PHONETICS I

IFES EDUCACIÓN A DISTANCIA

Examen: ***Autoevaluación Nº 2***

UNIDAD 2

A) FILL IN THE GAPS WITH THESE WORDS.

DIALECTS, COMMUNICATION, 44, SAME, SPOKEN, SCIENTIFIC, DIALECT, MEANING, LINGUISTICS, ALLOPHONES, IPA, SYSTEMS, MATCH, SOUNDS, ARTICULATORY

Language is a system of choices that speakers select from to create meaning. The _____(1) study of language is called _____(2), though other disciplines like psychology and sociology also examine language. Linguistics has several branches, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Language refers to the structured system used for _____(3), while speech is its spoken manifestation. Phonetics studies the physical _____(4) of speech and includes three branches: _____(5) (sound production), acoustic (sound transmission), and auditory (sound perception). Phonology focuses on how sounds function within a language, covering phonemes and their patterns.

Phonetics studies actual speech sounds, while phonology examines abstract sound _____(6). English does not have a perfect _____(7) between spelling and pronunciation; for instance, “cough” and “though” sound different despite similar endings. _____(8) refers to regional language variations, including vocabulary and grammar, while an accent involves differences in pronunciation.

This course focuses on General British English (also called RP or Standard Southern British English). The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) provides symbols to represent speech sounds. General British English has _____(9) phonemes, which are distinct sound units in a language. Minimal pairs, like "ship" and "sheep," help distinguish phonemes. _____(10) are variations of a phoneme, with "free variation" allowing interchangeable forms and "complementary distribution" restricting forms to specific contexts.

A phoneme is the smallest sound unit that can distinguish _____(11), while allophones are variations of the _____(12) phoneme that do not change meaning. For example, the /p/ sound in "pin" (aspirated) and "spin" (unaspirated) are allophones of the same phoneme in English.

Free variation occurs when two allophones can be used interchangeably in the same context without altering the meaning, such as different pronunciations of the /t/ sound in "data." In complementary distribution, allophones occur in mutually exclusive environments, meaning one form appears in specific contexts while the other appears elsewhere.

In studying language, phonetics and phonology provide essential insights into the sounds and

LIVEWORKSHEETS

structures of speech, while distinctions between dialects and accents, as well as tools like the IPA, enable precise analysis of pronunciation across different varieties of English. This comprehensive understanding of language and its components allows linguists to explore how meaning is constructed and conveyed in _____(13) communication.

Understanding these foundational concepts in linguistics helps highlight the complexity and diversity of language systems. Linguistics not only delves into sound structures through phonetics and phonology but also explores other levels such as syntax (sentence structure), morphology (word formation), and semantics (meaning).

The lack of a direct correspondence between English spelling and pronunciation, as seen in pairs like "knife" and "knight," is a result of historical language evolution and borrowing from other languages. This makes tools like the _____(14) crucial for accurately transcribing and studying sounds.

Recognizing the differences between dialects and accents is also important in language study. While dialects encompass variations in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, accents specifically relate to how words are pronounced. For instance, American and British English are distinct _____(15), while the difference between a Liverpool and a London speaker is an accent variation.

In this course, a focus on General British English provides a standard point of reference for analyzing phonemes, minimal pairs, and allophones. This variety offers insights into pronunciation patterns widely recognized and used in formal British contexts.

Altogether, linguistics equips learners with the tools to better understand language as a dynamic system that shapes and reflects human communication across cultures.

B. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1- Most words spelled - ee / -ea / - ie such as GREEN, EAST and PIECE are usually pronounced with the sound:

A. /i:/ B. /ɪ/ C. /u:/ D. /ʊ/

2- The lips are spread. The tongue is tense with the side rims making a firm contact with the upper molars.

A. /i:/ B. /ɪ/ C. /u:/ D. /ʊ/

3- These sounds take only inital and medial position. So, they´ve got parcial or incomplete distribution.

A. /i:/ B. **/ɪ/** C. /u:/ D. /ʊ/

4- Many words such as UKELELE, UNIVERSITY, UNIT are pronounced with these sounds combination.

A. /uə/ b. /iu:/ c. /iʊ/ d. /ju:/

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5- The lips are rounded, but loosely so, the tongue is relatively relaxed.
A. /i:/ B. /ɪ/ C. /u:/ D. **/ʊ/**

6- These sounds take inital, medial and final position within the syllable . So, they´ve got full or complete distribution.

A. /i:/ B. /ɪ/ C. **/u:/** D. /ʊ/

7- Most words spelled - ue / - ew / such as BLUE AND KNEW are usually pronounced with the sound:

A. /i:/ B. /ɪ/ C. /u:/ D. /ʊ/

C. Circle the odd–one-out

COOK SHOOT ROOM POOL	SCREW CUTE RUDE PUSH
PROOF BOOK TOOK BROOK	RULER MULE WOOL GOOSE
WHO WOULD CROOK PULL	STOOL GOOD THROUGH MOOD
HOOD FULL BLUE BUTCHER	LOOSE FOOT TOOL COOL
NOOK FOOL WOODS BOOT	JUICE QUEUE JULY FRUIT
GROOVE WOLF SPOON TOOTH	MOON CUSHON ROOT FOOD
BULLET HUGE BOSOM BULL	MARCH TROUBLE CARP DRAUGHT
STAR AUNT BAR WONDERFUL	AMONG BLOOD DEPART FLOOD
GUARD HARD HONEY SMART	GUN FAR DARK CALM
BEE NEAT HEAT SIT	VIVID EAL MEAN GRIEF
CHIEF FIZZY GREET EVE	WOMEN PILL SPINACH CLEAN
LEAK FLEA SIN MEAT	BREATHE YEAST IMAGE GLEE
WEAK DIZZY SEAL EACH	MINUTE CITY TREE ILLICIT
PITY FILTHY FINISH WEED	MARVELLOUS COUNTRY LAUGH GRASS
JUNGLE PAST UNCLE CUT	HARM LAST DOVE REMARK

LIVEWORKSHEETS