



Assiut University
Faculty of Arts
Dept. of English

Phonetics (1)

Part II (Practice Book)

**For First-Year Students, Dept. of English,
Primary & Secondary Education Division,
Faculty of Education**

**Compiled and Edited by
Members of the Department of English,
Faculty of Arts, Assiut University**

2023

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CONTENTS

1. Consonant Transcription	5
2. Vowel Transcription	26
3. Phonemic Exercises	42
4. Practice Questions	75
5. Test Yourself	87

Section One

Consonant Transcription

I. Write the following words in ordinary spelling:

Transcription	Spelling	Transcription	Spelling
/p/		/b/	
pi:k	peak	bi:k	beak
pæk		bæk	
pɔ:t		bɔ:t	
praɪd		braɪd	
pɪt		bɪt	
pɑ:k		bɑ:k	
pʊl		bʊl	
hæpɪ		ʃæbɪ	
peɪpə		leɪbə	
sɪmpl		sɪmbl	
sʌpə		rʌbə	
rɪpel		rɪbel	

rip		rib	
rəʊp		rəʊb	
tæp		tæb	
kæp		kæb	
ræp		græb	
/t/		/d/	
tu:		du:	
ten		den	
tʌn		dʌn	
tʃu:n		dʒu:n	
tɔ:n		dɔ:n	
taɪ		daɪ	
taʊn		daʊn	
raɪtə		raɪdə	
lætə		lædə	
wetɪŋ		wedɪŋ	
wɔ:tə		wɔ:də	

putɪŋ		pʊdɪŋ	
bet		bed	
leit		leɪd	
set		sed	
hɑ:t		hɑ:d	
sɑ:t		sɑ:d	
brɔ:t		brɔ:d	
/k/		/g/	
keɪv		geɪv	
kɜ:l		gɜ:l	
kæp		gæp	
klɑ:s		glɑ:s	
kɑ:d		gɑ:d	
kʊd		gʊd	
kəʊl		gəʊl	
lɪkɪŋ		dɪŋ	
wɪ:kə		i:gə	

ma:kɪt		tɑ:ɡɪt	
lækɪŋ		læɡɪŋ	
θɪkə		bɪɡə	
æŋkl		æŋɡl	
pɪk		pɪɡ	
bæk		bæɡ	
dɒk		dɒɡ	
lɒk		lɒɡ	
brəʊk		rəʊɡ	
/f/		/v/	
fɑ:st		vɑ:st	
fi:l		vi:l	
ferɪ		verɪ	
fæn		væn	
fju:		vju:	
feɪl		veɪl	
sʌfə		kʌvə	

defə		nevə	
rʌfə		lʌvə	
səʊfə		əʊvə	
seɪfə		seɪvə	
ɔfə		hɔvə	
dɪfaɪd		dɪvaɪd	
rɪfju:z		rɪvju:z	
li:f		li:v	
kɑ:f		kɑ:v	
pru:f		pru:v	
sɜ:f		sɜ:v	
laɪf		laɪv	
straɪf		straɪv	
seɪf		seɪv	
stɪf		sɪv	
klɪf		lɪv	
snɪf		ɡɪv	

gæf		hæv	
ɔf		ɔv	
rɒf		dɒv	
blɒf		lɒv	
/θ/		/ð/	
θɪn		ðen	
θɪŋk		ðɪs	
θi:f		ði:z	
θæŋk		ðæt	
θɔ:t		ðəʊz	
ɔ:θə		ɒðə	
ɑ:θə		rɑ:ðə	
ɜ:θɪ		wɜ:ðɪ	
mɑ:θə		mɒðə	
nɒθɪŋ		bɪɒðə	
bɜ:θə		fɜ:ðə	
grəʊθ		ləʊð	

tru:θ		smu:ð	
bəuθ		kləuð	
ri:θ		bri:ð	
feɪθ		beɪð	
mauθ		mauð	
mɔθ		mɪθ	
deθ		rɔθ	
/s/		/z/	
sɪŋk		zɪŋk	
sed		zed	
su:		zu:	
si:l		zi:l	
lu:sə		lu:zə	
leɪsɪ		leɪzɪ	
bʌsɪz		bʌzɪz	
fʌsɪ		fʌzɪ	
reɪsɪŋ		reɪzɪŋ	

pleɪs		pleɪz	
kɔ:s		kɔ:z	
lu:s		lu:z	
ni:s		ni:z	
praɪs		praɪz	
bʌs		bʌz	
æs		æz	
hɪs		hɪz	
/ʃ/			
ʃɔk		ʃɔ:t	
neɪʃən		wɪʃɪŋ	
fɪnɪʃ		rʌbɪʃ	
kræʃ		krʌʃ	
wɔʃ		pʊʃ	
li:ʃ		hɑ:ʃ	
/ʒ/			
gæɾɑ:ʒ		beɪʒ	

ru:ʒ		ireiʒə	
viʒən		inveiʒən	
/h/			
hɑ:t		hɜ:	
hæt		hɔ:l	
hu:		hi:	
bɪhænd		rɪhɜ:s	
ri:hauz		enihaʊ	
ki:həʊl		ʌnhəʊli	
ælkəhəl		bɪfə:hænd	
/tʃ/		/dʒ/	
tʃɪn		dʒɪn	
tʃiə		dʒiə	
tʃɔɪs		dʒɔɪs	
tʃəʊk		dʒəʊk	
tʃeɪn		dʒeɪn	
tʃest		dʒest	

ɾɪʃɪz		ɾɪdʒɪz	
kætʃɪŋ		kædʒɪŋ	
fetʃɪŋ		edʒɪŋ	
ɾɪʃ		ɾɪdʒ	
sɜ:tʃ		sɜ:dʒ	
fetʃ		edʒ	
kætʃ		kædʒ	
eɪʃ		eɪdʒ	
wɔtʃ		lɔdʒ	
/m/			
mæn		mu:n	
meɪk		mɑ:tʃ	
lɪmp		læmp	
hʌmz		hʌmp	
lʌmp		geɪmz	
ru:m		geɪm	
hɪm		læm	

/n/			
neim		nu:n	
fɒnd		sʌnz	
sɪnz		sɪns	
dʒɔɪnd		dʒɔɪnt	
send		sent	
wʌn		tɪn	
su:n		maɪn	
/ŋ/			
sɪŋ		sæŋ	
sɔŋ		sʌŋ	
rɪŋ		ræŋ	
rɔŋ		rʌŋ	
sɪŋə		lɔŋ əgəʊ	
hæŋ ʌp		rɔŋ əgen	
/l/			
li:f		letə	
lɜ:n		leit	

lɔst		lu:s	
laɪk		laʊd	
fi:lɪŋ		hələdɪ	
feləʊ		bɪli:v	
fu:lɪʃ		əlaʊ	
ɔ:l		fəl	
bɪl		fi:l	
aʊl		ɔɪl	
fu:lz		belt	
tu:l		sel	
teɪl		maɪl	
kə:ld		pʊlz	
fi:ld		kəʊld	
/r/			
ri:d		red	
ru:d		reis	
rʌn		rɔ:	

raʊnd		reə	
veri		mæri	
əraɪv		kərekt	
bɔrəʊ		hʌri	
əraʊnd		ərest	
betər əf		hɪər ɪt ɪz	
fə:r ə: faɪv		pʊər əʊld tɒm	
/j/			
ja:d		jet	
jət		ju:	
jə:		jes	
bju:ti		dju:	
vælju:		nju:	
fju:		vju:	
mju:zɪk		tju:zdɪ	
kəmpju:tə		əkju:z	
/w/			

wɔtʃ		wɪn	
wɛə		wɛt	
wi:		wɒd	
wait		wɛɪt	
wʊl		swi:t	
swɪm		swɛt	
sweə		dwɛlɪŋ	
twais		twɛntɪ	
twɛlv		twɪn	
kwaɪt		kwaɪk	
kwaɪət		kwi:n	

