


Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»
Рыбницкий филиал

Кафедра германских языков и методики их преподавания

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Зав. кафедрой-разработчика

_____/  Егорова В.Г.

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Теоретическая фонетика (английского языка)»

для направления

6.44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»

(с двумя профилями подготовки)

Профиль подготовки

«Иностранный язык (английский)», доп. профиль «Иностранный язык (немецкий)»

Квалификация

Бакалавр

Форма обучения

Очная

ГОД НАБОРА 2019

Разработал:

ст. преподаватель

_____/ 

Новицкая Наталья Павловна

Рыбница, 2023

**Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине
«Теоретическая фонетика (английского языка)»**

1. В результате изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (немецкий язык)» у обучающихся должны быть сформированы следующие компетенции: УК-1, ПКО-6.

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения
Универсальные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
Системное и критическое мышление	УК-1. Способен осуществлять поиск, критический анализ и синтез информации, применять системный подход для решения поставленных задач	<p>ИД-1 ук-1.1 Знает: методы критического анализа и оценки современных научных достижений; основные принципы критического анализа.</p> <p>ИД-2 ук-1.2 Умеет: получать новые знания на основе анализа, синтеза и других методов; собирать данные по сложным научным проблемам, относящимся к профессиональной области; осуществлять поиск информации и решений на основе экспериментальных действий.</p> <p>ИД-3 ук-1.3 Владеет: исследованием проблем профессиональной деятельности с применением анализа, синтеза и других методов интеллектуальной деятельности; выявлением научных проблем и использованием адекватных методов для их решения; демонстрацией оценочных суждений в решении проблемных профессиональных ситуаций.</p>

Категория (группа) компетенций	Код и наименование компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения
Обязательные профессиональные компетенции и индикаторы их достижения		
01. Образование и наука Образовательные программы и образовательный процесс в системе профессионального обучения, СПО и (или) ДПП	ПКО-6 Способен организовать научно-исследовательскую, проектную, учебно-профессиональную и иную деятельность обучающихся по программам бакалавриата и (или) ДПП под руководством специалиста более высокой квалификации	<p>ИД-1 пко-6 Использует основные методы, способы и средства получения, хранения и переработки информации</p> <p>ИД-2 пко-6 Владеет навыками понимания и системного анализа базовых научно-теоретических представлений для решения профессиональных задач.</p>

2. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

№ п/п	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
Текущая аттестация			
1	Phonetics as a Branch of Linguistics.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)

2	Phoneme as a unit of language.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
3	Regional and stylistic varieties of English pronunciation.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
4	The English Vowels.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
5	The English Consonants	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
6	Modifications of Phonemes in Connected Speech.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
7	The syllabic structure in English.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
8	Word stress in English.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
9	Theories of Supra-Segmental Phonetics.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
10	Phoneme Alternations.	УК-1, ПКО-6.	Устный опрос, тест (Progress Test)
Промежуточная аттестация			
Темы 1-5		УК-1, ПКО-6.	Коллоквиум
<i>Итоговая контрольная работа</i>		УК-1, ПКО-6.	Контрольная работа (Final Test)
Итоговая аттестация			
Темы 1 – 10		УК-1, ПКО-6.	вопросы к зачету

Процедура проведения оценочных мероприятий имеет следующий вид:

А. Текущий контроль.

В конце каждого лекционного занятия студентам выдаются задания для внеаудиторного выполнения по соответствующей теме. С целью контроля и подготовки студентов к изучению новой темы в начале каждого лекционного занятия преподавателем проводится индивидуальный или фронтальный устный опрос по выполненным заданиям предыдущей темы. Таким образом, *текущий контроль* осуществляется в течение семестра в устной и письменной форме в виде устных опросов, тестовых заданий. Результаты оценки успеваемости заносятся в журнал и доводятся до сведения студентов.

Студентам, пропускающим занятия, предлагается устное собеседование с преподавателем по проблемам пропущенных лекционных занятий, а также обязательное выполнение аудиторных / внеаудиторных тестовых заданий и письменных работ (ДЗ).

Б. Промежуточная аттестация (рубежный контроль).

Рубежный контроль проводится обычно 2 раза в течение семестра в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины. Каждое из рубежных контрольных мероприятий является «микроэкзаменом» по материалу одного или нескольких разделов и проводится с целью определения степени усвоения материала указанных разделов дисциплины. В качестве форм *рубежного контроля* используются коллоквиум, контрольные работы, тестирование.

