

**Mid term**  
October 24, 2011

Instructions: circle ONE, BEST answer. Use pens. If you change your answer, mark clearly which answer is final.

1. In phonemic transcription of an English text, one finds the information:

- (a) aspiration in English            (b) manner of articulation of labials            (c) devoicing of sonorants.

2. During the production of voiced sounds, vocal cords are

- (a) wide apart            (b) close together and tense            (c) relatively close and lax.

3. The first sound in 'write' is transcribed as

- (a) [w]            (b) [ɹ]            (c) [r]

4. The first sound in 'yellow' is transcribed as

- (a) [j]            (b) [y]            (c) [ie]

5. The sound [p] is

- (a) voiced            (b) voiceless            (c) devoiced

6. The sound [f] is

- (a) bilabial            (b) labiodental            (c) interdental

7. The sound [g] is

- (a) alveolar            (b) palatal            (c) velar

8. The sound [v] is

- (a) a glide            (b) a semivowel            (c) a fricative

9. The sound [ɹ] is

- (a) a trill (b) an approximant (c) a fricative

10. The sound [ɾ] is

- (a) a flap (b) a trill (c) a stop

11. The sound [æ] is

- (a) a front vowel (b) a central vowel (c) a back vowel

12. The sound [ɔ] is

- (a) a front vowel (b) a central vowel (c) a back vowel

13. [ʌ] is

- (a) a front vowel (b) a central vowel (c) a back vowel

14. The vowel in 'luck' is transcribed as

- (a) [a] (b) [ɑ] (c) [ʌ]

15. The vowel in 'lack' is transcribed as

- (a) [e] (b) [æ] (c) [ɛ]

16. The vowel in 'turn' is transcribed as

- (a) [ɜ:] (b) [ɛ] (c) [e]

17. The vowel in 'top' is transcribed as

- (a) [o] (b) [ɔ] (c) [ɒ]

18. The sound [u:] is

- (a) a high vowel                      (b) a mid vowel                      (c) a low vowel

19. [ə] is

- (a) a high vowel                      (b) a mid vowel                      (c) a low vowel

20. [i:] is

- (a) a lax vowel                      (b) a reduced vowel                      (c) a tense vowel

21. [u:] is usually

- (a) voiced                      (b) partially devoiced                      (c) voiceless

22. In ‘What are you waiting for?’, ‘are’ is pronounced as

- (a) [ə]                      (b) [əɪ]                      (c) [ɑ:]

23. In “What are you waiting for?”, ‘for’ is pronounced as

- (a) [fɔ:]                      (b) [fə]                      (c) [fɔ:ɪ]

24. In “I like that”, the sentence-final word is pronounced as

- (a) [ðət]                      (b) [ðæt]                      (c) [θæt]

25. ‘on’ (as in “There’s a book on the table”) is transcribed as

- (a) [ɒn]                      (b) [ɒn]                      (c) [ɔ:n]

26. ‘on’ has

- (a) a strong form and a weak form                      (b) just one form                      (c) is always stressed

27. Which grammatical categories are usually stressed?

(a) prepositions

(b) pronouns

(c) verbs

28. Which grammatical categories are usually not stressed?

(a) conjuncts

(b) nouns

(c) adverbs

29. Which sound is aspirated in "Ken plays basketball"?

(a) [k] in "Ken"

(b) [p] in "plays"

(b) the first [b] in "basketball."

30. "-ish" in the word "punishment" is

a. an infix

b. a base

c. a part of a root

31. In Japanese, "yama" means 'mountain' and "yamayama" means 'mountains'. What is this morphological process called?

32. What processes are involved in formation of a word "baconburger"?

- a. backformation and blending
- b. conversion and compound
- c. clipping and compound

Explain your answer!

33. What are English nouns inflected for? \_\_\_\_\_  
Please give three examples with inflections and at least one exception!

34. Which of the following description about inflection is correct?
- a. Inflection does not change a category of the word.
  - b. Inflectional affixes must be attached to a word before derivational ones.
  - c. An English prefix 'un-' (in 'undecided') is inflectional because it does not change the category of the base.