## 20201002 Friday ALL EXAMS (with notes)

# START OF EXAM Student ID: 34785 4:00

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed? Kathleen will likely ask a follow-up question about why you used a particular symbol.

< little >

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: [lɪrll]

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 3

Explain why the additional vowel below either does or does not belong in the phonetic natural class defined by the original set of SNAE vowels.

Original set: [u], [v], [ov], [o]

Addition: [31]

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:** 

Excellent (3) Good (2.2) Fair (1.7) Poor (0)

# START OF EXAM Student ID: 90811 4:10

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed? Kathleen will likely ask a follow-up question about why you used a particular symbol.

<square>

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: [skweii]

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 3

Explain why the additional vowel below either does or does not belong in the phonetic natural class defined by the original set of SNAE vowels.

Original set: [æ], [a]

Addition: [a1]

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:** 

## START OF EXAM Student ID: 94675 4:20

Source: Quiz 2, Question 7

Why might more than one of the descriptions given truthfully apply to the sound represented by the underlined letter, and why is one of them actually better than the other?

#### < a<u>w</u>ay >

- prevocalic obstruent
- prevocalic sonorant
- postvocalic obstruent
- postvocalic sonorant
- intervocalic obstruent
- intervocalic sonorant

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: prevocalic and \*intervocalic\* sonorant

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II

Is this a reasonable transcription of this word? Explain why.

<cli>climb>: [klaɪm]

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: yes

## START OF EXAM Student ID: 38415 4:30

Source: Quiz 2, Question 7

Why might more than one of the descriptions given truthfully apply to the sound represented by the underlined letter, and why is one of them actually better than the other?

#### < a<u>w</u>ay >

- prevocalic obstruent
- prevocalic sonorant
- postvocalic obstruent
- postvocalic sonorant
- intervocalic obstruent
- intervocalic sonorant

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: prevocalic and \*intervocalic\* sonorant

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 3

Explain why the additional vowel below either does or does not belong in the phonetic natural class defined by the original set of SNAE vowels.

Original set: [æ], [a]

Addition: [a1]

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:** 

## START OF EXAM Student ID: 72428 4:40

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed? Kathleen will likely ask a follow-up question about why you used a particular symbol.

<juice>

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: [dʒus]

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 3

Explain why the additional vowel below either does or does not belong in the phonetic natural class defined by the original set of SNAE vowels.

Original set:  $[\epsilon]$ ,  $[\iota]$ ,  $[\upsilon]$ ,  $[\mathfrak{d}]$ 

Addition: [a]

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:** 

## START OF EXAM Student ID: 54125 4:50

Source: Quiz 2, Question 7

Why might more than one of the descriptions given truthfully apply to the sound represented by the underlined letter, and why is one of them actually better than the other?

#### < a<u>w</u>ay >

- prevocalic obstruent
- prevocalic sonorant
- postvocalic obstruent
- postvocalic sonorant
- intervocalic obstruent
- intervocalic sonorant

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: prevocalic and \*intervocalic\* sonorant

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 3

Explain why the additional vowel below either does or does not belong in the phonetic natural class defined by the original set of SNAE vowels.

Original set:  $[\epsilon]$ ,  $[\iota]$ ,  $[\upsilon]$ ,  $[\mathfrak{d}]$ 

Addition: [a]

**INSTRUCTOR NOTES:**