В. Итоговая аттестация.

Итоговая аттестация по дисциплине проводится в форме зачета в десятом семестре по календарному графику учебного процесса.

Зачетное занятие проводится согласно графику учебного процесса. Итоговая оценка определяется как сумма оценок, полученных в текущей и промежуточной аттестации и по результатам ответа на зачете. Проверка ответов и объявление результатов производится в день зачета. Результаты аттестации заносятся в зачетную ведомость и зачетную книжку студента (при получении зачета). Студенты, не прошедшие промежуточную аттестацию (итоговую аттестацию) по графику сессии, должны ликвидировать задолженность в установленном порядке.

2.1. Шкала оценивания успеваемости.

Для оценки дескрипторов компетенций используется балльная шкала оценок. Для определения фактических оценок каждого показателя выставаются следующие баллы:

- результат, содержащий полный правильный ответ, полностью соответствующий требованиям критерия (85-100);
 - результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ или ответ, содержащий незначительные неточности, т.е. ответ, имеющий незначительные отступления от требований критерия (65-84);
 - результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ или ответ, содержащий значительные неточности, т.е. ответ, имеющий значительные отступления от требований критерия (50-64);
 - результат, содержащий неполный правильный ответ (степень полноты ответа – менее 30%), неправильный ответ (ответ не по существу задания) или отсутствие ответа, т.е. ответ, не соответствующий полностью требованиям критерия (0).
- Необходимый минимум для получения итоговой оценки или допуска к промежуточной (итоговой) аттестации 50 баллов.

Штрафы: пропуск занятия по неуважительной причине: минус 2 балла (уважительной причиной считается пропуск по болезни, подтвержденный справкой установленного образца, письменное разрешение завкафедрой или директора университета); отсутствие домашнего задания: минус 2 балла, выполнение задания не вовремя: минус 1 б.

Пересчет накопленной суммы баллов за результаты обучения обучающегося по учебной дисциплине за семестр в оценку рекомендуется производить по следующей шкале:

- а) 50 баллов и более - зачтено (при недифференцированной оценке);
- б) меньше 50 баллов - неудовлетворительно;
- в) от 50 до 64 баллов включительно - удовлетворительно;
- г) от 65 до 84 баллов включительно - хорошо,
- д) от 85 до 100 баллов включительно - отлично.

**Задания для проведения текущего контроля
по дисциплине «Теоретическая фонетика (английского языка)»
для студентов V курса
направления 6.44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
профиля подготовки
«Иностранный язык (английский)», доп. профиль «Иностранный язык (немецкий)»,
X семестр**

Progress Tests

Тема: Теоретическая фонетика как наука

1. _____ studies the sound system of several languages.
General phonetics
Descriptive phonetics
Historical phonetics
2. _____ is concerned with the material form of phonetic phenomena in relation to meaning.
Practical phonetics
Theoretical phonetics
Articulatory phonetics
Acoustic phonetics
Functional phonetics
3. _____ studies the functioning of phonetic units in the language and their role in the process of social communication.
Practical phonetics
Theoretical phonetics
Articulatory phonetics
Acoustic phonetics
Functional phonetics
4. If aspirated [p, t, k] are replaced by non-aspirated ones in the initial position before a vowel, the mistake is called _____.
phonetic
phonological
5. If [l], [m], [n] are pronounced palatalized ([l'], [m'], [n']) before front-lingual vowels, the mistake is called _____.
phonetic
phonological

Тема: Органы речи (CPC)

1. _____ are movable and take an active part in the sound formation.
Active organs of speech
Passive organs of speech
 2. _____ remain static during the articulation of sound.
Active organs of speech
Passive organs of speech
 3. The teeth and the hard palate are _____.
active organs of speech
passive organs of speech
 4. The tongue and the lips are _____.
active organs of speech
passive organs of speech
 5. The uvula and the soft palate are _____.
active organs of speech
passive organs of speech
3. _____ is the use of pitch variation to convey meaning.
Phoneme
Allophone
Intonation
Stress

Syllable

Тема: Звуки и фонемы. Система гласных английского языка

1. _____ is a speech sound which can be identified as a minimal linguistic unit capable of distinguishing the sound shapes of words.

