

FBQ1: The soft palate is otherwise known as the ____

Answer: *Velum*

FBQ2: One of the options in parenthesis (Maori; Esperanto) is an artificial language:

Answer: *Esperanto*

FBQ3: Language is described as ____ because it uses symbols

Answer: *Visual*

FBQ4: One of the options in parenthesis (writing; speech) is dynamic in nature: ____

Answer: *Speech*

FBQ5: One of the fields of linguistics in parenthesis (phonology; phonetics) studies the articulation, transmission and perception of human sounds: ____

Answer: *Phonetics*

FBQ6: The term for the variants of phonemes is ____

Answer: *Allophones*

FBQ7: The pure vowels of English are ____ in number

Answer: *12*

FBQ8: The articulators refer to the ____ of speech

Answer: *Organs*

FBQ9: ____ is the scientific study of human speech sounds

Answer: *Phonetics*

FBQ10: The branches of phonetics are articulatory phonetics, ____ phonetics and auditory phonetics

Answer: *Acoustic*

FBQ11: ____ are two words in English which are morphologically similar except for one sound which makes a difference in their meanings

Answer: *Minimal pairs*

FBQ12: Nigerian languages are (intonational; tonal)

Answer: *Tonal*

FBQ13: The movable organs in speech production are also known as the ____ (passive; active) articulators

Answer: *Active*

FBQ14: One of the options in parenthesis (consonant; vowel) can serve as a word

Answer: *Vowel*

FBQ15: In phonology, the term "double sound"™ refers to ____

Answer: *Diphthong*

FBQ16: The term for the symbol /É™/ is _____
Answer: *Schwa*

FBQ17: ____ is described as a minimal unit of sound capable of distinguishing words of different meanings
Answer: *Phoneme*

FBQ18: The phonological process of assimilation could either be progressive or ____
Answer: *Regressive*

FBQ19: A syllable comprise the onset, ____ and nucleus
Answer: *Coda*

FBQ20: When a syllable begins with a vowel in English, it is said to have a ____ onset
Answer: *Zero*

FBQ21: The speech error which results in the reversal of the order of the segments in a word is known as _____
Answer: *Metathesis*

FBQ22: The words ban;barn, seat;sit are examples of ____
Answer: *Minimal pairs*

FBQ23: A language where the variation of voice pitch is reflected in items higher than the word is said to be (tonal; intonational)
Answer: *Intonational*

FBQ24: The rising intonation pattern is used for the Yes or ____ question
Answer: *No*

FBQ25: ____ is described as a puff of air that accompanies the production of speech sounds
Answer: *Syllable*

FBQ26: One of the options in parenthesis (CVC; CCV) is the syllabic structure of the capitalised word BAT
Answer: *CVC*

FBQ27: One of the options in parenthesis (V; VC) is the syllabic structure of the capitalised word ARE
Answer: *V*

FBQ28: One of the options in parenthesis (CVCVC; CCCVC) is the syllabic structure of the capitalised word SPRITE
Answer: *CCCVC*

FBQ29: One of the options in parenthesis (CVCV; CCCV) is the syllabic structure of the capitalised word DIRTY

Answer: *CVCV*

FBQ30: One of the options in parenthesis (CCV; CVC) is the syllabic structure of the capitalised word JUDGE

Answer: *CVC*

FBQ31: The sound /f/ is a voiceless ____ fricative

Answer: *Labio-dental*

FBQ32: The sound /m/ is a ____ nasal

Answer: *Bilabial*

FBQ33: The sound /g/ is a voiced _____

Answer: *Velar plosive*

FBQ34: The sound /ŋ/ is a voiceless _____

Answer: *Dental fricative*

FBQ35: The sound /t/ is a voiceless _____

Answer: *Alveolar plosive*

FBQ36: One of these two sounds in parenthesis will be pronounced with an explosion (/f/; /t/)

Answer: */t/*

FBQ37: One of these sounds in parenthesis is realised by bringing together the articulating organs and a sudden release of the sound (/d/; /v/)

Answer: */d/*

FBQ38: One of these sounds in parenthesis (/z/; /g/) is realised with a hissing sound

Answer: */z/*

FBQ39: The air passes through the nose when one of these sounds in parenthesis (/ʌ/; /g/) is realised

Answer: */ʌ/

FBQ40: Air flows out from the sides of the mouth when one of the sounds in parenthesis (/f/; /l/) is produced

Answer: */l/*

FBQ41: A baby is said to (imitate; acquire) a language

Answer: *Acquire*

FBQ42: One of these words (hide; hour) has an initial voiceless consonant sound

Answer: *Hour*

FBQ43: One of these options in parenthesis (WEIvÃ°; weiVÃ°) shows the right stress for the word WAIVER

Answer: */WEIvÃ°/*

FBQ44: One of these options in parenthesis (dɪskɑːs; ˈdɪskɑːs) shows the right stress for the word DISCOURSE (Noun)

Answer: *ˈdɪskɑːs*

FBQ45: One of these options in parenthesis (tʃɑːtə; ˈtʃɑːtə) reflects the right stress for the word CHARTER

Answer: *ˈtʃɑːtə*

FBQ46: One of these options in parenthesis (prɒˈdʊːs; ˈprɒːdʊːs) reflects the right stress for the word PRODUCE (Noun)

Answer: *ˈprɒːdʊːs*

FBQ47: One of the following options in parenthesis (/eɪbəl/; /eɪbəl/) is the correct transcription of the capitalised word ABLE

