1. **Vowel Activities**

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| --- | --- |
| Words pronounced with **/ᴧ/** | Accomplish another borough brother colour come comfort company country courage cover does done monkey double dozen front glove government honey London love Monday money month mother none nothing once one onion other rough shove some son southern sponge stomach thorough ton touch tough trouble wonder won worry young |
| Words pronounced with **/**ɒ**/** | Accommodate along body bomb bother bottom collar common congress doll gone donkey fox homage honour long modest nominate novelty pompous pond soft song tonsil tropical wallow hollow wander want wash watch what yacht |

See the difference between the following words:

* Hat/hate
* Tin/tiny
* Ham/harm
* Not/now
1. Tick where appropriate.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | e | u: | i: | ɑ: | ᴧ | ʊ | Ə | ɪ | æ | ɒ |  ɜː | ɔ: |
| Got |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foot |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| But |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| About |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mood |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Feet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Core |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ask  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Tick/describe the phonetic symbol representing the following descriptions of vowels.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | e | u: | i: | ɑ: | ᴧ | ʊ | Ə | ɪ | æ | ɒ | ɜː  | ɔ: |
| High front tense vowel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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1. Transcribe the following list of words in RP:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Eats |  | Said |  | Needed |  |
| Shoes |  | Says |  | Wanted |  |
| Loved  |  | Helped |  | Climbed |  |
| Women  |  | Sign |  | Shan’t  |  |
| Handsome  |  | Sure |  | We’d  |  |
| Can’t  |  | Wicked  |  | Hasn’t |  |
| Asked  |  | Oceans |  | Issue |  |
| Health |  | Joyful |  | Clothes  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stayed  |  | Aren’t  |  |
| Won’t |  | Viewed |  |
| It’d  |  | Giga  |  |
| Philosophy  |  | Houses |  |
| It’s |  | I’ll |  |
| Breathe |  | Skiing |  |
| Breath |  | Iron |  |
| Tired  |  | Younger  |  |

1. Mark the following vowels/diphthongs on the vowel chart.
2. Provide the vowel (pure or diphthong) that corresponds to the list of words below:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ……… | ….. | ……… | ……… | ……… | …… | ……… | ……… |
| NowCowBough LoudHowAllowDown  | LowBothHoseRoseDoseFoeDough  | MothBrothBotherCoughGoneBombDoll | MotherBrotherToughThoroughSomeDoneUp  | TherePearBearWearCarePair Hair  | HereHearDearBeard NearFear  | ReadBeadMeatSuiteWeakFeet  | ReadDeadSaidThreatDebtNetMen  |
| ……… | ….. | …… | …… | ……… | ……… | ………. |
| LoseShoeGooseChooseFoodThroughTombDoFew  | CouldGood FootHookPutLookBook | HorseWard Cord LordAboard Bought Bored | Worse WordHeard AbsurdGirlBirdWorld Nerd  | Card HeartHearthBark CarArtBar Past  | GoMouldSewKnowHomeLoneCombRoll | PayPaidSayGreatStraightBreak ChangeWake | ManThatAppleCat SandSat  |

1. Irregular spelling and pronunciation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ea | ch | ou | ei |
| BeachBreakWeatherLearnBearNearHearth  | MicrochipMachineMechanic | FloutTroubleCoughBoulderSoupThoughtTour  | HeightPerceiveReignHeirHeiferHeist  |

1. Decipher the transcribed words into regular spelling form.

|  |
| --- |
| ðæt  haʊˈevə  əˈnʌðə  ˈdɪfɪkəlt  wɜːld  ðeə  ˈθʌrə wɪʧ  ˈeərɪə  kɔːs  ˈʌndə  ʃʊd  ˈnevə  bɪˈtwiːn  ˈsʌmθɪŋ  pɔɪnt  hɪə  prəˈvaɪd  lɑːʤ  ˈnʌmbə  ˈɔːlweɪz ˈkwesʧən  ˈpaʊə  ʧeɪnʤ  ˈkʌlə  ˈdjʊərɪŋ  jɪə  huː  ɪˈnʌf  ˈlæŋgwɪʤ  ˈrɑːðə  wʌns  mʌnθ  vjuː  ɪgˈzɑːmpl  rɪˈzʌlt  muːv  ˈwɔːtə  əˈlaʊ |