- Phoneme
- Allophone
- Intonation
- Stress
- Syllable

2. _____ is one of the possible realizations of a phoneme in speech.

- Phoneme
- Allophone
- Intonation
- Stress
- Syllable

3. A vowel in which there is a change in quality during a single syllable is called a _____.

- diphthong
- monophthong
- diphthongoid
- nucleus

4. Vowels in the production of which the body of the tongue is in the back part of the oral cavity are called _____.

- back
- front
- open
- close

5. Vowels in the production of which the body of the tongue is in the front part of the oral cavity are called _____.

- back
- front
- open
- close

6. _____ is a front, close, unrounded, long vowel.

- [O]
- [i:]
- [e]
- [u:]

7. _____ is a back, close, rounded, long vowel.

- [O]
- [i:]
- [e]
- [u:]

Тема: Система согласных английского языка

1. A class of consonants made by obstructing the flow of air enough to create a hissing noise at a particular place in the vocal tract is called _____.

- affricates
- fricatives
- plosives
- approximants

2. A class of consonant produced with little obstruction to the flow of air (narrowing) is called _____.

- affricates
- fricatives
- plosives
- approximants

3. An articulation involving the tip of the tongue is called _____.

- apical
- bilabial

glottal
lateral
dorsal

4. _____ is an occlusive, plosive, bilabial, voiced consonant.

[g] [b] [m] [s]

5. _____ is an occlusive, nasal, bilabial consonant.

[g] [b] [m] [s]

Тема: Позиционные и комбинаторные изменения гласных и согласных

1. The process whereby a consonant sound is modified so that it becomes more similar to a neighbouring consonant sound is called _____.

assimilation
elision
accommodation
insertion
reduction

2. The apparent disappearance of a speech sound where it would be expected to occur is called _____.

assimilation
elision
accommodation
insertion
reduction

3. The adaptive modification of a consonant under the influence of a neighbouring vowel is called _____.

assimilation
elision
accommodation
insertion
reduction

4. The incomplete regressive assimilation is observed in the word '_____'.

dogs
sandwich
width
twice

5. Insertion is observed in the word-combination '_____'.

last time
car owner
take this
sad joke

Тема: Словообразование и слоговоеделение

1. A syllable without a consonant at the end is called _____.

open
closed
syllabic
stressed

2. A syllable with a consonant at the end is called _____.

open
closed
stressed

3. A phonological unit consisting of a vowel and any consonants which form its beginning or end is called _____.

syllable
sense group
stress
approximant

4. There are _____ syllables in the word 'interview'.

1 2 3 4

5. There are _____ syllables in the word 'neighbourhood'.

1 2 3 4

Тема: Ударение. Словесное ударение

1. A property of syllables by which they are made more noticeable or prominent than other syllables is called _____.

- stress
- intonation
- syllable
- tune

2. Stress in isolated words is termed _____.

- word stress
- sentence stress
- nucleus
- prominence

3. _____ stress implies greater force and intensity of articulation in stressed syllables.

- Dynamic
- Musical
- Quantitative
- Qualitative

4. The word 'seventeen' has _____.

- two primary stresses
- a primary and a secondary stress
- a primary stress only
- two primary stresses and a secondary one

5. The word 'reorganization' has _____.

- two primary stresses
- a primary and a secondary stress
- a primary stress only
- two primary stresses and a secondary one

Тема: Ударение. Фразовое ударение. Интонация, её компоненты и функции

1. Stress in connected speech is termed _____.

- word stress
- sentence stress
- prominence
- intonation

2. Notional parts of speech are generally _____.

- stressed
- unstressed

3. In _____ the voice falls all the way down from a higher to a very low pitch level/

- Low Fall
- Low Rise
- High Fall
- High Rise

4. The use of pitch variation to convey meaning is called _____.

- intonation
- intonation group
- rhythm
- tempo
- loudness
- pitch

5. The occurrence of units of speech at regular intervals of time is called _____.

- intonation
- intonation group
- rhythm
- tempo
- loudness
- pitch

6. The syllable or the word which carries the primary accent in a tone-group is called the _____.

- nucleus

pre-head
tail
head

7. The given sentence can be divided into the following speech units.
I was working late // because they want // it done as quickly as possible.
I was working late // because they want it done // as quickly as possible.
I was working late because they want // it done // as quickly as possible.
8. The given sentence can be divided into the following speech units.
When I woke up // I didn't even // realise what time it was.
When I woke up // I didn't even realise // what time it was.
When I woke up I didn't even // realise // what time it was.

