

TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG
ĐƠN VỊ: KHOA NGOẠI NGỮ

ĐỀ THI VÀ ĐÁP ÁN
THI KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN
Học kỳ 1, năm học 2023-2024

I. Thông tin chung

Tên học phần:	Ngữ âm và âm vị học tiếng Anh		
Mã học phần:	72ENGL40303	Số tín chỉ:	3
Mã nhóm lớp học phần:	232_72ENGL40303_01		
Hình thức thi: Trắc nghiệm kết hợp Tự luận	Thời gian làm bài:	75	phút
<i>Thí sinh được tham khảo tài liệu:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Có	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Không	

II. Các yêu cầu của đề thi nhằm đáp ứng CLO

Ký hiệu CLO	Nội dung CLO	Hình thức đánh giá	Trọng số CLO trong thành phần đánh giá (%)	Câu hỏi thi số	Điểm số tối đa	Lấy dữ liệu đo lường mức đạt PLO/PI
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
CLO 1	Áp dụng kiến thức về cách phát âm và các bộ phận phát âm tiếng Anh trong việc phát âm	Trắc nghiệm	15	1-12	0.15	
CLO 2	Vận dụng kiến thức về ngữ âm và âm vị để xác định các hiện tượng ngữ âm trong tiếng Anh (nhấn âm, giảm âm, nối âm, trọng âm và ngữ điệu).	Trắc nghiệm	20	13-50	0.15	
CLO 3	Phân biệt đặc điểm, các bộ phận phát âm của các âm tương tự trong tiếng Anh	Trắc nghiệm	15	1-12	0.15	
CLO 4	Thiết lập kỹ năng phân tích các hiện tượng ngữ âm, âm	Tự luận	50	1-10	0.25	

	vị khi phiên âm từ vựng trong tiếng Anh theo bảng kí hiệu ngữ âm quốc tế IPA.					
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III. Nội dung câu hỏi thi

PHẦN TRẮC NGHIỆM (50 câu, 7.5 điểm, 0.15 điểm/câu)

Choose the **CORRECT** statement.

- A. /b/ is a plosive, bilabial and voiced consonant.
- B. /b/ is a plosive, bilabial and voiceless consonant.
- C. /b/ is a plosive, labial and voiced consonant.
- D. /b/ is a plosive, labial and voiced consonant.

ANSWER: A

When is the sound /t/ **aspirated**?

- A. When it occurs at the beginning of a stressed syllable.
- B. When it occurs at the beginning of an unstressed syllable.
- C. When it follows /s/ as in “stick”.
- D. When it is at the end of a syllable.

ANSWER: A

Which word begins with a consonant?

- A. use
- B. hour
- C. on
- D. heir

ANSWER: A

Which sound has the following characteristics: *alveolar – fricative – voiceless*?

- A. /s/
- B. /m/
- C. /j/
- D. /f/

ANSWER: A

Choose the correct statement.

- A. Vowel shortening happens when the vowel is followed by a voiceless consonant.
- B. Vowel shortening occurs when the vowel sound stands before a voiced consonant sound.
- C. Vowel shortening only happens with long vowels.
- D. The length of a vowel never changes if the vowel stands before a voiceless consonant sound.

ANSWER: A

Which word **ends** with a **voiced** sound?

- A. allow
- B. missed
- C. kick
- D. month

ANSWER: A

Which word **ends** with a **voiceless** sound?

- A. loose
- B. lose
- C. loses
- D. looses

ANSWER: A

Which words **begins** with a **plosive** consonant?

- A. glorious
- B. knot
- C. psychological
- D. know

ANSWER: A

Which vowel sound has the following characteristics: *short-mid-central-neutral*?

- A. /ə/
- B. /ɒ/
- C. /ʊ/
- D. /ʌ/

ANSWER: A

What is a vowel phonologically?

- A. A phoneme which can stand at the center of a syllable.
- B. A phoneme which is produced with little or no obstruction to the airflow.
- C. A phoneme which can stand at the edges of a syllable.
- D. A phoneme which is produced with great obstruction to the airflow.

ANSWER: A

Which **BOLD** part contains a different vowel?

- A. **comb**
- B. **brother**
- C. **mother**
- D. **oven**

ANSWER: A

Which word has the **closest** vowel?

- A. foot
- B. buck
- C. chore
- D. end

ANSWER: A

Which phrase contains the **close** vowels?