1. Write down the phonetic symbols representing the following descriptions, and illustrate each of the sounds with two English words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. A high front tense unrounded vowel
 | 1. A voiced labiodental fricative
 |
| 1. A low back lax rounded vowel
 | 1. A voiceless alveolar fricative
 |
| 1. A mid front unrounded vowel
 | 1. A voiced palate-alveolar affricate
 |
| 1. A mid front lax unrounded vowel
 | 1. A voiceless glottal fricative
 |
| 1. A high back lax rounded vowel
 | 1. A voiceless bilabial stop
 |
| 1. A low back lax rounded vowel
 | 1. A voiceless dental fricative
 |
| 1. A high front tense rounded vowel
 | 1. A voiced velar stop
 |

1. Do the following pairs of vowels have the same or different quality of tenseness?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Back – sat
 | 1. Hide – height
 |
| 1. Shop – caught
 | 1. Least – heed
 |
| 1. Bid – key
 | 1. Drug – cook
 |
| 1. Luck – flick
 | 1. Sink – fit
 |
| 1. Fill – feed
 | 1. Oak – own
 |
| 1. Food – foot
 | 1. Sun – bed
 |
| 1. Fell – fail
 | 1. Got – farm
 |

1. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Every vowel symbol represents one specific articulation.
 | T / F |
| 1. A sound whose articulation involves movement from one vowel position to another is called a diphthong.
 | T / F |
| 1. The terms ‘high’ ‘low’ and ‘central’ refer to the distance between the jaws.
 | T / F |
| 1. Tense vowels are usually long in all languages.
 | T / F |
| 1. A monophthong is described along five dimensions.
 | T / F |
| 1. The concept of vowel height is relative.
 | T / F |
| 1. All diphthongs are long, tense and central.
 | T / F |
| 1. The right side of the vowel quadrilateral represents the back of the oral cavity.
 | T / F |

1. Circle the words that contain a vowel that fits the description on the left.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Low | Small bat great car tea |
| Front | River song tell trap bright |
| Back | Loud so left mud trip |
| High | Shore shop bank fall moose |
| Rounded | Meet coarse such group cry |
| Central /mid | About learn bye met night |

1. The following are descriptions of RP vowels. Give the symbols for each vowel and a word containing that vowel. Then mark in the positions of these vowels on the vowel chart. Use one chart for the vowels in a-c, and the other chart for the diphthongs in d-e.
	1. Lax front mid (between high-mid and low-mid)
	2. Tense back low (or better tense back open)
	3. Lax back fairly high (fairly close)
	4. Diphthong arising from low front to high front (i.e., from open front to close front)
	5. Diphthong rising from centre mid to fairly high back.



1. Look at the two vowel sounds in each word. Match the vowel sounds in the words with the pairs of phonemic symbols listed. There is one extra option which you do not need to use.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CurlyOverVillagePaperHomeworkLearnerNightclubBaby  | əʊ əeɪ ɪəʊ ɜːɜː əaɪ əaɪ ʌɪ ɪeɪ əɜː ɪ |

1. **Consonant Activities**

 

 *consonant clusters*

1. Decide about the consonant represented in the following positions of the vocal tract. Give the appropriate phonetic symbol.

