S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, (AUTONOMOUS) NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)

I SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS

ENGLISH

QUESTION BANK

Multi	ple Choice Questions								
1.	What is the primary function of the speech organs?					(В)	
	a) Breathing b) Speech production c) Digestion					d)	Hea	ring	
2.	Which organ is considered the primary articulator in speech?				(Α)		
	a) Tongue	b) Lips		c) Teeth		d)	Glot	tis	
3.	What is the role of the vocal cords in speech?					(В)	
	a) Produce airflow b) Create sound vibrations								
	c) Modify vowel quality		d) Control nas	d) Control nasal airflow					
4.	Which speech organ is responsible for controlling airflow into the nasal cavity?					(С)	
	a) Tongue	b) Uvula	c) Soft palate	d) Lips					
5.	Which of these is a mo	vable speech or	gan?			(D)	
	a) Teeth b) Tongue c) Hard palate d) Alveolar rid					e			
6.	The alveolar ridge is loc	cated				(Α)	
	a) Behind the teeth b) On the soft palate								
	c) At the glottis d) Near the lips								
7.	What is the function of	the lips in speed	ch production?			(В)	
	a) Control airflow b) Form bilabial sounds								
	c) Open and close the glottis d) Modify vowel height								
8.	The glottis is part of w	hich speech orga	an?			(В)	
	a) Lungs	b) Larynx	c) Tor	ngue	d) Teet	h			
9.	Which organ is responsible for producing nasal sounds?					(С)	
	a) Vocal cords b) Hard palate c) Nose and nasal cavity d) Uvu					a			
10.	The hard palate helps in producing which type of sounds?					(D)	
	a) Velar	b) Nasal	c) Alv	eolar	d) Palat	al			
11.	What is a vowel sound?	?				(В)	
	a) A sound produced with complete airflow obstruction								
	b) A sound produced without significant constriction in the vocal tract								
	c) A sound produced by the teeth and lips								
	d) A sound produced by the nasal cavity								
12.	How many pure vowel	sounds (monop	hthongs) are th	nere in English?		(С)	
	a) 5	b) 10	c) 12		d) 14				
13.	Which of the following	is a front vowel?	?			(В)	
	a) /u:/	b) /i:/	c) /ɔ:/	•	d) /a:/				
14.	Which of these is a dip	hthong?				(В)	
	a) /æ/	b) /aɪ/	c) /ʊ/		d) /e/				

15.	What is the primary difference between tense and lax vowels?					(Α)		
	a) Duration of pronunciation		b) Airflow obstruction							
	c) Vocal cord vibration		d) Stress pattern							
16.	What is the schwa /ə/ s	sound?					(В)	
	a) A stressed vowel		b) An unstressed mid-central vo			we	l			
	c) A high-back vowel d) A d			d) A diphthong						
17.	Which vowel sound is a high-back rounded vowel?					(Α)		
	a) /u:/	b) /i:/		c) /ɔ:/	(\a\ (b				
18.	What distinguishes mo	nophthongs fron	n diphth	ongs?			(В)	
	a) Monophthongs are voiced, and diphthongs are voiceless									
	b) Monophthongs involve a single vowel sound, while diphthongs involve a glide between two									
	sounds									
	c) Monophthongs are nasal sounds, and diphthongs are oral sounds									
	d) Monophthongs are o	entral vowels, a	nd dipht	hongs are front	vowels					
19.	Which of these is a cen	tral vowel?					(С)	
	a) /i:/	b) /u:/		c) /ə/	(d) /æ/				
20.	The vowel $/æ/$ in "cat"	is classified as _	·				(В)	
	a) High front b) Low front c) High back d) Mid						bac	k		
21.	What is a consonant so	und?					(В)	
	a) A sound produced without airflow obstruction									
	b) A sound produced with some degree of airflow obstruction									
	c) A sound produced only with the lips									
	d) A sound produced in the nasal cavity									
22.	How many consonant sounds are there in English?					(В)		
	a) 20	b) 24	c) 26		d) 28					
23.	Which of these is a voiceless consonant?					(В)		
	a) /b/	b) /p/	c) /m/		d) /z/					
24.	What type of sound is /	′f/?					(С)	
	a) Nasal	b) Plosive	c) Frica	tive	d) Appro	ximant				
25.	Which of the following is a bilabial sound?					(В)		
	a) /t/	b) /m/	c) /s/		d) /ʃ/					
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II. Fill In The Blanks

- 1. The study of speech sounds is called **Phonetics**.
- 2. The symbols used to represent <u>speech sounds</u> are part of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA).
- 3. Sounds produced without vibration of the <u>vocal cords</u> are called voiceless sounds.
- 4. The sound <u>/b/</u> is a voiced bilabial plosive consonant.
- 5. The sound/p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive consonant.
- 6. The English word ship begins with the consonant sound /S/.
- 7. The sound $\underline{0}$ as in think is called a voiceless dental fricative.
- 8. The sound/6/ as in this is a voiced dental fricative sound.
- 9. The vowel in the word cat is represented in IPA as $\frac{\sqrt{\omega}}{\varepsilon}$.
- 10. The vowel in the word seat is represented in IPA as /i:/.

- 11. The vowel in the word sit is represented in IPA as /I/.
- 12. The word book contains the vowel sound /℧/.
- 13. The sound/k/ is produced at the velar place of articulation.
- 14. The sound/m/is a bilabial nasal sound.
- 15. The sound/n/occurs at the end of the word sing.
- 16. The diphthong in the word boy is written in IPA as/OI/.
- 17. The diphthong in the word cow is written in IPA as/aυ/.
- 18. The <u>/r/</u> sound in English is a liquid (approximant) consonant.
- 19. The vowel sound /a/ is called the schwa vowel.
- 20. The word judge begins with the sound $\frac{d_3}{L}$
- 21. The sound <u>/</u>[/ is called a voiceless palate-alveolar fricative.
- 22. The consonants /t and $/d_3$ are examples of postalveolar affricates.
- 23. The sound /h/ is produced at the glottal place of articulation.
- 24. The sound /I/ is a lateral consonant.
- 25. The word phone begins with the sound f/f in IPA.

III. Descriptive Questions

- 1. In summaries the poets message of the Poem if in your own words?
- 2. Narrate the essay "A fellow travellor"?
- 3. Analyze the theme of deception in "Girl" and its various forms within the story?
- 4. What is the theme of "The Proposal" by Anton Chekov?
- 5. Discuss the Significance of the poems title, "Invitcus" in relation to the overall message of the poem?