- A. clean food
- B. long hair
- C. hot girl
- D. sad cat

ANSWER: A

Which vowel has the following characteristics: *long – open – back – rounded*?

- A. /ɑ:/
- B. /e/
- C. /ɔ:/
- D. /ʌ/

ANSWER: A

Which word contains a different vowel?

- A. says
- B. pray
- C. pay
- D. stay

ANSWER: A

Which sound structure is correct for *'ploughs'*? (*C = a consonant, V = a vowel, VV = diphthongs*)

- A. CCVVC
- B. CCVVCCC
- C. CCVVCC
- D. CCVCC

ANSWER: A

Which sound structure is correct for *'honored'*? (*C = a consonant, V = a vowel, VV = diphthongs*)

- A. VCVC
- B. VCVCVC

- C. VCVCC
 - D. CVCVC
- ANSWER: A

Which sound structure is correct for '*English*'? (*C = a consonant, V = a vowel, VV = diphthongs*)

- A. VCCCVC
 - B. VCVCC
 - C. VCCVCC
 - D. VCCVCC
- ANSWER: A

Which sound structure is correct for '*sixties*'? (*C = a consonant, V = a vowel, VV = diphthongs*)

- A. CVCCCVC
 - B. CVCCVC
 - C. CVCCVVC
 - D. CVCCCVVC
- ANSWER: A

Which sound structure is correct for '*mixed*'? (*C = a consonant, V = a vowel, VV = diphthongs*)

- A. CVCCC
 - B. CVCVC
 - C. CVCCVC
 - D. CVCC
- ANSWER: A

What is a **syllabic** consonant?

- A. It is a consonant which can replace a vowel in a syllable.
 - B. It is a syllable that does not contain a consonant.
 - C. It is a syllable that has a consonant in the center.
 - D. It is a consonant which can stand at center of a syllable.
- ANSWER: A

The prominence of a stressed syllable is formed by

- A. loudness, duration, pitch, and quality
 - B. loudness, duration, pitch, and tone
 - C. pitch, loudness, level of stress, and length
 - D. tone, quality, loudness, and accent
- ANSWER: A

The **maximum** number of consonants on **coda** is consonants.

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 6

ANSWER: A

Choose the **CORRECT** statement.

- A. Phonologically, a syllable contains a vowel at its center and consonants at the edges.
- B. Phonologically, a syllable contains a center which has little or no obstruction to the airstream.
- C. Phonologically, a syllable contains a vowel at the edges and consonants at its center.
- D. Phonologically, a syllable contains a center which has greater obstruction to the airstream.

ANSWER: A

Choose the correct phonemic transcription?

- A. attack /ə'tæk/
- B. baby /'beɪbɪ/
- C. pigeon /'pɪdʒn/
- D. defeat //dɪ'fɪt//

ANSWER: A

Choose the **CORRECT** statement.

- A. A syllable sometimes does not include any consonants.
- B. A syllable can maximally begin in four consonants and end in four consonants.
- C. A syllable can maximally begin in four consonants and end in three consonants.
- D. A syllable always includes consonants.

ANSWER: A

Choose the **CORRECT** statement.

- A. Phonetic transcription is put between square bracket ([]) which contains more information and is more accurate than phonemic transcription.
- B. Phonetic transcription is put between square bracket ([]) which does not contain such features as aspiration, devoicing or shortening.
- C. Phonetic transcription is put between slant bracket (/ /) which contains more information and is more accurate than phonemic transcription.
- D. Phonetic transcription is put between slant bracket (/ /) which does not contain such features as aspiration, devoicing or shortening.

ANSWER: A

Which suffix does **NOT** change stress placement?

- A. -ness

- B. -graphy
- C. -ity
- D. -ic

ANSWER: A

Which suffix carries **primary** stress themselves?

- A. -ette
- B. -ous
- C. -ing
- D. -ly

ANSWER: A

Which word has different main stress placement?

- A. interesting
- B. economic
- C. entertain
- D. understand

ANSWER: A

Which word has different main stress placement?

- A. competition
- B. competitive
- C. competitor
- D. competitively

ANSWER: A

Which word has different main stress placement?

- A. eligible
- B. allergic
- C. pronounce
- D. continue

ANSWER: A

Choose an appropriate tone mark for each of the **CAPITAL, BOLD** syllables to indicate the speaker's attitude.

