



Objective Type Questions

Direction: Choose correct answer/most appropriate answer for each of the following questions.

1. Main articulatory organ/organs of speech are:
 - (a) Nose and lips
 - (b) Mouth and teeth
 - (c) Lips
 - (d) All the above.

2. During the articulation of voiced consonants, vocal cords:
 - (a) Vibrate
 - (b) Do not vibrate
 - (c) Are kept with a wide-open glottis
 - (d) None of the above.

3. In the articulation of the nasalised sounds:
 - (a) The passage in the mouth is opened
 - (b) The passage in the nose is closed
 - (c) The passage in the nose is opened
 - (d) None of the above.

4. Velic closure means:
 - (a) The opening of the nasal passage of air by lowering the velum
 - (b) The closing of the nasal passage of air by raising the velum
 - (c) The passing of the air through oral cavity
 - (d) None of the above.

Direction: Fill in the blanks in the following statements:

1. The Respiratory, Phonatory and systems of body are involved in the production of speech.
2. The voiceless sounds are produced with a wide open
3. The front part of the tongue includes the and the

Direction: Tell whether the following statements are true or false:

1. The lungs and the muscles of the chest play an important part in the production of speech sounds.

2. For the production of sounds we need an air - stream mechanism.
3. Most sounds of most languages in the world are produced with a *pulmonic egressive air - stream mechanism*.
4. The respiratory system includes the lungs, the muscles of the chest and the windpipe.
5. The phonatory system comprises the larynx.
6. The articulatory system includes the nose, the teeth, the tongue and the roof of the mouth.
7. The glottis is shut completely during normal breathing.
8. The vocal cords are joined together at both ends.
9. The vocal cords are situated in the larynx.
10. The glottis is wide open during the production of voiced sounds.
11. The hard palate is called the velum.
12. All sounds in all languages have to be either purely oral or purely nasal.
13. The closure of the nasal passage of air by raising the soft palate is called velic closure.
14. The soft palate is lowered, opening the nasal passage during the production of the oral sounds.
15. The teeth ridge is also called alveolum.

Direction: Say whether the sounds represented by the italicized letters in the following English words are voiceless or voiced:

- | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) <i>see</i> | (b) <i>man</i> | (c) <i>nose</i> | (d) <i>uncle</i> | (e) <i>fool</i> |
| (f) <i>pun</i> | (g) <i>zoo</i> | (h) <i>thin</i> | | |

Direction: Say whether the sounds represented by the italicized letters in the following English words are oral or nasal:

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) <i>pin</i> | (b) <i>wing</i> | (c) <i>sin</i> | (d) <i>paste</i> | (e) <i>frighten</i> |
| (f) <i>come</i> | (g) <i>limb</i> | (h) <i>sing</i> | | |