

1. The important organ/organs of "The Respiratory System" are
- the lungs, the muscles of the chest and windpipe (trachea)
  - the larynx containing the vocal cords
  - the lips, the teeth, the palate
  - None of the above.

ans: a. the lungs, the muscles of the chest, and windpipe (trachea)

2. The important organ/organs of "The Phonatory System" are
- the lungs, the muscles of the chest and windpipe
  - the larynx containing the vocal cords
  - the lips, the teeth, the palate
  - None of the above.

ans. b. the larynx, containing the vocal cords

3. The important organ/organs of "The Articulatory System" are  
(options - same as above)

ans. c. the lips, the teeth, the palate

4. The windpipe is called the
- trachea
  - larynx
  - pharynx
  - glottis

ans. a. trachea



5. The teeth ridge is also called the
- a. hard palate
  - b. alveolar ridge
  - c. soft palate
  - d. uvula

ans. b. alveolar ridge

6. The soft palate is also called the
- a. trachea
  - b. alveolar ridge
  - c. velum
  - d. All of the above

ans. c. velum

~~7. The airstream~~

7. The airstream initiated by the air exhaled from the lungs is chiefly used for speech production. This airstream mechanism is called

- a. pulmonic egressive airstream mechanism
- b. pulmonic ingressive airstream mechanism
- c. pulmonic impressive airstream mechanism
- d. None of the above.

ans. a. pulmonic egressive airstream mechanism

8. Egressive airstream means the stream of

~~air~~

- a. air going out of the lungs
- b. air that we breathe in
- c. a & b both
- d. None of the above

ans. a. air going out of the lungs



9. The larynx is located
- a. immediately behind the teeth ridge
  - b. immediately behind the hard palate
  - c. superior to the trachea
  - d. None of the above

ans. c. superior to the trachea

10. Inside the larynx, there is a pair of ~~pharynx~~ ~~trachea~~
- a. pharynx
  - b. vocal cords
  - c. ~~trachea~~ trachea
  - d. None of the above

ans b. vocal cords

11. The opening between the vocal cords is called the
- a. uvula
  - b. larynx
  - c. glottis
  - d. pharynx

ans. c. glottis

12. The palate is also called the
- a. roof of the mouth
  - b. heart of the body
  - c. king of the articulatory system
  - d. None of the above.

ans. a. roof of the mouth

13. At the very end of the soft palate is a small fleshy pendent structure known as the
- a. uvula
  - b. larynx
  - c. pharynx
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. uvula



14. Oral sounds are produced when

- a. the end of the soft palate is raised, nasal passage - blocked
- b. the end of the soft palate is lowered
- c. none of the above

ans. a. the end of the soft palate is raised...

15. Nasal sounds are produced when

- a. the end of the soft palate is raised, nasal passage - blocked
- b. the end of the soft palate is lowered, nasal passage - open
- c. none of the above

ans. b. the end of the soft palate is lowered.

16. The portion of the roof of the mouth immediately behind the teeth ridge is called:

- a. hard palate
- b. soft palate
- c. uvula
- d. None of the above

ans. a. hard palate



17. The soft portion of roof is called
- a. hard palate
  - b. soft palate
  - c. soft tongue
  - d. None of the above

Ans. b. soft palate

18. The tongue can be divided into
- a. the tip, the blade, the front & the back
  - b. hard, soft
  - c. upper, lower
  - d. none of the above

Ans. a. the tip, the blade, the front & the back

19. The part of tongue facing the hard palate
- a. the front
  - b. the back
  - c. ~~the~~ the blade
  - d. the tip

Ans. a. the front

20. The part of tongue opposite the soft palate
- a. the front
  - b. the back
  - c. the blade
  - d. the tip

Ans. b. the back

21. /m/, /n/ & /ŋ/ are
- a. nasal ~~sonant~~ consonants
  - b. stop consonants
  - c. friction consonants
  - d. gliding consonants

Ans. a. nasal consonants

22. /f/, /v/, /θ/, /ð/ are
- a. nasal consonants
  - b. stop consonants
  - c. friction consonants
  - d. gliding consonants