II. Transcribe the following words:

Word	Transcription	Word	Transcription
/p/			
page	/ peɪdʒ /	pair	/ peə /
compare		complain	
up		wrap	
/b/			
back		bad	
habit		husband	
job		club	
/t/			
table		take	
between		city	
put		what	
/d/			
day		dead	
idea		lady	
road		side	

/k/			
call		car	
because		become	
drink		quick	
/g/			
game		garden	
forget		language	
flag		drug	
/f/			
family		far	
friend		front	
afraid		different	
before		after	
half		off	
knife		life	
/v/			
valve		visit	
voice		value	
ever		never	

over		river	
live		of	
give		love	
/θ/			
thank		thick	
thirsty		thousand	
healthy		wealthy	
something		anything	
both		bath	
faith		health	
/ð/			
the		this	
those		there	
other		mother	
with		smooth	

/s/			
same		sing	
against		almost	
advice		perhaps	
/z/			
zoo		zebra	
noisy		lazy	
moves		please	
/ʃ/			
shape		sharp	
ashamed		machine	
wish		dish	
/ʒ/			
measure		pleasure	
revision		explosion	
garage		beige	

/h/			
half		hand	
heart		history	
household		anyhow	
/tʃ/			
chair		chance	
future		kitchen	
speech		which	
/dʒ/			
general		gentleman	
danger		imagine	
strange		village	
/m/			
money		manage	
summer		tomorrow	
warm		welcome	

/n/			
name		number	
funny		honey	
learn		skin	
/ŋ/			
anger		anxious	
finger		hungry	
spring		young	
/l/			
land		laugh	
always		difficult	
people		well	
/r/			
rain		ready	
every		foreign	
very		worry	

/j/			
yellow		yesterday	
beautiful		January	
/w/			
one		wait	
quarter		question	
sweet		twice	

Section Two

Vowel Transcription

I. Write the following words in ordinary spelling:

Transcription	Spelling	Transcription	Spelling
/i:/		/ɪ/	
/si:t/	<i>seat</i>	/sɪt/	<i>sit</i>
/ri:p/		/rɪp/	
/li:p/		/lɪp/	
/li:v/		/lɪv/	
/di:d/		/dɪd/	
/hi:l/		/hɪl/	
/mi:l/		/mɪl/	
pi:l/		/pɪl/	
/li:k/		/lɪk/	
/ri:tʃ/		/rɪtʃ/	
/pi:k/		/pɪk/	
/si:n/		/sɪn/	

/fi:st/		/fɪst/	
/ʃi:p/		/ʃɪp/	
/tʃi:p/		/tʃɪp/	
/ɪ/		/e/	
/pɪk/		/pek/	
/bɪd/		/bed/	
/lɪd/		/led/	
/mɪs/		/mes/	
/rɪst/		/rest/	
/lɪft/		/left/	
/bɪg/		/beg/	
/fɪl/		/fel/	
/dʒɪm/		/dʒem/	
/tɪn/		/ten/	
/slɪpt/		/slept/	
/mɪt/		/met/	
/sɪks/		/seks/	

<i>/i:/</i>		<i>/e/</i>	
<i>/bi:t/</i>		<i>/bet/</i>	
<i>/fi:l/</i>		<i>/fel/</i>	
<i>/gi:s/</i>		<i>/ges/</i>	
<i>/hi:d/</i>		<i>/hed/</i>	
<i>/ri:d/</i>		<i>/red/</i>	
<i>/si:d/</i>		<i>/sed/</i>	
<i>/si:lɪŋ/</i>		<i>/selɪŋ/</i>	
<i>/si:z/</i>		<i>/sez/</i>	
<i>/bli:d/</i>		<i>/bled/</i>	
<i>/mi:n/</i>		<i>/men/</i>	
<i>/si:l/</i>		<i>/sel/</i>	
<i>/i:/</i>		<i>/æ/</i>	
<i>/fi:t/</i>		<i>/fæt/</i>	
<i>/si:t/</i>		<i>/sæt/</i>	
<i>/si:d/</i>		<i>/sæd/</i>	

/li:p/		/læp/	
/hi:d/		/hæd/	
/hi:z/		/hæz/	
/hi:t/		/hæt/	
/e/		/æ/	
/beg/		/bæg/	
/hed/		/hæd/	
/met/		/mæt/	
/pet/		/pæt/	
/rek/		/ræk/	
/set/		/sæt/	
/sed/		/sæd/	
/ʌ/			
/ʌp/		/ʌndə/	
/ʌv/		/dʌn/	
/sʌn/		/kʌzn/	
/trʌbl/		/rʌf/	

/flʌd/		/blʌd/	
/ʊ/		/ʌ/	
/tʊk/		/tʌk/	
/lʊk/		/lʌk/	
/bʊk/		/bʌk/	
/pʊt/		/pʌt/	
/kʊd/		/kʌd/	
/ɑ:/			
/fɑ:ðə/		/ɑ:m/	
/ɑ:k/		/fɑ:/	
/kɑ:v/		/bəzɑ:/	
/gɑ:d/		/sɑ:dʒənt/	
/hɑ:t/		/mɑ:s/	
/ʌ/		/ɔ/	
/gʌn/		/gɔn/	
/lʌŋ/		/lɔŋ/	
/sʌŋ/		/sɔŋ/	
/rʌŋ/		/rɔŋ/	

/gʌlf/		/gɔlf/	
/ɔ:/			
/kɔ:t/		/bɔ:t/	
/dɔ:tə/		/brɔ:d/	
/ɔ:t/		/θɔ:t/	
/ɔ:gʌst/		/wɔ:tə/	
/ʊ/			
/pʊt/		/pʊʃ/	
/lʊk/		/bʊk/	
/kʊd/		/wʊd/	
/wʊmən/		/wʊlf/	
/gʊd/		/ʃʊd/	
/tʊk/		/wʊl/	
/ʊ/		/u:/	
/fʊl/		/fu:l/	
/hʊd/		/hu:d/	
/pʊl/		/pu:l/	

