

STUDENT'S ID 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 FOR LEVEL 300, 2023/2024

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 312

COURSE TITLE: PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY OF ENGLISH

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**Instruction:** Answer all questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. Which sounds in the set are velar sounds?
  - a. |p|, |b|, |g|
  - b. |n|, |m|, |ŋ|
  - c. |f|, |z|, |l|
  - d. |k|, |g|, |ŋ|
2. The sound underlined in the word 'both' is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. dental plosive.
  - b. dental fricative.
  - c. dental approximant.
  - d. dental lateral.

STUDENT'S ID NO: \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

3. The obstruction caused due to the contact between a passive and an active articulator result in the production of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. consonant sounds.
  - b. vowel sounds.
  - c. gliding sounds.
  - d. Diphthongs
4. The speech organs found at the supra-glottal region are mostly \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. initiators.
  - b. articulators.
  - c. glottalic.
  - d. pulmonic.
5. The scientific study of speech sounds of any particular language is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. phonetics.
  - b. phonology.
  - c. phonemes.
  - d. phonemics.
6. Which of the following speech organs is not an active articulator?
  - a. Velum
  - b. Lower lip
  - c. Hard palate
  - d. Tongue
7. The organ of speech which prevents foreign materials from entering the windpipe is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. velum.
  - b. epiglottis.
  - c. alveolar.
  - d. soft palate.
8. The sound produced whenever the soft palate is raised is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sound.
  - a. nasal
  - b. nasalized
  - c. oral
  - d. plosive
9. The movement of the tongue from one place of articulation to the other will lead to the production of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. vowels
  - b. consonants
  - c. semi-vowels
  - d. diphthongs

10. Which syllable in the word *commensurate* carries the primary stress? The \_\_\_\_\_ syllable
- 1<sup>st</sup>
  - 2<sup>nd</sup>
  - 3<sup>rd</sup>
  - 4<sup>th</sup>
11. Which of the following vowel sounds is not a central vowel?
- |ɔ|
  - |ə|
  - |ʌ|
  - |ɜ:|
12. How many pure vowel sounds does English have?
- 6
  - 10
  - 12
  - 18
13. Which of the following pair of sounds is referred to as semi-vowels?
- |w| |y|
  - |w| |j|
  - |r| |dʒ|
  - |l| |r|
14. Which of the following is not a constituent of a syllable?
- Peak
  - Onset
  - Rhyme
  - Coda
15. A pair of sounds which differ in only one segment is known as a \_\_\_\_\_
- digraph.
  - minimal pair.
  - diphthongs.
  - allophones.
16. The vowel sound in the word 'coke' is a \_\_\_\_\_
- central vowel.
  - back vowel.
  - centering diphthong.
  - closing diphthong.



17. The underlined sound in the word **think** is described as a \_\_\_\_\_
- voiced alveolar nasal.
  - voiceless alveolar plosive.
  - voiced velar nasal.
  - voiceless nasal fricative.
18. The loss of sound in rapid speech is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- assimilation.
  - reduction.
  - regression.
  - elision.
19. Which is the right pronunciation of the word 'chalk'?
- [tʃɔk]
  - [tʃɔ:k]
  - [tʃɔlk]
  - [tʃʌk]
20. The difference between [k] and [g] is in respect of \_\_\_\_\_
- place of articulation.
  - manner of articulation.
  - voicing.
  - length.
21. Which of the following sounds is referred to as the 'schwa' vowel?
- [ə]
  - [ʌ]
  - [ɜ]
  - [æ]
22. Human speech begins from the \_\_\_\_\_
- mouth.
  - larynx.
  - lips.
  - lungs.
23. Tune one in intonation is known as the \_\_\_\_\_ intonation.
- rising
  - falling
  - slow
  - initial

STUDENT'S ID NO: \_\_\_\_\_ SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

24. The vowel sound in the word '**much**' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. |æ|
- b. |ɑ:|
- c. |ʌ|
- d. |u|

25. Which of the following groups of words may carry either weak or strong forms of stress in speech?

- a. Lexical words
- b. Compound words
- c. Structural words
- d. Polysyllabic words

## SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any **THREE** questions in this section.

1. (a) What are sub-glottal organs? Provide two examples.  
(b) Distinguish between active and passive articulators.  
(c) State the primary functions of the following organs:
  - i. lungs
  - ii. teeth
  - iii. tongue
  - iv. nose
- (d) State the position of the velum in the production of the following types of sounds:
  - i. Oral sounds
  - ii. Nasal sounds
  - iii. Nasalized sounds

[25 Marks]

2. (a) What special name is given to the airstream initiated in the lungs that is used in producing most English speech sounds?  
(b) Explain the term place of articulation.  
(c) In terms of place of articulation, state any **FOUR** functions of the tongue in speech production.  
(d) With the help of the four parameters for vowels and the three parameters for consonants, describe the following sounds:

- i. /i:/
- ii. /ə/
- iii. /ɔ:/
- iv. /g/
- v. /m/
- vi. /θ/

[25 Marks]

3. Explain the following terms and provide two examples for each:  
(a) Phoneme

- (b) Allophone
- (c) Minimal Pair
- (d) Consonants
- (e) Syllable

[25 Marks]

4. Identify the sounds that the underlined letter(s) make in the following words:

- i.      measure
- ii.     map
- iii.    sing
- iv.     top
- v.      thought
- vi.     fish
- vii.    yet
- viii.   passage
- ix.     bags
- x.      child
- xi.     man
- xii.    shirt
- xiii.   law
- xiv.    sleep
- xv.     about
- xvi.    player
- xvii.   stool
- xviii.  flood
- xix.    clot
- xx.     file
- xxi.    how
- xxii.   power
- xxiii.  pay
- xxiv.   gooer
- xxv.    joy

[25 Marks]



5.

(a) What is transcription?

[3 Marks]

(b) State the two types of transcription.

[2 Marks]

(c) Transcribe the following words using broad/phonemic transcription:

[20 Marks]

- (i) judge
- (ii) mall
- (iii) mayor
- (iv) teacher
- (v) balloon
- (vi) flower
- (vii) about
- (viii) education
- (ix) church
- (x) psalm