

Student's Index No: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION  
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP  
COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS, 2024/2025

TIME: 2 HOURS

COURSE CODE: ~~TEIS~~ 312

COURSE TITLE: PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY OF ENGLISH

**INSTRUCTIONS.** This paper consists of Sections A and B. Answer all the questions in Section A and three from Section B.

**SECTION A**

[25 marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Which of the following organs of speech primarily modifies airflow to produce nasal sounds like /m/ and /n/?
  - A. Alveolar ridge
  - B. Hard palate
  - C. Soft palate
  - D. Teeth
2. Which of the following transcriptions best represents the word "school"?
  - A. /skul/
  - B. /skol/
  - C. /skal/
  - D. /skol/
3. If a speaker has difficulty producing bilabial sounds, which of the following organs is most likely impaired?
  - A. Lips
  - B. Soft palate
  - C. Tongue
  - D. Uvula

4. Which of the following processes is involved when producing fricatives like /f/ and /s/?
  - A. Complete closure of articulators
  - B. Intermittent vibration of vocal folds
  - C. Narrow constriction causing turbulent airflow
  - D. Sudden and gradual release of built-up air pressure
5. Which of the following sounds is a voiced alveolar lateral approximant?
  - A. /l/
  - B. /r/
  - C. /w/
  - D. /t/
6. What happens to the velum during the production of oral sounds?
  - A. It lowers to allow nasal airflow.
  - B. It remains neutral.
  - C. It raises to block nasal passage.
  - D. It vibrates with the vocal folds.
7. What is the role of the vocal cords in producing voiceless sounds?
  - A. They vibrate continuously.
  - B. They remain apart and inactive.
  - C. They close tightly.
  - D. They resonate the sound.
8. How many syllables are in the word "elephant"?
  - A. One
  - B. Three
  - C. Two
  - D. Four
9. The sound \_\_\_\_\_ is classified as a voiceless bilabial plosive.
  - A. /b/
  - B. /m/
  - C. /p/
  - D. /w/
10. Which of the following scenarios **best** illustrates phonology rather than phonetics?
  - A. Analyzing tongue placement for /t/
  - B. Comparing pitch variations across dialects
  - C. Studying sound patterns in plural formation
  - D. Transcribing vowel sounds phonetically
11. Which of the following sounds is a high front unrounded vowel?
  - A. /æ/
  - B. /e/
  - C. /i/
  - D. /u/

12. Which of the following words contains a CCVCC syllable structure?
- A. String
  - B. Bring
  - C. Clap
  - D. Stand
13. A primary feature of broad transcription is that it \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Includes diacritics
  - B. Omits phonetic detail
  - C. Shows allophonic variation
  - D. Uses square brackets
14. A linguist examining how stress affects meaning in English operates within the domain of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Morphology
  - B. Phonetics
  - C. Phonology
  - D. Syntax
15. Which of the underlisted sounds is best described as a voiced postalveolar fricative?
- A. /ʃ/
  - B. /ʒ/
  - C. /tʃ/
  - D. /z/
16. Which of the following types of initiation is used in producing most English sounds?
- A. Glottalic
  - B. Nasal
  - C. Pulmonic
  - D. Velaric
17. Which of the following sentences shows contrastive stress on the word "he"?
- A. He bought a car.
  - B. He bought a car yesterday.
  - C. He bought a car, not she.
  - D. He bought a car and a bike.
18. Which of the following sounds is the correct transcription of the vowel sound in "cat"?
- A. /ɑ/
  - B. /æ/
  - C. /e/
  - D. /ɛ/

19. Which of the following organs is supraglottal and primarily responsible for shaping vowel sounds?
- A. Epiglottis
  - B. Pharynx
  - C. Soft palate
  - D. Tongue
20. Which of the following phases determines whether a sound is voiced or voiceless?
- A. Articulation
  - B. Initiation
  - C. Phonation
  - D. Resonance
21. Which of the underlisted transcriptions corresponds to the word "phone"?
- A. /fɒn/
  - B. /fəʊn/
  - C. /fɑːn/
  - D. /fæn/
22. Which of the following statements describes the articulation of /ʃ/?
- A. Complete closure at alveolar ridge
  - B. Narrow constriction at postalveolar region
  - C. Tongue tip touching teeth
  - D. Vocal fold vibration only
23. Which of the following statements best describes stress in English compared to tonal languages?
- A. English uses pitch to distinguish word meaning
  - B. English relies on stress rather than tone
  - C. English has no stress patterns
  - D. English uses tone and stress interchangeably
24. Which of the following options is an example of regressive assimilation?
- A. "good girl" pronounced as /gʊd ɡɜːl/
  - B. "have to" pronounced as /hæv tuː/
  - C. "input" pronounced as /ɪnpʊt/
  - D. "dogs" pronounced as /dɒgz/
25. The intonation form typically used in listing items is the \_\_\_\_\_ intonation.
- A. Falling
  - B. Level
  - C. Rising
  - D. Rising-falling

## SECTION B

[75 marks]

Answer three questions from this section.

1. a. What is Phonetics and Phonology? [5 Marks]  
b. With four (4) examples, discuss the importance of phonetics and phonology in English language teaching and learning. [20 Marks]
2. a. What is intonation? [5 Marks]  
b. With appropriate examples, Discuss the four (4) functions of intonation and their relevance in English language teaching and learning. [20 Marks]
3. a. What is assimilation in English communication? [5 Marks]  
b. Discuss three (3) types of assimilation and identify two (2) of its importance in English language teaching and learning. [20 Marks]
4. a. What is a syllable? [5 Marks]  
b. With copious examples, discuss four (4) importance of understanding the nature of the English syllable structure in Ghanaian JHS classrooms. [20 Marks]
5. a. What is stress in language communication? [5 Marks]  
b. Discuss three (3) types of stress and their importance in English language teaching and learning. [20 Marks]