/u:/			
/lu:z/		/lu:s/	
/du:/		/tu:/	
/tu:l/		/fu:d/	
/ɜ:/			
/ɜ:n/		/wɜ:k/	
/fɜ:/		/hɜ:d/	
/wɜ:m/		/pɜ:s/	
/sɜ:v/		/nɜ:v/	
/bɜ:d/		/gɜ:l/	
/fɜ:st/		/dʒɜ:n/	
/ə/			
/əgəʊ/		/əkɜ:/	
/əpɔn/		/səʊdə/	
/əʊpən/		/meθəd/	
/sɪrəp/		/fʊgə/	

/e/		/ei/	
/red/		/reid/	
/bet/		/beit/	
/det/		/deit/	
/fel/		/feil/	
/get/		/geit/	
/pen/		/pein/	
/test/		/teist/	
/fed/		/feid/	
/ai/			
/ai/		/mai/	
/ais/		/mait/	
/bai/		/bair/	
/hai/		/hair/	
/gai/		/gair/	
/drai/		/flair/	

/ɔɪ/			
/bɔɪ/		/bɔɪl/	
/tɔɪ/		/sɔɪl/	
/kɔɪm/		/nɔɪz/	
/pɔɪnt/		/pɔɪzn/	
/ʌ/		/əʊ/	
/fʌn/		/fəʊn/	
/dʌv/		/dəʊv/	
/kʌm/		/kəʊm/	
/hʌm/		/həʊm/	
/ʃʌn/		/ʃəʊn/	
/rʌb/		/rəʊb/	
/mʌd/		/məʊd/	
/kʌp/		/kəʊp/	
/nʌt/		/nəʊt/	

/aʊ/			
/haʊ/		/haʊs/	
/braʊn/		/gaʊn/	
/əlaʊd/		/flaʊə/	
/aʊə/		/paʊə/	
/naʊ/		/laʊd/	
/ʃaʊə/		/maʊs/	
/ɪə/			
/ɪə/		/jɪə/	
/rɪəl/		/rɪəlɪ/	
/bɪə/		/klɪə/	
/bɪəd/		/aɪdɪəz/	
/fɪə/		/nɪə/	
/ɪə/		/eə/	
/ɪə/		/eə/	
/bɪə/		/beə/	
/tʃɪə/		/tʃeə/	
/pɪə/		/peə/	

/strə/		/steə/	
/frə/		/feə/	
/hrə/		/heə/	
/trə/		/teə/	
/ʊə/			
/pʊə/		/pjuə/	
/ʃʊə/		/ʃuəlɪ/	
/tuə/		/tuərɪst/	
/kjuə/		/pjuəlɪ/	

II. Transcribe the following words:

Word	Transcription	Word	Transcription
/i:/			
three	/θri: /	cheese	/ tʃi:z /
season		leap	
these		complete	
piece		siege	
seize		receive	
/ɪ/			
pin		tick	
sieve		busy	
women		village	
/e/			
went		when	
dead		breath	
many		any	
/æ/			
fat		rat	
sat		sack	
pat		lack	

/ɑ:/			
tomato		after	
large		part	
palm		half	
heart		laugh	
/ɔ/			
dog		fog	
swan		what	
sausage		because	
cough		knowledge	
/ɔ:/			
lord		short	
war		walk	
daughter		caught	
brought		fought	
board		oar	
floor		door	
/ʊ/			
pull		put	
should		would	
wool		wood	
woman		wolf	

/u:/			
tooth		food	
soup		group	
lose		move	
rude		blue	
/ʌ/			
but		shut	
sun		jump	
mother		Monday	
enough		young	
flood		doesn't	
/ɜ:/			
word		work	
world		earth	
church		purse	
girl		skirt	
bird		serve	
journey		journal	
/ə/			
about		attend	
ago		accuse	
perhaps		entertain	

sister		brother	
/eɪ/			
space		make	
lady		tasty	
veil		they	
aim		day	
steak		break	
/aɪ/			
time		ripe	
light		height	
lie		die	
/ɔɪ/			
noise		voice	
coy		toy	
oil		oyster	
/əʊ/			
home		hope	
no		so	
go		road	
show		know	

/aʊ/			
proud		round	
cow		town	
crowd		crown	
/ɪə/			
deer		cheer	
fear		dear	
here		idea	
pierce		fierce	
/eə/			
chair		pair	
dare		care	
wear		bear	
/ʊə/			
poor		sure	
cure		purely	

Section Three

Phonemic Exercises

First, Exercises on Sound Description

I. Write the place of articulation of the following sounds:

/p/	
/d/	
/t/	
/g/	
/f/	
/v/	
/ð/	
/θ/	
/z/	
/ʒ/	
/ʒ/	
/ʒ/	
/h/	
/m/	
/n/	
/ŋ/	
/tʃ/	
/dʒ/	

/j/	
/w/	
/l/	

II. Write the manner of articulation of the following sounds:

/b/	
/d/	
/t/	
/k/	
/f/	
/v/	
/ð/	
/θ/	
/s/	
/ʃ/	
/z/	
/h/	
/m/	
/n/	
/ŋ/	
/tʃ/	

/dʒ/	
/j/	
/w/	
/l/	
/r/	

III. Which of the following sounds are voiced and which are voiceless. It might help you to say them out loud to yourself.

- /b/
- /tʃ/
- /d/
- /dʒ/
- /z/
- /g/
- /ð/
- /m/
- /n/
- /θ/

Second, General Questions

I. Write some illustrative words for each phoneme:

/p/	
/d/	
/t/	
/g/	
/f/	
/v/	
/ð/	
/θ/	
/z/	
/ʒ/	
/ʃ/	
/ʒ/	
/h/	
/m/	
/n/	
/ŋ/	
/tʃ/	
/dʒ/	
/j/	
/w/	
/l/	

II. Choose the correct completion of the following statements:

1. When we speak, air comes from the

- (a) nose (b) lungs (c) mouth (d) stomach

2. The vocal cords are in the

- (a) pharynx (b) windpipe (c) larynx (d) nasal cavity

3. The sound /f/ is a

- (a) lateral (b) nasal (c) stop (d) fricative

4. The sound /l/ is a consonant.

- (a) voiceless (b) lateral (c) palatal (d) fricative

5. The sound /ʊ/ is a half-close vowel.

- (a) lateral (b) front (c) low (d) back

6. The sound /ɔ:/ is a mid vowel.

- (a) nasal (b) front (c) central (d) back

7. The sound /ʌ/ is a/an central vowel.

- (a) open (b) nasal (c) close (d) high

8. The sound /e/ is a front vowel.

- (a) high (b) mid (c) low (d) back

III. Which is the correct sound at the end of the following words?

	(a) /s/	(b) /z/	(c) /ɪz/
9. likes	(a)	(b)	(c)
10. gardens	(a)	(b)	(c)
11. buses	(a)	(b)	(c)
12. miles	(a)	(b)	(c)
13. churches	(a)	(b)	(c)
14. owns	(a)	(b)	(c)
15. classes	(a)	(b)	(c)
16. laughs	(a)	(b)	(c)

IV. State which of the following statements is

(a) True or (b) False:

17. Voicing is not an important feature of consonant production.

(a) (b)

18. We describe consonants according to voicing, place of articulation and manner of articulation.

(a) (b)

19. An alveolo-palatal consonant is one made by the tongue touching the area between the alveolar ridge and the hard palate.

