



# Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

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CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

II BA ENGLISH FOR GLOBAL BUSINESS CONTEXT [2016-2019]

SEMESTER III

CORE : PHONETICS AND COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH - 314 A

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ sounds in English

- A. 24.
- B. 44.
- C. 34.
- D. 54.

ANSWER: B

2. There are \_\_\_\_\_ vowel sounds.

- A. 5.
- B. 6.
- C. 20.
- D. 24

ANSWER: C

3. There are 24 \_\_\_\_\_ sounds in English.

- A. consonant.
- B. vowels.
- C. diphthongs.
- D. vocal.

ANSWER: A

4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ vowel symbols in English.

- A. 24.
- B. 14.
- C. 44.
- D. 20.

ANSWER: D

5. A branch of linguistics which studies the sounds in a language is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. vowels.
- B. consonants.
- C. phonetics.
- D. literature.

ANSWER: C

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a scientific study of language.

- A. Literature.
- B. Linguistics.
- C. Phonetics.
- D. Sounds.

ANSWER: B

7. Linguistics describes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. music.
- B. organs.
- C. sounds.
- D. a. culture.

ANSWER: C

8. For the production of speech sounds the air starts from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. liver.
- B. lungs.
- C. heart.
- D. stomach.

ANSWER: B

9. In order to speak the air flows through the \_\_\_\_ and then escapes through the mouth or nose.

- A. larynx.
- B. heart.
- C. vocal card.
- D. oesophagus.

ANSWER: C

10. The word Pulmonic refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stomach.
- B. tongue.
- C. lungs.
- D. vocal card.

ANSWER: C

11. The mechanism that takes place in the production of sounds is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. air-stream mechanism
- B. pulmonic air-stream mechanism
- C. pulmonic mechanism
- D. pulmonic aggressive air-stream mechanism

ANSWER: B

12. The air from the lungs which escapes through the mouth \_\_\_\_\_ is known as vowels

- A. vibration.
- B. friction.
- C. without friction.
- D. noisy.

ANSWER: C

13. The air from the lungs which escapes through the mouth with friction is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. phonetics.
- B. consonants.
- C. vowels.
- D. sounds.

ANSWER: B

14. While producing vowel sounds the air passes though the mouth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. hardly.
- B. softly.
- C. freely.
- D. noisily.

ANSWER: C

15. \_\_\_\_\_ vowels make the front of the tongue moves towards the hard palate.

- A. Central.
- B. Back.
- C. Front.
- D. Front and Back.

ANSWER: C

16. The front of the tongue is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. active articulator.
- B. passive articulator.
- C. articulator.
- D. stricture.

ANSWER: A

17. How many front vowels are in English?

- A. Three.
- B. Two.
- C. one.
- D. four.

ANSWER: D

18. \_\_\_\_\_ palate is situated behind the teeth ridge.

- A. Strong.
- B. Soft.
- C. Hard.
- D. Weak.

ANSWER: C

19. \_\_\_\_\_ vowels make the back of the tongue to move towards soft palate.

- A. Front.
- B. Central.
- C. Back.
- D. Front and Back.

ANSWER: C

20. The back of the tongue is the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. active articulator.
- B. passive articulator.
- C. articulator.
- D. stricture.

ANSWER: A

21. There are \_\_\_\_\_ back vowels in English.

- A. four.
- B. two.
- C. one.
- D. five.

ANSWER: D

22. \_\_\_\_\_ part of the tongue moves towards roof of the mouth.

- A. Front.
- B. Back.
- C. Central.
- D. Tip.

ANSWER: C

23. Which part of the mouth lies between hard palate and soft palate?

- A. Tongue.
- B. Teeth.
- C. Roof of the mouth.
- D. Vocal card.

ANSWER: C

24. In English there are \_\_\_\_\_ central vowels.

- A. one.
- B. two.
- C. three.
- D. four.

ANSWER: C

25. When the front of the tongue moves very close to the hard palate and produces sounds are called\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. open vowels.
- B. close vowels.
- C. half open vowels.
- D. half close vowels.

ANSWER: B

26. The vowels produced in open positions are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. half open vowels.
- B. open vowels.
- C. back vowels.
- D. central vowels.

ANSWER: B

27. We have \_\_\_\_\_ positions for front vowels.

- A. three.
- B. two.
- C. five.
- D. four.

ANSWER: D

28. \_\_\_\_\_ vowels have four positions.

