

FBQ1: All languages use the air from the lungs for the production of _____ during speech
Answer: *Sounds*

FBQ2: _____ refers to the vibration or non-vibration of the vocal cords during speech production
Answer: *Voiceless*

FBQ3: English words that have the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning are called _____
Answer: *Homographs*

FBQ4: It is generally known that English _____ are not a reliable guide to pronunciation
Answer: *Spellings*

FBQ5: English sounds which are made with _____ of the vocal cords are said to be voiced
Answer: *Vibration*

FBQ6: When transcribing spoken English it is very important to pay attention to _____
Answer: *Sounds*

FBQ7: An Affricate is a _____ sound composed of a stop portion and a fricative portion
Answer: *Single*

FBQ8: Pronunciation is an act of speech which involves the _____ of a sound or word
Answer: *Articulation*

FBQ9: The basic characteristic of a nasal consonant is that the _____ from the lungs escapes through the nose
Answer: *Air*

FBQ10: An English monophthong is a single sound made with the _____ flow of air from the lungs
Answer: *Free*

FBQ11: In _____, contraction, slang obscenities and meaningless vocabulary are much more tolerated
Answer: *Speech*

FBQ12: Pronunciation is defined as the way a word or a language is usually spoken the manner in which someone _____ a sound or word
Answer: *Articulates*

FBQ13: Speech is time-bound because _____ participants are usually present

Answer: *Both*

FBQ14: A single sound made with the free flow of air from the lungs out of the mouth is called a _____

Answer: *Vowel*

FBQ15: In sign language the hands are adapted instead of _____ and digestive organs in order to communicate

Answer: *Respiratory*

FBQ16: No two people _____ exactly alike and this phenomenon is known as idiolectal differences

Answer: *Speak*

FBQ17: Writing is a _____ of human Intercommunication by means of conventional visible marks

Answer: *System*

FBQ18: Stuttering, lisping, cleft palate and _____ are all articulatory problems that can affect the quality of a person's speech

Answer: ataxia

FBQ19: It is believed that _____ language evolved from hieroglyphs which were cave wall art

Answer: written

FBQ20: English sounds which are made with a complete closure of the lips but later released are said to be _____

Answer: plosives

FBQ21: The success of any _____ communication event is based on the process of listening, understanding and speaking

Answer: spoken

FBQ22: Received Pronunciation is sometimes referred to as the Queen's English because it is spoken by the _____

Answer: monarch

FBQ23: The consonant sounds are the _____ to learn, because most of them have the same form as a letter of the alphabet

Answer: easiest

FBQ24: In terms of place of articulation, the _____ and _____ consonants are called _____

Answer: *Alveolar stops*

FBQ25: It has been observed by linguists that language change takes place far more rapidly in _____

Answer: *speech

FBQ26: The system for writing all the sounds of English is called the International _____ Association system

Answer: *Phonetic*

FBQ27: There is no _____ relationship between the way an English word is spelt and the way it is pronounced

Answer: *Regular*

FBQ28: Linguists believe that humans acquire speech due to their _____ programming

Answer: *Innate*

FBQ29: Writing has been described as a system of human _____ by means of conventional visible marks

Answer: *Intercommunication*

FBQ30: The concept of transcription is really meant to expose you to one of the simplest ways to improve your _____ skill

Answer: *Pronunciation*

FBQ31: The central vowels do not occur in Nigerian languages and sometimes pose problems to Nigerian speakers of _____

Answer: *English*

FBQ32: English Triphthongs are formed by the addition of the _____ sound to some diphthongs

Answer: *Schwa*

FBQ33: _____ simply refers to the graphic representations of our utterance on paper, using the phonetic alphabet recommended by the International Phonetic Association

Answer: *Transcription*

FBQ34: _____ transcription will enable you to use your eyes to aid your ears

Answer: *Phonetic*

FBQ35: The various speech organs are all encapsulated in three cavities: the oral cavity, the nasal cavity, and the _____ cavity

Answer: *Pharyngeal*

FBQ36: _____ Triphthongs are formed by the addition of the schwa sound to some diphthongs

Answer: *English*

FBQ37: Idiolectal _____ explain why no two people speak exactly alike

Answer: *Differences*

FBQ38: English sounds which are made with a complete closure of the _____ but

later released are said to be plosives

Answer: *Lips*

FBQ39: English sounds which are made with vibration of the vocal cords are said to be _____

Answer: *Voiced*

FBQ40: All languages use the air from the lungs for the _____ of sounds during speech

Answer: *Production*

FBQ41: Pronunciation is an act of _____ which involves the articulation of a sound or word

Answer: *Speech*

FBQ42: Writing has been described as a _____ of human intercommunication by means of conventional visible marks

Answer: *System*

FBQ43: What English vowel does the capital letters in the following words:

â€œAboutâ€œ â€œwaterâ€œ â€œtheâ€œ represent?