(a) (b)

20. An oral sound is one made by releasing the air through the nose.

(a) (b)

21. /p/ is a voiceless bilabial plosive. (a) (b)

22. /t/ is a voiced alveolar nasal. (a) (b)

23. /v/ is a voiced labio-dental fricative.

(a) (b)

24. /p/ , /f/ and /θ/ are all strong, long voiceless plosive consonants. (a) (b)

V. Choose the correct transcription of the following words:

25. cheese (a) /tʃi:z/ (b) /ʃi:z/
(c) /tʃi:s/ (d) /ʃi:s/

26. women (a) /wɔmen/ (b) /wɪmɪn/
(c) /wɔmɪn/ (d) /wɪmen/

27. breath (a) /brɪθ/ (b) /breaθ/
(c) /breθ/ (d) /breað/

28. knowledge (a) /knɔlɪdʒ/ (b) /knɔledʒ/
(c) /nɔledʒ/ (d) /nɔlɪdʒ/

29. daughter (a) /dɔ:tə/ (b) /dɔ:gtə/
(c) /du:tə/ (d) /dɔ:ftə/

30. jump (a) /jʌmb/ (b) /dʒʌmp/
(c) /jʌmb/ (d) /dʒʌmp/

31. journey (a) /ʒɜ:ni / (b) /jɜ:ni/
 (c) /dʒɜ:ni/ (d) /dʒɜ:ni/
32. height (a) /heit/ (b) /heɪgt/
 (c) /ha:t/ (d) /hɑ:t/

VI. Answer the following questions:

33. Draw a diagram showing the speech organs.

34. What are the organs of speech? Describe each.

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35. Define the vocal folds and explain their two states.

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36. How do we describe consonants?

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37. How can we describe vowels?

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VII. Define the following terms and give examples:

38. place of articulation

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39. manner of articulation

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40. voicing

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41. fricative

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42. velar

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43. plosive

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44. alveolar

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.....

45. labio-dental

.....

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46. palatal

.....

.....

47. dental

.....

.....

48. glottal

.....

.....

49. lateral

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50. post-alveolar

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.....

51. retroflex

.....

.....

52. affricate

.....

.....

53. alveolo-palatal

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54. semi-vowel

.....

.....

55. bilabial

.....
.....

VIII. Explain the meaning of the following terms and give examples:

56. consonant

.....
.....

57. nasal

.....
.....

58. vowel

.....
.....

59. tongue part

.....
.....

60. tongue height

.....

61. lip shape

.....
.....

62. close vowel

.....
.....

63. mid vowel

.....
.....

64. open vowel

.....
.....

65. front vowel

.....
.....

66. central vowel

.....
.....

67. back vowel

.....

.....

68. pure vowel

.....

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69. front-closing diphthong

.....

.....

70. back-closing diphthong

.....

.....

71. central diphthong

.....

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72. rounded vowel

.....

.....

73. non-rounded vowel

.....
.....

74. long vowel

.....
.....

75. short vowel

.....
.....

76. length

.....
.....

77. spread vowel

.....
.....

78. diphthong

.....
.....

79. high vowel

.....
.....

80. low vowel

.....
.....

IX. Describe the following consonants briefly:

- 81. /g/
- 82. /s/
- 83. /tʃ/
- 84. /ŋ/
- 85. /θ/

X. Describe the following vowels and diphthongs briefly:

- 86. /i:/
- 87. /e/
- 88. /u:/
- 89. /eɪ/
- 90. /əʊ/

XI. Write the following words in ordinary spelling:

91. /tju:n/ /əraɪv/
92. /tju:zdɪ/ /pru:f/
93. /bɪhænd/ /mæn/
94. /ʃabɪ/ /lædə/
95. /keɪv/ /lʌvə/

XII. Transcribe the following words:

96. tomato because
97. rude brought
98. chair women
99. knowledge Monday
100. about attend

XIII. Transcribe the following words:

machine - cousin - sergeant - daughter - youth - road

XIV. How is the suffix pronounced in these words?

carpeted - manages - washed - arrives - ships - breathed

XV. Complete the following:

1. The four language skills are:,,,
and

2. Phonetics is mainly concerned with the skills of and
3. Language is
4. Human language is
5. Pictures do carry a message but they can be
6. To make a message precise and clear we use
7. Words can change their meaning depending on their
8. The number of letters in the English, language is
9. The number of sounds in English is
10. Phonetics is the study of
11. Articulatory phonetics describes
12. Auditory phonetics describes
13. Acoustic phonetics is a branch of
It studies

14. We always write sounds between
like this The use of such symbols is
known as
15. There are sounds in English.
16. is a branch of linguistics that studies
speech sounds.
17. Symbols between slanted lines differentiate
from
18. When the vocal cords vibrate
sounds are produced.
19. A sound made by the two lips is a sound.
20. A plosive sound is made by
.....
21. An alveolar sound is made by
.....
22. Sounds made at the soft palate are called
.....
23. The sounds /p/, /t/ and /k/ are all
.....
24. A sound made by releasing air gradually through a narrow
opening in the mouth is called a
.....

25. A labio-dental sound is made with
-
26. The voiceless labio-dental fricative is
-
27. A is made with the tip of the tongue between the teeth.
28. The sound /θ/ is a
29. The difference between the sounds /s/ and /z/ is that /s/ is..... whereas /z/ is
30. In the word mothers the final s is pronounced
-
31. The plural form of a word ending with the sound /s/ or /z/, /ʃ/ or /ʒ/ and /tʃ/ or /dʒ/, followed by s or es is
32. The voiceless, palato-alveolar fricative is
33. The sound /ŋ/ can occur in word position and word position but never in word position.
34. A palato-alveolar sound is made when the tongue touches both and
35. An affricate is made by followed by
36. The /h/ sound is
-

37. The sound /h/ occurs in word
and position, but never in
..... position.
38. The difference between the sounds /ʒ/ and /dʒ/ is in
..... of articulation.
39. After voiceless sounds (except /t/) the suffix -ed is
pronounced
40. In the word planted the final -ed is pronounced
.....
41. When the air escapes through the nose we have
..... sounds.
42. The sounds /m/, /n/ and /ŋ/ are all and
..... They differ in
43. A sound which is not nasal is
44. The voiced, lateral continuant is
45. In British English r is never pronounced if it comes
.....
46. The sound /r/ is
47. /w/ and /j/ are known as or
.....
48. An approximant is
49. All vowels are voiced, and
.....

