

Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology

FINAL EXAM

1. Fill in the blank with the correct articulator.

- The _____ can come together or touch the teeth to make sounds like /p/, /b/, or /f/.
- The _____ touch to produce sounds like /s/ and /z/ with air coming out between them.
- The _____ are the bony ridge behind the teeth, important for sounds like /t/ and /d/.
- The _____ is the most flexible articulator and can change shape and position to produce many sounds.
- The _____ allows air to pass through the nose, producing nasal sounds like /m/, /n/, and /ŋ/.
- The _____ separates the oral and nasal cavity, raised for oral sounds and lowered for nasal ones.
- The _____ is the hard surface in the roof of the mouth before the soft palate.

2. Select Segmental or Suprasegmental depending on what the sentence is trying to convey.

- The word *record* changes meaning depending on whether the stress is on the first or second syllable. → **Segmental / Suprasegmental**
- The vowel /æ/ in *cat* is different from the vowel /ʌ/ in *cut*. → **Segmental / Suprasegmental**
- In yes-no questions, the intonation usually rises at the end. → **Segmental / Suprasegmental**
- The consonant /ʃ/ in *ship* is produced differently from the consonant /s/ in *sip*.
→ **Segmental / Suprasegmental**
- The vowel /i:/ in *seat* is longer than the vowel /ɪ/ in *sit*. → **Segmental / Suprasegmental**
- In the sentence *I didn't say she stole the money*, the meaning changes depending on which word is stressed. → **Segmental / Suprasegmental**
- The intonation falls at the end of a wh-question like *Where are you going?*
→ **Segmental / Suprasegmental**

3. Complete the word and choose the correct IPA symbol for the word that corresponds to the meaning given.

S____t	a place to sit (like a chair or a bench).	/i:/	/ɪ/	/æ/
B____d	furniture used for sleeping.	/ε/	/ɪ/	/i:/
S____t	the place where a movie, series, or show is being recorded	/ɪ/	/ε/	/i:/
F____t	the parts of your body at the end of your legs.	/ɪ/	/i:/	/ε/
B____t	the rhythm in music.	/i:/	/ε/	/ɪ/
B____d	a small part on a plant that will grow into a flower or leaf.	/i:/	/ʌ/	/æ/
C____p	a type of soft hat, often with a visor.	/ʌ/	/æ/	/ε/
P____ddle	a small pool of water on the ground, usually after rain.	/ʌ/	/æ/	/ε/
M____d	wet earth or soil, soft and sticky.	/ε/	/æ/	/ʌ/
Sh____p	a large boat for traveling on the sea.	/i:/	/ɪ/	/ε/
L____p	the soft edge of your mouth.	/ε/	/i:/	/ɪ/
C____t	a small animal kept as a pet, known for meowing and purring.	/æ/	/ʌ/	/ε/

4. Choose the right answer A-D.

• “flour – flower” is an example of:

- a) Homophones b) Homographs c) Homonyms d) None of the above.

• Lead (to guide) – lead (the metal) is an example of:

- a) Homophones b) Homographs c) Homonyms d) None of the above.

• Which of the following is a pair of homophones?

- a) tear (cry) – tear (rip) b) close (near) – close (shut) c) see – sea d) wind (air) – wind (to turn)

• Listen. Which of the following is a homograph pair?

- a)  b)  c)  d) 

• Choose the correct definition of “homonym.”

- a) Words that sound alike but are spelled differently b) Words that have the same spelling or the same pronunciation but different meanings c) Words that have the same spelling but different meanings and different pronunciations d) Words that are spelled differently and have different meanings

