

Phonetics Questions

أسئلة الصوت

Monthly & Final

Done by Ahmed Kareem
Al-fatlawi

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 Telegram: @EnglishDepartment1



PART ONE: GENERAL PHONETIC KNOWLEDGE**NOTE: ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS**

- 1- Define: (9 M's)
Vocal cords, the palate, Received Pronunciation, nasalized vowel, voice, larynx, dark /l/,
gliding consonants, friction consonants
- 2- State the manner and place of articulation: (9 M's)
/z/, /t/, /n/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /v/, /k/, /ŋ/, /ð/
- 3- Exemplify: (9 M's)
/v/, /j/, /l/, /p/, /m/, /s/, /dʒ/, /w/, /g/
- 4- State the production mechanism: (9 M's)
/l/, /t/, /b/, /r/, /n/, /θ/, /d/, /v/, /k/
- 5- State the consonant sequences: (9 M's)
Absence, apartment, bond making, careless student, computer, forward behavior,
yellowish green, online chat, scientist's cure
- 6- Provide examples: (9 M's)
3 consonants initially, stop + nasal finally, 2 consonants initially, stop + stop finally,
consonant + θ, 6 consonants, /l/ + consonants, /k + w/, /s + k + j/

PART TWO: Transcribe and orthographize: (15 ONLY)**(15 M's)**

Advice, baseball, capital, cousin, damage, disagreement, education, exciting
/feɪljə(r)/, /fænsɪ/, /ˈkæpɪtəl/, /kʌnzɪn/, /dæmɪdʒ/, /dɪsəˈɡreɪmənt/, /edʒuˈkeɪʃən/, /ɪkˈsaɪtɪŋ/
/dɪveləpmənt/

GOOD LUCK

EXAMINER

AHMED MANSOOR HADI

ملاحظات: (1) منع حمل الموبايل أثناء الامتحان.
(2) الإجابة بالقلم الجاف الأزرق والأسود حصراً.
(3) الالتزام بالزي الموحد والمظهر الإسلامي المحتشم.



A

Name:

Q 1. Define the following with examples wherever necessary :

8 Marks

1. The Soft Palate
2. The Vocal Folds

Q 2. Describe the following sounds :

9 Marks

1. /f/ 2. /v/ 3. /n/

Q 3. "Manner of Articulation" and "Voicing" are two factors or principles used in the description of consonants. Explain this fully, with examples.

8 Marks

Phonetics examination
University of Karbala
Group B

B

Name:

Q 1. Describe the following sounds :

9 Marks

1. /b/ 2. /w/ 3. /s/

Q 2. "Place of Articulation" is one of the factors or principles used in the description of consonants. Explain this fully, with examples.

9 Marks

Q 3. Mention Two Functions for each of the following :

7 Marks

1. The Alveolar Ridge
2. The Tongue

①

القائيل لعام 17

Ali Ameer
Ali MK

PRIME MINISTRY

DEPT.: ENGLISH

SHIA ENDOWMENT OFFICE

STAGE: 1ST YEAR

AL-IMAM AL-KADHIM COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC SCIENCES

EXAM SUBJECT: PRONUNCIATION

FINAL EXAM 2015-2016 - () ATTEMPT

EXAM TIME: 2 HOURS

PART ONE: GENERAL PHONETIC KNOWLEDGE

NOTE: ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS

- 1- Define: (9 M's)
Vocal cords, the palate, Received Pronunciation, nasalized vowel, voice, larynx, dark /ɪ/,
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- 2- State the manner and place of articulation: (9 M's)
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- 3- Exemplify: (9 M's)
/h/, /j/, /l/, /p/, /m/, /s/, /dʒ/, /w/, /g/
- 4- State the production mechanism: (9 M's)
/ʃ/, /f/, /b/, /r/, /n/, /θ/, /d/, /l/, /k/
- 5- State the consonant sequences: (9 M's)
Absence, apartment, bond making, careless student, computer, forward behavior,
yellowish green, online chat, scientist's cure
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3 consonants initially, stop + nasal finally, 2 consonants initially, stop + stop finally,
consonant+ θ, 6 consonants, /l/ + consonants, /k + w/, /s + k + j/

PART TWO: Transcribe and orthographize: (15 ONLY)

Advice, baseball, capital, cousin, damage, disagreement, education, exciting (15 M's)

/feɪljə(r)/, /fænsi/, /fraidei/, /frəuzn/, /wɪspə(r)/, /əveɪləbl/, /kənstrækʃn/,
/dɪveləpmənt/

GOOD LUCK

EXAMINER

AHMED MANSOOR HADI



Glabls ~~z~~ - ~~z~~ - ~~z~~ z z

Q1: Fill in the blank spaces: (16 Ms)

1. The consonants /θ/ and /ð/ are produced by bringing the tip of the tongue near the upper front teeth.
2. The ~~soft~~ ~~Palate~~ is that organ of speech that comes at the end of the oral cavity.
3. The Tongue is the most important of the organs of speech because it has the greatest variety of movement.
4. From the point of view of 'Place of Articulation' the sounds /f, s, t, d, z/ are all ~~Palate~~ Alveolar.
5. From the point of view of 'Manner of Articulation' the consonants /p, b, t, d, k, g/ are all ~~Plasive~~ Plosive.
6. The teeth, the alveolar ridge and the hard palate are considered ~~Immoveable~~ Immovable organs of speech.
7. The consonants which are produced with audible friction are called _____.
8. The _____ consonants are those consonants which are produced without vibrating the vocal folds.

Q2: Describe the following: (9 Ms)

1. /v/ 2. /p/ 3. /s/

- 1/v/ Fricative - ^{Dental} labial - voiced - weak - short - lenis
1/p/ Plosive - Bilabial - voiceless - strong - long - Fortes
1/s/ Fricative - Alveolar - voiced - weak - short - lenis



Q1: Fill in the blank spaces: (16 Ms)

1. The consonants which are produced with the back of the tongue touching the soft palate are called

Velars

2. The alveolar-ridge serves as a point of contact with the tip or blade of the tongue to produce

/l, d, n, t/

3. The soft palate is either 1. raised or 2. lowered

4. The sounds /f/ and /v/ are produced by bringing the lower lip near the upper front teeth.

5. The tongue, the vocal folds and the lips are considered movable organs of speech.

6. Affricates are those consonants which are produced like any stop at the beginning and any fricative at the end.

7. The glottis is the space between the open vocal folds.

8. Lip-teeth, closed and neutral are among the positions of the lips.

(9 Ms)

Q2: Describe the following:

1. /tʃ/ 2. /w/ 3. /ɔ/

tʃ

Note/ Answer four questions only. Question one is a must. Grammar and spelling highly matter. 15 marks for each question.

Q1/ Answer A and B

A- Provide the transcription of the following words: (Choose 7)

- 1- Check 2- Ton 3- Beat 4- Dark^x 5- Calling^{ej} 6- Food
7- Menace 8- Courageous 9- Fire^{faɪ} 10- Chair

B- Provide the orthography of the following forms: (~~Choose 10~~) 8

- 1- /rɪtʃ/ ^{rich} 2- /lʌst/ 3- /lʊks/ 4- /pɜ:(r)s/ 5- /ʌndə(r)stænd/
6- /reɪs/ ^{rais} 7- /aɪz/ 8- /ʃʊə(r)/ 9- /ʃi: wɛnt hæm/ 10- /naʊ/ ^{know}

Q2/ Provide the place and manner of articulation of the following sounds: (Choose five)

/z, ʒ, g, r, m, L/

Q3/ Define five of the following terms:

- 1- Dental 2- Linking (r) 3- Syllabic consonant 4- Glottis 5- Received Pronunciation
6- Larynx

Q4/ Answer A and B


A- Show with examples the difference between Rhotic and non- Rhotic accents.

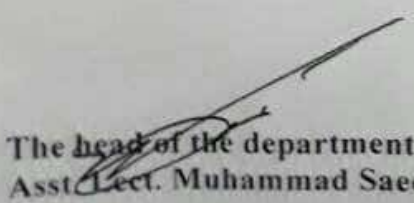
B- Vowel sounds are more difficult to learn than consonant ones. Comment with examples.

Q5/ Explosion takes place in different places when followed by other consonant sounds.

Discuss this point with examples.

Best Luck


Asst. Lect. Muhammad H. Albadry


The head of the department
Asst. Lect. Muhammad Saeed Al-Sadawi

Imam Al-Kadhim College

Final Exam in Phonetics

Dept. of English

First Year (2017 – 2018)

Time: 2 hours

Note/ Answer four questions only. Question one is a must. Grammar and spelling highly matter. 15 marks for each question.

Q1/ Answer A and B

A- Provide the transcription of the following words: (Choose 7)

- 1- Bead 2- Mash 3- Very 4- Lest 5- Wall 6- Turn 7- Oil
8- Waiting 9- While 10- Flowers

B- Provide the orthography of the following forms: (Choose 8)

- 1- /tik/ 2- /lʊks/ 3- /ba:(r)k/ 4- /wo:(r)z/ 5- /rʌnɪŋ/ 6- /əʊld/ 7- /maɪ ha:(r)t/
8- /hɪəz/ 9- /meɪt/ 10- /fləʊz/

Q2/ Provide the place and manner of articulation of the following sounds: (Choose five)

/z, t, g, m, j, L/

Q3/ Define five of the following terms:

- 1- Tongue 2- Received pronunciation 3- Uvula 4- Consonant cluster
5- Glottis 6- Lateral Explosion

Q4/ Answer A and B

A- Explain syllabic consonant and aspiration with examples.

B- Vowel sounds are learned by listening and imitating. Comment on this point with examples.

Q5/ Non-native speakers think that learning English letters is enough to speak well.

Discuss this point with examples.

