Ni/Phonetics Eng 328

1st Midterm

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Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ID#:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. **Define the following terms:**
2. Fricative Consonant

They are sounds made by narrowing of the air passage until the air is interfered with and causes *friction*

1. Sibilant sound

Sounds produced with a hissing sound

1. Place of articulation

•location of constriction in the vocal tract

•Specification of the active and passive articulators.

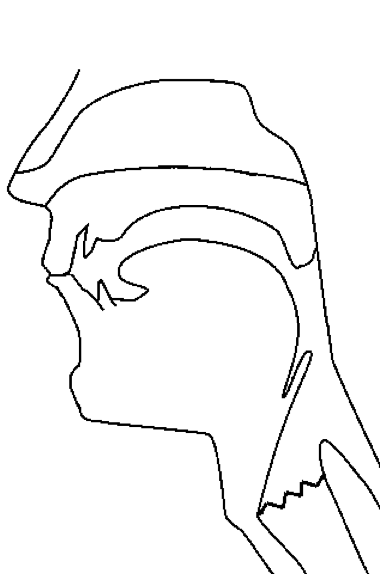
**2. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word.**

1. ……………/t/………………. is a voiceless, aspirated, alveolar, stop.

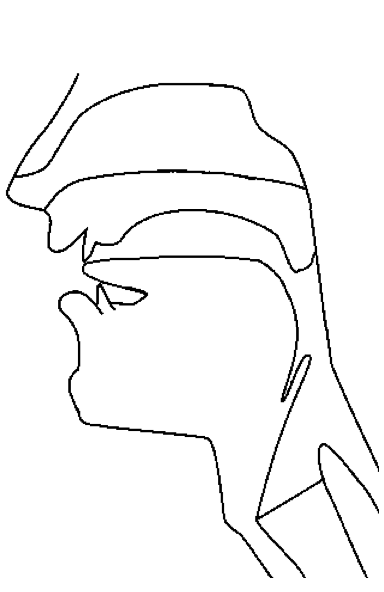
2. ……………glottal sounds………. are sounds produced when the vocal cords are completely closed and air is compressed and later release with a sudden burst of air. Vocal cords will appear as follows:



3. The following diagram is an example of the sound …/b/……………

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4. The following diagram is an example of the sound ……/[θ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voiceless_dental_fricative)/…………

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5. …………/p,b,t,d,k,g/…………….is an example of a plosive consonant.

6. An affricate consists of two segments; the first is a ………stop………. and the second is a ……………fricative………………….

7. ***At*** has a ………short……………..vowel sound, and ***Ate*** has a ………long…………….vowel sound.

**3. Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F) .**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. The soft palate can’t move. | F |
| 2. Dental fricatives are examples of sounds produced using the upper teeth. | T |
| 3. [tʃ] is a weak consonant. | F |
| 4. [p, b, m] are examples of bilabial sounds. | T |
| 5. Affricates use the back of alveolar ridge and the back of the tongue. | F |
| 6. The [b] in /bɪn/ is aspirated. | F |
| 7. The [l] in /plei/ is devoiced. | T |
| 8. In /tu:θ/,  The vowel is shorter because followed by stronger consonant. | T |
| 9. / pen/ and /ten/ are minimal word pairs. | T |
| 10. [v] has more friction than the sound [f]. | F |
| 11. The /h/ never occurs at the end of English words. | T |
| 12. /h/ pronounced according to the vowel that follows | T |
| 13. Homograhs is to have the different spelling, same pronunciation. | F |
| 14. [ʃ] uses rear of the alveolar ridge and tongue tip/blade. | T |
| 15. The pharynx seperates the nasal cavity from the oral cavity. | F |
| 16. Phonetic transcription is completely separate from spelling. | T |

**4. Classify the following sound.**

**[ʒ]:** voiced palatal frivative

**[s]:** voiceless alveolar fricative

**[p]:** voiced bilabial stop

**[t]:** voiceless alveolar stop

**5. Look at the [k] in both words which has less aspiration than the other? And why?**

1.Biker /baɪkər/

2. Kite /kaɪt/

Both are aspirated because voiceless stops followed by vowel, however, ‘1’ is less aspirated than ‘2’ because it occurs between two vowels.