Ans. c. friction consonants



23. /s/ /z/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ are

- a. nasal consonants
- b. stop consonants
- c. friction consonants
- d. Gliding consonants

ans. c. friction consonants

24. /p/ /b/ /t/ /d/ are

- a. nasal consonants
- b. stop consonants
- c. friction consonants
- d. Gliding consonants

ans. b. stop consonants

25. /k/ /g/ /tʃ/ /dʒ/ are

(options - as above)

ans. b. stop consonants

26. /j/ /w/ /r/ are

(options - as above)

ans. d. Gliding consonants

27. /l/ is

- a. Stop consonant
- b. Friction consonant
- c. Gliding consonant
- d. Lateral consonant

ans. d. lateral consonant

28. Find out the Front vowels

- a. /i:/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/
- b. /a:/ /ɒ/ /ɔ:/ /u:/ /ʊ/
- c. /ʌ/ /ɜ:/ /ɝ/
- d. none of the above

ans. a. /i:/ /ɪ/ /e/ /æ/



29. Find out the Back Vowels.

(options - same as above)

ans. b. /aɪ/, /ɔ/, /ɔ:/, /u:/, /ʊ/

30. Find out the central vowels

(options - same as above)

ans. c. /ʌ/, /ɜ:/, /ɚ/

31. The sound that is produced without any narrowing of the air passage or obstruction or friction is called

- a. vowel
- b. consonant
- c. Both a & b
- d. None of the above

ans. a vowel

~~22. The following are pure vowels~~  
~~23. The following are pure vowels~~

32. There are

- a. 12 pure vowels
- b. 8 pure vowels
- c. 10 pure vowels
- d. 7 pure vowels

ans. a. 12 pure vowels

33. All the vowels are

- a. voiced sounds
- b. voiceless sounds
- c. none of the above
- d.

ans. a. voiced sounds



34. The vowel \_\_\_\_\_ as in "search" is a long vowel which is not very close in quality to any of the other vowels.

- a. /ə/    b. /ɜː/    c. /ɔː/    d. /ɑː/
- ans. b. /ɜː/

35. \_\_\_\_\_ are vowel glides within a syllable.

- a. Diphthongs  
b. Nasal ~~consonant~~ sounds  
c. Stop sounds  
d. None of the above

ans. a. Diphthongs

36. Diphthongs in English can be divided into 3 groups, ending in

- a. /ɪ/, /i/, /u:/  
b. /ɔː/, /ɒ/, /ɪ/  
c. /ɜː/, /ɔː/, /e/  
d. /ɪ/, /ə/, /ʊ/

ans. d. /ɪ/, /ə/, /ʊ/

37. The diphthongs ~~those~~ which end in /ɪ/ are

- a. /ʊɪ/, /ɔːɪ/, /uːɪ/  
b. /uːɪ/, /eɪ/, /ɔːɪ/  
c. /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/  
d. /aːɪ/, /ɜːɪ/

ans. c. /eɪ/, /aɪ/, /ɔɪ/

38. The diphthongs which end in /ə/

- a. /ɜːə/, /aə/, /eə/  
b. /aə/, /uːə/, /eə/  
c. /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/

ans. c. /ɪə/, /eə/, /ʊə/



39. The diphthong which end in /ʊ/
- a. /əʊ/ , /aʊ/
  - b. /eʊ/ , /æʊ/
  - c. /ɪʊ/ , /iʊ/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /əʊ/ , /aʊ/

40. The diphthong /eɪ/ <sup>glides</sup> ~~gliding~~ ~~process~~ -
- a. <sup>from</sup> /e/ to /ɪ/
  - b. <sup>from</sup> /ə/ to /ʊ/
  - c. <sup>from</sup> /æ/ to /i:/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /e/ to /ɪ/

41. The diphthong /aɪ/ <sup>glides</sup> ~~gliding~~ ~~process~~ - from
- a. /ʌ/ to /ɪ/
  - b. /ʌ/ to /i:/
  - c. /ɜ:/ to /i:/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /ʌ/ to /ɪ/

