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Дополнительные вопросы к практическому занятию I

- 1) What is the aim of phonetics?
- 2) How is phonetics connected with of the linguistic sciences?
- 3) In what way is phonetics connected with phonology?
- 4) What is the difference between phonemes and allophones?

- 5) What is the main method of phonological analysis?
- 6) What is the difference between the relevant and irrelevant features of the phonemes?
- 7) In what way is the notion of the phoneme treated by different scientists?
- 8) What are the main problems of phonological analysis?

Задания для самостоятельной работы:

I.

1. Underline the interchanging vowels and consonants in the corresponding parts of speech. Transcribe them. What branch of linguistics is phonetics connected with?

nation	national	advice	to advice
grave	gravity	use	to use
provoke	provocative	a house	to house
zeal	zealous	an excuse	to excuse
occur	occurrence	a device	to device
close	to close	loose	to lose

2. Single out sounds that differentiate the meaning of the words. Transcribe them. What branch of linguistics is phonetics connected with?

still	steel	sell	sale	breath	breadth
pool	pull	model	modal	patrol	petrol
ship	sheep	saw	so	rout	route
sit	seat	Polish	polish		
fill	feel	guard	guide		
live	leave	worth	worse		
slip	sleep				

3. Read these rhymes. Underline the sounds which produce the effect of alliteration. Describe the impression in your own words. What branch of linguistics is phonetics connected with?

a)

She sells sea-shells on the sea-shore;
 The shells she sells are sea sea-pæ biip) j p r ob
 So if she sells sea-shells on the sea-shore.
 e bk j p r ob p æ b p biip p b -shore shells.

b)

Swam swam over the sea
 Swim, swam, swim;
 Swam swam back again
 Well swum swam.

4. Accent these words and translate them into Russian:

insult	to insult	outlay	to outlay
object	to object	present	to present
produce	to produce	protest	to protest
subject	to subject	torment	to torment

5. Give the plural form of these words and transcribe it. What branch of linguistics is phonetics connected with?

wolf, wife, life, leaf, thief, knife, half, self, loaf, echo, hostess, tigress, basis, thesis, man, foot, goose, bath, house, class, box, dish, phenomenon.

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Задания для самостоятельной работы:

- 1) What are the main principles of consonant classification?
- 2) What do you know about the affricates and rolled consonants?
- 3) What are the principal differences in the articulation bases of the English and Russian consonants?
- 4) What do you know about the system of Cardinal Vowels devised by D.Jones?
- 5) What are the principles of vowel classification?
- 6) What are the differences in the articulation basis of English and Russian vowels?

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Задания для самостоятельной работы:

- 1) What are the standard types of syllables in English and in Russian?
- 2) How are acoustic properties of syllables connected with their sonority?
- 3) T e q f p q b a f c b o b k b _ b q b b k q b s l t b i c l o j f k d q b l o v - k a b u n f o d o v q b l o v - in syllable formation?
- 4) What can you say about q b o l c i l r a k b p p - f k p v i i _ i b c l o j q l k k a p v i i _ i b division?
- 5) What is the difference between syllable formation and syllable division in English and in Russian?

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Задания для самостоятельной работы:

- 1) How is accent defined by different authors?
- 2) What are the most important features of word accent?
- 3) What are the 3 main types of accent?
- 4) In what way does the degree of stress depend on in polysyllabic words?
- 5) What is the result of interaction of recessive and rhythmic tendencies?
- 6) What are the typical problems of English stress for the Russian students?