Best Luck

Examiner Muhammad H. Albadry

The head of the department
Muhammad Saeed Al-Sadawi

Group (A)

Q1/ Define the following terms :-
vocal cords, RP, glottis, voice

Q2/ Draw the parts of the palate.

Q3/ 1- what is the difference between voiced and voiceless sounds?

2- what is the tongue? And mention the parts of the tongue.



Final Exam / First Attempt (2013-2014)

Q1) Fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases:

(20 Marks)

- 1- Voiceless sounds are produced by having vibration in the vocal cords
- 2- Affricates are sounds produced by starting as a plosive and ending as a fricative
- 3- The phases of producing a voiceless plosive are aspiration, release, hold
- 4- The puff of air following the plosion of voiceless plosive is called aspiration
- 5- Velar sounds are those produced by the soft palate of the oral cavity and the nasal cavity.
- 6- The vocal cords are two bands of elastic tissue located in the larynx.
- 7- Nasal consonants are produced by lowering the soft palate so all the air goes through the nasal

Q2) Draw a diagram locating the following vowels:

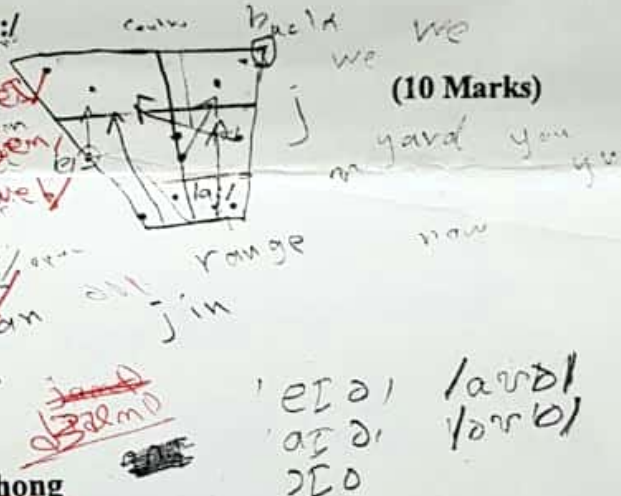
(15 Marks)

/a:/ /əʊ/ /ɪə/ /ɜ:/ /ʌ/ /ɒ/ /u:/

Q3) Give an example for each of the following:

(10 Marks)

- 1- A dental fricative in initial position they
- 2- A semi-vowel yet
- 3- A front-mid short vowel bed
- 4- A back-open long vowel off
- 5- A final post-alveolar fricative sh
- 6- A medial bilabial plosive mb
- 7- An initial voiced affricate ts
- 8- A velar nasal ng
- 9- A centring diphthong ea
- 10- A triphthong resulting from a back-close diphthong ow



Q4) Choose the correct transcription for each of the following words:

(5 Marks)

- 1- bitter: a- /beta/ b- /bitə/ c- /bitər/ d- /betər/
- 2- picture: a- /piktu:r/ b- /piktʃə/ c- /pictʃər/ d- /piktur/
- 3- potato: a- /pɔtə:tu:/ b- /pʊtətəʊ/ c- /pətətəʊ/ d- /pʊtətəʊ/
- 4- hanging: a- /hæŋŋ/ b- /hæŋŋŋ/ c- /hæŋŋ/ d- /hæŋŋ/
- 5- fatherhood: a- /fæθərhu:d/ b- /fæðərhud/ c- /fɑ:ðəhud/ d- /fɑ:ðehu:d/

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ala' A. Hashim
Head of the Department



Second Term Examination (2015-2016)

Q1) Compare between the following (choose any two):

(5 Marks)

- 1- /p/ and /d/
- 2- /aɪ/ and /aɪə/
- 3- /ʊ/ and /u:/ *→ cry back, very close*

Q2) Draw a diagram locating the following vowels:

(5 Marks)

- /eə/ /eɪ/ /ɔ:/ /ɔɪ/
- sp r-s*

Q3) (A) Transcribe the following words (choose any 10):

(5 Marks)

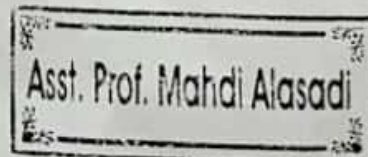
- 1- air *1eə/*
- 2- yard *yɑ:d*
- 3- lock
- 4- sun */sʌn/*
- 5- dead *ded*
- 6- could *kəʊld*
- 7- player */pleɪə*
- 8- sink *sɪŋk*
- 9- word *wɜ:ɹd*
- 10- mine
- 11- flow
- 12- crowd *kraʊd*

(B) Rewrite the following transcribed words into their letter form (choose any 10):

(5 Marks)

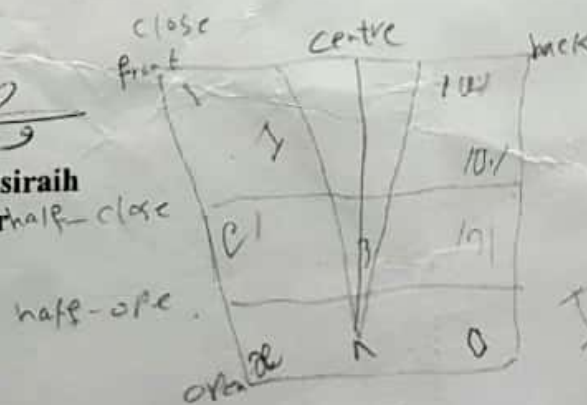
- 1- /læk/
- 2- /mɔ:z/ *mat*
- 3- /eɪ/
- 4- /kɑ:t/ *carb*
- 5- /sɪ:t/ *seat*
- 6- /dɪə/ *due*
- 7- /heə/ *hear*
- 8- /fæŋ/
- 9- /rʌf/ *roof*
- 10- /pʊfɪŋ/
- 11- /hɜ:t/
- 12- /nəʊ/ *know*

GOOD LUCK!



Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Mahdi Alasadi
Head of the Department



elastic tissue

First Term Exam (2015-2016)

Q1) Choose either A or B:

(9 Marks)

A- Fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases (choose THREE only):

- 1- The vocal cords are three bands of elastic tissue located in the larynx.
- 2- Voiced sounds are produced by having vibration in the vocal cords.
- 3- The palate is divided into three areas: the alveolar, the hard and the soft.
- 4- When the upper front teeth are missing, the production of sounds /z/ and /s/ are affected and produced as /θ/ and /ð/, respectively.

B- Indicate whether the following statements are true or false, then correct the false ones (choose FIVE only):

- 1- The soft palate moves side-ways and the vocal cords move up and down.
- 2- Features of describing a vowel sound are manner of articulation, part of tongue moving and voicing.
- 3- Vowel sounds are produced by having no obstruction to the air-flow.
- 4- The tongue is divided into three parts: the tip, the alveolar ridge and the blade.
- 5- The tongue is the least important organ of speech because it is used to produce few sounds.
- 6- Three English sounds are produced by the soft-palate.

Q2) Compare between the following with diagrams and examples (choose ONE only):

(5 Marks)

- 1- The soft-palate when breathing and when speaking.
- 2- The vocal cords when breathing and when speaking.

Q3) Describe and classify the following sounds locating them on a diagram:

(6 Marks)

/h/ , /e/

slight

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Mahdi Allassadi
Head of the Department





Q1) Do as required:

(A) Draw a diagram locating the following sounds:

/i/ , /o/ , /ʌ/ , /æ/ , /e/

(6 Marks)

(B) Describe and classify TWO of them.

(4 Marks)

Q2) Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases (Choose any SEVEN):

(7 Marks)

1- Vowel /e/ is _____ close than vowel /ʌ/, but is less _____ than vowel /i/.

2- The _____ is a gap between the _____.

3- When breathing, the vocal cords are _____ and the soft palate is _____.

4- When missing, the _____ teeth affect the production of sounds / _____ /.

5- The soft palate moves _____ and the vocal cords move _____.

6- The _____ is the most important organ of speech because it is used to produce _____ sounds.

7- Only _____ sounds are produced by lowering the _____.

8- There are _____ shapes of _____ when producing vowel sounds.

Q3) List (only) the following (Choose any THREE):

(3 Marks)

1- Features of describing and classifying vowel sounds

2- Parts of the Palate

3- Front short vowels

4- Functions of the vocal cords

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Absiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Mahdi Alassadi
Head of the Department



Name: Ahmed Kareem
Sabro

Class and Section

First Grade

Phonetics and phonology

Monthly Exam

Q1-A/Fill in the blanks with missing information :- (5Ms)

1-British English is -----as /r/ is pronounced only if it is followed by a vowel .

2-The **alveolar ridge** is an important articulator because-----

3-English speech sounds are comprised of -----and-----

4- *Velum* is -----.

5- -----is an example of minimal pairs.

Q1/ B-What are the states of glottis that produce voiced and voiceless sounds?((2Ms)

Q3 / A-Compare between (4Ms)

1-oral sounds & nasals sounds

2-larynx & pharynx

B-Draw a diagram identifying the tongue, soft palate and vocal cords.(4Ms)



Jahmed Kareem Alfatlawi

Saboro

Saboro



2018
الدرجة الأولى

University of Baghdad, College of Education Ibn Rushd
Department of English
Stage: Freshmen Classes
Subject: Phonetics & Phonology

Note: Answer only (four) questions. Each 15 marks

Q1/Here is a stanza from the song "Titanic"; read it carefully. Then answer the questions below

"far across the distance and spaces between us ... You have come to show you ... go on..."

- 1-Pick up two sounds having the vowel /a/.
- 2-Transcribe phonemically the words: space, distance, come, show, far.
- 3-Take out the "velars" involved in the statements above.

Q2/Answer either (A) OR (B)

- A-The length of the vowel is determined by the quality of the final consonant. How? Illustrate your answer with an example.
- B-"affricate" is a complex group of sounds. Discuss.

voiceless → short
voiced → long

Q3/Discuss the function of the soft palate.

