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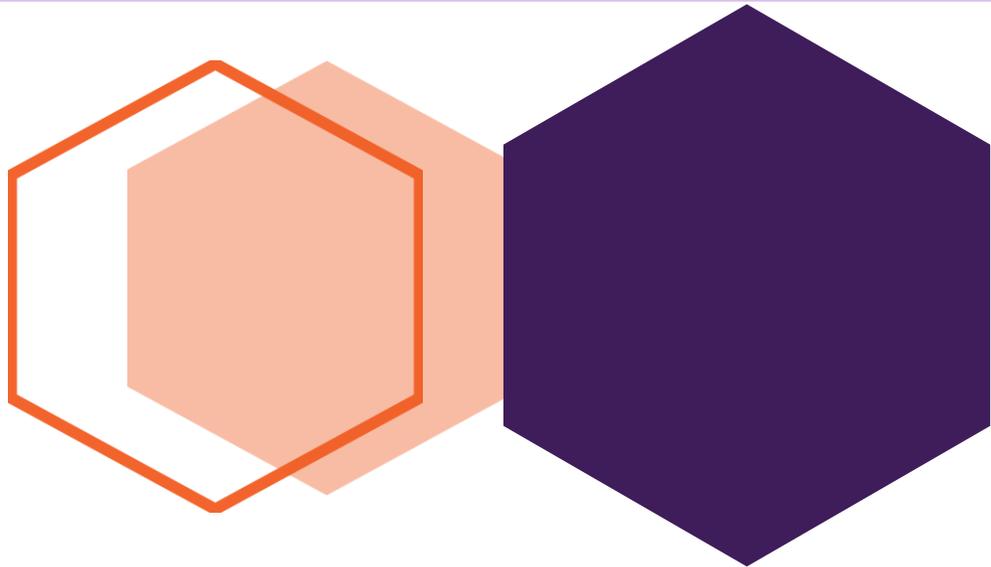
Course: EL120 (MTA EXAMS)

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EL120 MTA Exam (SAMPLE 1)

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the scientific study of the language?

- a. Based on concrete evidence.
- b. Comprehensive.
- c. Consistent.
- d. Expect.**
- e. Objective.

2. The English five letter vowels *a, o, u, e, i* can give us _____ vowel phonemes.

- a. 30
- b. 5
- c. 60
- d. 20**

1. The word 'test' is

- a. CVC
- b. CCVC
- c. CVCC**
- d. VVCC

2. The transcription /dʒ/ is used for the combination of the letters _____.

- a. dn
- b. dg**
- c. ng
- d. tg

3. The combination of the letters "th" produce _____ phonemes/sounds.

- a. 2**
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

4. The letter "k" is silent in_____.

- a. **Knife**
- b. Kite
- c. Fake
- d. Skate

5. The sound /tʃ/ is usually represented by_____ letters.

- a. 6
- b. 4
- c. **2**
- d. 5

6. The sound [l] in the word 'lamp' is_____.

- a. **Clear**
- b. Dark
- c. Syllabic
- d. Aspirated

7. The word ' record' has_____.

- a. One syllable
- b. **Two syllables**
- c. Three syllables
- d. Five syllables

8. Which is a fricative consonant?

- a. /w/
- b. /ŋ/
- c. /ʒ/**
- d. /l/

9. Which consonant has a different place of articulation?

- a. /p/
- b. /b/
- c. /t/**
- d. /m/

10. Which consonant is different according to voicing?

- a. /k/**
- b. /g/
- c. /m/
- d. /n/

11. The sound /əʊ/ is found in the word -----.

- a. How
- b. Cow
- c. Now
- d. Low**

12. According to the place and manner of articulation the consonant /θ/ in the word **th**ief is -----:

- a. Voiceless alveolar trill
- b. Voiced alveolar plosive
- c. Voiceless dental fricative**
- d. Voiced dental fricative