12345 678910 1112131415 1617181920

1. Give the symbol for the following consonants.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description**  | **Symbol**  |
| Bilabial fortis plosive |  |
| Dental lenis fricative |  |
| Alveolar fortis fricative |  |
| Velar lenis plosive |  |
| Palato-alveolar lenis affricate |  |
| Palato-alveolar fortis affricate |  |
| Labiodentals fortis fricative |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Description** | **Symbol**  |
| A voiced labiodentals fricative |  |
| A voiceless alveolar fricative |  |
| A voiceless glottal fricative |  |
| A voiced bilabial stop |  |
| A voiced velar nasal stop |  |
| A voiceless dental fricative |  |
| A voiced velar approximant |  |

1. Answer the following questions.
2. What voiced consonant has the same place of articulation as /t/ and the same manner of articulation as /f/?
3. What voiceless consonant has the same active articulator as /b/ and the same passive articulator as /θ/?
4. What voiced consonant has the same place of articulation as /m/ and the same manner of articulation as /g/?
5. What voiced consonant has the same active articulator as /n/ and the same passive articulator as /f/?
6. In each line, circle the word(s) that begin(s) with a consonant that meets the description on the left.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Alveolar** | Meat pat sit boat rate | **Dental**  | Pay thank witch thought though |
| **Velar**  | Green tool case hot knot | **Palato-alveolar**  | Sigh clay tie sure judge |
| **Labio-dental** | Cat this chat vat fat | **Affricate**  | Church garage noon jury touch |
| **Bilabial**  | Brick thick sick pick | **Lateral**  | Boat late pray never love |

1. Consider these examples:
2. The consonant at the beginning of the word ‘sing’ is:
3. voiceless 2) alveolar 3) central 4) oral 5) fricative
4. The consonant at the end of the word ‘sing’ is:
5. voiced 2) velar 3) central 4) nasal 5) stop

Now provide similar information for:

1. The consonant at the beginning of ‘tea’. ………………………………………………………………
2. The consonant at the beginning of ‘good’. ……………………………………………………………
3. The consonant at the beginning of ‘hot’. ………………………………………………………………
4. The consonant at the beginning of ‘pen’. ………………………………………………………………
5. The consonant at the beginning of ‘graph’. ……………………………………………………………
6. The consonant at the beginning of ‘stomach’. …………………………………………………………
7. The consonant at the beginning of ‘rule’. ………………………………………………………………
8. The consonant at the beginning of ‘door’. ……………………………………………………………
9. The consonant at the beginning of ‘zero’. ……………………………………………………………
10. The consonant at the beginning of ‘hello’. ……………………………………………………………
11. The consonant at the beginning of ‘jest’. ………………………………………………………………
12. The consonant at the beginning of ‘vest’. ……………………………………………………………
13. Write the phonetic symbol for the last sound in each word according to their pronunciation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Wires …….. | Following ….. | Baked ……… | Language ……. | Catch ……… | Mac ………. |
| Moth ……… | Mash ………. | Mix ………… | Pass ………… | Filth ………. | Says ……… |

1. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Raising the velum enables the air to flow through the nasal tract.
 | T / F |
| 1. In the articulation of voiced sounds, the vocal cords are brought close together.
 | T / F |
| 1. The tip/blade of the tongue is one of the passive articulators.
 | T / F |
| 1. The velum is one of the passive articulators.
 | T / F |
| 1. During normal breathing, the vocal cords are close together and vibrate.
 | T / F |
| 1. Most speech sounds are made by allowing air to flow through the nose.
 | T / F |
| 1. Both passive and active articulators are involved in the production of speech sounds.
 | T / F |
| 1. The tip/blade of the tongue, the body of the tongue and the upper lip are the active articulators.
 | T / F |
| 1. The glottis surrounds the vocal cords.
 | T / F |
| 1. The term labiodental refers to an obstruction caused by movement of the lower lip towards the upper teeth.
 | T / F |

1. Tick the phonetic symbols representing the following descriptions of consonants.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **P**  | **z** | **b** | **f** | **t** | **l** | **r** | **m** | **d** | **n** | **k** | **θ** | **g** | **ʤ** | **s** | **ʒ** | **w** | **ʔ** | **h** | **ʃ** | **j** | **tʃ** |
| **Dental** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Alveolar** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bilabial**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Velar**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Palatal** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Glottal**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Palato-alveolar** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |