Sunday November 3rd

Quiz 1

1. Give the correct technical term for the sounds resulting from the following closure
2. Complete closure followed by slow release of air or fricative

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Partial or incomplete closure and a turbulent airflow

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Complete closure followed by a sudden release of air

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Partial closure without turbulent air stream

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Partial closure where the airstream is blocked by the tip off the tongue but allowed to escape round the sides of the tongue

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Complete closure of the oral cavity with the air diverted through the nose

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Write the four-part articulatory descriptions for the vowel sounds represented by the following symbols
   * 1. [i] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     2. [o] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     3. [u] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     4. [æ] \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     5. [ɑ]\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
     6. [ɛ]\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. For each of the following pairs of sounds, 1) state whether they have the same or different vowel sounds by circling the appropriate answer. Then 2) transcribe each word.
   * 1. coat: cot same different

Transcription\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. father: fact same different

Transcription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. moon: foot same different

Transcription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. eye: fight same different Transcription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. book: put same different Transcription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. how: brown same different

Transcription: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. sink: fit same different

Transcription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* + 1. month: love same different

Transcription \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Write the phonetic symbol that corresponds to each of the following descriptions
2. voiceless bilabial stop [ ]
3. low front vowel [ ]
4. lateral liquid [ ]
5. velar nasal [ ]
6. voiced interdental fricative [ ]
7. voiceless affricate [ ]
8. palatal glide [ ]
9. mid lax front vowel [ ]
10. high back tense vowel [ ]
11. voiceless alveolar stop [ ]
12. Each of the following sets contains an inappropriate member. Circle it and then say what phonetic features all the other members in each group share. Avoid obvious answers such as "consonant" or "vowel."
    1. m, n, ŋ, d \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    2. n, d, z, t, f \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    3. ð, g, p, b, m, v \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    4. g, k, ŋ, n, w \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    5. ʃ, ʒ, z, f s, j \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    6. ɛ, ɔ, o, Ʊ, ə, ^, ɪ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. Give the correct technical terms for the sounds made in the following ways:
14. Both lips coming together \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. The bottom lips and top teeth coming together\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. The tongue between the upper and lower teeth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
17. The tongue touching the hard palate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. The tongue touching the soft palate\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
19. Sounds articulated with the back of the tongue\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Vowels in which the body of the tongue is in the front part of the oral\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
21. Voicing refers to the “open” or “close” state of the
22. velum
23. glottis
24. nasal cavity
25. mouth
26. The sounds [d] and [n] are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in English.
27. coronal
28. labial
29. dorsal
30. retroflex
31. In the pronunciation of the /j/, the blade of the tongue approaches the
32. hard palate
33. soft palate
34. velum
35. uvular
36. The space between the focal folds is called
    * 1. Pharynx
      2. Larynx
      3. Glottis
      4. Velum
37. The soft palate must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_during the production of a nasal sound
    * 1. Raised
      2. Lowered
      3. Closed
      4. nasalized
38. The soft movable part of the palate at the back of themouth is the
    * 1. Glottis
      2. Velum
      3. Hard palate
      4. Alveolarridge
39. Voicing refers to the vibration of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    * 1. Velim
      2. Pharynx
      3. Focal folds
      4. Glottis
40. The active articulator for the retroflex is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the tongue
    * 1. Tip
      2. Blade
      3. Front
      4. Back
      5. Root
41. Sounds articulated with the tip or blade of the tongue raised towards the teeth or the alveolar ridge are called
    * 1. Labial
      2. Coronal
      3. Dorsal
      4. Alveolar
42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ include phonetic features such as stress,length and intonation
    * 1. Strong features
      2. Weak features
      3. Segmental features
      4. Suprasegmental features
43. Variations in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are used in English to distinguish between a noun and a verb.
    * 1. Tone
      2. Pitch
      3. Stress
      4. Length
44. Variations in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are caused by an increase in the activity of the respiratory muscles (so that a greater amount of air is pushed out of the lungs) and in the activity of hr laryngeal muscles (so that there is a significant variation in pitch)
    * 1. Intonation
      2. Length
      3. Stress
      4. Pitch
45. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a vowel in which there is a change in quality during a single syllable
    * 1. Front vowel
      2. Lax vowel
      3. Diphthong
      4. Dorsum
46. When two sounds can be used to differentiate words, they are said to belongto different
    * 1. Sounds
      2. Syllables
      3. Phones
      4. Phonemes
47. A set of words, each of which differs from all the others by only one sound, is called a
    * 1. Phonetic set
      2. Phonemic set
      3. Minimal set
      4. Rhyming set
48. Sounds articulated with the tip or blade of the tongue raised toward the teeth or the alveolar ridge are called
49. dorsal
50. coronal
51. glottal
52. bilabial
53. In the pronunciation of /w/, the lips are rounded and at the same time, the back of the tongue approaches
54. the velum
55. the hard palate
56. the glottis
57. the alveolar ridge
58. Voicing refers to the “open” or “close” state of the
59. velum
60. glottis
61. nasal cavity
62. mouth