

1. Which of the followings connotes the accepted standard of sound and rhythm for words in a given language? A. Vocal Variety B. Articulation C. Pronunciation D. Pitch
2. Variety of a language distinguished by variations of accent and grammar is ____ A. ecography B. Idiolect C. Dialect D. Languages
3. Not all errors in pronunciations stem from poor articulation TRUE OR FALSE
4. Which is not a method of delivery A. Reading from Memory B. Impromptu C. Extemporaneous D. Reading from stream of consciousness
5. _____ is the loudness or softness of a voice A. Pitch B. Vocal variety C. Volume D. Pauses
6. According to the GST handbook ____ is the most frequently used form of communication A. Speaking B. Speech C. Writing D. Written communication
7. We create sounds using all except one of the followings A. Vocal tracts B. Lips C. Lungs D. None of the above
8. When two or more people speak or talk to each other, the conversation is known as ____ A. Dialogue B. Monologue C. Soliloquy D. Conversation
9. _____ is typically used with family and friends A. Formal communication B. Informal communication C. Formal speaking D. Informal speaking
10. _____ occurs when meeting people for the first time A. Formal communication B. Informal communication C. Formal speaking D. Informal speaking
11. ____ is a way of making your ideas public A. Public speech B. Public speaking C. Communication D. Speech making
12. According to your GST handbook, Nelson Mandela and Martin Luther Kind were well known for their ____ A. Speeches B. Public Speeches C. Revolutions D. Impacts
13. Which is an important aspect of human life and existence A. Language B. Communication C. Speaking D. Gestures
14. The letters we use to form words are called ____ A. Phoneme B. Grapheme C. Morpheme D. Lexeme
15. The sounds we use to form sounds are called ____ A. Phoneme B. Grapheme C. Morpheme D. Lexeme
16. As letters are to words; ____ are to speech sounds A. Syllable B. Phonetics C. Phoneme D. Vowel
17. We use <> when we talk about ____ A. Phoneme B. Grapheme C. Morpheme D. Lexeme
18. We use // when we talk about ____ A. Phoneme B. Grapheme C. Morpheme D. Lexeme
19. <f> is an example of ____ A. Phoneme B. Grapheme C. Morpheme D. Lexeme
20. /f/ is an example of ____ A. Phoneme B. Grapheme C. Morpheme D. Lexeme
21. The air from the lungs is called ____ A. Pulmonic mechanism B. Air - stream C. Pilmonic air D. Pulmonic air
22. For the production of speech sounds the air starts from the _____. A. Lungs B. Liver C. Heart D. Stomach
23. All except one of the followings is not a speech organ A. Trachea B. Vocal folds C. Pharyngeal D. None of the above
24. All the _____ of English are VOICED. A. Consonants B. Vowels C. Alphabets D. Pure Vowels
25. The rate at which the vocal cords vibrate determines the _____ of our voice. A. Voiced B. Sound C. Intonation D. Pitch

26. We need some _____ to articulate our speech sounds. A. Knowledge B. Patience C. Energy D. Air
27. The aperture between the folds is _____. A. Supraglottal vocal tract B. Subglottal vocal tract C. Glottis D. Larynx
28. Which does not cover the production of speech sound A. Articulatory system B. Phonatory system C. Respiratory system D. Auditory system
29. The _____ system consists of a few organs in our head and neck. A. Pulmonary B. Phonatory C. Articulatory D. Sound
30. The air from the lungs escapes only through the mouth and such sounds are called _____ sounds. A. Voiced B. Standard C. Oral D. Voiceless
31. . The patterns of variation of the pitch of the voice constitute the _____ of a language. A. Stress B. Intonation C. Rhythm D. Syllable
32. By the expression _____ mechanism we mean a moving current of air. A. Air - stream B. Gliding C. Pitch D. Intonation
33. The outward movement of air from the lungs is called _____. A. Pulmonic mechanism B. Air - stream mechanism C. Pulmonic air - stream mechanism D. Pulmonic egressive air - stream mechanism
34. _____ accounts for voicing, that is, the production of voiced and voiceless sounds. A. Articulatory system B. Phonatory system C. Respiratory system D. Auditory system
35. _____ deals with the airstream of speech production A. Articulatory system B. Phonatory system C. Respiratory system D. Auditory system
36. We use the air that we breathe _____ for the production of most speech sounds of the world. A. Out B. In and Out C. Out and In D. In
37. During normal breathing, the vocal cords move far away from each other and therefore the _____ is wide open. A. Lungs B. Nasal cavity C. Mouth D. Glottis
38. Voiced and voiceless sounds can be tested by putting two fingers across your Adam's apple. TRUE / FALSE
39. _____ is made up of the larynx and vocal folds A. Articulatory system B. Phonatory system C. Respiratory system D. Auditory system
40. The vocal tract can also be called _____. A. Articulatory system B. Phonatory system C. Respiratory system D. Auditory system
41. Changes in pitch or tone are known as _____. A. Ejectives B. Implosives C. Inflections D. Inflexions
42. Most speakers speak at a rate between _____. A. 100 and 120 words per minutes B. 50 and 120 words per minutes C. 120 and 150 words per minutes D. 80 and 120 words per minutes
43. The biggest difference between Speech and Writing is that Speech consists of _____. A. Reading B. Writing C. Words D. Sounds
44. In _____ comprehension the listener needs to understand what the speaker means and not to think about the language too much. A. Listening B. Reading C. Writing D. Speaking
45. The fleshy structure hanging loose at the extreme end of the roof of the mouth is called _____. A. Velum B. Soft palate C. Tongue D. Uvula
46. _____ is not used to produce sounds in English A. Velum B. Soft palate C. Tongue D. Uvula
47. Soft palate is also known as _____. A. Tongue B. Glottis C. Uvula D. Velum
48. There are _____ nasal sounds in English. A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
49. A bonelike structure is _____. A. Velum B. Soft palate C. Hard palate D. Uvula

50. _____ is commonly called the Adam's Apple? A. The Glottis B. The Larynx C. Epiglottis D. Vocal cords

1. C
2. C
3. TRUE
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. C
11. B
12. B
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. C
17. B
18. A
19. B
20. A
21. D
22. A
23. D
24. B
25. D
26. D
27. C
28. D
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. A
33. D
34. B
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. TRUE
39. B

- 40. A
- 41. C
- 42. C
- 43. D
- 44. A
- 45. D
- 46. D
- 47. D
- 48. C
- 49. C
- 50. C

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