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| الوصف: Description: Description: http://www.ksu.edu.sa/Administration/RectorDeputies/RectorOfUni/PublishingImages/logo-ksu.jpg | **KSU/CASCS**  *Fall, 2011* | | **Phonetics**  **Final exam** | **Teacher : Maitha Al Husseini** | | |
| **Duration: 2 hours** | | **Student’s Name** | | | **Student’s ID#** | **Group** |

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| **I** | **II** | **III** | **IV** | **V** | **VI** | **VII** | **Total** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 |

1. **Define the following terms: (\_\_\_\_/5)**

a. Consonant:

there is obstruction or friction to the flow of air as it passes the larynx to the lips.

b. Phonetics:

study the science of sounds

c. Homophones:

words pronounced identicallysame sound, different spelling, same pronunciation.

d. Diphthongs:

Two-part vowel sounds consisting of transition from one vowel to another in the same syllable

e. Gliding Consonants:

Consonants which are produced with no friction or blockage in the oral cavity.

They are produced with rapid and smooth glide towards a following vowel sound.

1. **Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word. (\_\_\_\_/11)**

1. The five long vowels are /iː//uː/ /ɔ:/ /ɛ:/ and /aː/

1. There are two different ways to pronounce the phoneme /l/: [l] in *milk* is a …dark…, whereas, [l] in *lime* is ……light……..
2. The central approximants are …/w/ /r/ /j/
3. …trisyllables……. are words consisting of three syllables.
4. The diphthong vowel in *close* …oʊ ….. is, whereas, the diphthong in *buy* is …ai……….
5. Four examples of tense vowels are …i……..,……e…….,………o….and ……a……………….
6. …………syllable……………….. is a rhythmic unit of speech and it comprises one or more segments.
7. **identify the following diagrams: (\_\_\_\_/6)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1Screen shot 2011-12-27 at 15.44.30.png | 2Screen shot 2011-12-27 at 15.43.26.png | 3Screen shot 2011-12-27 at 15.39.26.png |
| p | |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | [ð](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voiced_dental_fricative) | | m |
| 4Screen shot 2011-12-27 at 15.54.18.png | 5Screen shot 2011-12-27 at 15.50.23.png | 6Screen shot 2011-12-27 at 15.51.18.png |
| [ŋ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Velar_nasal) | t | [θ](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voiceless_dental_fricative) |

**IV. Classify the following. (\_\_\_\_/8)**

**[w] voiced bilabial glide**

**[j] voiced palatal glide**

**[i]** high front tense unrounded

**[o]** high mid tense bach rounded

**[a]** low front tense unrounded

**[m]** voiced bilabial nasal

**[dʒ ]** voiced palato alveolar affricate

**[b]** voiced bilabial plosive

**V. What is the difference between oral and nasal sounds? Illustrate with a drawing. (\_\_\_\_/4)**

Nasal soft palate lowered

Oral soft palate raised

1. **Give two similarities and two differences between the sounds [s] and [z]? (\_\_\_\_\_/4)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| similarities | differences |
| Both fricatives | S voiceless  Z voiced |
| Both hissing sound | Strong /weak |

1. **Mark the primary stress in the following words.(\_\_\_\_/2)**

Pre’pare.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

‘Flower \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Black’ bird (mod +noun) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

/’væli / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Good Luck ☺