50. There are vowels in English:
 pure vowels and diphthongs.
51. All vowels are oral continuants because
52. The close vowels are,,

53. When describing vowels, ‘close’ means that
54. When describing vowels, ‘open’ means that
55. The vowel /e/ is a front vowel with the tongue
56. The difference between /æ/ and /e /is that /æ/ is that
 than /e/.
57. For the vowel /ɑ:/ the lips are
58. The back vowel with the tongue in open position is

59. The back vowels are,,
 and
60. The vowel /ɔ:/ is more in the
 mouth than the vowel /ɒ/.

61. The lips are closely rounded for the vowels
and
62. The central vowel with the tongue raised just above open
position is
63. The vowel /ə:/ is a
64. Schwa is the name for the vowel
65. Schwa is a vowel with the
tongue
66. The vowels, and are
never followed by the sound /r/ before a consonant, even if
there is an r in the spelling.
67. /ə/ never occurs in
.....
68. A diphthong is
.....
69. Diphthongs end in either or
or
70. diphthongs are those which
end in /i/.
71. diphthongs are those which
end in /u/.
72. diphthongs are those which
end in /ə/.

73. A triphthong is

.....

XVI. Identify all the words that end in a voiceless consonant.

packed	ragged	missed
grain	lap	lab
lent	lend	witch
wedge	place	plays
half	carve	cough

XVII. Answer the following questions:

- Which of these words begin with a labio-dental consonant?
 - fat
 - that
 - mat
 - vat
 - chat
 - cat

- Which of these words begin with an alveolar consonant?
 - zip
 - nip
 - dip

- tip
 - sip
 - lip

- Which of these words end with a fricative consonant?
 - wreath
 - bush
 - bring
 - rough
 - real
 - brave

- Which of these words end with a nasal consonant?
 - rain
 - thing
 - dumb
 - goat
 - broad
 - brown

- Which of these words end with an affricate consonant?
 - much
 - edge

- slack
 - green
 - snooze
 - lip
-
- Which of these words begin with a velar consonant?
 - knot
 - lot
 - cot
 - got
 - pot
 - snot

XVIII. What is the difference between consonants and vowels?

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XIX. What are the defining characteristics of consonant sounds?

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XX. What are the defining characteristics of vowel sounds?

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XXI. Describe the following vowels:

/i:/

/i/

/a/

/æ/

/ə/

/ʌ/

/ɔ/

/ʊ/

XXII. Mark the following as true or false.

1. Phonetics has an important bearing on human relations of people of different nations.

2. The sounds of all the languages of the world together constitute a class of sounds that the human vocal tract is designed to make.

3. It is possible to segment the sound of someone clearing her throat into a sequence of discrete units.

4. Alphabetic spelling represents the sounds of English in a consistent way.

5. We use schwa to represent vowels in syllables that are emphasized in speaking.

6. The International Phonetic Association developed a phonetic alphabet.

7. Auditory phonetics focuses on the physical properties of sounds.

Section Four

Practice Questions

I. Define the following terms and give examples:

voiceless	fricative	lateral
alveolar	minimal pairs	oral consonants
bilabial	affricate	semi-vowel
alveolar	labio-dental	nasal consonants

II. How is the suffix pronounced in these words?

churches - gates - leaves - welded - coached
helped - books - needed - dishes - survived - drives
wishes - banks - heated - ranked - judged - dogs

III. Choose the correct completion of the following statements:

1. A/An consonant is one made by raising the back of the tongue to touch the soft palate.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) velar | (b) alveolar |
| (c) glottal | (d) fricative |

2. The vowel occurs only in unstressed syllables.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| (a) /u:/ | (b) /ə/ | (c) /æ/ | (d) /ɔ/ |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|

3. A/An vowel is one made with the tongue at the lowest position in the mouth.

- (a) lateral (b) open (c) mid (d) close

4. The sound /l/ is a consonant.

- (a) voiceless (b) lateral (c) palatal (d) fricative

5. can be classified as close, half-close, half-open and open.

- (a) Vowels (b) Consonants
(c) Plosives (d) Fricatives

6. A sound is made without the vibration of the vocal cords.

- (a) dental (b) velar
(c) voiceless (d) voiced

7. The pure vowels in English are only

- (a) six (b) eight (c) twelve (d) twenty

8. When describing vowels, means that the tongue is low in the mouth.

- (a) close (b) open (c) front (d) back

9. A/An consonant is one made by putting the tongue between the teeth.

- (a) glottal (b) labio-dental
(c) interdental (d) bilabial

10. A diphthong is one that ends with /ɪ/.

- (a) front-closing (b) back-closing
(c) central (d) long

**IV. Which is the correct sound (a) /t/, (b) /d/ or (c) /ɪd/
in the following words:**

17. kicked (a) (b) (c)
18. breathed (a) (b) (c)
19. carpeted (a) (b) (c)
20. stopped (a) (b) (c)
21. welded (a) (b) (c)
22. received (a) (b) (c)

V. Choose the correct transcription of the following words:

23. market (a) /mɑ:kɪt/ (b) /mækɪt/
 (c) /mɑ:ket / (d) /mæ:kɪt/

24. happy (a) /hæppi/ (b) /hæpɪ/
 (c) /hæpy/ (d) / hæppy/

25. town (a) /taʊn/ (b) /tɔ:n/
(c) /təʊn/ (d) /tawn/
26. reason (a) /ri:zn/ (b) /ri:zn/
(c) /ri:sn/ (d) /reɪzn/
27. music (a) /mjʊzɪk/ (b) /mu:zɪk/
(c) /mju:zɪk/ (d) /mɔ:zɪk/
28. heart (a) /hɑ:t/ (b) /hæt/
(c) /hært/ (d) /hə:t/
29. suffer (a) /sʌffə/ (b) /sʌfə/
(c) /sufə/ (d) /suffə/
30. dock (a) /dʌk/ (b) /dɔk/
(c) /dɔ:k/ (d) /dɔsk/
31. thank (a) /θæŋk/ (b) /θænk/
(c) /ðæŋk / (d) /θʌnk/
32. brother (a) /brʌðer/ (b) /brʌðə/
(c) /brʌðə/ (d) /brɔðə/

33. loser (a) /lu:zə/ (b) /lɔ:zə/
 (c) /lu:sə / (d) /lɔ:sə/
34. nation (a) /naɪfən/ (b) /nɑ:fən/
 (c) /nə:fn / (d) /neɪfən/
35. behind (a) /behænd/ (b) / bɪheɪnd/
 (c) /bɪhænd/ (d) /bɪhəynd/

VI. State which of the following statements is (T) True or (F) False:

1. A back vowel is one made by the back part of the tongue. (T) (F)
2. /j/ is a voiceless semi-vowel in English. (T) (F)
3. The fricative consonants are produced by stopping the air flow partially or completely in the mouth. (T) (F)
4. The first consonant sounds in the words pack and back are the same. (T) (F)

5. The sound /m/ is a voiced bilabial nasal. (T) (F)
6. /dʒ/ is a voiced alveolo-palatal plosive (T) (F)
7. To describe vowels, we indicate the tongue height, tongue part and lip shape. (T) (F)
8. Voicing means the way in which the consonant sound is made. (T) (F)
9. The letter ‘a’ + one consonant + ‘e’ is usually pronounced /ei/. (T) (F)
10. /s/ is a voiced dental fricative. (T) (F)