- A. front.
- B. back.
- C. center.
- D. medium.

ANSWER: B

29. How many main positions are there for vowel sounds?

- A. 4.
- B. 44.
- C. 8.
- D. 24.

ANSWER: C

30. The main positions of vowels are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cardinal vowel position.
- B. close vowel position.
- C. open vowel position.
- D. central vowel position.

ANSWER: A

31. When we pronounce the front vowels both the lips are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. rounded.
- B. spread.
- C. half spread.
- D. half rounded.

ANSWER: B

32. The back vowels are \_\_\_\_\_ vowels.

- A. spread vowels.
- B. unrounded vowels
- C. rounded vowels.
- D. cardinal vowels.

ANSWER: C

33. The central vowels are \_\_\_\_\_ vowels.

- A. neutral vowels.
- B. rounded vowels.
- C. unrounded vowels.
- D. cardinal vowels.

ANSWER: A

34. Diphthong vowels are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. single vowels.
- B. monophthongs.
- C. pure vowels.
- D. double vowels.

ANSWER: D

35. Diphthongs are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. slides.
- B. glides.
- C. pure vowels.
- D. monophthongs.

ANSWER: B

36. Diphthong consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one vowel.
- B. two single vowels.
- C. two double vowels.
- D. no vowels.

ANSWER: B

37. The rate at which the \_\_\_\_ vibrate is called frequency of vibration.

- A. glottis.
- B. vocal cords.
- C. uvula.
- D. tongue.

ANSWER: B

38. The patterns of variation of the pitch of the voice constitute the \_\_\_\_ of a language.

- A. stress.
- B. rhythm.
- C. intonation.
- D. syllable.

ANSWER: C

39. The utterance should be divided in to \_\_\_\_ groups.

- A. voice.
- B. voiceless.
- C. voiced.
- D. tone.

ANSWER: D

40. The first accented syllable in a tone group is called the \_\_\_\_.

- A. head.
- B. body.
- C. tail.
- D. nucleus.

ANSWER: A

41. The most prominent syllable in tone group on which a pitch movement takes place is called the \_\_\_\_.

- A. head.
- B. body.
- C. tail.
- D. nucleus

ANSWER: D

42. The syllable between the head and the nucleus constitute the \_\_\_\_.

- A. pre- head.
- B. body.
- C. . tail.
- D. tone.

ANSWER: B

43. The syllables after the nucleus constitute the \_\_\_\_ of the tone group

- A. pre- head.
- B. body.
- C. tail.
- D. tone.

ANSWER: A

44. For the articulation of most speech sounds of most languages \_\_\_\_ air is used.

- A. oral.
- B. lung.
- C. nasal.
- D. wind-pipe.

ANSWER: B

45. There are \_\_\_\_ main air-stream mechanisms.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: C

46. The vowel in a syllable is its central element and is called the \_\_\_\_ of a syllable.

- A. Nucleus.
- B. Syllabi.
- C. Intonation.
- D. Stress.

ANSWER: A

47. The consonant that begins a syllable is called the \_\_\_\_ consonant.

- A. releasing.
- B. arresting.
- C. stable.
- D. central.

ANSWER: A

48. The consonant that comes at the end of a syllable is called the \_\_\_\_ consonant.

- A. releasing.
- B. arresting.
- C. stable.
- D. central.

ANSWER: B

49. A syllable that ends in a consonant is called a \_\_\_\_ syllable.

- A. arresting.
- B. releasing.
- C. closed.
- D. open.

ANSWER: C

50. A syllable that ends in a vowel is called an \_\_\_\_ syllable

- A. arresting.
- B. releasing.
- C. closed.
- D. open.

ANSWER: D

51. During the normal speech, in the case of an adult male, the vocal cords vibrate between \_\_\_\_ times a second

- A. 10 and 100.
- B. 50 and 100.
- C. 80 and 120.
- D. 150 and 200.

ANSWER: C

52. During normal speech, in the case of an adult female, the vocal cords vibrate between \_\_\_\_ times a second.

- A. 10 and 100.
- B. 50 and 100.
- C. 80 and 120.
- D. 150 and 200.

ANSWER: D

53. A syllable which is said on a level tone, high or low is said to have a \_\_\_\_ tone.

- A. kinetic.
- B. static.
- C. voiced.
- D. pitch.

ANSWER: B

54. Voice less sounds are also known as \_\_\_\_ sounds.

- A. breathed .
- B. close.
- C. open.
- D. breathless.