Q4/ Correct (five) of the underlined phrases:

- 1-When the vocal cords are closed tightly the voiceless sound is produced.
- 2-The pharynx occurs immediately behind the alveolar ridge.
- 3-Reading and writing are the most important requirements for learning the vowel sounds.
- 4-Language depends on seeing in the first place.
- 5-"Diphthong" is the most complex group of the vowels.
- 6-Palatal sounds are produced by raising the back of the tongue against the velum.
- 7-Alveolar involve such sounds as /f/ and /v/.
- 8-IPA is the standardized international system used by phoneticians to record the speech sounds of all languages.

listening

velars

PA

palatal stop

ch 2 p 7

listening
triphthong

labiodentals

Q5/Fill in (five) of the missing blanks with the most appropriate information:

- 1-The difference between /k/ and /g/ is that /k/ is voiceless/strong/long and /g/ is voiced/weak/short.
- 2-the minimal units of speech sounds are called phonemes whereas their variants are called allophones.
- 3-speaking is the most important strategy for learning a good pronunciation.
- 4-Each person has his own speaking style because each has his own channel of speech.
- 5-The word (bridge) is composed of 4 phonemes.
- 6-The initial consonant sound in the word (crisis) is described as voiceless/strong/long.
- 7-The shape of the lips for the production /e/ is unrounded, whereas it is rounded for the production of the /o/.
- 8-Besides being described as gliding /w/ and /j/ are also called semi vowels or approximants.

speaking
altern

ch 3 p 17

Good Luck

/e/ unrounded
غير دائري

/o/ rounded
دائري

voiceless/strong/long

Semi vowels or approximants

The Committee

Mrs. Eman & Mrs. Nisreen



Ahmed Kaveem (Arabic name) - Saboro

Monthly Exam

Better English pronunciation

1st Grade

Q1-Clarify the ^{one} difference between the following with example:(5Ms)

n | ✓

1-syllable and syllabic consonant

2- /f/ and /v/

3-incomplete explosion and consonant disappearance

4-initial cluster and final cluster

5- nasal explosion and lateral explosion

Q2//Correct the underlined mistakes :-(5Ms)

1-splended is an example of -CCC

2-Phonetically /L/ occurs initially, medially and finally in two types dark and light.

3-Non-rhotic accents are the accents in which the /r/ sound is pronounced unless it comes before a vowel .

4-Aspiration is a short puff of air after the friction of /f, s, t/.

5-two Consonant sequence at the beginning of the word is may be VCC or -CC-

Q3//Give example (words with transcription) of(5ms)

1- Voiceless dental fricative

2-Aspirated alveolar stop consonant

3-Special consonant voiceless sound

4-nasal alveolar in final position

5-intrusive /r/ in connected speech

Q4/Give the phonetic sound of underlined letters(do 5 only) (5Ms)

bang , chemistry , closed, of, ball, map

Q4

bang → /ŋ/

closed → /t/

ball → /b/

chemistry → /k/

map → /b/



Q 1. Define the following with examples wherever necessary :

8 Marks

1. The Soft Palate
2. The Vocal Folds

Q 2. Describe the following sounds :

9 Marks

1. /f/ 2. /v/ 3. /n/

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8 Marks

Q 1. Describe the following sounds :

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9 Marks

Q 3. Mention Two Functions for each of the following :

7 Marks

1. The Alveolar Ridge
2. The Tongue



Ministry of Higher Education
& Scientific Research
Department of English
1st Course Exam 2017-2018

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الكلية الإسلامية الجامعة
قسم اللغة الإنجليزية
شان الفصل الاول للعام الدراسي 2017-2018

Subject: Phonology
Time: 90 Ms.
Date:

ة: الصوت / المرحلة الاولى
ت: ساعة ونصف
يخ:

Answer Any Three Questions

Q1 / Define the following :

- 1- Friction consonants 2- Glottal stop 3- Palate 4- Larynx
5- Vocal cords

10/20/

(5 m)

Q2 / Transcribe the following :

(5 m)

- 1- Offer 2- never 3- stiff 4- of 5- surf 6- ten 7- dud 8- ram 9- leak 10- lark

Q3 / Write the following transcriptions in their normal spelling :

(5 m)

- 1- /kə:d/ 2- /lʌst/ 3- /fel/ 4- /zefə/ 5- /pa:s/
6- /luk/ 7- /wit/ 8- /pæn/ 9- /klɪf/ 10- /ənɔ:/

Q4 / Draw a figure showing the parts of the tongue.

(5 m)

GOOD LUCK

Head of department

Assistant lecturer

Hussam aldeen Nidhal

wit calf
wit Kalf
wit klif
wit olif



FIRST MONTHLY EXAM IN PHONETICS-FIRST STAGE-EVENING STUDY

Q1// Fill in the gaps in the following sentences which describe some of the articulators: (10 M)

1. Often referred to as the "roof of the mouth", the place that the tongue approaches for the articulation of the sound /j/ in 'yes'
 2. The articulator near the back of the mouth which allows air to pass through the nose when lowered; the place for making /k/ and /g/.
 3. Articulators at the front of the mouth which are used for /p/ and /b/.
 4. This cannot move, but the tongue touches it when making /t/ or /d/.
 5. Air escapes through this when we produce /m/ or /n/.
- Q2// Three different actions take place in the larynx. What are they? (10 M)



①

القائيل لعام 17

Ali Ameer
Ali MK

PRIME MINISTRY

DEPT.: ENGLISH

SHIA ENDOWMENT OFFICE

STAGE: 1ST YEAR

AL-IMAM AL-KADHIM COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC SCIENCES

EXAM SUBJECT: PRONUNCIATION

FINAL EXAM 2015-2016 - () ATTEMPT

EXAM TIME: 2 HOURS

PART ONE: GENERAL PHONETIC KNOWLEDGE

NOTE: ANSWER ANY 5 QUESTIONS

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Vocal cords, the palate, Received Pronunciation, nasalized vowel, voice, larynx, dark /ɪ/,
gliding consonants, friction consonants
- 2- State the manner and place of articulation: (9 M's)
/z/, /t/, /n/, /tʃ/, /ʒ/, /v/, /k/, /ŋ/, /ð/
- 3- Exemplify: (9 M's)
/h/, /j/, /l/, /p/, /m/, /s/, /dʒ/, /w/, /g/
- 4- State the production mechanism: (9 M's)
/ʃ/, /f/, /b/, /r/, /n/, /θ/, /d/, /l/, /k/
- 5- State the consonant sequences: (9 M's)
Absence, apartment, bond making, careless student, computer, forward behavior,
yellowish green, online chat, scientist's cure
- 6- Provide examples: (9 M's)
3 consonants initially, stop + nasal finally, 2 consonants initially, stop + stop finally,
consonant+ θ, 6 consonants, /l/ + consonants, /k + w/, /s + k + j/

PART TWO: Transcribe and orthographize: (15 ONLY)

Advice, baseball, capital, cousin, damage, disagreement, education, exciting (15 M's)

/feiljə(r)/, /fænsi/, /fraidei/, /frəuzn/, /wispə(r)/, /əveiləbl/, /kanstrækʃn/,
/diveləpmənt/

GOOD LUCK

EXAMINER

AHMED MANSOOR HADI



Imam Kadhim College Department of English/First Year/Evening Study/ Monthly Exam in Phonetics February 25, 2018
Q1/ Answer A and B

A- Define the following briefly:

1- Glottal stop 2- Aspiration 3- Labio-dental 4- Uvula

B- Foreign learners think that learning English letters is enough to pronounce words well. Discuss this point with examples.

Q2/ Answer A and b

A- Provide the transcription of the following words: *choose (8)*

1- Refuse 2- Glove 3- Think 4- Moth 5- Miser
6- Leash 7- Hall 8- Tribe 9- Loading 10- Choke

B- Provide the orthography of the following forms: *choose (8)*

1- /əʊvə/ 2- /dɛn/ 3- /θɪŋk/ 4- /mɒθ/ 5- /maɪsə/
6- /liːʃ/ 7- /hɔːl/ 8- /traɪb/ 9- /lɔːdɪŋ/ 10- /tʃoʊk/

Q3: Provide the place and manner of articulation

/θ, z, tʃ, k, ɲ, b, t, h/ *choose (6)*

Examiner: Muhammad H. Albadry



Q1/ Answer A and B

A- Provide the place and manner of articulation of the following sounds: (Choose three)
/z, d, w, r/

B- With examples, compare between lateral and nasal consonant sounds.

Q2/ Answer A and b

A- Provide the transcription of the following words: (Choose 8)

- 1- Read
- 2- Full
- 3- Bird
- 4- Like ^{اى}
- 5- Air ^{اي}
- 6- File
- 7- Coy
- 8- Pilot
- 9- Fire
- 10- Clear ^{كلى}

B- Provide the orthography of the following forms: (Choose 8)

- 1- /tʃest/
- 2- /boks/
- 3- /wi:l/ ^{وايت}
- 4- /do:(r)/
- 5- /əʊnz/ ^{اونز}
- 6- /kud/
- 7- /bi:ɪŋ/
- 8- /aɪz/ ^{ايز}
- 9- /a:(r)l/
- 10- /paʊə(r)fol/ ^{پاوير فول}

*ايكس
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Examiner: Muhammad H. Albadry

عبدالرحمن

University of Thi-qar
College of Education for Humanities
Department of English / Evening Studies

1st Year Phonetics
1st Course
2017- 2018

Q1 / Show with examples consonants that can be pronounced by: (10 Marks)

- a- Alveolar ridge and other organ of speech,
- b- Lips only,
- c- Back of tongue and other organ of speech,
- d- Syllabicity (syllabic consonants).