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5. Read these words. Account for the difference in their positional length. Is it functional or not?

bee been beet
 knea need neat
 may maid mate
 sigh side sight
 core cord caught

6. Arrange these words into minimal distinction pairs:

cart, wart, don, what, cat, cord, down, caught

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*6.2. Оценочные средства и критерии оценивания для промежуточной аттестации
 Формы промежуточной аттестации: зачет (6*

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1. The subject-matter of Theoretical Phonetics is to study

- (A) the articulation of the sounds
- (B) the diachronical development
- (C) the functions of the sounds
- (D) the acoustic features of the sounds

2. Descriptive Phonetics studies the sounds

- (A) at a particular period of time
- (B) in the historic development
- (C) as a system of several languages
- (D) of only one particular language

3. This example proves that phonetics is connected with

- (A) stylistics
- (B) lexicology
- (C) grammar
- (D) orthography

Ex Pr aabk pt iil t ppt fqv phfj j fkd)
 Pr kpbq ppil t iv nøb afkd pæ ab)
 Silvery songsters sweetly singing,
 Pr j j boppl lœfk d pbobk ab-

4. These examples prove that phonetics is connected with

- (A) stylistics (C) lexicology
(B) grammar (D) orphography
Ex. patrol petrol, worth worse, still steel, pull pool

5. These examples show that phonetics is connected with

- (A) stylistics (C) lexicology
(B) grammar (D) orphography
Ex. leaf leaves, wolf wolves, thesis theses, crisis crises

6. Phonology studies

- (A) the acoustic aspect of speech sounds
(B) the psychological aspect of speech sounds
(C) the social aspect of speech sounds
(D) the articulatory aspect of speech sounds

7. The founder of the phoneme theory was

- (A) the English phonetician D.Jones
(B) the Russian scientist Baudouin de Courtenay
(C) the Soviet linguist L.V.Shcherba
(D) the Russian linguist N.S.Trubetskoy

8. The phoneme is a unit of

- (A) speech (C) practical phonetics
(B) language (D) lexicology

9. Phonemes are combinations of

- (A) irrelevant features (C) relevant and irrelevant features
(B) relevant features (D) relevant and acoustic features

10. Allophones are combination of

- (A) irrelevant features (C) relevant and irrelevant features
(B) relevant features (D) relevant and acoustic features

11. Palatalization is a relevant distinctive feature of

- (A) Russian (C) both Russian and English
(B) English (D) neither Russian nor English

12. Length is an irrelevant distinctive feature of

- (A) Russian (C) both Russian and English
(B) English (D) neither Russian nor English

13. Labialization is mainly a feature of

- (A) Russian (C) both Russian and English
(B) English (D) neither Russian nor English

14. Nasalization is mainly a feature of

- (A) Russian (C) both Russian and English
(B) English (D) neither Russian nor English

15. Aspiration is a peculiar feature of

- (A) Russian (C) both Russian and English
(B) English (D) neither Russian nor English

16. Choose the irrelevant distinctive features for the phoneme [t] in the pair *tip-top*
(A) voiced voiceless (C) occlusive constrictive
(B) rounded unrounded (D) oral nasal

17. Choose the relevant distinctive features for the phoneme [s] in the pair *sing-sing*
(A) voiced voiceless (C) aspirated non-aspirated
(B) rounded unrounded (D) palatalized non-palatalized

18. These allophonic variations are
(A) ideolectal (C) assimilation
(B) diaphonic (D) accommodation
Ex. i pp X) j pp X) ao j X

19. These allophonic variations are
(A) ideolectal (C) assimilation
(B) diaphonic (D) accommodation
Ex. situation [t) bar qf l k X d) fpp r b X

20. Which of the following may be added to cart to make a single (primary) opposition
(A) cord (C) card
(B) cad (D) cod

21. Which of the following may be added to cart to make a single (primary) opposition
(A) cut (C) caught
(B) card (D) cord

22. Which of the following may be added to cart to make a single (primary) opposition
(A) caught (C) cat
(B) card (D) cup

23. When the opposition of speech sounds is the only phonetic means of differentiating one member of that pair from the other we speak about
(A) the constitutive function of the phoneme
(B) the distinctive function of the phoneme
(C) the identificatory function of the phoneme
(D) the complementary function of the phoneme