Would you rather go **OUT** or stay in? (*The speaker presents a choice.*)

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

ANSWER: A

Choose an appropriate tone mark for each of the **CAPITAL, BOLD** syllables to indicate the speaker's attitude.

Speaker A: Which day is the English class on?

Speaker B: Monday, Wednesday and **FRIDAY**. (*The speaker lists the items.*)

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

ANSWER: A

Choose an appropriate tone mark for each of the **CAPITAL, BOLD** syllables to indicate the speaker's attitude.

What did you **DO**? (*The speaker wants to ask for information.*)

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

ANSWER: A

Choose an appropriate tone mark for each of the **CAPITAL, BOLD** syllables to indicate the speaker's attitude.

I phoned **THEM**, but there was no response. (*The speaker hasn't finished his idea*)

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

ANSWER: A

Choose an appropriate tone mark for each of the **CAPITAL, BOLD** syllables to indicate the speaker's attitude.

Tom: Hi, I'm Tom. Pleased to meet you.

Mary: Nice to meet you too. What's your **NAME**? (*The speaker wants to hear something again*)

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

ANSWER: A

What is the correct phonemic transcription for the word "**explanation**"?

- A. /,eksplə'neɪʃn/
- B. /ɪk'splɛm'neɪʃn/

C. /ɪk'splɛn'eɪʃn/

D. /,ɛksplɛn'eɪʃn/

ANSWER: A

What is the correct phonemic transcription for the word “**complained**”?

A. /kəm'pleɪnd/

B. /kəm'pleɪnt/

C. /kəm'plend//

D. /kəm'plɛnt/

ANSWER: A

What is the correct phonemic transcription for the word “**reason**”?

A. /'ri:zn/

B. /'ri:sn/

C. /'rɪzn/

D. /'ri:sən/

ANSWER: A

The “**onset**” element in the monosyllable word “**stressed**” is _____

A. /str/

B. /s/

C. /tr/

D. /st/

ANSWER: A

The “**coda**” element in the monosyllable word “**lists**” is _____

A. /sts/

B. /st/

C. /ts/

D. /l/

ANSWER: A

How many types of diphthongs are there in British English phonology? What are they?

A. 2: centring and closing

B. 3: monophthongs, diphthongs and triphthongs

C. 3: centring, closing and backing

D. 2: backing and fronting

ANSWER: A

How many monophthongs are there in British English phonology?

A. 12

B. 8

C. 20

D. 5

ANSWER: A

How many consonants are there in British English phonology?

A. 24

B. 12

C. 16

D. 8

ANSWER: A

Which consonant has the characteristics of a vowel?

A. /j/

B. /m/

C. /e/

D. /d/

ANSWER: A

In which of the following words can **dark /l/** be found?

A. heel

B. play

C. lap

D. look

ANSWER: A

Which of the following words has the **longest** monophthong?

A. tall

B. hit

C. eat

D. hope

ANSWER: A

A **syllabic** consonant can be found in the word “**ending**”.

A. The above statement is false.

B. The above statement is true.

ANSWER: A

The syllable structure for the monosyllable word “**splash**” is “*onset + peak + coda*”. What is another term that also refers to “*peak*”?

A. center

B. rhyme

C. semi-vowel

D. pitch

ANSWER: A

PHẦN TỰ LUẬN (2.5 ĐIỂM, 10 câu, 0.25 điểm/câu)

Write the correct spelling from each of the phonemic transcriptions.

Question 1: /meɪn'teɪn/

Question 2: /'læntən/

Question 3: /'spɒnsəʃɪp/

Question 4: /'kʌmpəni/

Question 5: /sək'sesfli/

Question 6: /mə'nɪpjəleɪt/

Question 7: /'faɪəwɜ:k/

Question 8: /'aʊəli/

Question 9: /nə'sesətɪz/

Question 10: /,ʌnkə'lektəbl/

ĐÁP ÁN PHẦN TỰ LUẬN VÀ THANG ĐIỂM

Answer to question 1: maintain

Answer to question 2: lantern

Answer to question 3: sponsorship

Answer to question 4: company

Answer to question 5: successfully

Answer to question 6: manipulate

Answer to question 7: firework

Answer to question 8: hourly

Answer to question 9: necessities

Answer to question 10: uncollectable

TP. Hồ Chí Minh, ngày 08 tháng 03 năm 2024

P. Trưởng bộ môn

Giảng viên ra đề




ThS. Cao Thị Xuân Tú

ThS. Nguyễn Huy Cường