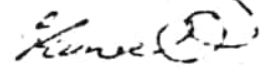
Q2 / Define five only of the following: (5 Marks)

(1- phonetics 2- articulation 3- accent 4- nasals 5- glottis 6- affricates).

Q3 / Transcribe the following phonemically: (5 Marks)

(culture, imagine, whom, nephew, measure, exclude, spoon, sudden, marshal, button).

Good Luck



Asst. Prof. Kamal G. Nasir
Instructor & Head of Dept.



Q1 / Indicate fifteen of the following by a tick (✓) or a cross (✗) and correct what is incorrect: (15 Marks)

- 1- One English consonant /w/ is formed laterally.
- 2- /j/ does occur in final position.
- 3- The lips must be spread for /w/ sound.
- 4- In R.P. /r/ occurs before consonants.
- 5- Vowels are made by voiceless air passing all through different mouth shapes.
- 6- The soft palate does not affect the direction of the air stream in the mouth.
- 7- The short vowel can be distinguished by its two dots.
- 8- Weak consonants at the end of words shorten the preceding vowel.
- 9- /s/ is a strong stop and /z/ is a weak one.
- 10- English speakers consider that the leaving out of /h/ is the mark of an uncultivated speaker.
- 11- Syllabic consonants sometimes can be non-syllabic.
- 12- /ŋ/ may occur at the beginning of English words.
- ✗ 13- /m/ and /n/ are voiceless in English.
- 14- /l/ is entirely oral.
- 15- A friction in the vocal cords causes fricative consonants.
- 16- Vowels mustn't be learned by listening and imitating.

ع- ب- س- ف

Q2 / Exemplify with two meaningful transcribed words for each of the following (choose five): (10 Marks)

- 1- Voiceless 'r'.
- 2- Stop is followed by a nasal.
- 3- /l/ is followed by /O/.
- 4- /v/ in initial position.
- 5- Five consonant sequence.
- 6- Sounds made by the back of tongue and soft palate.

Q3 / Transcribe the following words phonemically and give the types of the vowels (choose ten): (5 Marks)

[cheek, bin, card, cooed, close, helped, real, flower, pray, chaos, knight].

Q4/ List the scientific steps you follow to describe 'consonants' and 'vowels'. (5 Marks)

Good Luck


Haydar G. Barih
Instructor


Asst. Prof. Kamal G. Nasser
Instructor & Head of Dept

2016

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
University of Karbala
College of Education for Humanities
Department of English



Subject : Phonetics and Phonology

Time : 3 hours

Stage : 1st

انصتوا لحسين

Note: Answer FOUR questions only. Each question carries 12.5 marks

Q1. A. Write the following transcribed words in their ordinary spelling: (5 ms)

1. /grʊθ / 2. /haim / 3. /tɔ:n / 4. /sʌpə / 5. /saɪ /

B. What is meant by 'syllabic consonants'? Explain this fully by giving different examples. (7.5 ms)

Q2. Talk about the production of the phoneme / p /. Draw a diagram showing the different organs of speech involved in its production.

Q3. Show how phoneticians look at 'Diphthongs', and then give their types with examples.

Q4. Describe the following consonants:

1. /g / 2. /s / 3. /dʒ / 4. /f / 5. /j /


Q5. Define the following with examples wherever necessary:

1. The vocal Folds (4.5 ms)

2. The Alveolar Ridge (4 ms)

3. The tongue (4 ms)

Good Luck → Thank You Sir 😊.


Ghanim J. Idan

Approved By
Head of the Dept



1- Define

عرّف

2- state the manner and place of articulation

اذكر طريقة ومكان النطق

3- Exemplify

اعط مثالاً

4- state the production mechanism

اذكر الآلية عادةً التي للرسم الهوائي بريد الحبال في
الـ place للهوية (مكان النطق).

5- Provide examples

قدم أمثلة

6- transcribe and orthographize

أعد كتابة (تصحيح)





First Term Examinations 2014-2015

Q1) Draw a diagram locating the following vowels: (5 Marks)
/ɪ/ /e/ /æ/

Q2) Define the following terms: (5 Marks)
RP , vocal cords , glottis , vowel sounds , voiceless sounds

Q3) Fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases: (5 Marks)
1- Voiced sounds are produced by having _____ in the _____.
2- When breathing the soft palate is _____, when producing nasal sounds it is _____ and when producing all other sounds it is _____.
3- When producing a glottal stop the vocal cords are _____ and when producing the sound /h/ they make a _____.

Q4) (A) Transcribe the following words and phrases (choose any 6): (3 Marks)

1- singing	2- tan	3- lock	4- sun	5- dead	6- could
7- full	8- check				

(B) Rewrite the following transcribed words into their letter form (choose any 4): (2 Marks)

1- /hæŋŋ/	2- /mæf/	3- /sed/	4- /læk/	5- /ɒf/	6- /bat/
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GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ala' A. Hashim
Head of the Department



Handwritten signature

Q1/ Define with transcribed examples five of the following: (10 M.)

- 1- Stop Consonants *ʔ ʔ ʔ ʔ*
- 2- Diphthongs
- 3- Vocal cords
- 4- Gliding consonants
- 5- Aspiration
- 6- Allophone

Q2/ Do five of the following as required: (10 M.)

- 1- What are the characteristics of nasal consonants.
- 2- Mention the ways of describing vowels.
- 3- There are many vowel sequences in English. Illustrate.
- 4- A sound which is pronounced with a curved tongue and lip rounding.
- 5- Strong fricative consonant.
- 6- /ð/ vowel in middle position.

Q3/ How does the soft palate affect the direction of airstream? (5 M.)

Q4/ A/ Transcribe five of the following phonemically: (5 M.)

- 1- All 2- employer 3- heard 4- iron 5- bowing
6- neither 7- rich.

B/ Spell out five of the following: (5 M.)

- 1- /veil/ 2- /rʌfəl/ 3- /kɑ:ʃ/ 4- /pru:v/ 5- /ð gud vju:/
6- /dʌn/ 7- /ʔəuz/.

Kamal Gatta
Instructor

Hawra Hassan
Instructor

Saddam Salim
Instructor



University of Thi-qar

First Year Phonetics/ Morning

College of Education for Humanities

First Semester Exam.

Department of English

One Hour and a Half

Q1/ Define five of the following: (Phonetics, Aspiration, Glottal Stop, Accent, Larynx, Friction) (5 Marks).

Q2/ Show with meaningful transcribed words the weak, voiceless stop consonants (5 Marks).

Q3/ How does the soft palate affect the direction of airstream? (5 Marks)

Q4/ Spell out the following (5 Marks): (Choose 5)

1- / ðə ɡɑ:dn iz ful əv fləʊəz /

2- / ti:tʃə iz ə fɑ:ðə /

3- / maɪ ru:m iz təɪdi /

4- / kli:n əd kaɪ /

5- / du: mi: ə feɪvə /

6- / bi: keɪm /

Q4/ 1- The garden is full of flours

2. Teacher is a father

3- my room is bad.

Good Luck

~~4- clean the car~~

5- dome a five

6- be ceam

Asst. Prof. Kamal G. Nasir

Instructor & Head of Dept.





Second Term Examinations 2017-2018

Q1) Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases:

(15 Marks)


- 1- Friction consonants are sounds produced by making a _____ between two organs of speech.
- 2- The puff of air following the explosion of _____ is called _____.
- 3- Palatal sounds are those produced by the _____ and the _____.
- 4- /aʊə/ is a triphthong resulting from a _____ diphthong gliding from an open-back vowel towards the centre.
- 5- The difference between /m/ and /n/ is in _____, between /dʒ/ and /ʒ/ is in _____, and between /p/ and /b/ is in _____.
- 6- Phases of producing a voiced plosive are _____, _____, _____ and _____.
- 7- /f/ is a _____ labiodental fricative.
- 8- /eə/ is a _____ diphthong gliding from the _____ area towards the _____ area.
- 9- Vowel /ɜ:/ is mid-central, /ɔ:/ is _____, /ɑ:/ is _____, and /i:/ is _____.
- 10- An affricate is a consonant sound produced by starting as a _____ and ending as a _____.
- 11- Each two plosives have the same _____ and _____ of _____ but differ in _____.
- 12- No word in English contains /ʒ/ and /ŋ/ in _____ position or /h/ in _____ position.
- 13- Nasal sounds are produced by having the soft-palate _____ so all the air goes out of the _____.

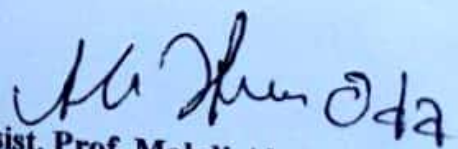
Q2) Give an example for each of the following (choose any 5):

(5 Marks)

- 1- a back-close long vowel followed by a final alveolar nasal
- 2- an initial glottal fricative followed by a back-open long vowel
- 3- a closing diphthong followed by a final voiceless bilabial plosive
- 4- an initial voiced affricate followed by a long vowel
- 5- an initial voiceless consonant followed by a centring diphthong
- 6- an initial voiced alveolar followed by a triphthong
- 7- an initial dental followed by a long vowel
- 8- an initial labiodental followed by /aɪə/

GOOD LUCK!


Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor


Assist. Prof. Mahdi Alasadi
Head of the Department



University of Basrah,
College of Education for Human Sciences
Department of English



Subject: Phonetics
First Year
Date: Jan. 5th, 2014

27
First Term Examinations 2013-2014

Notes: 1. Answer (ALL) questions 2. Illustrate with diagrams where possible

Q1) Define the following:

(5 marks)

1. phoneme
2. transcription
3. R.P.
4. vocal cords
5. glottal stop

Q2) Describe in detail the palate and its function in speech.