24. A syllable is the minimal unit of
(A) language (C) written language
(B) speech (D) sounding speech

25. A combination of a consonant and sonorant can form a syllable
(A) in Russian (C) both in Russian and English
(B) in English (D) neither in Russian nor in English

26. Which of the following syllable pattern is *uncovered open syllable*
(A) CVC (C) v
(B) CV (D) VC

27. Which of the following examples is *closed uncovered syllable*
(A) pit (C) fact

(B) ought (D) dry

28. Which of the following examples is *closed covered syllable*

(A) cut (C) ten
(B) boy (D) spray

29. Which of the following examples is *covered open syllable*

(A) pat (C) cak
(B) art (D) go

30. The first consonant of the syllable (CCCV type) must be

(A) a sonorant (C) a voiceless consonant
(B) a voiced consonant (D) consonant S

31. The last consonant of the syllable (CCCV type) must be

(A) a sonorant (C) a voiceless consonant
(B) a voiced consonant (D) consonant S

32. Final clusters of the consonants in the syllable (VCCC type) are more complex

(A) in English (C) the same in English and in Russian
(B) in Russian (D) -

33. In the following pair of examples the problem of syllable division can be solved within

(A) the vowel forming theory (C) the sonority theory
(B) the expiratory theory (D) the muscular tension theory
Ex. a notion an ocean

34. The consonant [n] is

(A) initially strong (C) initially weak
(B) finally strong (D) finally weak
in the first element of the pair (1) a nice house (2) an ice house

35. The consonant [n] is

(A) initially strong (C) initially weak
(B) finally strong (D) finally weak
in the second element of the pair
(1) a nice house (2) an ice house

36. In English accent is considered to be primary

(A) dynamic (C) qualitative
(B) musical (D) quantitative

37. English accent is nit

(A) fixed (C) free and shifting
(B) free (D) free and constant

38. The greater part of English words (84%) consists of

(A) one syllable (C) three syllables
(B) two syllables (D) four syllables

39. The following pair of words is an example of

(A) fixed stress (C) free and shifting stress

(B) free stress (D) free and constant stress

Ex. active activity

40. The following pair of words is an example of

- (A) fixed stress (C) free and shifting stress
(B) free stress (D) free and constant stress

Ex. wonder wonderful

41. Which of the following words has one primary stress

- (A) misuse (C) subeditor
(B) fireplace (D) repack

42. According to the recessive tendency stress falls on

- (A) the 1st syllable from the end
(B) the 2nd syllable from the end
(C) 3^d syllable from the end
(D) the last syllable from the end

43. Which of the following French borrowings has not been assimilated by English?

- (A) garage (C) reason
(B) noble (D) recognize

44. Which of the following is an example of the most typical stress-pattern for the words of Anglo-Saxon origin in English

- (A) window (C) forgive
(B) behind (D) begin

45. Which of the following is not a component of intonation in the broad sense of the word

- (A) speech melody (C) voice tamber
(B) word stress (D) duration

46. Which of the following is not a component of intonation in the broad sense of the word

- (A) pitch (C) intensity
(B) rhythm (D) pausation

47. Prosody is a synonym of

- (A) intonation (C) intensity
(B) voice tamber (D) pausation

48. Standard English pronunciation in Great Britain is marked as

- (A) GA (C) SE
(B) RP (D) BE

49. Which of the following is unnecessary for a dialect to become standard pronunciation

- (A) wide currency (C) conformity to the main tendencies
(B) social acceptability (D) variability

50. GA (Standard American Pronunciation) has much in common with the regional dialect of

- (A) Southern part of Great Britain (C) Scotland
 (B) Northern part of Great Britain (D) Ireland

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9. K L) .665

7.3.

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1. Л Е %Л LJ J 7 eqm7, www.che.nsk.ru/RAN/WIN/STRUCT/DIVISION.HTM.
2. В Е К7eqm7, www.iling-ran.ru/.

II. Электронные библиотеки

1. М
2. И www.philol.msu.ru/
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5. К И <http://www.lib.msu.ru/index.html>
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