42. The diphthong /ɔɪ/ glides from
- a. /ɔ:/ to /ɪ/
  - b. /ɒ/ to /i:/
  - c. /ɔ:/ to /i:/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /ɔ:/ to /ɪ/

43. The diphthong /ɪə/ glides from
- a. /ɪ/ to /ə/
  - b. /i:/ to /ɜ:/
  - c. /i:/ to /ɜ:/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /ɪ/ to /ə/

44. The diphthong /eə/ glides from
- a. /æ/ to /ʌ/
  - b. /æ/ to /ə/
  - c. /aɪ/ to /ə/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /æ/ to /ʌ/

45. The diphthong /ʊə/ glides from
- a. /ʊ/ to /ə/
  - b. /u:/ to /ɜ:/
  - c. /u:/ to /e/
  - d. none of the above

ans. a. /ʊ/ to /ə/



46. The diphthong /əʊ/ glides from

- a. /ɜ:/ to /ʊ/      c. /ɔ/ to /u:/  
b. /a:/ to /u:/      d. none of the above

ans. a. /ɜ:/ to /ʊ/

47. The diphthong /aʊ/ glides from

- a. /ʌ/ to /ʊ/      e. /a:/ to /u:/  
b. /ʌ/ to /u:/      d. none of the above

ans. a. /ʌ/ to /ʊ/

48. Intonation is

- a. a variation of pitch sound with which a sentence is uttered.  
b. the syllable that receives a stress  
c. none of the above

ans. a. a variation of pitch sound with which a sentence is uttered

49. Syllable is

- a. a variation of pitch sound  
b. a unit of pronunciation ~~consist~~ usually consist of one or more vowel sounds (pure vowel / diphthong) either alone or combined with the sound of one or more consonants  
c. none of the above.

ans. b. a unit of pronunciation usually consist of one or

50. When a syllable is pronounced with greater prominence or breath force, the syllable said to receive a

- (a) stress (b) syllable (c) Rhythm

ans. (a) stress



51. A change in the form of a word (typically the ending) to express a grammatical function or attribute such as tense, mood, person, number, case & gender

a. syllable

b. stress

c. inflexion

d. rhythm

Ans. c. inflexion

52. \_\_\_\_\_ are contrastive units of sound in the sound system of a given language

a. phonemes

c. stress

b. syllables

d. None of the above

Ans. a. phonemes

53. "Every language makes its own selection of speech sounds. The selection that a particular language makes constitutes its sound system, which itself comprises a very large number of speech sounds." These lines refer to

a. phonemes

c. stress

b. syllables

d. None of the above

Ans. a. phonemes

54. \_\_\_\_\_ is a distinctive sound unit

a. phoneme

c. stress

b. syllable

Ans. a. phoneme



55. \_\_\_\_\_ is nucleus of a syllable.

- (a) vowel
- (b) rhythm
- (c) stress

ans. (a) vowel

56. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of different sounds of a particular language

- a. Syllable
- b. Phonology
- c. Rhythm
- d. None of the above

ans. b. Phonology

57. A word which has one syllable is known as a monosyllabic word

- b. polysyllabic word
- c. none of the above

ans. a. monosyllabic word

58. How many total sounds are there in English?

- a. 44
- b. 40
- c. 36
- d. 20

ans. a. 44

(24 - consonants + 12 pure vowels + 8 diphthongs)

59. How many consonants (sounds) are there in English?

- a. 24
- b. 20
- c. 36
- d. 25

ans. a. 24



60. How many diphthongs (mixture of a vowel) are there in English?

- a. 10
- b. 8
- c. 12
- d. 5

ans. b. 8

61. How many sounds are voiceless in English?

- a. 9
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 10

ans. a. 9

62. How many consonants are voiced in English?

- a. 15
- b. 20
- c. 25
- d. 10

ans. a. 15

63. How many total sounds are voiced in English?

- a. 10
- b. 35
- c. 11
- d. 20

ans. b. 35

64. Which 9 sounds are voiceless in English?

- a. /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/, /p/, /t/, /k/, /tʃ/, /h/
- b. /θ/, /ʒ/, /n/, /r/, /z/, /l/, /æ/, /ɑ:/
- c. /m/, /n/, /g/, /b/, /d/, /g/, /dʒ/, /tʃ/
- d. None of the above