Тема: Национальные и территориальные варианты языка (CPC)

1. Territorial differentiations in pronunciation of the language observed in the speech of the whole nation are called _____.
accents
dialects
national pronunciation variants
2. A variety of a language which is distinguished from others exclusively in terms of pronunciation is called _____.
accent
dialect
national pronunciation variant
3. A variety of a language which is distinguished from others in terms of vocabulary and grammar as well as pronunciation is called _____.
accent
dialect
national pronunciation variant
4. The accent used by most English-born announcers and news-readers on serious radio and television channels is called _____.
Received Pronunciation
BBC accent
General American
5. _____ is treated by scholars as a standard pronunciation type because it is spoken by the majority of US people.
Received Pronunciation
BBC accent
General American

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если выполнено 85-100%.
- оценка «хорошо» если выполнено 65-84%.
- оценка «удовлетворительно» если выполнено 50-64%.
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» меньше 50%.

Задания для проведения промежуточной аттестации
в форме коллоквиумов, устного опроса
по дисциплине «Теоретическая фонетика (английского языка)»
для студентов V курса
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X семестр

Phonetics as a Branch of Linguistics

- 1) What do you know about the history of phonetic development?
- 2) What are the objects of phonetic investigation?
- 3) How is phonetics connected with other sciences?
- 4) What is the significance of phonetics in teaching languages?
- 5) What is the difference between *phonetics* and *phonology*?
- 6) What are the main branches of phonetics?
- 7) What are the aspects of speech sounds?
- 8) What are the methods and devices of phonetic investigation?

Phoneme as a unit of language

- 1) In what way phonetics is connected with phonology?
- 2) Who was the founder of the phoneme theory?
- 3) What is Shcherba's view on speech sounds?
- 4) What are the main functions of the phoneme?
- 5) What is the difference between phonemes and allophones?
- 6) What is the difference between positional and combinatory allophones?
- 7) What is the difference between the relevant and the irrelevant features of the phonemes?
- 8) In what way is the phone treated by different scientists?
- 9) What are the three aspects of the phoneme?
- 10) What do you know about distributional analysis and the patterns of distribution?
- 11) What is the difference between single, double and multiple oppositions?
- 12) What is the difference between semantic and purely distributional methods of phoneme identification?
- 13) How is the problem of phoneme solved by different linguistic schools?

Styles of Pronunciation. Regional and stylistic varieties of English pronunciation

- 1) What dialect was the basis of the national language of England? Why?
- 2) How is the British literary norm termed?
- 3) Which pronunciation standard should be chosen for teaching purposes?
- 4) What is a style of pronunciation?
- 5) What styles of pronunciation did D. Jones and R. I. Avanesov distinguish?
- 6) What is the distinctive principal of L.V. Shcherba's classification of styles of pronunciation?
- 7) What is sociolinguistics?
- 8) What is the difference between a dialect and an accent?
- 9) What are the main types of English spoken in the English-speaking world?
- 10) How many varieties of the English-based pronunciation subgroup do you know?
- 11) What are the main peculiarities of the British English dialects? Be ready to describe some of the dialects.

American-Based Pronunciation Standards of English

- 1) What peculiarities of English pronunciation basis do you know?
- 2) What was the starting point of American English?
- 3) There are certain varieties of educated American speech, aren't there?
- 4) Where is the Eastern type spoken?
- 5) What is a striking distinctive feature of the Southern type of American English?
- 6) What type of American English is known to be the pronunciation standard of the USA?
- 7) What are the main reasons for considering General American the pronunciation standard of the US?
- 8) What are the peculiar features of vowel pronunciation in GA?
- 9) What are the typical features of consonant pronunciation in GA?

The English Vowels

- 1) Comment on the problem of distinction between vowels and consonants. Consider different points of view.
- 2) What differences are there between V and C?