VII. Choose the correct completion of the following statements:

1. are sounds in which there is no obstruction to the flow of air as it passes from the larynx to the lips.
- (a) Consonants (b) Vowels
(c) Plosives (d) Fricatives
2. The sound /tʃ/ is a/an
- (a) lateral (b) nasal
(c) stop (d) affricate

3. The sound /h/ is a consonant.

- (a) glottal
- (b) lateral
- (c) palatal
- (d) plosive

4. The opening between the vocal cords is called the

- (a) wind-pipe
- (b) glottis
- (c) larynx
- (d) pharynx

5. In the production of the /l/ sound, the tongue tip blocks the

- (a) center of the oral cavity
- (b) sides of the oral cavity
- (c) back of the oral cavity
- (d) center of the nasal cavity

6. The diphthongs in English are only

- (a) six
- (b) eight
- (c) twelve
- (d) twenty

7. When describing vowels, means that the tongue is high in the mouth.

- (a) close
- (b) open
- (c) front
- (d) back

8. A/An consonant is one made by the upper teeth touching the lower lip.

- (a) dental (b) labio-dental
(c) interdental (d) bilabial

9. A diphthong is one that ends with /ʊ/.

- (a) front-closing (b) back-closing
(c) central (d) long

VIII. Which is the correct sound (a) /s/, (b) /z/ or (c) /iz/
in the following words:

11. belts (a) (b) (c)
12. slaves (a) (b) (c)
13. rushes (a) (b) (c)
14. classes (a) (b) (c)
15. things (a) (b) (c)
16. sniffs (a) (b) (c)

IX. Which is the correct sound (a) /t/, (b) /d/ or (c) /id/
in the following words:

17. kissed (a) (b) (c)
18. hanged (a) (b) (c)
19. wanted (a) (b) (c)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 20. ranked | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| 21. needed | (a) | (b) | (c) |
| 22. arrived | (a) | (b) | (c) |

X. Choose the correct transcription of the following words:

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 23. measure | (a) /meɪdʒə/ | (b) /medʒə/ |
| | (c) /meʒə / | (d) /mæʒə/ |
| 24. washing | (a) /wɔːʃɪŋ/ | (b) /wɔʃɪŋ/ |
| | (c) /wɒtʃɪŋ / | (d) /wɔʒɪŋ/ |
| 25. lamb | (a) /læm/ | (b) /lʌmb/ |
| | (c) /læmb/ | (d) /leəmb/ |
| 26. reason | (a) /riːzn/ | (b) /riːʒn/ |
| | (c) /riːsn/ | (d) /reɪzn/ |
| 27. music | (a) /mjɔːzɪk/ | (b) /muːzɪk/ |
| | (c) /mjuːzɪk/ | (d) /mɔːzɪk/ |
| 28. thought | (a) /θɔːt/ | (b) /ðɔːt/ |
| | (c) / θəʊt / | (d) /θɔːgt / |

29. dark (a) /dek/ (b) /dɑ:k/
 (c) /dæk/ (d) /dʌk/
30. dock (a) /dʌk/ (b) /dɔk/
 (c) /dɔ:k/ (d) /dɒsk/
31. feel (a) /fel/ (b) /fɪl/
 (c) /fi:l/ (d) /feɪl/
32. should (a) /ʃu:d/ (b) /ʃʊd/
 (c) /ʃɔd/ (d) /ʃəʊd/

XI. State which of the following statements is

(T) True or (F) False:

1. An open vowel is one made with the tongue at the lowest position in the mouth. (T) (F)
2. /w/ is a voiceless semi-vowel in English. (T) (F)
3. The plosive consonants are produced by stopping the air flow partially or completely in the mouth. (T) (F)
4. The final consonant sounds in the words bath and bathe are the same. (T) (F)
5. The sound /n/ is a voiceless alveolar nasal. (T) (F)
6. /r/ is a voiced post-alveolar retroflex. (T) (F)

7. To describe vowels, we indicate the tongue height, tongue part and lip shape. (T) (F)

8. I.P.A. stands for the International Pronouncing Academy. (T) (F)

9. The letter 'i' + one consonant + 'e' is usually pronounced /aɪ/. (T) (F)

10. /θ/ is a voiced dental fricative. (T) (F)

XII. Tick the box that matches the word with its appropriate diphthong.

	iə	eə	ʊə	eɪ	aɪ	ɔɪ	aʊ	əʊ
voice								
die								
pray								
how								
no								
cure								
share								
beer								
bye								
say								

XIII. Fill in the table with words having the following vowels and diphthongs:

<i>/ɪ/</i>	<i>/i:/</i>	<i>/e/</i>	<i>/ɔ:/</i>	<i>/əʊ/</i>	<i>/u:/</i>
hid	heed	head	flaw	flow	flu

Section Five

Test Yourself

I. In each item, choose the correct answer to fill in the spaces or to answer a question:

1. The study of articulators is called

- a. acoustic phonetics
- b. articulatory phonetics
- c. auditory phonetics
- d. experimental phonetics

2. The pharynx is a tube which begins just above the.....

- a. larynx
- b. tongue
- c. nose
- d. velum

3. A vowel in which the back part of the tongue is the highest point is called avowel

- a. front
- b. back
- c. central
- d. open

4. The number of pure vowels in English is.....

- a. 12
- b. 44
- c. 8
- d. 26

5. The vowels are /i:/ , /ɪ/ , /e/, and /æ/.

- a. front
- b. back
- c. central
- d. open

6. The.....vowels are /æ/, /ʌ/ , /a:/, and /ɔ/.

- a. front
- b. back
- c. central
- d. open

7. The vowel occurs only in unaccented syllables

- a. /ʊ/
- b. /ə/
- c. /æ/
- d. /ɔ/

9. The vowel is a central vowel with the tongue raised just above open position .

- a. /ə:/
- b. /ʌ/
- c. /æ/
- d. /i:/

10. The open central vowel is

- a. /ɔ/
- b. /i:/
- c. /ʌ/
- d. /ɪ/

11. For the vowels /ɔ/ and /ʊ/ the lips are

- a. spread
- b. rounded
- c. neutral
- d. open

12. When describing vowels, means that the tongue is low in the mouth.

- a. close
- b. open
- c. front
- d. back

13. The sounds /i:/, /ə:/, /a:/ and /ɔ:/ are called

- a. diphthongs
- b. short vowels
- c. long vowels
- d. semi-vowels

14. For the vowels /ə:/ and /a:/ the lip shape is

- a. slightly spread
- b. neutral
- c. rounded
- d. open

15. The vowel.....is a close front vowel.

- a. /u:/
- b. /i:/
- c. /e/
- d. /æ/

16. The vowel is a back vowel with the tongue between half-open and open position.

- a. /ɔ:/
- b. /ɒ/
- c. /u:/
- d. /ʊ/

17. Which vowel occurs in the words *bit*, *pin* and *fish* ?

- a. It is the vowel /i:/. b. It is the vowel /e/.
- c. It is the vowel /i/. d. It is the vowel /ə/.

18. Which vowel occurs in the words *card*, *half* and *pass*?

- a. It is the vowel /a/.
- b. It is the vowel /ʌ/.
- c. It is the vowel /e/.
- d. It is the vowel /ɑ:/.