(5 marks)

Q3) When breathing, the organs of speech or any of their parts take other positions than when speaking. Compare these positions in the following:

1. vocal cords
2. soft palate

(5 marks)

Q4) Transcribe the following words and phrases:

(2.5 marks)

1. vent
2. suffer
3. proving
4. a good view
5. strife

Q5) Re-write the following transcribed words into their letter form: (2.5 marks)

1. /rʌfəl/
2. /əʊvəl/
3. /sɜ:v/
4. /na:f/
5. /ə dwo:f stəʊv/

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsirain
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Ala' A. Hashim
Head of the Department





31

First Term Examinations 2014-2015

Q1) Draw a diagram locating the following vowels: (5 Marks)

/i/ /e/ /æ/

Q2) Define the following terms: (5 Marks)

RP , vocal cords , glottis , vowel sounds , voiceless sounds

Q3) Fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases: (5 Marks)

- 1- Voiced sounds are produced by having _____ in the _____.
- 2- When breathing the soft palate is _____, when producing nasal sounds it is _____ and when producing all other sounds it is _____.
- 3- When producing a glottal stop the vocal cords are _____ and when producing the sound /h/ they make a _____.

Q4) (A) Transcribe the following words and phrases (choose any 6): (3 Marks)

- 1- singing 2- tan 3- lock 4- sun 5- dead 6- could
- 7- full 8- check

(B) Rewrite the following transcribed words into their letter form (choose any 4): (2 Marks)

- 1- /hæŋtɪŋ/ 2- /mæf/ 3- /sed/ 4- /lʌk/ 5- /vɪ/ 6- /bʌt/

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ala' A. Hashim
Head of the Department



University of Basra
College of Education for Human Sciences
Department of English



Subject: Phonetics
Class: First Year – Morning and
Evening Studies
Time: Three hours

Final Exam / 2016-2017

PART ONE

Q1) Choose either (A) or (B):

(14 Marks)

- (A) Plosive (stop) consonants are produced with a number of phases. List and describe these phases.
- (B) Semi-vowels are consonants which are called that because they are produced similar to vowel sounds although they act as consonants. Explain.

Q2) From your knowledge of sounds and their description, group them (only) according to the following:

(16 Marks)

- 1- Short vowels from the most front to the most back
- 2- Long vowels from the most close to the most open
- 3- Central vowels (short and long)
- 4- Closing diphthongs which have an open starting-point
- 5- Triphthongs which have a mid-position starting point
- 6- Consonants produced with a lowered soft-palate
- 7- Voiced Alveolar consonants
- 8- Sounds produced by the two lips
- 9- Sounds which start as a plosive and end as a fricative



① short vowel from the most front to the most back

(e, æ, I, ə, ʌ, ʊ, ʊ)

③ central vowel (short & long)

(ə, ɜ:, ʌ)

② long vowel from the most close to the most open

(i:, u:, ɔ:, ɜ:, a:)

④ closing diphthongs which have an open starting point

(aɪ, aʊ)
open → close



صوت يبدأ من الوسط (د)

5) Triphthong which have a mid-position starting point

(aʊə)

6) consonant produced with a lowered soft-palat

~~five~~ Nasal (m, n, ŋ)

7) voiced alveolar consonant (d, z, l, r, n)

8) sounds produced by the two lips (p, b, m, w)

9) sound start as a plosive and ends as a fricative
Affricat (tʃ, dʒ)





Q1) Do as required:

(A) Draw a diagram locating the following sounds:

/i/ , /o/ , /ʌ/ , /æ/ , /e/

(6 Marks)

(B) Describe and classify TWO of them.

(4 Marks)

Q2) Fill in the blanks with suitable words or phrases (Choose any SEVEN):

(7 Marks)

1- Vowel /e/ is _____ close than vowel /ʌ/, but is less _____ than vowel /i/.

2- The _____ is a gap between the _____.

3- When breathing, the vocal cords are _____ and the soft palate is _____.

4- When missing, the _____ teeth affect the production of sounds / _____ /.

5- The soft palate moves _____ and the vocal cords move _____.

6- The _____ is the most important organ of speech because it is used to produce _____ sounds.

7- Only _____ sounds are produced by lowering the _____.

8- There are _____ shapes of _____ when producing vowel sounds.

Q3) List (only) the following (Choose any THREE):

(3 Marks)

1- Features of describing and classifying vowel sounds

2- Parts of the Palate

3- Front short vowels

4- Functions of the vocal cords

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Absiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Mahdi Alassadi
Head of the Department



elash...
Tissue

Q1) Choose either A or B:

(9 Marks)

A- Fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases (choose THREE only):

- 1- The vocal cords are three bands of elastic tissue located in the larynx.
- 2- Voiced sounds are produced by having vibrations in the vocal cords.
- 3- The palate is divided into three areas: the alveolar, the hard and the soft.
- 4- When the upper front teeth are missing, the production of sounds /z/ and /s/ are affected and produced as /θ/ and /ð/, respectively.

B- Indicate whether the following statements are true or false, then correct the false ones (choose FIVE only):

- 1- The soft palate moves side-ways and the vocal cords move up and down.
- 2- Features of describing a vowel sound are manner of articulation, part of tongue moving and voicing.
- 3- Vowel sounds are produced by having no obstruction to the air-flow.
- 4- The tongue is divided into three parts: the tip, the alveolar ridge and the blade.
- 5- The tongue is the least important organ of speech because it is used to produce few sounds.
- 6- Three English sounds are produced by the soft-palate.

Q2) Compare between the following with diagrams and examples (choose ONE only):

(5 Marks)

- 1- The soft-palate when breathing and when speaking.
- 2- The vocal cords when breathing and when speaking.

Q3) Describe and classify the following sounds locating them on a diagram:

(6 Marks)

/h/ , /e/

slight

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Mahdi Allassadi
Head of the Department

Second Term Examination (2015-2016)

Q1) Compare between the following (choose any two):

(5 Marks)

- 1- /p/ and /d/
- 2- /aɪ/ and /aɪə/
- 3- /u/ and /u:/ *very back, very close*

Q2) Draw a diagram locating the following vowels:

(5 Marks)

- /eə/
 - /eɪ/
 - /ɔ:/
 - /əʊ/
- sp r-s*

Q3) (A) Transcribe the following words (choose any 10):

(5 Marks)

- 1- air *1eə/*
- 2- yard *ynd*
- 3- lock
- 4- sun *1sʌn/*
- 5- dead *ded*
- 6- could *kəʊld*
- 7- player *1plɛɪə*
- 8- sink *sɪŋk*
- 9- word *wɜ:d*
- 10- mine
- 11- flow
- 12- crowd *kraʊd*

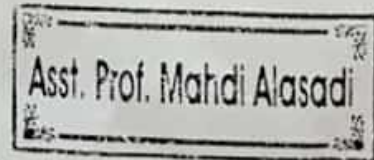
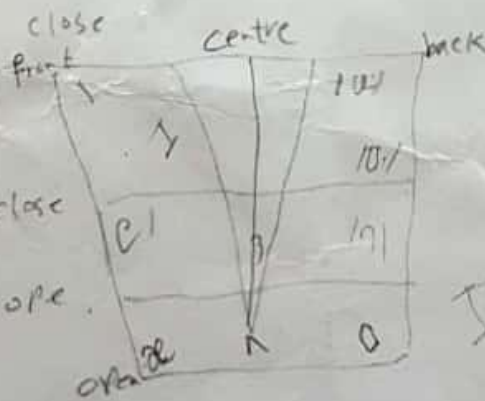
(B) Rewrite the following transcribed words into their letter form (chosed any 10):

(5 Marks)

- 1- /læk/
- 2- /mɔ:/ *mat*
- 3- /eɪ/ *carb*
- 4- /kɑ:t/ *seat*
- 5- /si:t/
- 6- /dɪə/ *get*
- 7- /heə/ *hear*
- 8- /fæn/
- 9- /rʌf/ *roof*
- 10- /pʊfɪŋ/
- 11- /hɜ:t/
- 12- /nəʊ/ *know*

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor



Assist. Prof. Mahdi Alasadi
Head of the Department



Final Exam / First Attempt (2013-2014)

Q1) Fill in the blanks with the missing words and phrases:

(20 Marks)

- 1- Voiceless sounds are produced by having vibration in the uvular cords
- 2- Affricates are sounds produced by starting as a plosive and ending as a fricative
- 3- The phases of producing a voiceless plosive are aspiration, release, hold
- 4- The puff of air following the plosion of voiceless plosive is called aspiration
- 5- Velar sounds are those produced by the soft palate of the oral cavity and the uvula.
- 6- The vocal cords are two bands of elastic tissue located in the larynx.
- 7- Nasal consonants are produced by lowering the soft palate so all the air goes through the nasal

Q2) Draw a diagram locating the following vowels:

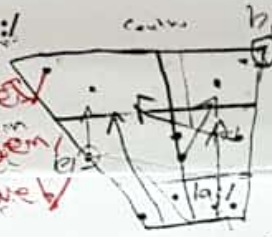
(15 Marks)

/a:/ /əʊ/ /ɒ/ /ɜ:/ /ʌ/ /ɒ/ /u:/

Q3) Give an example for each of the following:

(10 Marks)

- 1- A dental fricative in initial position they
- 2- A semi-vowel yet
- 3- A front-mid short vowel bed
- 4- A back-open long vowel off
- 5- A final post-alveolar fricative sh
- 6- A medial bilabial plosive mb
- 7- An initial voiced affricate ts
- 8- A velar nasal ng
- 9- A centring diphthong ea
- 10- A triphthong resulting from a back-close diphthong oɪə



Q4) Choose the correct transcription for each of the following words:

(5 Marks)

- 1- bitter: a- /beta/ b- /bitə/ c- /bitər/ d- /betər/
- 2- picture: a- /piktu:r/ b- /piktʃə/ c- /pictʃər/ d- /piktur/
- 3- potato: a- /pɒtə:tu:/ b- /pʊtətəʊ/ c- /pətətəʊ/ d- /pʊtətəʊ/
- 4- hanging: a- /hæŋŋ/ b- /hæŋŋŋ/ c- /hæŋŋ/ d- /hæŋŋ/
- 5- fatherhood: a- /fæθərhu:d/ b- /fæðərhud/ c- /fɑ:ðəhud/ d- /fɑ:ðehu:d/

GOOD LUCK!

