

QUESTIONS DEPOSITORY

** Dear students, below – you can find the basis of the theory-related questions, covering the lessons 1 through 11 from the Sounds Matter Coursebook. Please, regard them as guidelines, intended to inform you on what could be in the focus of the first part of our oral exam (question 1). At the same time – do not forget that we will comment on the alternations-related phenomena within the second part of the test/question No. 2 (upon reading a transcribed segment of a text), whereas the concept of intonation will represent the third and the last part of the oral exam (question No. 3).*

Good luck! ☺

1. Define feral children – from the perspective of language acquisition.
2. What are sub-branches of Phonetics – what do they examine:
 - a. Articulatory
 - b. Auditory
 - c. Acoustics – respectively
3. What is a phone?
4. How would you describe a phoneme?
5. How would you define an allophone?
6. Allophones and the –s/es ending.
7. Is there any interrelationship between allophones and articles in English (definite/indefinite)?
8. What a word minimal pair – compare with a sound minimal pair.
9. Similarities between a language variety and a language dialect.
10. The pronunciation of the /r/ sound in non-rhotic accents.
11. Name at least 5 movable articulators.
12. What is the difference between movable and immovable articulators?
13. Pharynx VS Cavities – is there any *common ground*?

14. How important is the position of the tongue in the process of vowels' pronunciation?
15. How would you define pulmonic airstream mechanism?
16. How would you define glottalic airstream mechanism?
17. In what was the notion of glottal stop regarded in the past?
18. When do we apply the phenomenon of glottal stop?
19. What is the difference between *fortis* and *lenis* sounds?
20. How many double vowels are there in English?
21. What does a vowel quadrilateral illustrate?
22. What vowels are referred to being close/closed in English?
23. What are back vowels in English?
24. How many groups of diphthongs are there in English?
25. How do we form triphthongs – illustrate their use.
26. In what way are consonants classified in English?
27. Illustrate several voiced-voiceless consonant pairs.
28. Name palato-alveolar sounds of English – how do we form them?
 - a. Velar
29. How many groups of vowels are there in English – perceived through the prism of the place of articulation?
30. How do we form approximants?
 - a. Plosives
 - b. Affricates
 - c. Fricatives
31. How many groups of vowels are there in English – perceived through the prism of the manner of articulation?
32. What kind of phenomenon is aspiration – what does it refer to?
33. Describe homographs and homophones.
34. What parts of speech could be found within the scope of homonymy?
35. Compare a syllable and a word.
36. Compare a syllable and a phoneme.
37. Illustrate polysyllabic words via examples.

38. What suffixes can be used for the formation of abstract nouns?
39. Illustrate gender counterparts (nouns) in English.
40. Illustrate IES and FES on the sample of
 - a. Compound nouns
 - b. Compound adjectives
41. How do silent letters behave in English?
42. When do we use strong forms for function words?