- 3) Explain the essence of:
 - a) articulatory differences between V and C
 - b) acoustic differences between V and C
 - c) functional differences between V and C.
- 4) What are the general principles of vowel articulation?
- 5) What criteria are used for the classification of vowels?
- 6) What are English vowels subdivided into?
- 7) Define diphthongs.
- 8) From what aspects is the position of the tongue in the mouth cavity characterized?
- 9) What groups of vowels are distinguished in English?
- 10) What are the traditional lip positions in English pronunciation?
- 11) What does the checkness of English vowel sounds depend on?
- 12) What is duration of a vowel modified by and what does it depend on?
- 13) Define tenseness.
- 14) What is the phonemic status of the neutral sound [ɜ]?
- 15) Are all the vowel phonemes equally free in their distribution?
- 16) The English vowels can be met in alternation series, cannot they?
- 17) What kinds of diphthongs are distinguished in the English language? Consider different points of view.

The English Consonants

- 1) What are the general principles of consonant formation?
- 2) What principles of consonant classification do you know?
- 3) What types of obstacles are possible in most languages?
- 4) What are the main groups of consonants according to the type of obstacle?
- 5) What kinds of consonants are distinguished according to the manner of articulation?
- 6) What are the main groups of consonants according to the articulating organ?
- 7) What are the main groups of consonants according to the passive organs of speech?
- 8) What are the main groups of consonants according to the presence or absence of voice?
- 9) How many consonant phonemes form the English consonant system?
- 10) What are the main principals forming oppositions of consonant phonemes?
- 11) What problem of phonological character is there in the English consonant system?

Modifications of Phonemes in Connected Speech

- 1) What phases can the articulation of one sound be analysed into?
- 2) What are the main ways of joining the sounds?
- 3) What is the phenomenon of adaptation (assimilation)?
- 4) What kinds of assimilation (adaptation) do you know?
- 5) What is the difference between obligatory and non-obligatory assimilations?
- 6) Present day assimilation can be divided into two subgroups, cannot it?
- 7) Speak about the types of partial assimilation?
- 8) How many types of modifications of sounds are observed within words and word boundaries?
- 9) What varieties of modifications of vowels are traced in connected speech?
- 10) Speak on the typology of modifications of consonants in connected speech.

The syllabic structure in English

- 1) What is a syllable?
- 2) How many aspects does the problem of the syllable have?
- 3) What is the relative sonority theory/ the prominence theory based upon?
- 4) Give the two extreme points of the sonority scale. What is the theory's drawback?
- 5) Who put forward the muscular tension theory?
- 6) How does muscular tension impulses occur in speaking? What corresponds to points of syllabic division?
- 7) How can consonants be pronounced?
- 8) Where do initially strong consonants and finally strong consonants occur?
- 9) What is the drawback of this theory?
- 10) What other theories of syllable formation do you know?
- 11) How is the syllable formed in English?
- 12) What types of syllables are there in English?
- 13) Name structural types of syllables in terms of C and V?
- 14) What are the commonest types of the syllable in English structurally?
- 15) What is the characteristic feature of English according to the number of syllables in words?
- 16) What is the division of a word into syllables called?

- 17) What can be said about the question of syllabification in English?
- 18) What is the phonotactic constraint on syllabification?
- 19) What are basic rules of phonetic (spoken) syllable division?
- 20) What is the most general principle the division of words into syllables in writing based on?
- 21) How many functions does the syllable perform phonologically?

Rhythmical and Syntactic Structure of Connected speech

- 1) How do we call the units the speech is divided rhythmically into?
- 2) There are many points of view on the problem of syntagm, aren't there?
- 3) What are the main functions of syntagm?
- 4) What is the syntactic content of syntagms represented by?

Word stress in English

- 1) How can word stress (WS) be defined?
- 2) What types of WS are distinguished in different languages according to its nature?
- 3) What functions does WS perform? Explain the essence of each function.
- 4) How are languages differentiated according to the place of word stress?
- 5) How many degrees of WS are distinguished by the American linguists?
- 6) How many types of WS in English according to its DEGREE are singled out by the majority of phoneticians?
- 7) Comment on the case when the location of WS alone differentiates parts of speech. Give examples.
- 8) What information should be taken into account in order to decide on stress placement?

