

Exam Questions

Exam questions from Chapter 2:

Multiple Choice:

1. The smallest units of language that have meaning are:
 - a. Words
 - b. Phonemes
 - c. Morphemes
 - d. Graphemes

2. The primary articulators are the tongue, lips, jaw and:
 - a. Velopharynx
 - b. Larynx
 - c. Teeth
 - d. Cheeks

3. The appropriate way to describe the vowel /i/ as in “he” is as follows:
 - a. Low-back, tense, rounded
 - b. Low-back, lax, rounded
 - c. High-front, tense, unrounded
 - d. High-front, lax, unrounded

4. Diphthongs are a combination of:
 - a. Two vowels
 - b. A vowel and a consonant
 - c. Two consonants
 - d. Three vowels

5. A bilabial place of articulation suggests that which articulators are involved:
 - a. Lips and teeth
 - b. Velum and tongue

- c. Tongue and lips
 - d. Both lips
6. Coarticulation that occurs before the actual sound is produced is called:
- a. Preparatory
 - b. Anticipatory
 - c. Regulatory
 - d. Retentive
7. Velopharyngeal incompetency often presents with the following primary characteristic:
- a. Reduced articulation accuracy
 - b. Increased rate of articulation
 - c. Increased intraoral air pressure
 - d. Reduced intraoral air pressure
8. What kind of airflow is necessary for speech production?
- a. Regressive
 - b. Egressive
 - c. Impassive
 - d. Remissive
9. The phoneme /s/ has what type of placement?
- a. Alveolar
 - b. Bilabial
 - c. Lingua-dental
 - d. Velar
10. The phoneme /g/ is from what sound class/ manner?
- a. Fricative
 - b. Stop

- c. Affricate
- d. Glide

True/ False:

1. Allophones are variations of how phonemes are produced.
2. Vowels are voiced nonnasal speech sounds.
3. Lingua-alveolar sounds are produced by the constriction of the tongue blade at the hard palate.
4. Distinctive features are the only way to classify consonants and vowels.
5. Suprasegmentals greatly affect the meaning of a message.
6. Coarticulation has no contribution in a clinical context.
7. People often unknowingly change their rate of speech depending on the context and audience.
8. The phoneme /f/ is a fricative.
9. The phoneme /k/ has a bilabial placement.
10. The phoneme /h/ is voiceless. .

Short Answer:

1. **Name four primary articulators.**
2. Describe a situation in which vowels would not be nasal and a situation in which a vowel would not be voiced.
3. What is the difference between anticipatory coarticulation and retentive coarticulation? Provide an example of each.
4. What are two allophones of the phoneme /p/? Give specific examples.
5. A child, Sam, enters your clinic room. The first sentence he says to you is “Tam like tunny dayd”, (which his mother translates for you as “Sam likes sunny days”). Based on this short speech sample, which sound class does Sam have trouble with?

Essay:

1. Discuss the differences between consonants and vowels.
2. Compare and contrast the various classification systems that can be used to describe phonemes.
3. Define and describe the three primary acoustic features of speech.
4. What is the difference between fricatives and affricates?
5. Discuss how coarticulation affects speech production. How is this clinically useful to SLPs working with children who have a speech sound disorder?