

- a. minimal pair
- b. near minimal pair.
- c. allophones

10. The feature _____ distinguishes affricates from other segments.

- a. [delayed release]
- b. [continuant]
- c. [strident]

Mark true (T) or false (F)

A feature which has just one value is known as a binary feature.

A feature which characterizes a segment associated with ingressive airflow is relevant to a description of English.

The feature [back] is used to describe vowels only.

Aspiration is distinctive (or phonemic) in Thai, whereas it is redundant in English.

A voiced sonorant is best chosen as the underlying form, since devoicing is the addition of voicelessness.

The nasal assimilation to the place of articulation of a following labial (e.g. in /p/ or velar consonant (e.g. in Cardiff) which is found in English, is universal.

In American English, flapping is achieved by pronouncing a /t/ as a flap [ɾ] when it occurs between two vowels, provided that the second vowel is stressed.

Choose the correct answer

1. The set _____ constitutes the natural class of voiceless stops.

a. [v, t, s]

b. [b, d, g]

c. [p, t, k]

2. Sounds such as _____ are said to be [+ coronal].

a. [t, d, l]

b. [p, b, f]

c. [w, j, k]

3. The word _____ contains a syllabic consonant.

a. rabbit

b. sudden

c. news

4. Although sonorants are typically [+ voice], the /r/ in _____

a. fry

5. [ATR] is sometimes used in the description of English under the feature _____.

- a. [low]
- b. [tense]
- c. [front]

6. The alternation 'electri (k)' vs. 'electri (s)ity' is achieved by applying a phonological rule called _____.

- a. disyllabic shortening
- b. velar softening
- c. suppletion

7. In the rule $A \rightarrow B / X (Y) \text{ --- } Z$, the item in parentheses is _____.

- a. obligatory
- b. optional
- c. neither a nor b

8. _____ refers to the reversal of a sequence of elements.

- a. Reduplication
- b. Insertion

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_____ involves a substitution of one sound for another yielding a different

_____ phonetic item.
share _____.

9. [h] and [ŋ] are not allophones of a single phoneme, as they do not

10. At the end of a word, /t/ can have different realizations, including unaspirated release [mæt] and glottal stop [mætʔ], without change of meaning. This is called _____.