13. What vowel sound is found in the words: **Beef, sea, key, he, deceive?**
- a. /ɪ/
 - b. /i:/**
 - c. /eɪ/
 - d. /e/
14. Which word is different according to the vowel sound?
- a. Bead
 - b. Pick**
 - c. Peak
 - d. Bean
15. In which of the following words is /p/, /t/, or /k/ aspirated?
- a. Key**
 - b. Scheme
 - c. Sick
 - d. Book
16. A statement such as: “/p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive.” is typically made in:
- a. Phonetics**
 - b. Phonology
 - c. Both types of study
 - d. Prosody

17. Prosody has _____ elements.
- a. 2
 - b. 6
 - c. 3**
 - d. 4
18. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.
- a. Black
 - b. Have
 - c. Plan
 - d. Plane**
19. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.
- a. Sweet**
 - b. Many
 - c. Twelve
 - d. Sweat
20. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.
- a. Book
 - b. Food
 - c. Look
 - d. Put**

TRUE & FALSE QUESTIONS:

21. Sounds are all the same in all languages.

A. True

B. False

22. All the sounds of English have the same manner of articulation.

A. True

B. False

23. A vowel is the same as a consonant.

A. True

B. False

24. In English there is no word stress.

A. True

B. False

25. All spoken languages have consonants and vowels.

A. True

B. False

26. All languages have categories like nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.

A. True

B. False

27. All languages have expressions that refer to actions/events as well as to time and place.

A. True

B. False

28. Like the consonant letters, some vowel letters are also pronounced in more than one way.

A. True

B. False

29. A strong stress is represented/marked by a "superscript".

A. True

B. False

30. Pronouns and prepositions are stressed words.

A. True

B. False

31. Phonetics is the description of sound production.

A. True

B. False

Fill in the spaces :

(Four - three - voice box - diphthong – nuclear - consonants – vowels)

32. The larynx is also known as the voice box

33. In the articulation of vowels the passage of air is completely free.

34. A diphthong is a complex vowel that shifts from one position to another.

35. The last stressed syllable in an intonation group is called the nuclear.

36. The words 'laugh' is composed of three phonemes.

Fill in the spaces :

(Attitudes – first - content/lexical – tones – scientific)

37. Prosody often reflects the speaker's ----**attitudes**---- whether the speaker's utterance is a statement a question, or a command.
38. In the adjective "happy" stress is placed on the ---**first**--- syllable.
39. Sentence stress is that an apostrophe is placed on the stressed syllables in –**content/lexical** - words within a sentence.
40. Intonation refers to the contrastive use of five different --**tones**-- rise, fall, rise fall, fall rise, and level.
41. Linguistics is the ...**scientific** ... study of human language.

EL120 MTA Exam (SAMPLE 2)

1. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.

(Odd – got – catch – want)

- a. Want
- b. Catch
- c. Odd**
- d. Got

2. The sound \aʊ\ is found in the word.....

- a. Low
- b. Cow
- c. Now**
- d. How

3. In which of the following words \p\, \t\, or \k\ aspirated?

- a. Speed
- b. Ship
- c. Lap
- d. Pat**

4. The consonant \ŋ\ in the word „sing“ is?

- a. Voiceless
- b. Dark
- c. Clear
- d. Voiced**

5. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.

(Tow – blue – our – too)

- a. Blue
- b. Too
- c. Our**
- d. Two

6. The \t\ sound in the word „team“ is

- a. Aspirated**
- b. Not aspirated
- c. Silent
- d. Syllabic

7. The sound \ʌ\ can be found in the word

- a. Cap
- b. Cup**
- c. Cop
- d. Cab

8. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.