ans. a. /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/

65. Find out the voiced sounds.

- a. All pure vowels
- b. All Diphthongs
- c. a & b

ans. c. a & b

66. If during the articulation vocal cords don't vibrate, the sound will be called

- a. voiceless / unvoiced sound
- b. voiced sound
- c. None of the above

ans. a. voiceless / unvoiced sound



67. If during the articulation the vocal cords vibrate, the sound will be called

- a. voiceless sound
- b. voiced sound
- c. none of the above

ans. b. voiced sound

68. The variation of strong and weak syllables, notably in speech or music, over time; refers to

- a. Rhythm
- b. Inflection
- c. Morpheme
- d. None of the above

ans. a. Rhythm

69. The smallest linguistic unit within a word that can carry a meaning is called

- a. morpheme
- b. Stress
- c. Rhythm
- d. None of the above

ans. a. morpheme

70. "In the production of the active and passive articulators are brought very near to each other but there remains a narrow gap between the two articulators for the air to pass with audible friction.

- a. Nasal consonants
- b. Stop consonants
- c. Friction consonants
- d. None of the above

ans. c. friction consonants



#1. In the production of a complete oral closure is made in the mouth. Soft palate is lowered and at the same time the mouth passage is blocked at some point.  
a. Nasal consonants      c. Friction consonants  
b. Stop consonants      d. None of the above

ans. a. Nasal consonants

#2. In the \_\_\_\_\_ the breath is completely stopped at some point in the mouth by lips or tongue-tip or tongue back and then released with a slight explosion.  
a. Nasal Consonants      c. Friction consonant  
b. Stop consonants      d. None of the above

ans. b. Stop consonants

#3. /p/, /t/, /k/, & /ts/ are  
a. strong consonants & voiceless  
b. weak consonants  
c. neutral consonants  
d. None of the above

ans. a. strong consonants

#4. /h/ is a  
a. Glottal fricative (friction consonant)  
~~b. Bilabial fricative~~  
b. labio-dental fricative  
c. Alveolar fricative  
d. None of the above

ans. a. Glottal fricative



75. Find out the strong & voiceless consonants

a. ~~/f/~~, ~~/θ/~~, ~~/ð/~~

& voiceless

b. a. /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/

b. /v/, /ð/, /z/, /ʒ/

c. /θ/, /s/, /z/, /ʒ/

d. None of the above

ans - a /f/, /θ/, /s/, /ʃ/

76. Find out the weak and voiced consonants

a. /v/, /ð/, /z/, /ʒ/

b. /b/, /d/, /g/, /dʒ/

c. both a & b

d. None of the above

ans. c. both a & b

77. The articulators are two lips in

a. bilabial sounds (eg. /p/)

b. labio-dental sounds

c. dental sounds

ans. a. bilabial sounds

78. The active articulator is the lower lip and the passive articulator is upper teeth in

a. bilabial sounds

b. labio-dental sounds (eg. /f/)

c. dental sounds

ans. b. labio-dental sounds



79. The articulators for the \_\_\_\_\_ sounds are the two vocal cords. The sounds are produced by an obstruction, or a narrowing causing friction, but not by vibration, between the vocal cords

- a. bilabial
- b. glottal
- c. labio dental
- d. none of the above

Ans. b. glottal

80. /t/, /d/ are

- a. bilabial sounds
- b. Alveolar sounds
- c. dental sounds

Ans. b. Alveolar sounds

81. When the vocal cords are held loosely together the air from the lungs can escape only by setting them into vibration. Such vibration imparts a 'hum' to the sounds produced, which are then called \_\_\_\_\_