Dr. Wasan Alsiraih
Instructor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ala' A. Hashim
Head of the Department



Answer the following.

1. How does /s/ in /kraʃ/ affect the preceding vowel?

strong consonant /s/ it makes vowel shorter

Q1.

2. How does /p/ in /pju:/ affect the following sound?

weak consonant /p/ it makes longer

3. How does /v/ in /veil/ affect the following vowel?

long consonant /v/ it makes ~~short~~ vowel shorter

4. How does the soft palate affect the air stream when it is the lowered position?

the ~~palate~~ produce vibration

5. How does the speed of opening and closing in the vocal cords affect voice?

~~affect voice~~

if they open and closing quickly

~~the will~~ the will note high

if they open and close slowly the


will be note low

Q1: How many distinct sounds are there in each of the following words?

1. Strife 4 sounds
2. Thank 3 sounds
3. Puffing 5 sounds
4. Teething 6 sounds
5. Mission 3 sounds

01

Q2: What are the speech organs responsible for producing the following phonemes?

1. /s/ 1. The narrowing tip of the tongue and ---
2. The air realised by the lungs comes up to the mouth.
2. /θ/ 1. The air realised by the lungs through all forces the mouth
2. the teeth and the tongue is close up
3. /v/ The air realised by the lungs comes up all forces the mouth
2. The bottom and lip is very close to ---
4. /p/ 
5. /z/ The ~~lips~~ are so far palate close very teeth

Answer the following.

2/2

1. How does /h/ in /hi:t/ affect the following vowel?

/h/ ~~making the voiceless~~
always happen before vowel many word distinguished by the

2. How does /z/ in /beɪz/ affect the preceding vowel?

answer /z/ the sound weak consonant the strong the producing sound

3. How does /p/ in /pu:l/ affect the following sound?

/p/ making the lose in the voiced

4. How does /f/ in /fi:l/ affect the following vowel?

/f/ always strong and after i: weak

5. How does the soft palate affect the air stream when it is the raised position?

The soft palate ~~not~~ affect when the raised position producing vowel and ~~not~~ ~~not~~ happen voiced of the sound

Q-2

/h/ the not sound and happen before vowel and many distinguished by the presence or the presence hear /hi:/



Q1: How many distinct sounds are there in each of the following words?

1. Rougher rʊ: only number

2. Half hæf

3. Cliff kɪf

4. Heathen hi:ðn

5. Police pʊlɪz

2 ere

2

Q2: What are the speech organs responsible for producing the following phonemes?

1. /θ/ The friction consonant and a weak friction and short and voiceless sound that happens when the ~~near~~ ~~tip~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~tongue~~ ~~meets~~ ~~the~~ ~~front~~ ~~upper~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~soft~~ ~~palate~~ ~~raised~~.

2. /θ/ The friction consonant and strong friction and short and voiceless sound that happens when the ^{longer} ~~near~~ ~~tip~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~tongue~~ ~~meets~~ ~~the~~ ~~front~~ ~~upper~~ ~~part~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~soft~~ ~~palate~~ ~~raised~~ and has

3. /f/ The strong friction consonant and strong friction and voiceless sound that happens when the upper ~~lip~~ ~~meets~~ ~~the~~ ~~teeth~~ ~~down~~

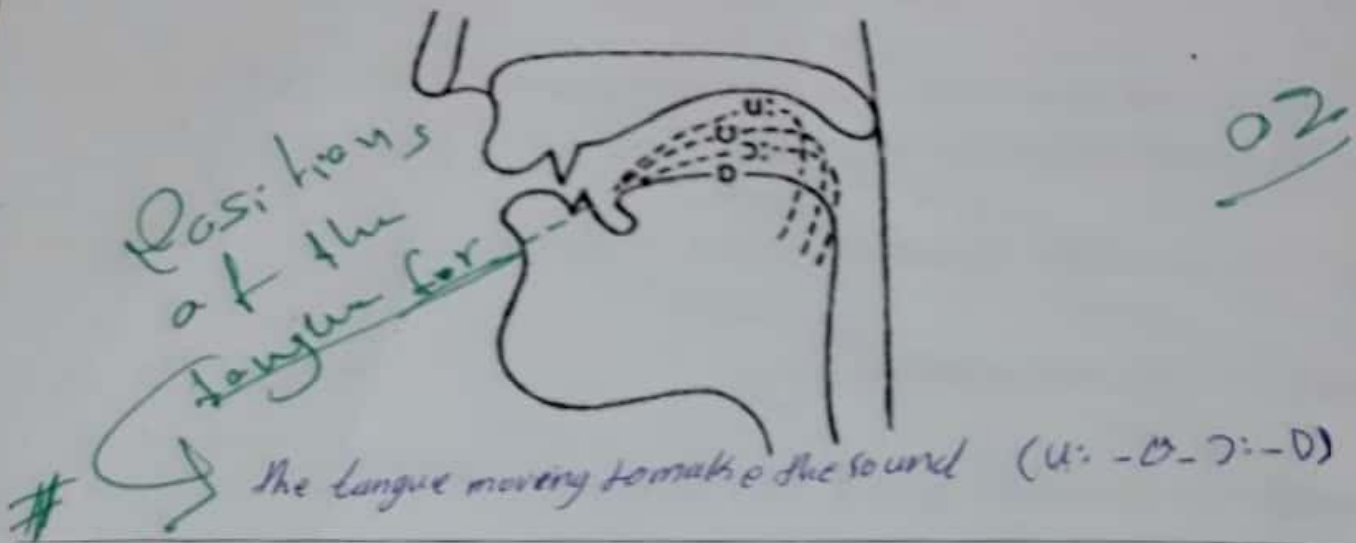
4. /h/ ⇒ aspirated

~~1. /k/ The stop consonant and weak friction and short and voiceless sound that happens when the back of the tongue meets the soft palate raised.~~

5. /b/ The stop consonant and short and voiced and weak in final position.



Q3: What does the following figure illustrate?



Q4: Define the following (the vocal cords, a strong consonant, the soft palate, /θ/, a voiced consonant)

1. the vocal cords: All the air leaves from the lungs through the windpipe to the mouth and through the vocal cords.
2. a strong consonant: that one of sound which leaves the air from lungs and it is made by the speech organs moving.
3. the soft palate is raised so that all the breath is forced through the mouth.
4. a voiced consonant: it is one set of sounds that leaves from the lungs out the mouth serious obstructed and it takes a position in the

Q1: Point out whether the following statements are true or false correcting the false ones if there are any!

- 1- It is not possible that a phoneme may be represented by different sounds in different positions. True
- 2- It is not possible to produce the /b/-sound while firmly closing your lips. True
- 3- The /h/ sound occurs in a final position. False
 Answer: The /h/ sound never occurs in a final because the /h/ sound occurs before vowel
- 4- Human speech sounds are not produced while inhaling. False 2.5
- 5- Letters and sounds are the same. False
 Letters (5 vowel and consonant 20) but sound (24 vowel and 20 consonant)

Q2: What is the difference between high voice and low voice?

high voice The air resided will be through between ~~the~~ oral cavity
the Palate

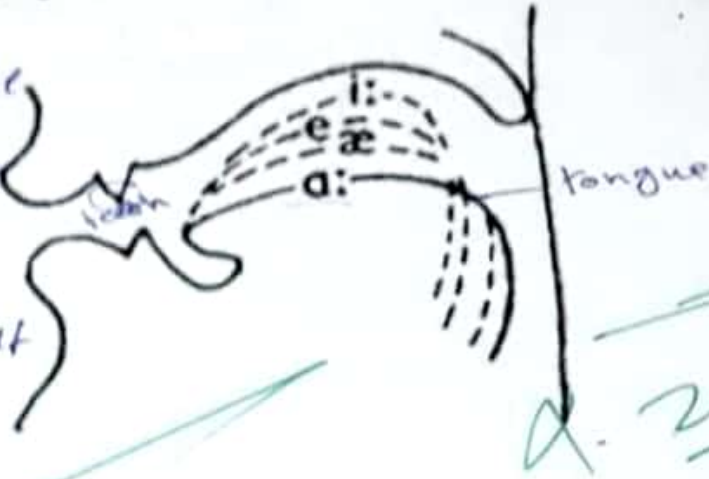
low voice The air lower will be through between nasal cavity
the Palate

Zero



Q3: What does the following figure illustrate?

• Lingual space sound vowel
 /i:/ space the tip of the tongue the ~~alveolar~~ alveolar ridge
 /a:/ The space the front tongue



Q4: Define the following (the larynx, a weak consonant, the alveolar ridge, /ʒ/, a voiceless consonant).

~~The larynx is the space between the vocal cords which is behind the oral cavity.~~
 the larynx: It is space between the vocal cords which is behind the oral cavity.

a weak consonant: It is a weak consonant

alveolar ridge: It is part of the palate in line the alveolar and the alveolar ridge are fix and immediately behind the teeth

/ʒ/: The sound weaker and voiced and shorter

a voiceless consonant: It this happen when no vibration ex: p, f, θ

Q1-A/ Fill in the blanks with missing information (5Ms)

1- The wind pipe is technically known -----

2- When the soft palate is raised , the -----are produced

3- ----- is an example of ccvcc.

4- -----and-----are examples of homophone.

