Intonation. Final test

Part I. The anatomy of an IP

English is   a tone language.

Breaking an utterance into chunks or   , each
with its own tune or intonation pattern, is called
.

The process of highlighting important words,
accenting them in an IP (nucleus placement), is
called

A suitable pitch movement for an IP selected by the
speaker is called   .

The most important accent in an IP is   .

The part of the IP that follows the nucleus is called
.

The tail contains no   syllables.

If an IP contains an accent in the part before the
nucleus, the first such accent is called the   .

The part extending from the first accent before the
nucleus to the last syllable before the nucleus is
called the   .

The part before the onset is called the   .

Part II. Intonation patterns for different types of utterances

The default tone for statements is a   .

Questions formed with a question word such as who, where, when, how etc. are
called   questions.

The default tone for them is a   .

A yes-no question is called a   question.

The default tone for such questions is a   .

ACCENTED

NOT

NUCLEUS

PRE-HEAD

HEAD

TAIL

INTONATION
PHRASES

TONALITY

TONICITY

TONE

ONSET

The following question: 'You are happy, aren't you?' is called a   question.

If this type of question is genuinely asking for information, the tone of the final part will be a   .

If the speaker insists, assumes or expects the other person to agree, the tone of the final part will be a   .

In this type of questions, if the main part and the final part are BOTH positive (or both negative) the final part is called a   .

The intonation of an exclamation is virtually always a   .

The default tone for commands is a   .

For warning we use an implicational   .

An open list is pronounced with a   .

A closed list is pronounced with a   .