- a. voiced sounds
- b. voiceless sounds

ans. a. voiced sounds

82. During the voiceless sounds

- a. vocal cords drawn wide apart
- b. vocal cords held loosely together

ans. a. vocal cords drawn wide apart

83. The syllable that receives the stress, is also said

- a. to be accented
- b. to be rhymed

ans. a. to be accented



84. The problems of teaching in India are

- a. Large classes
- b. Examination-centred education
- ~~c. Lack of knowledge~~
- c. Lack of effective material
- d. all of the above

ans. d. all of the above

85. The problems of teaching in India are

- a. Inefficient teachers
- b. Inefficient students
- c. population
- d. All of the above

ans. d. All of the above

86. Find out the voiced sounds

- a. /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/
- b. /x/, /z/, /ʒ/, /dʒ/
- c. /m/, /n/, /ŋ/, /r/, /l/, /w/, /j/
- d. All of the above

ans. d. All of the above

87. \_\_\_\_\_ is an international language

- a. English
- b. Gujarati
- c. ~~Marathi~~ Marathi
- d. None of the above

ans. a. English



88. \_\_\_\_\_ is the visual representation of speech sounds by means of symbols.

- a. Syllable
- b. Phonetic transcription (Phonetic script / Phonetic notation)
- c. stress
- d. None of the above.

ans. b. Phonetic transcription

89. Find out the correct phonetic transcription of "view"

- a. /wju:/
- b. /vju:/
- c. /v dʒu:/
- d. None of the above

ans. b. /vju:/

90. Find out the correct phonetic transcription of the words (que. No. 90 to 100)

90. tune
- a. /tju:n/
  - b. /t dʒu:n/
  - c. /tu:n/
  - d. None of the above

ans. a. /tju:n/

91. three
- a. /θri:/
  - b. /tɹi/
  - c. /tɒrɪ/
  - d. None of the above

ans. a. /θri:/

92. teach
- a. /tɪ dʒ/
  - b. /ti:ts/
  - c. /ti:tʃ/
  - d. None of the above

ans. b. /ti:ts/

93. cool
- a. /cu:l/
  - b. /ku:l/
  - c. /kɒu:l/

ans. b. /ku:l/



Prepare all the 50 phonetic transcriptions of words. (unit IV of the syllabus)

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page \_\_\_\_\_

94. young

a. /jʌŋ/    b. /jəʊŋ/    c. /young/

ans. a. /jʌŋ/

95. breathing

a. /breθɪŋ/    b. /brɪ:ʒɪŋ/

c. /bræɪθɪŋ/    d. None of the above

ans. b. /brɪ:ʒɪŋ/

96. father

a. /fɑ:ðə/    b. /fɑ:ðr/    c. /fəʊðə/

ans. a. /fɑ:ðə/

97. life

a. /laɪf/    b. /lɪf/    c. /lɪfe/

ans. a. /laɪf/

98. later

a. /laftə/    b. /laɪftə/    c. /laft/

ans. b. /laɪftə/

99. queen

a. /kwɪn/    b. /kvɪn/    c. /kven/

ans. a. /kwɪn/

100. choice

a. /tʃɔɪs/    b. /chɔs/    c. /tʃɔ:s/

ans. a. /tʃɔɪs/

101. flower

a. /flaʊə/    b. /flavə/    c. /flaɪw/

ans. a. /flaʊə/

102. prayer

a. /preɪ/    b. /præ/    c. /prɪnə/

ans. a. /preɪ/



Page \_\_\_\_\_

103. Acc. to Article \_\_\_\_\_ the constitution of India provides for the use of English for all official purposes for a period of 15 years. (in India)

~~Q. A~~  
Ans. Article 343 (2)

104. The parliament passed the \_\_\_\_\_ allowing English to continue for an indefinite period. The constitution also provides that English will be the language of the High Courts, the Supreme Court, Acts of Parliament etc. (in India)

Ans. The Official Language Bill in May 1963

105. The factors involved in making English an International Language are:

a. spoken in many countries as a native language

b. spoken in many countries as a second language

c. It is a preferred language of communication

d. All of the above

Ans. d. All of the above