19. Which vowel occurs in the words *food*, *soon* and *loose*?

- a. It is the vowel /ɔ/.
- b. It is the vowel /ɔ:/.
- c. It is the vowel /u/.
- d. It is the vowel /u:/.

20. Sounds which consist of a movement or glide from one vowel to another are called

- a. short vowels
- b. long vowels
- c. semi-vowels
- d. diphthongs

21. The total number of diphthongs is

- a. three
- b. five
- c. six
- d. eight

22. The total number of centering diphthongs is

- a. three
- b. five
- c. six
- d. eight

23. The total number of closing diphthongs ending in /i/ is.....

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

24. The centering diphthongs glide towards the vowel

- a. /ʌ/
- b. /ə/
- c. /ə:/
- d. /a:/

25. Which diphthong occurs in the words *beard*, *fierce*, *deer* and *fear*?

- a. It is the centering diphthong /iə/.
- b. It is the centering diphthong /eə/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /ei/.
- d. It is the closing diphthong /ai/.

26. Which diphthong occurs in the words *moored*, *tour*, *cure* and *poor*?

- a. It is the closing diphthong /ɔi/.
- b. It is the closing diphthong /əu/.
- c. It is the centering diphthong /uə/.
- d. It is the centering diphthong /au/.

27. Which diphthong occurs in the words *tide*, *time*, *nice* and *my*?

- a. It is the centering diphthong /iə/.
- b. It is the centering diphthong /eə/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /ai/.
- d. It is the closing diphthong /ei/.

28. Which diphthong occurs in the words *load*, *home*, *most* and *know*?

- a. It is the closing diphthong /ɔi/.
- b. It is the closing diphthong /əu/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /au/.
- d. It is the centering diphthong /uə/.

29. Which diphthong occurs in the words *loud*, *house*, *cow* and *how*?

- a. It is the centering diphthong /uə/.

- b. It is the closing diphthong /ɔi/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /əu/.
- d. It is the closing diphthong /au/.

30. Which of the following are front vowels?

- a. /ʌ/
- b. /ɔ/
- c. /a:/
- d. /e/
- e. /ɪ/

31. Which of the following pairs of words have the same vowel sounds?

- a. blood : good
- b. moon : food
- c. would : wood
- d. sleep : neat
- e. heart : heard
- f. arm : calm
- g. star : fast
- h. saw : floor
- i. talk : form
- j. pull : pool

32. Which of the following words contain the vowel /ʊ/?

- a. furious
- b. could
- c. wooden
- d. industry
- e. buck
- f. bushes
- g. luck
- h. book

33. In British English, 'r' is pronounced if it comes

- a. before another consonant sound
- b. before a vowel sound
- c. before a silence
- d. between consonant sounds

34. A is produced by the partial or complete obstruction of the air flow by the speech organs.

- a. vowel
- b. consonant
- c. diphthong
- d. triphthong

35. A bilabial sound is one which is made with

- a. the tip of the tongue between the teeth.
- b. the two lips.
- c. the tongue at the teeth ridge.
- d. the back of the tongue raised to the soft palate.

36. A sound is made with the vibration of the vocal cords.

- a. dental
- b. velar
- c. voiceless
- d. voiced

37. A sound is made by stopping the air in the mouth then releasing it quickly.

- a. vowel
- b. plosive
- c. fricative
- d. affricate

38. There are plosives in English.

- a. five
- b. six
- c. seven
- d. eight

39. The velum is also called the

- a. upper teeth
- b. alveolar ridge
- c. hard palate
- d. soft palate

40. The is between the top front teeth and the hard palate.

- a. nose
- b. tongue
- c. alveolar ridge
- d. soft palate

41. The is in a position that allows air to pass through the nose and through the mouth.

- a. upper lip
- b. lower teeth
- c. soft palate
- d. pharynx

42. The is often called the “roof of the mouth”. You can feel its smooth curved surface with your tongue.

- a. upper teeth
- b. soft palate
- c. hard palate
- d. alveolar ridge

43. The can move from being round to spread, with a lot of different shapes in between.

- a. lips
- b. teeth
- c. tongue
- d. nose

44. The is a very important articulator and it can be moved into many different places and different shapes.

- a. lower teeth
- b. tongue
- c. velum
- d. upper lip

45. All vowels are

- a. voiced
- b. oral
- c. continuant
- d. All the above

46. Vowels can be classified as.....

- a. front
- b. central
- c. back
- d. All the above

47. The vowels are /ɔ/, /ɔ:/, /u/, /u:/ and /a:/.

- a. front
- b. back
- c. central
- d. open

48. The vowels are /ə:/ and /ə/.

- a. front
- b. back
- c. open
- d. central

49. The difference between the vowels /ʌ/ and /æ/ is that /ʌ/ is more open and more than /æ/.

- a. back
- b. front
- c. close
- d. central

50. The vowel /a:/ is lower and further back in the mouth than

- a. /ə/ b. /ʌ/
- c. /i:/ d. /i/

51. For the vowels /ɪ/ and /e/, the lips are slightly

- a. spread b. rounded
- c. neutral d. open

52. For the vowels /ʌ/ the lips position is

- a. spread b. rounded
- c. neutral d. open

53. Schwa is the name for the vowel

- a. /i/ b. /ə/ c. /i:/ d. /u/

54. Schwa is a vowel.

- a. front b. back
- c. central d. open

55. When describing vowels, means that the tongue is high in the mouth.

- a. close b. open
- c. front d. back

56. The vowel is heard in the first syllable of the words 'about', 'oppose,' and 'perhaps.'

- a. /e/ b. /æ/ c. /ə/ d. /ɔ/

57. There are long vowels in English.

- a. five b. six
c. seven d. eight

58. The vowel is a front vowel with the tongue between half-close and half-open position.

- a. /e/ b. /i:/
c. /ɪ/ d. /æ/

59. For the vowel /i:/ the lips are

- a. slightly spread b. neutral
c. rounded d. open

60. For the vowels /ɔ:/ and /u:/ the lips are

- a. slightly spread b. neutral
c. rounded d. open

61. is a central vowel which is well-known in most English accents as a hesitation sound .

- a. /ə:/
- b. /ə/
- c. /ʌ/
- d. /a:/

62. The vowel is a front vowel with the tongue between half-open and open positions.

- a. /i:/
- b. /ɪ/
- c. /e/
- d. /æ/

63. The open back vowel is

- a. /ɔ/
- b. /ɔ:/
- c. /ʊ/
- d. /u:/

64. The close back vowel is

- a. /i:/
- b. /u:/
- c. /ɔ/
- d. /ɔ:/

65. The vowel is a back vowel with the tongue between half-open and half-close positions.

- a. /ɔ:/
- b. /ɔ/
- c. /ʊ/
- d. /u:/

66. is a central vowel with the tongue between half-open and half-close positions.

- a. /ʌ/ b. /ə:/
- c. /a:/ d. /æ/

67. is a back vowel with the tongue between the centre and the back at fully open position.