ANSWER: A

55. The opening between the vocal cords is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. epiglottis.
- B. trachea.
- C. larynx.
- D. glottis.

ANSWER: D

56. When the pitch falls from very high to very low, then the tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high fall.
- B. low fall.
- C. high rise.
- D. low rise.

ANSWER: A

57. When the pitch falls from mid to very low, then the tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high fall.
- B. low fall.
- C. high rise.
- D. low rise.

ANSWER: B

58. When the pitch rises from very low to very high, then the tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high fall.
- B. low fall.
- C. high rise.
- D. low rise.

ANSWER: C

59. When the pitch rises from low to mid, then the tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. high fall.
- B. low fall.
- C. high rise.
- D. low rise.

ANSWER: D

60. When the pitch falls from about mid to low and then rises again to mid, then the tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fall rise.
- B. rise fall.
- C. high rise.
- D. low rise.

ANSWER: A

61. When the pitch rises from low to about mid and then falls again to low, then the tone is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fall rise.
- B. rise fall.
- C. high rise.
- D. low rise.

ANSWER: B

62. The biggest difference between speech and writing is that speech consists of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reading.
- B. writing.
- C. words.
- D. sounds.

ANSWER: D



63. Spoken ideas are usually shorter than \_\_\_\_ sentences.

- A. written.
- B. read.
- C. listened.
- D. written and read.

ANSWER: A

64. \_\_\_\_ language tends to be more conservative and old-fashioned.

- A. Spoken.
- B. Written.
- C. Listened.
- D. Read.

ANSWER: B

65. 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.

ANSWER: A

66. \_\_\_\_ is not understanding what words mean, but it is what speaker means.

- A. Skimming.
- B. Scanning.
- C. Comprehension.
- D. Note Taking.

ANSWER: C

67. \_\_\_\_ may sound stronger or weaker according to the tone they bear.

- A. Syllable.
- B. Pitch.
- C. Stress.
- D. Accent.

ANSWER: A

68. In English \_\_\_\_ is most dramatically realized on focused or accented words.

- A. Syllable.
- B. Pitch.
- C. Stress.
- D. Accent.

ANSWER: C

69. Unstressed syllables typically have a \_\_\_\_ which is closer to a neutral position, while stressed are more fully realized.

- A. consonant.
- B. diphthong.
- C. nasal.
- D. vowel.

ANSWER: D

70. Stressed syllables are often perceived as being more forceful than \_\_\_\_ syllables.

- A. unstressed.
- B. accented.
- C. strong.
- D. weak.

ANSWER: A

71. Stressed syllables tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ than unstressed syllables.

- A. weak.
- B. strong.
- C. louder.
- D. silent.

ANSWER: C

72. Intonation and \_\_\_\_\_ are two main elements of linguistics prosody.

- A. syllable.
- B. pitch.
- C. stress.
- D. accent.

ANSWER: C

73. In English, the position of \_\_\_\_\_ can change the meaning of a word.

- A. syllable.
- B. stress.
- C. pitch.
- D. accent.

ANSWER: C

74. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. inflammatory.
- B. inflamatory.
- C. infllamatory.
- D. inflamatory.

ANSWER: A

75. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. communiqué.
- B. communique.
- C. communike.
- D. communic.

ANSWER: A

76. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. homogenus.
- B. homogenius.
- C. homogeneous.
- D. hommogenus.

ANSWER: C

77. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. pernicus.
- B. perncious.
- C. pernishes
- D. pernicious.

ANSWER: D

78. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. marrygible.
- B. marrigible.
- C. marriageable.
- D. marrygeble.

ANSWER: C

79. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. resonens.
- B. resonence.
- C. ressonance.
- D. resonance.

ANSWER: D

80. Choose the correct spelling.

- A. spetial.
- B. spatial.
- C. spashel.
- D. spetal.

ANSWER: B

81. Choose the correct one word substitution. That which can live on land and water.

- A. amphibious.
- B. abstemious.
- C. aquatic.
- D. aquarian.

ANSWER: A

82. Choose the correct one word substitution. One who eats human flesh.

- A. cannibal.
- B. foolish.
- C. carnivorous.
- D. beast.

ANSWER: A

83. Choose the correct one word substitution. A thing which easily catches fire.

- A. efflorescent.
- B. callous.
- C. impatient.
- D. inflammable.

ANSWER: D

84. Choose the correct one word substitution. Intentional destruction of racial groups.

- A. fratricide.
- B. regicide.
- C. genocide.
- D. homicide.