(Fault – card– pause – chalk)

- a. Fault
- b. Card
- c. Chalk**
- d. Pause

9. In which word are the letters „ch“ pronounced as \ʃ\ ?

- a. Chain
- b. Chalet**

- c. Shaos
- d. Chop

10. Which of the following word does NOT include a silent letter?

- a. Salmon**
- b. Lamb
- c. Lamp
- d. Cupboard

11. Which consonant has a different place of articulation?

- a. \w**
- b. \tʃ\
- c. \dʒ\

12. Which consonant is different according to voicing?

- a. \ŋ**
- b. \f\
- c. \θ\
- d. \ʃ\

13. Which consonant has a different place of articulation?

- a. \j**
- b. \i\
- c. \r\
- d. \n\

14. Which is NOT part of the description of Vowels?

- a. Lips shape
- b. Tongue position in the mouth
- c. Tongue height in the mouth
- d. Voicing**

15. In which word are the letters „ch“ pronounced as \k\?

- a. Chic
- b. Christ**
- c. Chocolate
- d. Chalk

16. In which word are the letters „ch“ pronounced as \tʃ\?

- a. Christmas
- b. Chemical
- c. Check**
- d. Scholar

17. In which of the following words \p\, \t\, or \k\ aspirated?

- a. Pay**
- b. Spring
- c. Loop
- d. Snip

18. Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound.

(Girl – be – meet – eat)

- a. Meet
- b. Be
- c. Girl**
- d. Eat

19. The pronunciation is connected speech of “good girl” as \good girl\ is?

a. Assimilation

b. Minimal

c. Phonemic transcription

d. Aspiration

20. Which is a fricative consonant?

a. \n\

b. \j\

c. \tʃ\

d. \ʃ

21. The muscles responsible for producing voiced and voiceless sound are called?

a. Lips

b. Vocal cord

c. Pharynx

22. The oral cavity is in the?

a. Larynx

b. Windpipe

c. Nose

d. Mouth

TRUE & FALSE QUESTIONS:

- Nouns are always stressed on the second syllable ☒
- Some languages are, „ superior“ , „more beautiful“ than others ☒
- Aspirated \ph\ and non-aspirated [p] are different phonemes ☒
- Minimal pairs are words which differ only in one sound occurring in the same position ✓
- Only back vowels are round ✓
- Consonants are the nucleus of a syllable ☒
- Vowel sounds are less than consonants in RP ✓
- The vowel sound in the word „eat“ /i:t/ is long ✓
- The difference between the /f/ in the word fish and the /v/ sound in the word vase has to do with voicing ✓
- The pronunciation of the underlined vowel sounds in the following words is identical (the same): four – founder – soup ☒
- Stress, rhythm and intonation are studied in prosody ✓
- The /t/ in till has the same pronunciation as the /t/ in still ☒
- /l/ in light – while – milk is the same allophone (dark l) ☒
- The place of the stress in the word „object“ is the same in the noun and the verb ☒
- Function words are never stressed ✓
- All nasal sounds are voiceless ☒
- A phoneme is a sound that does not change meaning ☒
- Aspiration occurs in the pronunciation of voiceless stops ✓
- Prosodies can be used to represent attitude ✓
- English is a stress-timed language ✓
- Intonation is concerned with stress ✓
- The verb 'reveal' is stressed on the first syllable ☒
- Assimilation is a puff of air ☒
- [t] in 'tip' is aspirated whereas in 'hot' it is not aspirated ✓
- A linking /r/ links consonants ☒
- A syllabic sound is located at the beginning of a syllable ☒

Fill in the spaces:

[Choose from the dropdown menu the word which completes each sentence]

Five	Central	Back	Plosive/Stops	Four	Judge	Aspiration
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- 1- /p/ and /b/ are examples of Plosive/stops sounds.
- 2- /dʒʌdʒ/ is the transcription of Judge.
- 3- Assimilation, aspiration and clusters are examples of phonological rules.
- 4- The word “found” has four sounds
- 5- /ɜ:/, /ʌ/, and /ə/ are central vowel phonemes.

Nasal	linking	44	aspirated	oral	clear	dark	24
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- 1- The [l] sound in “lamp” is clear.
- 2- The first allophones of the following words are aspirated “pill – till – kill”
- 3- The [r] sound in “ever after” is linking.
- 4- English has 44 phonemes and 26 letters.
- 5- In producing nasal consonants, the uvula is lowered so the air gets out through the nasal cavity.