Answer: *the schwa*

FBQ44: The _____ contained in the word â€œspoilâ€œ is a diphthong

Answer: *vowel sound*

FBQ45: The central vowels do not occur in Nigerian languages and sometimes pose problems to Nigerian _____ of English

Answer: *Speakers*

FBQ46: The _____ front vowels are articulated towards the front part of the oral cavity

Answer: *Simple*

FBQ47: The various speech organs are all encapsulated in three cavities: the oral cavity, the _____ cavity, and the pharyngeal cavity

Answer: *Nasal*

FBQ48: The _____ sounds are the easiest to learn, because most of them have the same form as a letter of the alphabet

Answer: *Consonant*

FBQ49: Transcription simply refers to the graphic representations of our utterance on paper, using the phonetic alphabet recommended by the International _____ Association

Answer: *Phonetic*

FBQ50: Pronunciation is defined as the way a word or a language is usually _____ the manner in which someone articulates a sound or word

Answer: *Spoken*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: Writing has been described as a system of human _____ by means of conventional visible marks

Answer: input

MCQ2: English _____ are formed by the addition of the schwa sound to some diphthongs

Answer: triphthongs

MCQ3: The small differences in the movement of the _____ and tongue may make all the difference between a sound which sounds English and one which does not

Answer: lips

MCQ4: _____ are those organs in the vocal tract that can move freely

Answer: Passive articulators

MCQ5: The air that produces the voiceless bilabial stop is usually released like an(a) _____

Answer: Collusive sound

MCQ6: English sounds which are made with vibration of the vocal cords are said to be _____

Answer: voiced

MCQ7: When a _____ consonant is produced, the body of the tongue touches the soft palate or velum

Answer: Labio-dental

MCQ8: The _____ consonant is known as a _____ sound

Answer: Stop

MCQ9: The basic characteristic of a _____ consonant is that the air from the lungs escapes through the nose

Answer: alveolar

MCQ10: There are _____ phonemes whose main sound all have friction as their most important feature

Answer: eight consonant

MCQ11: The process where the computer can recognise spoken words and transform them into digitised commands is called _____

Answer: computer systems

MCQ12: In English, /l/, /r/, /w/ and /j/ are _____

Answer: plosives

MCQ13: An affricate is a single sound composed of a _____ portion and a fricative

portion

Answer: start

MCQ14: The first sound of the word "church" is _____

Answer: A bilabial

MCQ15: It is a known fact that no two people speak exactly alike, this phenomenon is called _____ differences

Answer: Phonetic

MCQ16: _____ Pronunciation is actually an accent not a dialect

Answer: Responsive

MCQ17: These consonants /p/ and /b/ are known as the _____

Answer: Velar stops

MCQ18: Place of _____ refers to where in the vocal tract a particular sound is produced

Answer: imitation

MCQ19: The success of any spoken _____ event is based on the process of listening, understanding and speaking.

Answer: inductive

MCQ20: The English triphthongs are examples of _____

Answer: vowel sequences

MCQ21: _____ believe that humans acquire speech due to their innate programming

Answer: Biologists

MCQ22: The International _____ Association system is used for writing all the sounds of English

Answer: Phonotactics

MCQ23: Unlike vowels, the consonants of English are usually _____ with an audible friction

Answer: posted

MCQ24: Fricatives form the largest class of _____ in English

Answer: consonants

MCQ25: The sound _____ is often described as the voiced labiodental fricative

Answer: /m/

MCQ26: There are nine consonant phonemes whose main sound all have _____ as their most important feature

Answer: laterals

MCQ27: When a velar consonant is produced, the body of the tongue touches the soft palate or _____

Answer: alveolar ridge

MCQ28: The most effective way to overcome _____ in articulating problem sounds is by careful listening and regular practice

Answer: comprehension

MCQ29: Stuttering, lisping, cleft palate, and _____ are all articulatory problems that can affect the quality of a person's speech

Answer: muteness

MCQ30: In _____ language, the hands are adapted in order to communicate

Answer: dumb

MCQ31: It has been observed by _____ that language change takes place far more rapidly in speech

Answer: Biologists

MCQ32: When _____ spoken English it is very important to pay attention to sounds

Answer: typing

MCQ33: All languages use the _____ from the lungs for the production of sounds during speech

Answer: air

MCQ34: Voicing refers to the vibration or non-vibration of the vocal _____ during the sound production

Answer: prods

MCQ35: An act of speech which involves the _____ of a sound or word is called pronunciation

Answer: imputation

MCQ36: The parameters for classifying English vowels are _____, vowel length and Quality Lip rounding, and Tongue position

Answer: Tongue Height

MCQ37: The last sound in "song" is a _____ sound

Answer: bilabial

MCQ38: _____ is a bilabial nasal consonant

Answer: /n /

MCQ39: In sound articulation, when the blade of the tongue placed behind the alveolar ridge, the _____ sounds are produced

Answer: Fricative

MCQ40: The organs of speech that cannot move freely are called _____

Answer: Sleeping articulators

MCQ41: The sound /f / is often described as the voiceless _____ fricative

Answer: labiodental

MCQ42: Stuttering, lisping, cleft palate and ataxia are all _____ problems that can affect the quality of a person's speech

Answer: auditory

MCQ43: /F/ and /v/ are _____ sounds

Answer: Lateral

MCQ44: Words that have the same spelling but different pronunciation and meaning are called _____

Answer: homographs

MCQ45: The two sounds contrasted in the words simple and symbol are _____

Answer: m and p

MCQ46: The _____ consonant is known as a _____ sound

Answer: labio-dental

MCQ47: The process where the computer can recognise spoken words and transform them into digitised commands is called _____

Answer: computer linguistics

MCQ48: The _____ may not be used in human speech

Answer: tongue

MCQ49: _____ is an act of speech which involves the articulation of a sound or word

Answer: Segmentation

MCQ50: The success of any _____ communication event is based on the process of listen, understand and speak

Answer: telling