B- Draw a diagram identifying larynx, nasal cavity, and the tongue. (3Ms)

Q2-A/ Define the following: (3Ms)

1- Rhotic English.

2- Velar

3- alveolar ridge

Q2/B- Explain The four states of glottis in the larynx briefly .(4Ms)

8- flood 9- watch 10- breathe 11- apply 12- vision

B. Write five of the following words in an ordinary spelling:

have rough thirty worse stay yacht
1. ka:v 2. raf 3. 03:ti 4. w3:s 5. stei 6. yot

2. 5 Complete the following statements. Choose 5 only. (15 marks).

1- The palate is divided into 1. hard 2. soft 3. alveolar

2- English clear /l/ occurs before vowels, between vowels & /j/

3- The lips are either rounded or unrounded

4- (ed) in the word dropped is pronounced It

5- The final consonant sound in the word garage is described as fricative and bilabial

6- The difference between /k/ and /tʃ/ is 1. k is voiceless & tʃ is voiced
2. k is affricate & tʃ is palatal

2. The back of the tongue lies under hard Palate.

3. In case of /f/ and /v/ the narrowing that produces the friction noise is produced by labiodentals.

4. The differences of accents are mainly the result of differences in the air passage.

5. The most noticeable and important difference between initial /p, t, k/ and /b, d, g/ is no vibration of the voiceless plosives.

6. Air is being the lungs in the release phase and accompanied with ! in the post-release phase.

7. Re-write the underlined sound in the following words in its phonemic transcription:

writer → chin → club → oblige

8. The length of vowels is subject to clipping whenever followed by a consonant.

C + D (→ r)

D

Q1/ The basic sounds are more important than the non-basic sounds. In what sense? Support your answer with examples...

the basic sounds

- 1- descriptive
- 2- functional

distinctive

(✓)

EX: /p/ /pen/ / /h/ /hear/

Q2/ Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate information...

1. A sound is ~~made definite movements of~~ of speech if these ~~movements~~ movements ~~of the~~ of the ~~mouth~~ mouth ~~will~~ will ~~produce~~ produce ~~the~~ the ~~same~~ same ~~sound~~ sound.
2. In learning pronunciation we must learn to use ~~many different sounds~~ many different sounds ~~that~~ that ~~represent~~ represent ~~particular~~ particular ~~phonemes~~ phonemes.
3. Rhythm is ~~Rhythm~~ Rhythm ~~of English~~ of English ~~must~~ must ~~be~~ be ~~mastered~~ mastered.
4. (lamb) and (father) are different ~~with~~ with ~~regard~~ regard ~~to~~ to ~~the~~ the ~~number~~ number ~~of~~ of ~~phonemes~~ phonemes ~~involved~~ involved. Comment



Name: _____

Class and Section _____

First Grade

Phonetics and phonology

Q1-A/Fill in the blanks with missing information :-

(5Ms)

1-British English is _____ as /r/ is pronounced only if it is followed by a vowel

2-The alveolar ridge is an important articulator because _____

3-English speech sounds are comprised of _____ and _____

4- *Velum* is _____

5- _____ is an example of minimal pairs.

Q1/ B-What are the states of glottis that produce voiced and voiceless sounds?(2Ms)

Q3 / A-Compare between (4Ms)

1-oral sounds & nasals sounds

2- larynx & pharynx

B-Draw a diagram identifying the tongue, soft palate and vocal cords.(4Ms)



Q1-A/Fill in the blanks with missing information (5Ms)

1-The wind pipe is technically known -----

2- When the soft palate is raised , the ----- are produced

3- ----- is an example of ccvcc.

4- ----- and ----- are examples of homophone.

B-Draw a diagram identifying larynx, nasal cavity, and the tongue. (3Ms)

Q2-A/ Define the following: (3Ms)

1-Rhotic English.

2-Velar

3-alveolar ridge

Q2/B-Explain The four states of glottis in the larynx briefly .(4Ms)





University of Baghdad, College of Education Ibn Rushd
Department of English
Stage: Freshmen Classes
Subject: Phonetics & Phonology

Note: Answer only four questions .Each (15) marks

Q1/

A-Define five of the following terms giving examples where necessary: (10Ms)
velar consonants, consonant clusters, tongue, voice, soft palate, vowel sounds

B- Draw a diagram identifying the various vowel sounds of English, giving one transcribed example for each vowel sound :(5Ms)

Q2/Transcribe five of the following words phonemically:-
breathe, search, luck, heart, live, mice, cliff, cough

Q3/Describe Five the following underlined sounds in the words given below:
enough, job, heart, nurse, loath, shoes, vision, later

Q4/Fill in five the missing blanks with most appropriate information from your textbook:

- 1-The sound /f/ is different from /t/ in the sense that
- 2-The term "aspiration" involves only three consonants, which are
- 3-"Palato - alveolar" involves such sounds as.....
- 4-The initial sound in the word (John) is described as.....
- 5-"Dialect" is concerned with.....whereas "accent" with.....
- 6-The initial sound in the word knees is termed a
- 7-"Wind pipe" is the.....

Q5/A-Show the type and number of clusters in five of the following words:-
(10Ms)

Cure, huddled, act stupid, , vast scale, fifths, splendid

B- What are differences between one:(5Ms)

- 1- British English & American English
- 2- Dark /l/ & light/l/

GOOD Luck

The committee
Mrs. Eman & Mrs. Nisreen



Name: _____

Class and Section _____

First Grade

Phonetics and phonology

Q1-A/Fill in the blanks with missing information :-

(5Ms)

1-British English is _____ as /r/ is pronounced only if it is followed by a vowel

2-The alveolar ridge is an important articulator because _____

3-English speech sounds are comprised of _____ and _____

4- *Velum* is _____

5- _____ is an example of minimal pairs.

Q1/ B-What are the states of glottis that produce voiced and voiceless sounds?(2Ms)

Q3 / A-Compare between (4Ms)

1-oral sounds & nasals sounds

2- larynx & pharynx

B-Draw a diagram identifying the tongue, soft palate and vocal cords.(4Ms)



(A) شعبة

Group A

Name:

Class: A section

Q1/Define 4 of the following terms: (4Ms)

lateral consonant, gliding consonant, consonants sequence, fricatives, syllable

Q2/Exemplify (4) the following: (4MS)

1-syllabic /n/

2-aspirated velar sound

3-nasal explosion

4-ccc-----

5-'ng' letters pronounced (ng) thank

Q3/A-Give the phonetic symbols for the underlined sounds in the (4) of the following words:-

spend²s, ^{δ3} ink, ^{|s|} picture, ^τ mission, wrapped

Q3/B- Compare between : (4Ms)

1-/g/ and /t/

2-affricates and nasals

Q4/What features are in common between /z/ and /d/ (4Ms)

Q1-Clarify the ^{one} difference between the following with example: (5Ms)

1-syllable and syllabic consonant

2- /f/ and /v/

3-incomplete explosion and consonant disappearance

4-initial cluster and final cluster

5- nasal explosion and lateral explosion

Q2//Correct the underlined mistakes :- (5Ms)

1-splended is an example of -CCC

2-Phonetically /L/ occurs initially, medially and finally in two types dark and light.

3-Non-rhotic accents are the accents in which the /r/ sound is pronounced unless it comes before a vowel .

4-Aspiration is a short puff of air after the friction of /f, s, ts/

5-two Consonant sequence at the beginning of the word is may be VCC or -CC-

Q3//Give example (words with transcription) of (5ms)

1- Voiceless dental fricative

2-Aspirated alveolar stop consonant

3-Special consonant voiceless sound

4-nasal alveolar in final position

5-intrusive /r/ in connected speech

Q4/Give the phonetic sound of underlined letters (do 5 only) (5Ms)

bang , chemistry , closed, of, ball, map

closed → |t|

Section (A)

Thirteen

Name _____

Class and Section _____

13
5

First Grade Phonetics and phonology

Q1/ Give a three-terms description for each of the following sound: (6Ms) (Do three)

- 1- /tʃ/ →
- 2- /θ/
- 3- /j/
- 4- /n/

Q2/ Exemplify the following : (Do three) (3Ms)

- 1- minimal pair → cot cut
- 2- glottal sounds → h → hot
- 3- palatal sound → j → yes

Q3/ Define the following: (Do four) (4Ms)

- 1- received pronunciation → 1
- 2- place of articulation
- 3- larynx
- 4- trachea
- 5- nasal sounds

Q4/ Compare between :- (Do two) (2Ms)

- 1- voiced & voiceless sounds
 - 2- phoneme & allophone
 - 3- /f/ & /v/ sounds
- ① voiced: are short sounds and weak.
voiceless: are long and strong sounds.

② Phoneme is the smallest distinct unit sound of a language.

③ ʃ ʒ



Q 1 :-

k s p h f + s tʃ θ obstructed
Fricates

* /dʒ/

- 1 - Voiced sound
- 2 - affricatives
- 3 - Palato alveolars

6

* /θ/

- 1 - voiceless sound
- 2 - dental
- 3 - (a)fricates

* /n/

- 1 - Voiced sound
- 2 - alveolars
- 3 - Nasals

Q 2 :-

- 1 - minimal pair → ~~hat, bat~~ or bin, pin
- 2 - glottal sound → ~~/h/~~ → hot
- 3 - Palatal sound → ~~/j/~~ → Yes

3

Q 3 :-

2 - Place of articulation: a place where sounds are produced in the mouth the air-stream is obstructed or a point in which the air-stream is obstructed.

3 - Larynx :- The upper part of windpipe where the vocal cords are lie behind the Adam's apple

4

4 - trachea :- The place where the air passing freely pushed out from the lungs to the larynx

5 - Nasal sound :- are these sounds produced by releasing the air from nose like /m/, /n/, /ŋ/

Q 4 :-

- * /f/
- 1 - it's voiceless sound
- 2 - it's Fortis sound
- 3 - it's Long and strong
- 4 - it's labiodental
- 5 - it's affricates
- 6 - For example → safe → /seɪf/ the vowel ei is short because it precedes by strong constant.