Multiple Choice Questions:

1- The diphthong in the word “air” is described in the IPA chart as

- a. / eə/ b. / ɪə/ c. / ʊə/ d. / aɪ/

2- / dʒ/ & / tʃ/ are sounds

- a. fricative b. lateral **c. affricate** d. stops

3- / f/, / p/, / t/, / k/ are all sounds

- a. lateral **b. voiceless** c. glottal d. voiced

4- / h/ is a sound.

- a- **Glottal voiceless fricative**
 b- Velar voiceless fricative
 c- Glottal voiced fricative
 d- Velar voiced stop

5- Identify the odd word out according to the pronunciation of the vowel sound: **Die** **fly** **smile** **still**

- a. die b. fly c. smile **d. still**

6- In which of the following words is /p/, /t/, /k/ aspirated?

- a. Lip b. skill c. split **d. kind**

7- In which word are the letters “ch” pronounced as / k /

- a. Child **b. chemical** c. machine d. chef

- 8- What is the common vowel sound in the following words
Kind – wind (v.) – smile - find
- a. /ɪ / **b. /aɪ/** c. /ɔɪ/ d. /eɪ/
- 9- The phoneme /ŋ/ in the word “bring” is _____.
- a. **voiced** b. voiceless c. lateral d. fricative
- 10- The letter “k” is silent in which of the following words?
- a. skill b. kind c. skype **d. knight**
- 11- The letter “c” can be pronounced as the sound /s / in which of the following words?
- a. call **b. cell** c. chair d. mechanic
- 12- The pronunciation in connected speech of “good boy” as / goob boy / is an example of
- a. aspiration b. clusters c. minimal pairs
- d. assimilation**
- 13- Which of the following words has the sound / i: /?
- a. pill b. kind **c. steal** d. style
- 14- The transcription of “food” is _____.
- a. **/fu:d/** b. /fʊd/ c. /fɒd/ d. /fɜ:d/
- 15- How many syllables are in the word “object”?
- a. **two** b. six c. one d. five

- 16-** The word “six” is an example of two consonants clusters in position.
a. initial b. medial **c. final** d. both front and final
- 17-** The words “pull” & “bull” is examples of
a. assimilation **b. minimal pairs** c. consonant clusters d. aspiration
- 18-** Which one of the following consonants phonemes has a different place of articulation?
a. /m/ b. /p/ c. /b/ **d. /t/**
- 19-** Which one of the following consonants has a different manner of articulation?
a. /f/ b. /s/ c. /h/ **d. /tʃ/**
- 20-** Which one of the following consonants is different according to voicing?
a. /dʒ/ b. /m/ c. /g/ **d. /h/**
- 21-** Which is an active articulator?
a. lower jaw b. upper jaw c. hard palate d. alveolar ridge
- 22-** Which one of the underlined phonemes is pronounced differently?
a. cage b. measure c. rouge **d. guard**
- 23-** Which word of the following is transcribed / **sɪtɪzən** /?
a. citizen b. sit in c. citation d. senior

24- The common vowel sound in the following words is **father**

hard start car

- a. /æ/ **b. /a:/** c. /ɒ/ d. /ɔ:/

25- sounds have to do with the back of the tongue and the soft palate

- a. velar** b. palatal c. alveolar d. dental

26- Nasal phonemes are

- a. voiceless **b. voiced** c. aspirated d. syllabic

27- Which organ is responsible for creating voiced and voiceless sounds?

- a. uvula b. alveolar ridge c. tongue **d. vocal cords**

TRUE & FALSE QUESTIONS:

- 28-** Back vowels are produced with the highest part of the tongue mid-way in height. (F)
- 29-** “object” as a verb is pronounced with a stress on last syllable. (T)
- 30-** /m / and / b / are similar in place of articulation and voicing, but not in manner of articulation. (T)
- 31-** / i: /, / ɪ /, / e /, / æ / are back vowels. (F)
- 32-** A two syllable noun e.g. “record” is usually stressed on the first syllable. (T)
- 33-** A consonant is the nucleus of a syllable. (F)
- 34-** A phoneme changes the meaning of a word if replaced by another. (T)
- 35-** Allophones are variations of phonemes. (T)
- 36-** Aspirated [t^h] & non-aspirated [t] are allophones of the same phoneme (T)
- 37-** English allows up to 4 consonant clusters at the beginning of a word and three consonant clusters at the end of the word. (F)
- 38-** The word “natural” is stressed in the sentence :
It was a natural way to end the story (T)
- 39-** The word “to” is stressed in the above sentence. (F)
- 40-** A minimal pair of English words is two words made different by one phoneme in the same place. (T)
- 41-** All languages have word classes e.g. nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. (T)
- 42-** Assimilation is the influence of neighboring sounds. (T)
- 43-** Rhythm is a Prosody feature that describes our attitude when we speak. (F)
- 44-** Received Pronunciation (RP) refers to a prestige accent of British English. (T)
- 45-** Latin is considered a dead language. (T)

EL120 MTA Exam (SAMPLE 3)

Multiple Choice Questions:

1. The function of the sound system of a particular language is the main focus of:

a) Phonetics

b) Phonology

c) Both types of study

2. A statement such as: “/p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive.” is typically made in:

a) Phonetics

b) Phonology

c) Both types of study

3. A statement such as: “While the phonemes /str-/ appear at the beginning of an English word, /trs-/ do not.” is typically made in:

a) Phonetics

b) Phonology

c) Both types of study

4. The number of RP English phonemes is:

a) 24, b)44, c)54

5. A minimal pair of English words is:

- a) Any two words
- b) Two words from different languages

c) Two words made different by a single phoneme.

5. In continuous (or connected) speech, sounds are

- a) made one at a time.
- b) made with an abrupt movement of the vocal organs.

c) made with a continuous movement of the vocal organs.

6. The following statement: *The /k/ in keep is the same as the /k/ in school is*

a) true

b) false

7. The following statement: *The // in leaf differs from the // in cool is:*

a) true

b) false

8. The sound that influences /k/ in *keep* is:

a) the sound /i:/

b) the sound /p/

9. The sound that influences // in *cool* is:

a) the sound /k/,

b) the sound /u:/

10. The following statement: "The two /k/ sounds in *keep* and *school* are allophones" is:

a) true

b) false

11. The following statement: "The two // sounds in *light* and *milk* are phonemes" is:

a) true

b) false

12. Which of the following statements is true?

a. Aspiration occurs only in some voiceless RP consonants.

b. Aspiration occurs in all English varieties.

c. Aspiration can occur when /k/ is followed by a consonant.

TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS:

Mark the following statements as either true or false.

1. Sounds are influenced by surrounding sounds. **TRUE**
2. When we speak, we produce sound segments. **FALSE**
3. Assimilation is a puff of air. **FALSE**
4. At the beginning of a stressed syllable and before a vowel, /t/ is aspirated. **TRUE**
5. Aspiration can be heard after the voiceless plosives. **TRUE**
6. A linking 'r' links consonants. **FALSE**
7. An intrusive 'r' is an inserted sound. **TRUE**
8. A phoneme is a meaningful sound. **TRUE**
9. Minimal pairs are used to discover the phonemes of a language. **TRUE**
10. A syllable may consist of one vowel. **TRUE**
11. A syllabic sound is located at the beginning of a syllable. **FALSE**
12. Phonetics is called functional phonology. **FALSE**

TRUE OR FALSE QUESTIONS:

1. Prosodies can be used to signal given and new information. **TRUE**
2. Prosodies can be used to represent animals. **FALSE**
3. Prosodies can be used to signal persons. **FALSE**
4. Prosodies can be used to signal a question. **TRUE**
5. Prosodies can be used to represent our attitude. **TURE**
6. Lexical (or syllable) stress is the only type of stress. **FALSE**
7. A syllable receiving main stress is represented by a superscript. **TRUE**
8. A syllable receiving secondary or weak stress is represented by a subscript. **TRUE**
9. Intonation deals mainly with connected speech. **TRUE**
10. English is not a stress-timed language. **FALSE**
11. Intonation is not concerned with stress. **FALSE**
12. Prosodies are also called suprasegmental features. **TRUE**
13. There are different systems for representing prosodic features. **TRUE**