ANSWER: C

85. Choose the correct one word substitution. One who loves mankind

- A. philanthropist.
- B. misanthropist.
- C. mercenary.
- D. neurotic.

ANSWER: A

86. Choose the correct one word substitution. A person who hates women.

- A. misogamist.
- B. misogynist.
- C. masochist.
- D. misanthropist.

ANSWER: B

87. Choose the correct one word substitution. A person who studies things of the past.

- A. equestrian.
- B. antiquarian.
- C. antiquated.
- D. desecration.

ANSWER: B

88. Choose the correct one word substitution. The act of violating the sanctity of the church

- A. heresy.
- B. blasphemy.
- C. sacrilege.
- D. desecration.

ANSWER: C

89. Choose the correct one word substitution. Walking in sleep.

- A. somnambulism.
- B. somniloquism.
- C. hallucination.
- D. obsession.

ANSWER: A

90. Choose the correct one word substitution. That which cannot be withdrawn or cancelled.

- A. invulnerable.
- B. incorrigible.
- C. irrevocable.
- D. infrangibly.

ANSWER: C

91. Choose the correct one word substitution. A small creature with many pairs of legs.

- A. centipede.
- B. mammal.
- C. herbivorous.
- D. vertebrate.

ANSWER: A

92. Choose the correct one word substitution. One who hates mankind.

- A. philanthropist.
- B. misanthropist.
- C. mercenary.
- D. neurotic.

ANSWER: B

93. Prefix for - biography.

- A. A.
- B. An.
- C. Anti.
- D. Auto.

ANSWER: D

94. Prefix for - power.

- A. Em.
- B. En.
- C. Im.
- D. Mis.

ANSWER: A

95. Prefix for - slave.

- A. Em.
- B. En.
- C. Im.
- D. Mis.

ANSWER: B

96. Prefix for - prison

- A. Em.
- B. En.
- C. Im.
- D. Mis.

ANSWER: C

97. Prefix for - meter.

- A. Bi.
- B. Dia.
- C. Dis.
- D. Re.

ANSWER: B

98. Prefix for - noble.

- A. Ir.
- B. Im.
- C. In.
- D. Ig.

ANSWER: D

99. Prefix for - moral.

- A. Un.
- B. Im.
- C. In.
- D. Dis.

ANSWER: B

100. Prefix for - cut.

- A. Un.
- B. Im.
- C. In.
- D. Dis.

ANSWER: A

101. Prefix for - ripe.

- A. Pre.
- B. Over.
- C. Re.
- D. Mis.

ANSWER: B

102. Prefix for - safe.

- A. In.
- B. Im.
- C. Un.
- D. Mis.

ANSWER: C

103. Prefix for - load.

- A. Un.
- B. In.
- C. Im.
- D. Out.

ANSWER: A

104. Prefix for - write.

- A. Ir.
- B. Re.
- C. Sub.
- D. In.

ANSWER: B

105. Prefix for - lodge.

- A. Dis.
- B. Mis.
- C. Un.
- D. En.

ANSWER: A

106. Prefix for - fortune.

- A. Dis.
- B. Mis.
- C. Un.
- D. En.

ANSWER: B

107. Prefix for - human.

- A. De.
- B. Un.
- C. In.
- D. Mis.

ANSWER: C

108. Suffix for - Brave.

- A. ment.
- B. y.
- C. ry.
- D. acy.

ANSWER: C

109. Suffix for - Post.

- A. ment.
- B. age.
- C. ry.
- D. ard.

ANSWER: B

110. Suffix for - King.

- A. ex.
- B. est.
- C. ism.
- D. dom.

ANSWER: D

111. Suffix for - Hard.

- A. dom.
- B. ship.
- C. ful.
- D. ism.

ANSWER: B

112. Suffix for - Social.

- A. hood.
- B. ship.
- C. ism.
- D. ry.

ANSWER: C

113. Suffix for - Real.

- A. ity.
- B. ship.
- C. ism.
- D. ry.

ANSWER: A

114. Suffix for - Fail.

- A. er.
- B. est.
- C. ism.
- D. ure.

ANSWER: D

115. Suffix for - Pay.

- A. er.
- B. ee.
- C. ary.
- D. ard.

ANSWER: B

116. Suffix for - Patriot.

- A. ism.
- B. er.
- C. est.
- D. our.