Answer: */eɪbəl/*

FBQ48: One of the following options in parenthesis (/məˈʃɪn/; /mɛˈʃɪn/) is the correct transcription of the capitalised word MACHINE

Answer: */mɛˈʃɪn/*

FBQ49: One of the following options in parenthesis (/ɡəʊt/; /ɡəʊt/) is the correct transcription of the capitalised word GOAT

Answer: */ɡəʊt/*

FBQ50: One of the following options in parenthesis (/peɪpə/; /peɪpə/) is the correct transcription of the capitalised word PAPER

Answer: */peɪpə/*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ):

MCQ1: One of the following options comprises symbols that represent sounds in natural language: -----

Answer: APA

MCQ2: When the vocal lips are partially open, the air that passes through them result in a _____

Answer: noise

MCQ3: The language called Esperanto was created in one of these centuries

Answer: 15th

MCQ4: One of the following terms refers to the branch of linguistics that studies universal sounds: _____

Answer: Phonostatics

MCQ5: One of the following options is connected to the way hearers perceive sounds: -----

Answer: Acoustic phonetics

MCQ6: The /p/ sound is said to be ____ if it is produced with a puff air when it occurs in a word initial position

Answer: Aspirated

MCQ7: One of these linguists defined language as "a system of conventional symbols used for communication by a whole community": -----

Answer: Michael Halliday

MCQ8: One of the following options is the reason why natural languages outlast artificial languages: -----

Answer: Natural language can be electronically transmitted

MCQ9: A sound is described as contrastive when it is ____

Answer: Indigenous

MCQ10: When the tongue moves from one vowel position to another in the production of diphthongs, it is said to have ____

Answer: Glided

MCQ11: All but ONE of the following words contain the sound /f/: -----

Answer: Of

MCQ12: One of the following words contains the sound /i:/: -----

Answer: Tea

MCQ13: One of the following words contains the sound /a:/: -----

Answer: Again

MCQ14: One of the following words contains the sound /ɛf/: -----

Answer: Measure

MCQ15: One of the following words contains the sound /s/: -----

Answer: Treasure

MCQ16: All but ONE of the following words contain the /iz/ allomorph: -----

Answer: Goats

MCQ17: One of the following options best describes natural language: -----

Answer: Languages generated by machines

MCQ18: The smallest meaningful unit of study in Phonetics is _____

Answer: Allomorph

MCQ19: Languages can be broken into various units because of its ____ nature

Answer: dual

MCQ20: One of these branches of linguistics studies the sound waves generated in speech production: -----

Answer: Sensory phonetics

MCQ21: One of the following options refers to the space between the vocal lips: -----
Answer: Lungs

MCQ22: The second symbol of a diphthong represents _____
Answer: The position of the soft palate

MCQ23: One of these consonants is also called a stop consonant: -----
Answer: Fricative

MCQ24: A consonant that is produced with an almost indefinite exertion of energy is called _____
Answer: Continuant

MCQ25: One of these sounds is produced only as a voiced consonant in majority of the world languages: -----
Answer: Fricatives

MCQ26: The capitalised word VOWEL originated from a _____ source
Answer: Latin

MCQ27: Syntagmatic arrangement of phonological structures is _____
Answer: Horizontal

MCQ28: The phonological process that involves the deletion of the final segment of a word is called _____
Answer: Elision

MCQ29: Unstressed vowels are usually weakened to one of the following forms: -----
Answer: Allophone

MCQ30: The structural process which led to the loss of the initial consonant sound in the word knight /nait/ is known as _____
Answer: Neutralisation

MCQ31: One of the options below usually forms the peak of a syllable: -----
Answer: Vowel

MCQ32: The underlined sound in the sentence: "I cooked beans weekly" is represented by one of the following sounds: -----
Answer: /ÊŠ/

MCQ33: The underlined sound in the sentence: "We sailed on the boat for two hours" is represented by one of the following sounds: -----
Answer: /au/

MCQ34: The underlined sound in the sentence: "Kolawole prefers to fly than to drive" is represented by one of the following sounds: -----
Answer: /ai/

MCQ35: The underlined sound in the sentence: â€œAdukwu is barely making ends meet in Abujaâ€™ is represented by one of the following sounds: -----

Answer: /ei/

MCQ36: One of the following words contains the /aiÉ™/ sound: -----

Answer: Flyer

MCQ37: The /h/ sound is silent in one of the following words: -----

Answer: Heat

MCQ38: One of the following words contains the voiceless dental fricative: -----

Answer: Pat

MCQ39: One of the following words contains the voiceless glottal fricative: -----

Answer: Hatred

MCQ40: One of the following words contains a bilabial nasal: -----

Answer: Keg

MCQ41: One of the following words contains the voiced alveolar fricative: -----

Answer: Visit

MCQ42: The sound /k/ is described as ____

Answer: Voiceless velar plosive

MCQ43: The capitalised word: MARKETING has ____ number of syllables

Answer: 2

MCQ44: The capitalised word: ADDRESS has ____ number of syllables

Answer: 2

MCQ45: The capitalised word: EDUCATION has ____ number of syllables

Answer: 4

MCQ46: One of the following options is the correct transcription for the capitalised word: PLEASURE

Answer: /pleÉ™É™/

MCQ47: One of the following options is the correct transcription for the capitalised word: WEATHER

Answer: /weda/

MCQ48: One of the following options is the correct transcription for the capitalised word: PHYSICS

Answer: /fiziks/

MCQ49: One of the following options is the correct transcription for the capitalised word: DELIVER

Answer: /delivə/

MCQ50: One of the following options is the correct transcription for the capitalised word: ACCEPT

Answer: /É™sept/