3. Select the correct option according to the word.

• love

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• which

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• a

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• chair

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• won't

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• his

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• and

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• for

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• She

CONTENT	FUNCTION
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• Sylvia

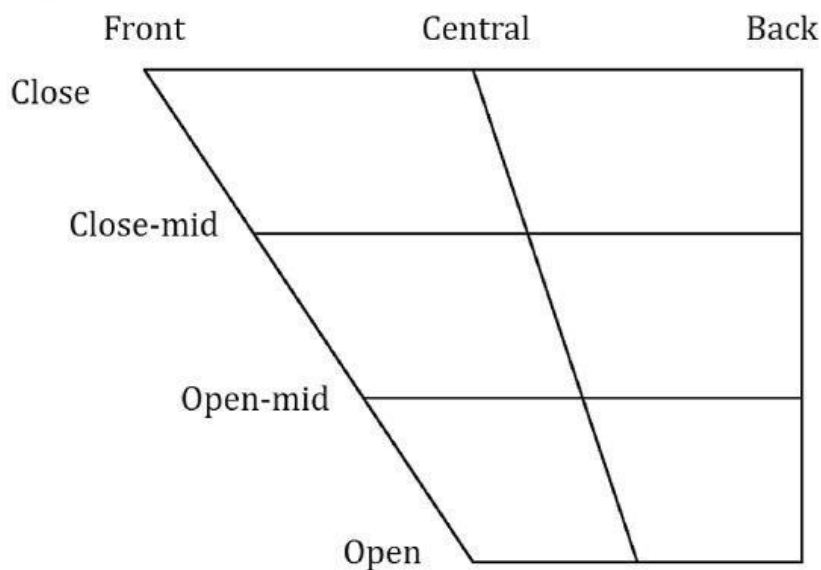
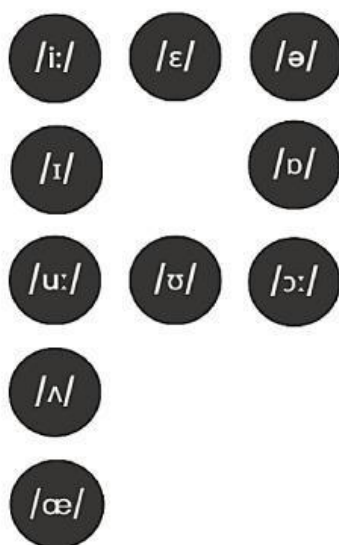
CONTENT	FUNCTION
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4. Order the vowels and put them back where they belong according to their articulation and position within the phonemic chart.

		Stressed Mid Central Unrounded Tense R-controlled Vowel
		High Front Lax Vowel + /ɹ/
		Low Back Unrounded Vowel + /ɹ/
		Unstressed Mid Central Unrounded Lax R-controlled Vowel
		Mid Back Rounded Vowel + /ɹ/
		High back rounded vowel + /ɹ/

/ɔr/		Mid Front Unrounded Lax Vowel + /ɹ/

5. Place the circles where they belong in the chart.



DISCRIMINATION

6. Listen to the word, select the vowel sound, and write the word that corresponds.

A.	/ʊ/	/ɔ:/	I.	/i:/	/ɪ/
B.	/ʊ/	/ɔ:/	J.	/i:/	/ɪ/
C.	/ʊ/	/ɔ:/	K.	/i:/	/ɪ/
D.	/ʊ/	/ɔ:/	L.	/i:/	/ɪ/
E.	/ʌ/	/æ/	M.	/u:/	/ʊ/
F.	/ʌ/	/æ/	N.	/u:/	/ʊ/
G.	/ʌ/	/æ/	O.	/u:/	/ʊ/
H.	/ʌ/	/æ/	P.	/u:/	/ʊ/

7. Write the word and select the R-colored vowel sound that corresponds.

5		/ar/	/ɜ:/	/ɔr/	/ə/	/ɪr/	/ʊr/	/ɛr/
6		/ar/	/ɜ:/	/ɔr/	/ə/	/ɪr/	/ʊr/	/ɛr/
7		/ar/	/ɜ:/	/ɔr/	/ə/	/ɪr/	/ʊr/	/ɛr/
8		/ar/	/ɜ:/	/ɔr/	/ə/	/ɪr/	/ʊr/	/ɛr/
9		/ar/	/ɜ:/	/ɔr/	/ə/	/ɪr/	/ʊr/	/ɛr/
10		/ar/	/ɜ:/	/ɔr/	/ə/	/ɪr/	/ʊr/	/ɛr/

7. Select ONLY the audio clips that pronounce a word with a diphthong.

A.	E.
B.	F.
C.	G.
D.	H.

THANK YOU FOR GIVING
YOUR BEST. YOUR
EFFORT MATTERS♡