* /v/

- 1 - it's voiced sound
- 2 - it's Lenis sound
- 3 - it's short and weak
- 4 - it's Labiodental
- 5 - it's affricates
- 6 - for example → save → /seɪv/ the vowel ei is Long because it precedes by weak constant

3



الاسم ~~الاسم~~ فاع
Section (A)

A
15
Name: 5
L. H. H. H.
Excellent

First Grade Phonetics and phonology

Class and Section

Q1/Give a three- terms description for each of the following sound:(6Ms) (Do three)

- 1- /dʒ/
- 2- /θ/
- 3- /j/
- 4- /n/

Q2/Exemplify the following : (Do three) (3Ms)

- 1- minimal pair
- 2- glottal sounds
- 3- palatal sound

Q3/Define the following - (Do four) (4Ms)

- 1- received pronunciation
- 2- place of articulation
- 3- larynx
- 4- trachea
- 5- nasal sounds

Q4/Compare between :- (Do two) (2Ms)

- 1- voiced & voiceless sounds
- 2- phoneme & allophone

Q4B-

3- /f/ & /v/ sounds

* voiced

- 1- these sound produced with vibration
- 2- this sounds are short and weak
- 3- this sounds are lenis this mean it's produced with weak muscular tension
- 4- it's (15)

* voiceless

- 1- these sound are produced with no vibration
- 2- this sounds are long and strong
- 3- this sounds are fortis this mean it's produced with strong muscular tension
- 4- it's (9)



Name :

class :

Group **B**

Q1/ Define THREE of the following terms :

- 1.phonetic
- 2.vocal cords
3. vowels
4. Auditory phonetics

Q2/ Give an example of the following ;-

- 1.A word with a weak aspirated " p " .
2. A word where strong fricative shortens the preceding vowel.
3. A voiced, weak fricative sound. (tip of tongue + alveolar ridge)
4. A voiceless , strong (post-alveolar).

Q3/ Choose the correct answer :

1. The word which has η g is(anger , strong , hunger)
2. The number of voiced nasals and fricative is (6 , 7 , 8 , 9)

Q4/ Fill the blanks :

- 1.The state of the vocal cords in producing ' V ' is
2. ----- $tʃ$, $ʃ$ and $dʒ$ have the same place.
- 3.sounds with different manners but have the same place are and
4. The place of $ʃ$ isand manner is

"NEVER STOP LEARNING BECAUSE LIFE NEVER STOPS TEACHING"

GOOD LUCK



Name :

class :

Group **A****Q1/ Define THREE of the following terms :**

1. stops
2. Accoustic phonetics
3. Phonology
4. Nasal Consonants

Q2/ Fill the blanks :

1. The place of **ʒ** isand manner is
2. t , n , d , s andhave the same place.
3. The state of the vocal cords in producing **K** is
4. sounds which are produced with post -alveolar but different in manner are :
..... and

Q3/ Give an example of the following :-

1. A word with unaspirated ' **K** ' .
2. A voiced nasal sound (tip of tongue + alveolar ridge)
3. A word where weak stop sound lengthens the preceding vowel.
4. A voiceless , strong fricative sound (upper front teeth with lower lip.

Q4/ Choose the correct answer :

1. The word which has **ŋ** is(manager , belong , younger)
2. The number of voiced stops and nasals is (7 , 8 , 9 , 10)

' THERE IS NO ELEVATOR TO SUCCESS WE HAVE TO TAKE THE STAIRS '**Good luck**

الأذن - نبت - لاسلة - الصوت

1/ Define the following terms

صوت، لاسلة، نبت

- vocal cords - Received pronunciation
- palate - tongue - soft palate

2/ Transcribe the following words

- 1 - feat - feet / fi:t /
- 2 - foot / fu:t /
- 3 - suffer / sʌfə /
- 4 - BUS / bʌs /
- 5 - no / nɒ /

3/ soft palate ماوفينه

تقطين بالزوجة

4/ organs of speech الفم، الدارة

- vocal cords - palat - tongue
- teeth - lips



description اذا طبقت الاستاذة
الجواب راح يكون كالآتي

/s/

/z/

- voiceless **فصامتة**

voiced **معتزلة**

- alveolar

alveolar

- fricative

• fricatives

آها اذا طبقت الاستاذة

/s/

/z/

strong **قوي**

weak **ضعيف**

long **طويل**

short **قصير**



1) Describe the following sound according to / p - v - n

2) / f : labiodental, voiceless, friction

v : labiodental, voiced, friction

ا. تنصيح كلمات فواريح كلمات
وتردد الصوت، له ما يليق به في الغد
الاصوات صوت (h, b)

honor - honest - ghost
صوت (h) له ما يليق به

ا. Circle the word that carries a different sound?

- a. can (ص. دائرة على الصوت المختلف)
- b. cane ← → الصوت المختلف
- c. cat



④
صوت الحلق

Classification of English consonant sounds
الاصوات الساكنة في اللسان والكيفية

A- Voicing

1- voiced (الصوت المزماري)
(v - ð - z - ʒ - b - d - g - dʒ - m - n - ŋ - l - w - r - j)

2- voiceless (الصوت غير المزماري)
(p - θ - s - ʃ - t - k - tʃ - h)

B-

1- Bilabials (p - b - m - w)

2- Labio Dental (f - v)

3- Dental (ð - θ)

4- alveolar (s - z - t - d - n - l - r)

5- Palate (ʃ - dʒ - tʃ - j)

6- velars (k - g - ŋ)

7- glottal (h)



(5)

التابئة / / ٢٠١

: ابيؤوب

- C - Manner of articulation
- 1 - stops (Plosives (p - b - t - k - g))
 - 2 - fricatives (f - v - θ - ð - s - z - ʃ - ʒ - h)
 - 3 - affricates (tʃ - dʒ)
 - 4 - nasal (m - n - ŋ)
 - 5 - lateral /l/
 - 6 - glides (w - r - j)

تکا ریفے ال غلو سرکے

آخر ورقینت

Vocal cords -
tongue - Palate



2016

Ministry of Higher Education
and Scientific Research
University of Karbala
College of Education for Humanities
Department of English



Subject : Phonetics and Phonology

Time : 3 hours

Stage : 1st

Handwritten signature in Arabic script.

Note: Answer FOUR questions only. Each question carries 12.5 marks

Q1. A. Write the following transcribed words in their ordinary spelling: (5 ms)

1. /grʌvəθ / 2. haɪm / 3. tɔ:n / 4. sʌpə / 5. /saɪ /

B. What is meant by 'syllabic consonants'? Explain this fully by giving different examples. (7.5 ms)

Q2. Talk about the production of the phoneme / p /. Draw a diagram showing the different organs of speech involved in its production.

Q3. Show how phoneticians look at 'Diphthongs', and then give their types with examples.

Q4. Describe the following consonants:

1. /g / 2. /s / 3. /dʒ / 4. /f / 5. /j /

Q5. Define the following with examples wherever necessary:

1. The vocal Folds (4.5 ms)

2. The Alveolar Ridge (4 ms)

3. The tongue (4 ms)

Handwritten signature of Ghanim J. Idan.

Ghanim J. Idan

Good Luck → Thank You Sir 😊.

Approved By

Head of the Dept



Q1/ Answer A and B

A- Provide the place and manner of articulation of the following sounds: (Choose two)

/r, w, l/

B- B- In producing consonant clusters, the sounds must flow into each other. Discuss this point with examples.

Q2/ Answer A and b

A- Provide the transcription of the following words: (Choose 8)

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|------------|---------------|
| 1- Leads | 2- Hull | 3- Card | 4- Perched | 5- Hindered |
| 6- Allow | 7- China | 8- Trade | 9- Beard | 10- Followers |

B- Provide the orthography of the following forms: (Choose 8)

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1- /rɪʃ/ | 2- /seks/ | 3- /wɔ:d/ | 4- /əvɔɪd/ | 5- /snəʊ/ |
| 6- /veəri/ | 7- /ʃuə/ | 8- /aʊə/ | 9- /gəʊɪŋ/ | 10- /ru:d/ |


Examiner: Muhammad H. Albadry



Justify the statements below:

- 1- A voiced consonant loses some of its voicing when it is preceded by /p/.
- 2- /dʒ/ and /tʃ/ are stop consonants of special kind.
- 3- /j/ does not occur in a final position.
- 4- An explosion of stop consonant occurs in the nasal cavity.
- 5- A vowel is produced while the soft palate is lowered.

Q2: Point out whether the following statements are true or false correcting the false ones.

- 1- /stʃr/ is a possible sequence in initial position.
- 2- /k:/ occurs when it is preceded by stop consonant.
- 3- [l] is not lateral.
- 4- The word /θɪs/ contains lateral explosion.
- 5- The word "written" has two consonant sounds initially.

True or False:

1. The strong consonant /f/ makes the vowel longer in 'leaf'
2. In stop consonants, the breath is completely stopped
3. The differences of the English accent belong to the differences in the sound of the vowels.

Q2: What is Consonant sequences?

Give examples (transcribed examples) to sequence

1. Three consonants in initial position:
2. Three consonants in medial position:
3. Four consonants in medial position:
4. Three consonants in Final position:
5. Four consonants in Final position:

Q3: Transcribe the following words phonemically:

e.g. girl /gɜ:l/ (Do 5 only)

1. Correct /
2. spirit /
3. Proud
4. twice /
5. holiday /
6. You

Q4: Describe the following sounds in terms of voicing, place of articulation and manner of

1. /f/

2. /z/

4. /t/

