Assignment 2

Due on 2021-02-07, 23:59 IST.

The due date for submitting this assignment has passed.
As per your records you have not submitted this assignment.

1) Dental and alveolar sounds can be further subdivided into:
   - apical and alveolar
   - labial and alveolar
   - alveolar and palatal

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - apical and alveolar
   - labial and alveolar

2) What is the difference in articulation between Darijan languages and Hindi?
   - Darijan: sub-apical velar, Hindi: sub-alveolar velar
   - Darijan: sub-apical velar, Hindi: pseudo-velar
   - Darijan: sub-apical velar, Hindi: pseudo-velar
   - Darijan: sub-apical velar, Hindi: pseudo-velar

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - Darijan: sub-apical velar, Hindi: sub-alveolar velar
   - Darijan: sub-apical velar, Hindi: pseudo-velar

3) How are Lingua franca formed?
   - by touching the back of the tongue with the upper lip
   - by touching the tip of the tongue with the lower lip
   - by touching the back of the tongue with the lower lip
   - by touching the tip of the tongue with the upper lip

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - by touching the back of the tongue with the upper lip
   - by touching the tip of the tongue with the lower lip

4) Which glottal stop produces a breathy sound?
   - voiced
   - voiceless
   - nasalized
   - glottalized

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - voiced
   - voiceless

5) A language has a dental and an alveolar stop; what would be their place of articulation between apical and alveolar?
   - Dental: apical, alveolar: terminal
   - Dental: alveolar, alveolar: apical
   - Dental: alveolar, alveolar: apical
   - Dental: apical, alveolar: terminal

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - Dental: apical, alveolar: terminal
   - Dental: alveolar, alveolar: apical

6) How are trills formed?
   - Tolls are made when the flow of air through the mouth rapidly forces two articulators to open and close against each other
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   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - Tolls are made when the flow of air through the mouth rapidly forces two articulators to open and close against each other

7) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure

8) Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries.

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries

9) There are four tones in the production of a click sound.

   No. the answer is incorrect.
   Score: 0
   Accepted Answers:
   - There are four tones in the production of a click sound

10) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure

11) Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries

12) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure

13) Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries

14) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure

15) Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries

16) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure

17) Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries

18) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure

19) Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - Non-modal phonation is not used as a marker of prosodic boundaries

20) The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure.

    No. the answer is incorrect.
    Score: 0
    Accepted Answers:
    - The back closure of a click sound is released before a dental or alveolar closure