ANSWER: A

117. Suffix for - Free.

- A. ful.
- B. est.
- C. dom.
- D. er.

ANSWER: C

118. Suffix for - Play.

- A. er.
- B. est.
- C. ship.
- D. ism.

ANSWER: A

119. Suffix for - Mission.

- A. ary.
- B. ard.
- C. ure.
- D. es.

ANSWER: A

120. Suffix for - Author.

- A. ship.
- B. er.
- C. ism.
- D. acy.

ANSWER: A

121. Suffix for - Guard.

- A. ship.
- B. ian.
- C. ion.
- D. er.

ANSWER: B

122. Suffix for - Sail.

- A. or.
- B. ar.
- C. age.
- D. er.

ANSWER: A

123. Suffix for - Like.

- A. ish.
- B. hood.
- C. wise.
- D. ship.

ANSWER: C

124. Suffix for - Up.

- A. ward.
- B. wise.
- C. er.
- D. est.

ANSWER: A

125. Suffix for - Head.

- A. wise.
- B. long.
- C. ship.
- D. or.

ANSWER: B

126. Suffix for - Quarrel.

- A. ful.
- B. ish.
- C. er.
- D. some.



ANSWER: D

127. Suffix for - Wise.

- A. ly.
- B. er.
- C. ship
- D. some.

ANSWER: A

128. Suffix for - Europe.

- A. er.
- B. an.
- C. ion.
- D. ian.

ANSWER: B

129. Suffix for - Danger.

- A. y
- B. ish.
- C. ous.
- D. ese.

ANSWER: C

130. Suffix for - East.

- A. an.
- B. en.
- C. ern.
- D. ar.

ANSWER: C

131. Suffix for - Class.

- A. ify.
- B. er.
- C. some.
- D. ar.

ANSWER: A

132. Interaction between two people is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dyadic communication
- B. group discussion.
- C. symposium.
- D. conference.

ANSWER: A

133. In all nasal consonants the \_\_\_\_\_ is lowered.

- A. soft palate.
- B. hard palate.
- C. uvula.
- D. vocal cords.

ANSWER: A

134. Velic closure is effected by raising the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. upper lip.
- B. lower lip.
- C. tongue.
- D. velum.

ANSWER: D

135. There are \_\_\_ nasal sounds in English.

- A. 1.
- B. 2.
- C. 3.
- D. 4.

ANSWER: C

136. Soft palate is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tongue.
- B. fleshy.
- C. uvula.
- D. velum.

ANSWER: D

137. 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.

ANSWER: D

138. The tongue is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ different positions.

- A. two.
- B. four
- C. five.
- D. three.

ANSWER: C

139. The extreme edge of the tongue is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. back of the tongue.
- B. blade of the tongue.
- C. tip of the tongue.
- D. uvula.

ANSWER: C

140. Immediately after the tip of the tongue lies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blade of the tongue.
- B. root of the tongue.
- C. back of the tongue.
- D. front of the tongue.

ANSWER: A

141. Blade of the tongue lies opposite to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teeth.
- B. hard palate.
- C. teeth ridge.
- D. roof of the mouth.

ANSWER: C

142. Root of the tongue lies opposite to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teeth.
- B. soft palate.
- C. uvula.
- D. velum.

ANSWER: C

143. Which is passive articulator?

- A. Lower lip.
- B. Upper lip.
- C. Tongue.
- D. Uvula.

ANSWER: B

144. Speech sounds can be classified into \_\_\_\_\_ types.

- A. three.
- B. four.
- C. six.
- D. two.

ANSWER: D

145. There are \_\_\_\_ pure vowels.

- A. 24.
- B. 12.
- C. 10.
- D. 20.

ANSWER: B

146. There are \_\_\_diphthongs.

- A. 8.
- B. 10.
- C. 12.
- D. 20.

ANSWER: A

147. \_\_\_\_\_ is commonly called the Adam's apple.

- A. The glottis.
- B. The larynx.
- C. Epiglottis.
- D. Vocal cords.

ANSWER: C

148. The phonatory system comprises\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. larynx.
- B. trachea.
- C. lungs.
- D. mouth.

ANSWER: A

149. The wind pipe is also called as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. glottis.
- B. trachea.
- C. vocal cords.
- D. larynx.

ANSWER: B

150. The glottis is wide open during the production of \_\_\_\_\_ sounds.

- A. voiceless.
- B. voiced.
- C. nasal.
- D. oral.

ANSWER: A

Staff Name  
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