

نام درس: آواشناسی انگلیسی

تعداد سؤال: ۳۰ نمره: ۳۰ تکمیلی -- تشریحی --

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: مترجمی زبان و ادبیات انگلیسی

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۵۰ دقیقه تشریحی -- دقیقه

کد درس: ادبیات انگلیسی: ۱۲۱۲۱۲۴ - مترجمی زبان: ۱۲۱۲۰۷۵

تعداد کل صفحات: ۳

\* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

**Directions: Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.**

- Sounds in any given language are divided into two groups:..... .  
a. affricates and fricatives                      b. stops and dentals  
c. nasals and glides                                d. vowels and consonants
- Stress is usually defined as the relative strength of a..... .  
a. word    b. phrase    c. syllable    d. clause
- Using glottal..... is a characteristic of the accents of the London area.  
a. stops    b. fricatives    c. glides    d. liquids
- What allows the air to pass through the nose and through the mouth?  
a. pharynx    b. velum    c. palate    d. vocal cords
- Nose and the nasal cavity are a very important part of our ..... .  
a. articulatory phonetics    b. Adam's Apple  
c. vocal folds    d. vocal apparatus
- When the lips are....., they are not noticeably rounded or spread.  
a. open    b. neutral    c. flexible    d. close
- The vowel sound in *rush* is..... .  
a. front    b. back    c. central    d. high
- The medial sound in *pull* is..... .  
a. close and spread    b. close and rounded    c. open and spread    d. open and rounded
- The second sound in *horse* is a..... .  
a. pure vowel    b. diphthong  
c. triphthong    d. secondary cardinal vowel
- Which word includes a closing diphthong?  
a. *cairn*    b. *tour*    c. *ski*    d. *sky*
- The word *power* is transcribed as..... .

a. [paɪə]

b. [paʊə]

c. [paʊə]

d. [paue]

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12. When the.....move, the vocal folds move too.  
 a. glottis                      b. trachea                      c. larynx                      d. arytenoid cartilages
13. The sound produced by the vibration of the vocal folds is known as.....  
 a. voicing                      b. glide  
 c. aspiration                      d. the egressive pulmonic
14. In plosive articulation, the movement of the articulators to form the stricture occurs in the ..... phase.  
 a. second                      b. first                      c. third                      d. fourth
15. What does *fortis* mean in “*The voiceless plosives*” are sometimes called *forties*.”?  
 a. accurate                      b. noticeable                      c. difficult                      d. strong
16. Different .....of a phoneme can be substituted for each other without changing the meaning.  
 a. distributions                      b. transcriptions                      c. realisations                      d. symbols
17. Phonology deals with the..... side of the sounds of language.  
 a. abstract                      b. concrete                      c. material                      d. physical
18. Affricates begin as.....and end as.....  
 a. nasals / plosives                      b. laterals / glides  
 c. fricatives / plosives                      d. plosives / fricatives
19. The final sound of *breathe* is described as .....  
 a. voiceless, labiodental, stop                      b. front , mid-close, slightly spread  
 c. voiced, dental, fricative                      d. voiceless, dental, fricative
20. The initial sound in *whale* is a(n).....  
 a. approximant                      b. lateral                      c. nasal                      d. affricate
21. The [j] sound in *tune* is.....  
 a. glottalised                      b. nasalized                      c. devoiced                      d. aspirated
22. A single vowel in isolation, words like *are* and *or*, is called a.....  
 a. minimum syllable                      b. zero coda  
 c. zero onset                      d. maximum onset

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23. What does 'ambisyllabic' refer to?

- a. A rhyme. b. A syllabic consonant.  
c. Syllabic division. d. A consonant that belongs to two syllables.

24. Which item represents the most frequently occurring vowel in English?

- a. /a/ b. /ə/ c. /i/ d. /e/

25. In the pronunciation of which word does lateral release happen?

- a. along b. light c. muddle d. Itali

26. Stressed syllables are more.....than the unstressed ones.

- a. prominent b. balanced c. moved d. qualified

27. The stress of *quantity* is located on its..... syllable.

- a. fourth b. third c. second d. first

28. Auxiliary verbs, prepositions and conjunctions exemplify..... words.

- a. compound b. complex c. function d. contracted

29. The vowel sound in *front* is..... .

- a. nasalized b. palatalized c. glottalised d. velarised

30. The rate of vibration of the vocal folds is the..... .

- a. tonal rhyme b. fundamental frequency  
c. intonation d. tonic stress