- a. /u:/ b. /ʊ/ c. /a:/ d. /ɔ/

68. The vowel is a central unstressed vowel .

- a. /ə/ b. /ə:/ c. /ʌ/ d. /a:/

69. Which vowel occurs in the words *bet*, *men* and *yes*?

- a. It is the vowel /æ/. b. It is the vowel /e/.
- c. It is the vowel /ə/. d. It is the vowel /ə:/.

70. Which vowel occurs in the words *bat*, *man* and *gas*?

- a. It is the vowel /æ/. b. It is the vowel /a:/.
- c. It is the vowel /ʌ/. d. It is the vowel /e/.

71. Which vowel occurs in the words *but*, *some* and *rush*?

- a. It is the vowel /ɔ/. b. It is the vowel /ʊ/.
- c. It is the vowel /ʌ/. d. It is the vowel /æ/.

72. Which vowel occurs in the words *pot*, *gone* and *cross*?

- a. It is the vowel /ɔ/.
- b. It is the vowel /ɒ:/.
- c. It is the vowel /ʊ/.
- d. It is the vowel /u:/.

73. Which vowel occurs in the words *put*, *pull* and *push*?

- a. It is the vowel /ʊ/.
- b. It is the vowel /u:/.
- c. It is the vowel /ʌ/.
- d. It is the vowel /ɔ:/.

74. Which vowel occurs in the words *beat*, *mean* and *peace*?

- a. It is the vowel /e/.
- b. It is the vowel /æ/.
- c. It is the vowel /i:/.
- d. It is the vowel /ɪ/.

75. Which vowel occurs in the words *bird*, *fern* and *purse*?

- a. It is the vowel /ə:/.
- b. It is the vowel /e/.
- c. It is the vowel /i/.
- d. It is the vowel /ʊ/.

76. Which vowel occurs in the words *board*, *torn* and *horse*?

- a. It is the vowel /ɔ/.
- b. It is the vowel /ɒ:/.
- c. It is the vowel /ʊ/.
- d. It is the vowel /u:/.

77. A vowel which remains constant and does not glide is called
a

- a. short vowel
- b. long vowel
- c. pure vowel
- d. semi-vowel

78. The most important thing to remember about all the diphthongs is that the first part is much than the second part.

- a. shorter and weaker
- b. longer and stronger
- c. thinner and lighter
- d. bigger and fatter

79. The total number of closing diphthongs is

- a. three
- b. five
- c. six
- d. eight

80. The total number of closing diphthongs ending in /u/ is

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

81. The closing diphthongs have the characteristic that they all end with a glide towards a vowel.

- a. front
- b. back
- c. central
- d. close

82. Which diphthong occurs in the words *air*, *scare*, *dare* and *fair*?

- a. It is the centering diphthong /iə/.
- b. It is the centering diphthong /eə/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /ei/.
- d. It is the closing diphthong /ai/.

83. Which diphthong occurs in the words *paid*, *pain*, *face*, *day* and *gate* ?

- a. It is the centering diphthong /iə/.
- b. It is the centering diphthong /eə/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /ai/.
- d. It is the closing diphthong /ei/.

84. Which diphthong occurs in the words *coin*, *void*, *voice* and *boy* ?

- a. It is the closing diphthong /ɔi/.
- b. It is the closing diphthong /əu/.
- c. It is the closing diphthong /au/.
- d. It is the centering diphthong /uə/.

85. We use the symbols /auə/ to represent the way we pronounce
.....

- a. lower
- b. power
- c. hour
- d. mower

86. Including semi-vowels, there are consonant sounds
in English.

- a. 8
- b. 12
- c. 22
- d. 24

87. In English the sound /h/ is not found in position.

- a. initial
- b. medial
- c. final
- d. penultimate

88. are described in terms of four main features:
voicing, nasality, position and manner.

- a. Consonants
- b. Vowels
- c. Diphthongs
- d. Triphthongs

89. A sound is one which is made with the two lips.

- a. dental
- b. velar
- c. bilabial
- d. labio-dental

90. A sound is made without the vibration of the vocal cords.

- a. dental
- b. velar
- c. voiceless
- d. voiced

91. The voiceless bilabial plosive is

- a. /b/
- b. /p/
- c. /k/
- d. /d/

92. The voiced bilabial plosive is

- a. /d/
- b. /p/
- c. /k/
- d. /b/

93. An alveolar sound is one which is made with

- a. the tongue at the teeth ridge.
- b. the back of the tongue raised to the soft palate.
- c. the tip of the tongue between the teeth.
- d. the two lips.

94. A velar sound is one which is made with

- a. the two lips.
- b. the tongue at the teeth ridge.
- c. the back of the tongue raised to the soft palate.
- d. the tip of the tongue between the teeth.

95. sound is one which is made with the tongue at the teeth ridge.

- a. A dental
- b. A velar
- c. An alveolar
- d. A bilabial

96. sound is one which is made with the back of the tongue raised to the soft palate.

- a. A dental
- b. A velar
- c. An alveolar
- d. A bilabial

97. The voiceless alveolar plosive is

- a. /t/
- b. /d/
- c. /k/
- d. /g/

98. The voiced alveolar plosive is

- a. /t/
- b. /d/
- c. /k/
- d. /g/

99. The voiceless velar plosive is

- a. /t/
- b. /d/
- c. /k/
- d. /g/

100. The voiced velar plosive is

a. /t/

b. /d/

c. /k/

d. /g/

II. Discuss the main differences between the following classes of sounds and give examples:

a. alveolo-palatal and alveolar sounds

.....

b. affricates and plosives

.....

c. nasal and oral sounds

.....

d. voiced and voiceless sounds

.....

e. back vowels and front vowels

.....
.....
.....

f. close vowels and open vowels

.....
.....
.....

g. plosives and fricatives

.....
.....
.....

h. fricatives and affricates

.....
.....
.....i

i. long vowels and short vowels

.....
.....
.....

III. Complete the following

1. A pair of thin membranes is called
2. The larynx is also called
3. The opening between the vocal cords is the
4. We have two cavities:, and
5. A diphthong is
6. Schwa is the name of the vowel
7. A plosive sound is made by then
.....
8. A sound made by the two lips is a
sound.
9. An affricate is made by followed by
10. The vowel /e/ is a front vowel with the tongue
.....
11. The vowel /ɔ:/ is more in the mouth than the
vowel /ɔ/.
12. /w/ and /j/ are known as or

13. /w/ and /j/ are semi-vowels because
14. English has consonants, pure vowels and diphthongs.
15. /ə/ never occurs in
16. diphthongs are those which end in /u/.
17. Symbols between slanted lines differentiate from
18. When the vocal cords vibrate sounds are produced.
19. The 'alveolar ridge' is another name for the
20. Sounds made at the soft palate are called
.....
21. The sounds /p/, /t/ and /k/ are all
22. The /h/ sound is a
23. The difference between the sounds /ʒ/ and /dʒ/ is in
..... of production.
24. When describing vowels, close means that

25. For the vowel /a:/ the lips are

26. The central vowel with the tongue raised just above open
position