Give English words which contain examples of the following phenomena (4% each):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Transcription</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nasal Plosion</td>
<td>[___________]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lateral Plosion</td>
<td>[___________]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unexploded Stop</td>
<td>[___________]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Syllabic Nasal</td>
<td>[___________]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rhotacized Vowel</td>
<td>[___________]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Matching: Write the letter of the definition next to the term it defines (3% each):

6. ___ lateral a. stop produced with glottis raising during oral closure
7. ___ prenasalization b. stop produced with glottis lowering during oral closure
8. ___ implosive c. change of a sound to be more like a nearby sound.
9. ___ ejective d. nasal onset to an oral stop or fricative
10. ___ assimilation e. produced with one or both sides of the tongue lowered to let air out.

More matching:

11. ___ voiceless a. vocal cords tightly together
12. ___ murmurr b. vocal cords loosely separated, not vibrating
13. ___ aspiration c. vocal cords not vibrating but held wide apart
14. ___ voiced d. vocal cords vibrating normally
15. ___ glottal stop e. vocal cords vibrating but glottis widened at one end.

What airstream mechanism is used in the following types of sounds? Check 2 boxes per type, one under “airstream” and one under “direction.” (2% eaczzzzzh)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound Type</th>
<th>AIRSTREAM</th>
<th>DIRECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16. Voiceless stops</td>
<td>Pulmonic</td>
<td>Egressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Implosive stops</td>
<td>Glottalic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Ejectives</td>
<td>Velaric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Clicks</td>
<td>Egressive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Murmured stops</td>
<td>Pulmonic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
True-False. Circle the T or the F. (3% each)

21. T  F  All languages use egressive pulmonic airstream.
22. T  F  Stress is prominence given to a syllable above that of other syllables nearby.
23. T  F  All languages have contrastive sentence stress.
24. T  F  Stress is manifested as greater loudness (intensity) but not higher pitch (frequency).
25. T  F  English has lexical but not syntactic stress.
26. T  F  Pitch accent is the same as stress.
27. T  F  In English, wh- questions normally have falling intonation.
28. T  F  Creaky voice is lexically significant in English but not in Latvian.
29. T  F  The “lax” vowels of English cannot occur word-finally.
30. T  F  In English, [h] is the voiceless equivalent of the vowel after it.

Give plausible transcriptions for the following English words as you would pronounce them (2% each):

31. murmur [_______________________________________]
32. alveolar [_______________________________________]
33. ejective [_______________________________________]
34. consonant [_______________________________________]
35. vowel [_______________________________________]
36. stress [_______________________________________]
37. glottal [_______________________________________]
38. affricate [_______________________________________]
39. pharyngeal [_______________________________________]
40. implosive [_______________________________________]