

Appendix D: Progress Tests

PROGRESS TEST 1

Exercise 1: Fill in the missing information (3.5 points)

1. _____ describes the sounds in a language.
2. _____ studies the ways in which speech sounds form system and patterns in human language. _____ is also concerned with how sound patterns are affected by the combination of words.
3. There is a big difference between the way words are _____ in English (letters) and how they are _____ (sounds). For example, the same letter “a” is used to represent different sounds in the words “cake, any, sofa, call, mat”. In the words “two, to, too”, different letters may represent the same sound. Or letters may represent no sounds. Take the words “comb, honest” for instance.
4. In the English language, there are _____ letters and _____ sounds (20 _____ and _____ consonants).
5. IPA stands for _____. It consists of a set of symbols in which one symbol always represents one sound.
6. English spelling patterns are _____ and are not always a reliable guide to pronunciation.
7. In many languages the word for ‘language’ is also the word for _____.

Exercise 2: How many sounds are there in each of the following words? (3.5 points)

Words	Transcription	Number of sounds
Phonetics		
Science		
Receipt		
Purchase		
Island		
Singers		
Coughed		

Exercise 3: Answer the questions (3 points)

1. What is the vocal tract?
2. How are the voiced sounds different from the voiceless sounds? Name the voiced sounds and the voiceless sounds in English.

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PROGRESS TEST 2

Exercise 1: Please complete the following statement using the most appropriate word(s) (4 points)

1. The International Phonetic Alphabet consists of a set of, each of which always represents one sound.
2. In producing a, the center of the tongue is in close contact with the roof of the mouth, but the sides of the tongue are lowered so that the air can escape along the sides of the tongue.
3. The most familiar and common sound in English is
4. A sound is a sound pronounced with the vibration of the vocal cords.
5. The five long vowels are different from the seven short vowels not only in length but also in
6. If we close our vocal cords close enough for them to be slightly touching each other, the air passage between them causes them to
7. Pure vowels or monophthongs remain and do not glide from one vowel to another.
8. /ə/ can be described as
9. Vowels and consonants can be distinguished on the basis of differences in articulation, as well as acoustically and
10. The most important thing to remember about all the diphthongs is that the second part is much than the first part.
11. If the tongue touches the teeth, the place is
12. An is a consonant which starts as a plosive, but instead of ending with plosion, ends with a fricative made in the same place.
13. The four bilabial sounds in English are
14. Some word pairs, such as *peat/pit*, *sheep/ship*, cannot be distinguished if it were not for
15. Vowels are produced with little in the vocal tract and are voiced.
16. English patterns are inconsistent and are not always a reliable guide to pronunciation.
17. In producing vowels, the tongue does not make a great deal of contact with the, which is the upper surface of the mouth.
18. A vowel is said to form the nucleus of a
19. When the back of the tongue is in contact with the soft palate, the place is
20. Consonant sounds are speech sounds produced with a narrow or complete in the vocal tract.

Exercise 2: Give the phonetic transcriptions of the following words. Is the last sound of each word voiced or voiceless? (2 points)

Words	Transcription	Last sound	Voiced or voiceless
1. professors			
2. research			
3. health			
4. verified			

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Exercise 3: Please write down the phonetic symbols representing the following description, and illustrate each of the sounds with two English words. (2 points)

Descriptions	Phonetic symbols	Two examples
1. voiced labiodental fricative		
2. voiceless alveolar fricative		
3. voiced palato-alveolar affricative		
4. voiceless glottal fricative		

Exercise 4: Give the transcription of the following words and decide how many sounds they have. (2 points)

Words	Transcription	How many sounds?
1. psychologist		
2. biological		
3. chickens		
4. touched		

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PROGRESS TEST 3

Exercise 1: Fill in the missing information (2 points)

1. A _____ consonant involves a complete closure in the oral cavity, but air is allowed to escape through the nose, since the velum is lowered.
2. Pure vowels can also be called _____.
3. There are _____ pure vowels in English: _____ short vowels and _____ long vowels.
4. Centering diphthongs are _____.
5. Vowels and consonants can be distinguished on the basis of differences in _____, as well as acoustically and functionally.
6. A vowel is said to form the _____ of a syllable.
7. Consonants are _____ not syllabic.
8. Vowels are perceived as _____ and _____ than consonants.
9. Voicing is seen as a _____ matter – a sound is either voiced or it isn't
10. The vowel /ə/, which is a very familiar sound in English, is also called _____.

Exercise 2: Give the phonetic transcription of the following words: Is the first sound of each word voiced or voiceless? Is the last sound of each word voiced or voiceless? (2 points)

Words	Transcription	First sound	Voiced/voiceless	Last sound	Voiced/voiceless
Phonology					
Classify					
Although					
Vibrated					
Palate					
Chicken					
Question					
Health					

Exercise 3: Describe these vowels. (2 points)

- a. /e/
- b. /ʌ/
- c. /i:/
- d. /ʊ/

Exercise 4: Describe these consonants. (2 points)

- a. /s/
- b. /w/
- c. /h/
- d. /tʃ/

Exercise 5: Answer the questions (2 points)

1. How are pure vowels different from diphthongs?
2. On what criteria are consonants classified?

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PROGRESS TEST 4

Exercise 1. Indicate if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). (4 points)

1. The only difference between *pen* and *when* is due only to the difference in voicing.
2. There are only 9 voiceless sounds in English.
3. /e/ is a front mid neutral short vowel.
4. /l/ is a close, front and unrounded short vowel.
5. /r/ is a voiced, palatal, approximant consonant.
6. /l/ is voiced, alveolar, lateral consonant.
7. *Ether* – *Either* is a minimal pair.
8. /p/ is pronounced exactly the same in *PEAK* as in *SPEAK*.
9. There are 26 phonemes in the English language.
10. The first sound of the word 'chocolate' is voiceless, palate-alveolar, affricative.
11. Voicing is seen as a binary matter – a sound is either voiced or it isn't.
12. The vocal tract is the passage way through which air passes from the tongue out into the air outside our bodies.
13. The consonant /j/ can be described as voiced, approximant, palato-alveolar.
14. There are 5 alveolar sounds in English.
15. Syllables consist of a centre which has great obstruction to airflow and which sounds comparatively loud, before and after this centre, there will be greater obstruction to the airflow.
16. When a feature distinguishes one word from another, it is a distinctive feature.
17. There are 3 neutral pure vowels in English.
18. There are 6 closing diphthongs.
19. In terms of place of articulation, consonants are classified into 6 categories.
20. There are 4 front pure vowels in English.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions (2 points)

- a. What are the major differences between English vowels and consonants, in terms of articulation and distribution?
- b. According to what principles are the English diphthongs classified? Illustrate your answers with examples.

Exercise 3. Transcribe and indicate the distinctive features represented in the following minimal pairs. (2 points)

- a. threw – true
- b. short-shirt

Exercise 4. Transcribe and describe the consonants in the word 'procedure' (2 points)

Word	Transcription	Consonant	Voicing	Place of articulation	Manner of articulation
procedures					

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PROGRESS TEST 5

Exercise 1: Decide if the following statements are true or false (2 points)

1. The closing diphthong glides towards the closing vowel /i:/ or /u/
2. All voiced sounds of English have similar voiceless sounds.
3. /e/ is a front mid unrounded short vowel.
4. The word 'helped' has a four-consonant final cluster.
5. The word 'sphere' has an initial three-consonant cluster.
6. *Cause* – *Course* is not a minimal pair.
7. *Jokes*– *Chokes* is a minimal pair.
8. /t/ is pronounced exactly the same in *TEA* as in *EAT*.
9. When a diphthong is pronounced, the first part is shorter and quieter than the second part.
10. The first sound of the word 'tea' is voiceless, alveolar, plosive.

Exercise 2: Give the phonetic transcriptions of the following words. Is the first sound of each word voiced or voiceless? Is the last sound of each word voiced or voiceless? (3 points)

Example: shampoo Answer: /ʃæm'pu:/; /ʃ/: voiceless; /u:/: voiced

Words	Transcription	First sound	Voiced or voiceless	Last sound	Voiced or voiceless
1. courses					
2. language					
3. thanks					
4. houses					
5. laughed					
6. divides					

Exercise 3: Complete the table with words in the box (2 points)

debt	Crisps	Owl	box	chew	lamb	edge	neigh	bake	care
carve	Toe	child	owe	sink	bar	vow	crown	comb	laugh

Words with a ZERO CODA	Words with a CODA of ONE FINAL CONSONANT	Words with a CODA of FINAL CONSONANT CLUSTER

Exercise 4: Answer the questions (3 points)

1. What is a minimal pair? Give your own examples. Explain why they are minimal pairs.
2. What is a syllable? Present the nature of the syllable.
3. On what criteria are pure vowels classified?

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PROGRESS TEST 6

Exercise 1: Fill in the missing information (2 points)

1. In counting the syllables in words, we are in fact counting the
2. Experimental work has shown that four factors that cause a syllable to be made prominent are not
3. Words generally stressed in sentences are including nouns, verbs, adverbs, adjectives, and question words.
4. Certain words can be pronounced in two different ways, which are called and
5. The word "that" has a weak form when used in a
6. is the process when a sound is influenced by the sound that precedes it.
7. The word "twelfths" has a final cluster.
8. The word "squeak" has an initial cluster.
9. In the production of, we will feel the air coming out of our mouth and producing noise because of the friction.
10. A constriction between the vocal cords, inside the larynx, has aplace of articulation.

Exercise 2: Give the phonetic transcription of the following words. Please illustrate the stressed syllable with a high mark (3 points)

Words	Transcription	Words	Transcription
Punishment		photography	
Comfortable		anthropology	
Attracted		receipts	
export (n)		questions	
produce (v)		purchase	

Exercise 3: Please supply the strong and weak forms of the following words (2 points)

Words	Strong forms	Weak forms	Words	Strong forms	Weak forms
from			would		
at			and		
but			are		
than			should		
of			can		

Exercise 4: Answer the questions (3 points)

1. What is a distinctive feature? Give three examples to illustrate.
2. To what parts of speech do weak forms belong?
3. What is a syllable? Briefly state the nature of the syllable and give examples.

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PROGRESS TEST 7

Exercise 1: Fill in the missing information (2 points)

1. In some words, the type of stress that is weaker than the primary stress but stronger than that of the first syllable of 'around' is
2. Syllables consist of a centre which has to airflow and which sounds comparatively loud.
3. When a featureone **phoneme** from another, it is a distinctive feature.
4. When the syllable begins with one consonant, any consonant phoneme can be that initial consonant except
5. There is a possibility of up to at the end of a word.
6. What we might call a would be a single vowel in isolation.
7. A sound is a sound pronounced without the vibration of the vocal cords.
8. In the word 'eat' (when it is not followed by a vowel), the realization of /t/ is
9. If we close our vocal cords close enough for them to be slightly touching each other, the air passage between them causes them to
10. Four factors that cause a syllable to be made prominent are

Exercise 2: Give the phonetic transcription of the following words. Please illustrate the stressed syllable with a high mark (3 points)

Words	Transcription	Words	Transcription
cinema		desert (n)	
determine		dessert	
entertain		larynx	
arrived		quantity	
follows		advantages	

Exercise 3: Please supply the strong and weak forms of the following words (2 points)

Words	Strong forms	Weak forms	Words	Strong forms	Weak forms
the			for		
as			them		
can			your		
could			am		
shall			To		

Exercise 4: Answer the questions (3 points)

1. What are the functions of stress?
2. For what parts of speech are there weak forms?
3. Under what cases is the strong form used?

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PROGRESS TEST 8

Exercise 1: Fill in the missing information (2 points)

1. Words generally stressed in sentences are which are important words in a sentence which convey meaning.
2. When studying initial consonant cluster, we can find the possibility of up to at the beginning of a word.
3. When two different forms are in every way except for one sound segment that occurs in the same place in the string, the two words are called a minimal pair.
4. An is a consonant which starts as a plosive, but instead of ending with plosion, ends with a fricative made in the same place.
5. Words generally unstressed in sentences are which include articles, prepositions, pronouns, conjunctions, and helping verbs.
6. Assimilation is of two sorts: we have where a sound is influenced by the sound which follows it; where a sound is influenced by the sound that precedes it.
7. Elision refers to the of one or more sounds in connected speech which would be present in a word pronounced in isolation.
8. When a word ends with an /u:/, /əv/ or /av/ sound, the next word starts with a vowel sound, we often link them with a sound.
9. When a sound ends with an /ɜ:/, /ə/, /ɔ:/ or /eə/ sound and the next word starts with a vowel sound, we often link them with a sound.
10. In the sentence "Walk down the path to end of the canal", there are rhythm units.

Exercise 2: Indicate the possible cases of linking in the following excerpt (2 points)

In the early days Houdini and his wife Bess used to do magic shows all over New York, sometimes 20 shows a day. But after 5 years of trying, he wanted to give up magic. He put an advert in the newspaper offering to sell all his magic secrets for \$20 ...

Exercise 3: Answer the questions (6 points)

1. Indicate the possibilities of elision. Give illustrations.
2. What is meant by "assimilation of voice"? Give illustrations.
3. How do we decide what words/syllables go together in a rhythm unit?