Name: _____

Score: _____ / _____

Part 1

1

Match the following terms and definitions.

1. the physical realization of a speech sound   A. allophone

2. transcribed using slash brackets: /.../   B. phoneme

3. found in the mental lexicon

4. the output, or result, of a phonological rule

5. a mental sound category

6. transcribed using square brackets: [...]

2

To describe this set of sounds as a natural class: [u ɔ ʊ ɑ]
that distinguishes them from this set: [i æ ɛ]
the most **efficient** way (stating as *few* sound properties as possible) is to describe [u ɔ ʊ ɑ] as:

- ○ A.
  back round tense

- ○ B.
  back round

- ○ C.
  back tense

- ○ D.
  back

- ○ E. round

- ○ F. tense

To describe this set of sounds as a natural class: [f θ s ʃ h]
that distinguishes them from this set: [v b z m l w]
the most **efficient** way (stating as *few* sound properties as possible) is to describe [f θ s ʃ h] as:

○ A.
voiceless oral fricatives

○ B.
voiceless fricatives

○ C.
voiceless oral

○ D.
voiceless

○ E. oral

○ F. fricatives

Look at the Spanish problem on the data set handout provided. Which of the following statements are true? Choose all that apply.

☐ A.
There is at least one minimal pair for [l] and [ɾ] in the Spanish data set.

☐ B.
The environment where [l] occurs and the environment where [ɾ] occurs are distinct in Spanish -- if I know the right information about what the sounds in the environment are, I can predict whether [l] or [ɾ] will appear.

☐ C.
The sounds [l] and [ɾ] are allophones of the same phoneme in Spanish.

☐ D.
The sounds [l] and [ɾ] belong to two different phonemes in Spanish.

Look at the Korean problem on the data set handout provided. Which of the following statements are true? Choose all that apply.

☐ A. There is at least one minimal pair for [l] and [ɾ] in the Korean data set.

☐ B. The environment where [l] occurs and the environment where [ɾ] occurs are predictable in Korean -- if I know the right information about what the sounds in the environment are, I can predict whether [l] or [ɾ] will appear.

☐ C. The sounds [l] and [ɾ] are allophones of the same phoneme in Korean.

☐ D. The sounds [l] and [ɾ] belong to two different phonemes in Korean.

Suppose [b] changes into [m] after nasal sounds in some language. Which of the following is the most insightful phonological rule to propose for the mental grammar of this language?

○ A. [b] -> [m] / nasal __

○ B. [b] -> nasal / nasal __

○ C. voiced bilabial oral stop -> nasal / nasal __

○ D. voiced bilabial oral stop -> voiced bilabial nasal stop / nasal __