Sentence Stress

- 1) Why is it so difficult to define sentence stress?
- 2) Who made an attempt to differentiate word stress and sentence stress?
- 3) What are the main principals sentence stress is based on?
- 4) What degrees of sentence stress are there in English?
- 5) What functional types of sentence stress are distinguished by Gintovt?
- 6) What definition of sentence stress does Borisova give?
- 7) What functions does sentence stress perform? Give examples.
- 8) How are the principals of sentence stress realized in an utterance?
- 9) What words are usually stressed or unstressed in an utterance?

Intonation in English

- 1) What approaches to the problem of intonation are known in Great Britain?
- 2) How does the founder of the American school of intonation K. Pike treat intonation?
- 3) How do Russian linguists treat intonation?
- 4) What functions does intonation perform?
- 5) What are the main components of intonation?
- 6) Name the most important nuclear tones in English. Describe them in details.
- 7) Give the essential information of tempo-component of intonation.
- 8) What is the basic unit of intonation? Speak about the main components of intonation pattern.

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если ответ на вопрос раскрыт полностью, в представленном ответе обоснованно получен правильный ответ.
- оценка «хорошо» выставляется студенту, если ответ дан полностью, но нет достаточного обоснования или при верном ответе допущена незначительная ошибка, не влияющая на правильную последовательность рассуждений.
- оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если ответы даны частично.
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если ответ неверен или отсутствует.

**Задания для проведения итогового контроля
по дисциплине «Теоретическая фонетика (английского языка)»
для студентов V курса
направления 6.44.03.05 «Педагогическое образование»,
профиля подготовки
«Иностранный язык (английский)», доп. профиль «Иностранный язык (немецкий)»,
X семестр**

FINAL TEST

Answer the following questions using one-word / phrase answers.

1. People engaged in the study of phonetics are called ...
2. People engaged in the study of phonology are called ...
3. There are four branches of Phonetics according to the aspects of speech sounds. They are: ...
4. Variations in pitch, prominence, and tempo are called ...
5. The basic component of the phonic substance of language is called ...
6. A unit of spoken message larger than a single sound and smaller than a word is called ...
7. The amount of perceptual prominence given to particular words / syllables in an utterance is called ...
8. Give the name of the founder of phonology.
9. A sequence of words spoken in a single breath, a stretch of speech which has describable melody is called ...
10. Phonetics whose domain is the larger units of connected speech: syllables, words, phrases and texts is called ...
11. The part of phonetics which is concerned with individual sounds is called ...
12. The part of phonetics which is mainly concerned with the functioning of phonetic units in the language is called ...
13. The part of phonetics which is concerned with the study of the phonetic structure of one language only, in its static form, at a particular period is called ...
14. There are three principal methods of investigation used in Phonetics. They are: ...
15. How do we call the Phoneme Theory introduced by Daniel Jones?
16. Give the most appropriate definition of the phoneme.
17. Is the following statement true? "A phoneme may consist of several allophones".
18. The main features of the phoneme which make it functionally different from all other phonemes of the language are called ...
19. There are two types of the pronunciation errors: ...
20. What are the main Phonological Schools?
21. The pronunciation standard of British English is called ...
22. Prof. L. V. Scerba pointed out 2 types of pronunciation. They are: ...
23. A variant of the language that includes differences in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation is called ...
24. [r], [w], [j], [m], [n], [ŋ], are termed ...
25. How many consonant phonemes are there in English?
26. How many general principles of vowel articulation do you know?
27. The English vowel system consists of ... vowel phonemes.
28. There are two possible varieties of vowels according to the stability of articulation: ...
29. How do we call the property of English vowel sounds which depends on the character of the articulatory transition from a vowel to a consonant?
30. Give the definition of diphthongs.
31. Name the types of diphthongs defined by L. V. Scerba.
32. How do we call the function of the phoneme which is revealed in the example: *He was heard badly - He was hurt badly*.
33. The articulation of one sound, pronounced separately, can be analysed into three phases: ...
34. Give the definition of the phenomenon of adaptation (assimilation).
35. "desks, pens" illustrate the examples of ... assimilation.
36. A complete loss of sounds, both vowels and consonants is called ...
37. The adaptive modification of a consonant by a neighbouring consonant in a speech chain is called ...
38. The modifications of sounds which are noticeable in the interchanges of VC or CV types are called ...

