

Phonetics Practice Exercises I

I. Write each of the following words in phonetic transcription.

1. heat 6. shrink
2. stroke 7. toque
3. phase 8. attentive
4. chump 9. flop
5. loonie 10. wrath

II. Write each line in normal English orthography.

- 1: [ðə tajm hæz cʌm]
- 2: [ðə wɔlrəs sed]
- 3: [tu tɔlk əv mɛni θɪŋz]
- 4: [əv ʃuz and ʃɪps]
- 5: [ænd silɪŋ wæx]
- 6: [əv kæbəgəz ænd kɪŋz]
- 7: [ænd wɔj ðə si ɪs bɔɪlɪŋ hat]
- 8: [ænd wɛθər pɪgz hæv wɪŋz]

III. Write the symbol that corresponds to each of the following phonetic descriptions, then give an English word that contains that sound.

0. Example: voiced alveolar stop [d] “dough”

1. voiceless bilabial stop
2. low front vowel
3. voiced lateral liquid
4. voiced velar nasal
5. voiced interdental fricative
6. voiceless post-alveolar affricate

7. voiced palatal glide
8. mid lax front vowel
9. high back tense vowel
10. voiceless labio-dental fricative

IV. For each of the following consonants, state whether it is voiced or voiceless, its place of articulation, and its manner of articulation.

1. [m] 4. [h]
2. [r] 5. [s]
3. [ʒ]

V. List the phonetic properties of each of the following vowels (height, front/backness, rounded/unrounded, and tense/lax).

1. [o] 4. [ɑ]
2. [ɪ] 5. [ʌ]
3. [ʊ]

VI. TEST

Chose the correct term for the definition below:

1. A stress and pitch combined
 - a) accent
 - b) intonation
 - c) diaphone
 - d) melody
2. The syllable in the word which is effected by a change in pitch direction
 - a) cacuminal
 - b) accentual nucleus
 - c) coalescent
 - d) glottal stop
3. Adaptation to different adjacent sounds
 - a) obstruction
 - b) assimilation
 - c) accommodation
 - d) mutual assimilation

4. Quantitative variants of a phoneme
 - a) allophones
 - b) allochrones
 - c) combinatory allophones
 - d) cacuminals

5. Qualitative variants or members of one and the same phoneme, which never occur in identical positions, but are said to be in complementary distribution
 - a) combinatory allophones
 - b) allochrones
 - c) allophones
 - d) sibilants

6. Variants of a phoneme which appear in speech as a result of assimilation and adaptation or of the specific ways of joining sounds together
 - a) diaphone
 - b) allochrones
 - c) combinatory allophones
 - d) allophones

7. Allophone of one and the same phoneme, pronounced by different people
 - a) allophones
 - b) diaphone
 - c) combinatory allophones
 - d) sibilants

8. The result of adaptation of one sound to another
 - a) regressive assimilation
 - b) reciprocal assimilation
 - c) progressive assimilation
 - d) assimilation

9. The sound which is made harder due to additional articulatory work (the raising of the back part of the tongue to the soft palate (back secondary focus), [w] and [ɫ] “dark” are pronounced with the back secondary focus)
 - a) dark sound
 - b) close nexus
 - c) glottal sound
 - d) intrusive sound

10. A gradual lowering of the voice pitch
 - a) intonation
 - b) neutralization
 - c) descending scale
 - d) elision

11. A combination of two letters equivalent to one phoneme
- a) free variations
 - b) digraph
 - c) positional allophones
 - d) diphthong
12. A vowel phoneme which consists of two elements: a nucleus and a glide
- a) free variations
 - b) digraph
 - c) diphthong
 - d) positional allophones
13. Diphthongized sounds
- a) constrictive sonants
 - b) monophthongized sounds
 - c) positional allophones
 - d) diphthongoids
14. Consonants articulated by the tip of the tongue, which makes a complete obstruction with the alveoles
- a) alveolar consonants
 - b) post-alveolar consonants
 - c) palato-alveolar consonants
 - d) pre-dorsal consonants
15. Consonants articulated with two centres of complete or incomplete obstruction, when one place, or centre of articulation is formed by the sides (or one side) of the tongue, which are lowered, the other centre of articulation is formed by the back of the tongue raised to the soft palate, which produces the effect of “hardness”
- a) bilabial consonants
 - b) fortis consonants
 - c) bicentral consonants
 - d) unicentral consonants
16. Consonants articulated by the upper and the lower lip
- a) faucal consonants
 - b) bilabial consonants
 - c) continuants
 - d) bicentral consonants
17. Consonants that are articulated by the tip of the tongue which moves behind the back slope of the teethridge
- a) pre-dorsal consonants
 - b) alveolar consonants
 - c) palato-alveolar consonants
 - d) post-alveolar consonants

18. The term characterizes vowels, which are formed with the back-advanced position of the bulk of the tongue and the nuclei of the diphthongs

- a) back advanced vowels
- b) mid back vowels
- c) mid wide vowels
- d) lax vowels

19. Vowels formed by the central part of the tongue

- a) mid central vowels
- b) central vowels
- c) mid front vowels
- d) mid narrow vowels

20. Vowels articulated with the muscles of the lips, tongue, cheeks and the back wall of the pharynx made harder by tensing

- a) tense vowels
- b) lax vowels
- c) low vowels
- d) retroflexed vowels

21. Short stressed vowels pronounced without any decrease in the force of articulation and immediately followed by consonants

- a) short vowels
- b) open vowels
- c) lax vowels
- d) checked vowels

22. /ɜ:/ and /a/ in the terminology given by British phoneticians. Russian authorities define them as mid, mixed

- a) mid central vowels
- b) central vowels
- c) mid front vowels
- d) retroflexed vowels

23. /e/ the first element of the diphthong /ea/ and the Russian /a/

- a) open vowels
- b) mid central vowels
- c) central vowels
- d) mid front vowels

24. /e/, /ɜ:/ and the first element of the diphthongs /au/ and /ei/

- a) mid central vowels
- b) central vowels
- c) mid narrow vowels
- d) mid front vowels

25. /a/ and the first element of the diphthong /e (ə)/

- a) mid narrow vowels
- b) mid front vowels
- c) mid wide vowels
- d) central vowels