesis tool” panel.

10. What are sonorants? How they differ from vowels? And fill in the blanks with related similarities and differences between them.

Sonorants are vowel-like sounds (nasals and **glides**). These sounds are called sonorants because they have **formants** (remember their acoustic correlates). But they are different from vowels because they generally have **lower** amplitude; therefore, they behave like consonants.