39. What are the main components of intonation?
40. A group of words which are put together according to sense is called ...
41. Sentence Stress is based on 4 principles such as ...
42. Give the definition of the syllable.
43. Structurally, the most common types of the syllable in English are ...
44. The majority of British and Russian linguists usually distinguish such degrees of stress in the word as ...
45. Name the groups of languages differentiated according to the place of word stress.

Keys to the FINAL TEST on Theoretical Phonetics

1. Phoneticians
2. Phonologists
3. Articulatory, acoustic, auditory, phonology (functional)
4. Intonation
5. Phoneme
6. A morpheme
7. Sentence stress
8. Trubetskoy
9. A syntagm (an intonation group)
10. Suprasegmental phonetics
11. Segmental phonetics
12. Theoretical phonetics
13. Descriptive phonetics
14. Direct observation method, experimental and linguistic
15. Atomic theory
16. The phoneme is a minimal abstract linguistic unit realized in speech in the form of speech sounds opposable to other phonemes of the same language to distinguish the meaning of morphemes and words (by Shcherba + Vassilyev).
The phoneme comprises material, real and objective features and at the same time distinctive abstractional and generalized ones (because it represents all the relevant features which are present in all the allophones of the phoneme). It exists in the material form of speech sounds (allophones). Phonemes are linguistically important, for their function in a language is to distinguish words and morphemes from one another. Phonemic variants have no distinctive function as such.
17. Yes
18. Distinctive / relevant
19. Phonetic and phonological
20. Moscow, St. Petersburg, Prague
21. Received Pronunciation
22. Full, colloquial
23. Dialect
24. Sonorants
25. 24 consonants
26. 4
27. 20 vowels
28. Diphthongs and monophthongs
29. Checkness
30. Diphthongs are usually defined as vowels consisting of two distinct elements forming one syllable: the two elements are closely blended with one another.
31. True, false (falling and rising)
32. Distinctive function
33. On-glide, detention, off-glide
34. The phenomenon of adaptation (assimilation) – the speech organs adjust themselves to make a more convenient transition from one articulation to another, they display, as it were, a certain "economy" of effort.
35. Progressive assimilation
36. Elision

37. Assimilation
38. Accommodation
39. Pitch, loudness, tempo, timbre
40. A breath / sense group
41. Musical, dynamic, qualitative, quantitative
42. The syllable is one or more speech sounds forming a single uninterrupted unit of utterance which may be a commonly recognized subdivision of a word or the whole of a word [Wells 2000: 758].
43. VC, CVC
44. Primary, secondary, weak
45. Languages with a fixed stress / a free stress / a shifting stress

Критерии оценки:

- оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если выполнено 85-100% (> 39–45 ответов).
- оценка «хорошо» если выполнено 65-84% (> 33–38 ответов).
- оценка «удовлетворительно» если выполнено 50-64% (> 23–32 ответов).
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» меньше 50% (< 23 ответов).

Вопросы к зачету
по дисциплине «Теоретическая фонетика (английского языка)»
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X семестр

1. Phonetics among other parts of language.
2. Branches of Phonetics. Sphere of Application of Phonetics.
3. Aspects of speech sounds. Units of Phonetics.
4. Methods of investigation used in Phonetics.
5. The Phoneme Theory in Russia and other countries.
6. Definition of the phoneme and its functions.
7. Types of allophones and main features of the phoneme.
8. Main phonological schools.
9. The English Articulation Basis.
10. Pronunciation Standard of British English.
11. Styles of Pronunciation.
12. Classification of pronunciation variants in English. British English (Cockney, Wales, Scotland and Ireland dialects).
13. The problem of the American Pronunciation Standard. The principal features of the American Pronunciation Standard.
14. General Principles of Vowel Formation.
15. The English vowel system.
16. The Diphthong Theory.
17. General principles of consonant formation.
18. The English consonant system.
19. The phenomenon of adaptation in speech process.
20. English vowels in connected speech.
21. English consonants in connected speech.
22. Non-obligatory assimilation.
23. Principal theories of syllable formation and division.
24. The structure and functions of syllables in English.
25. Nature of word stress and its functions.
26. Place of word stress in English. Degrees of stress.
27. The Rhythmic and Syntactic structure of connected speech.
28. Notion of sentence stress. Degrees of sentence stress. Functions of sentence stress.
29. Intonation: definition, approaches, functions. Components of intonation and the structure of English tone-group.
30. The notion of alternation and its types.