



**Høgskolen i Telemark**

**Avdeling for allmennvitenskapelige fag**

**SLUTTEKSAMEN (KONTE)**

**I**

**2005 INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

**20.05.2010**

**Tid:** 4 timer

**Målform:** Engelsk

**Sidetal:** 4 (forsida medregnet)

**Merknader:** Oppgavesettet består av to deler (**Part 1** og **Part 2**).  
Besvarelsene til hver del leveres inn hver for seg.

**Hjelpemiddel:** Lists of vowels and consonants  
Rules for the pronunciation of “past tense –ed” and  
“inflectional –s”

**Vedlegg:** Ingen

Denne eksamenen teller 60% av den endelige karakteren i  
kurs 2005

**Eksamensresultata blir offentliggjort på nettet via Studentweb**



## **PART 1 – PHONETICS**

### **20% A. TRANSCRIPTION**

Transcribe the following passage phonemically (the symbol ' has been added to indicate which words are accented. Please specify whether you are transcribing AE or RP):

There is 'always 'mutual 'influence as 'languages come into 'contact with each 'other. 'English it'self has a 'long 'history of 'borrowing from 'other 'languages and is 'always 'ready to in'crease its 'lexicon through the acqui'sition of 'loan words. When 'other 'languages 'borrow 'heavily from 'English, 'however, the 'local re'action may be 'far 'less 'positive. 'People may com'plain about the ex'cessive 'influence of 'English, and may 'even 'try to 'legislate against it.

### **15% B. PHONOLOGY**

Explain the terms *phoneme* and *allophone*, and illustrate with examples

### **15% C. HISTORY AND SPREAD OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**

It is believed that English has some 900 words of Scandinavian origin. Why is it so difficult to identify such loanwords?

Generally speaking, how does the nature of Scandinavian and French loanwords differ?



## PART 2 – GRAMMAR

20% A. Complete the sentences below by inserting relative pronouns in the spaces provided, giving several alternatives where possible. Briefly explain your choice with respect to type of relative clause, type of antecedent and the function of the relative pronoun in the relative clause.

1. They left without thanking him, \_\_\_\_\_ was disappointing.
2. He was one of the most remarkable men \_\_\_\_\_ she had ever met.
3. The group includes Mr. Pitt, \_\_\_\_\_ edits a leading news magazine
4. The house, \_\_\_\_\_ they bought last year, is painted red.
5. The house \_\_\_\_\_ they bought last year is painted red.
6. Are these the cars \_\_\_\_\_ came in yesterday?

20% B. Insert *it* or *there* in the sentences below, and explain your choice.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a big, angry dog outside.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is sad that you never come up with any new ideas.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is great fun being a school teacher.
4. No, \_\_\_\_\_ was my uncle who came to visit, not my aunt.
5. Did you enjoy the book? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ was very well written.
6. Where is Sally? Over \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are a number of problems that need sorting.



10% C. Insert correct prepositions in the following sentences.

1. What has become \_\_\_\_\_ your positive attitude?
2. She has drawn \_\_\_\_\_ her experience as a test pilot.
3. The neighbours had a dispute \_\_\_\_\_ an apple tree near the fence.
4. The computer was infected \_\_\_\_\_ a virus.
5. They all performed \_\_\_\_\_ the best of their ability.
6. Twitter is most popular \_\_\_\_\_ young people.
7. Young Elisabeth was charged \_\_\_\_\_ shoplifting.
8. The ballerina was elegant \_\_\_\_\_ her movements.

# RP

## MONOPHTHONGS AND DIPHTHONGS

- |          |                   |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. /i:/  | beat, see         | 12. /eɪ/ | bait, say         |
| 2. /ɪ/   | bit, sit          | 13. /aɪ/ | bite, right, died |
| 3. /e/   | bet, red          | 14. /ɔɪ/ | boy, noise        |
| 4. /æ/   | bat, bad          | 15. /əʊ/ | boat, home        |
| 5. /ɑ:/  | part, father      | 16. /aʊ/ | about, house, now |
| 6. /ɒ/   | pot, stop         | 17. /ɪə/ | beard, here       |
| 7. /ɔ:/  | port, bought, saw | 18. /eə/ | bear, there       |
| 8. /ʊ/   | put, good         | 19. /ʊə/ | poor, tour        |
| 9. /u:/  | boot, shoe        |          |                   |
| 10. /ʌ/  | but, son          |          |                   |
| 11. /ɜ:/ | shirt, bird       |          |                   |

### Weak vowels:

- |         |  |
|---------|--|
| 20. /i/ | city, en <u>v</u> ious                         |
| 21. /u/ | superfl <u>u</u> ous                           |
| 22. /ə/ | ab <u>o</u> t, Ch <u>i</u> na, bet <u>te</u> r |

## CONSONANTS

- |      |                                       |      |                                       |
|------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| /p/  | <u>p</u> ill, r <u>o</u> pe           | /b/  | <u>b</u> ill, r <u>o</u> pe           |
| /t/  | <u>t</u> ry, b <u>i</u> t             | /d/  | <u>d</u> ry, b <u>i</u> d             |
| /tʃ/ | <u>ch</u> in, m <u>a</u> t <u>ch</u>  | /dʒ/ | <u>g</u> in, M <u>a</u> d <u>g</u> e  |
| /k/  | <u>c</u> lass, l <u>e</u> ak          | /g/  | <u>g</u> lass, l <u>e</u> ague        |
| /f/  | <u>f</u> eel, <u>o</u> ff             | /v/  | <u>v</u> eal, <u>o</u> f              |
| /θ/  | <u>th</u> igh, m <u>o</u> u <u>th</u> | /ð/  | <u>th</u> y, m <u>o</u> u <u>th</u> e |
| /s/  | <u>s</u> ink, pl <u>a</u> ce          | /z/  | <u>z</u> inc, pl <u>a</u> y <u>s</u>  |
| /ʃ/  | <u>sh</u> e                           | /ʒ/  | rou <u>g</u> e                        |
| /h/  | <u>h</u> at No lenis counterpart      |      |                                       |
| /m/  | <u>m</u> e, T <u>m</u>                | /r/  | <u>r</u> ed, s <u>o</u> rr <u>y</u>   |
| /n/  | <u>n</u> et p <u>n</u>                | /j/  | <u>y</u> es, mill <u>i</u> on         |
| /ŋ/  | l <u>o</u> ng <u>ŋ</u>                | /w/  | <u>w</u> hite, qu <u>i</u> te         |
| /l/  | <u>l</u> ine, f <u>l</u>              |      |                                       |

## **LIST OF FORTIS AND LENIS OBSTRUENTS IN RP.**

<u>Fortis</u>	<u>Key words</u>	<u>Lenis</u>	<u>Key words</u>
/p/	pill, rope	/b/	bill, robe
/t/	try, bit	/d/	dry, bid
@ /tʃ/	chin, match	@ /dʒ/	gin, Madge
/k/	class, leak	/g/	glass, league
/f/	feel, off	/v/	veal, of
/θ/	thigh, mouth	/ð/	thy, mouthe
@ /s/	sink, place	@ /z/	zinc, plays
@ /ʃ/	ruche	@ /ʒ/	rouge
/h/	hat	No lenis counterpart	

The nasals /m n ŋ/, the lateral /l/, and the approximants /r j w/ are lenis, but as they have no fortis counterpart, force of articulation is not considered to be distinctive for sonorants.

@ Also characterised by the articulatory feature **narrow** or **groove**, or by the auditory feature **sibilant**.

### **Pronunciation of past tense –ed:**

- |  |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Past tense <i>-ed</i> is generally pronounced /d/, e.g. “filled”, “loved”;</li> <li>ii) When the final consonant of the verb is /t/ or /d/, the pronunciation is /ɪd/, e.g. “sprinted”, “added”;</li> <li>iii) After a final fortis consonant (p k f θ/), however, the pronunciation is /t/, e.g. “laughed”, “stopped”.</li> </ul> |
|--|

### **Pronunciation of the inflectional –s:**

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) /z/ is the normal pronunciation. For example, “keys”, “pays”, “bells”, “runs”, “eggs”, “lives”;</li> <li>ii) /ɪz/ when the stem ends in a sibilant (/s z ʒ ʒ tʃ dʒ/. For example, “kisses”, “rises”, “dishes”, “matches”, “badges”;</li> <li>iii) /s/ when the stem ends in a fortis non-sibilant consonant (p t k f θ/. For example, “sniffs”, “months”, “stops”, “hates”, “locks”.</li> </ul> |
|---|

# AE

## MONOPHTHONGS AND DIPHTHONGS

- |          |                           |          |                   |
|----------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1. /i:/  | beat, see                 | 11. /eɪ/ | bait, say         |
| 2. /ɪ/   | bit, sit                  | 12. /aɪ/ | bite, right, died |
| 3. /e/   | bet, red                  | 13. /ɔɪ/ | boy, noise        |
| 4. /æ/   | bat, bad                  | 14. /oʊ/ | boat, home        |
| 5. /ɑ:/  | part, father, bought, saw | 15. /aʊ/ | about, house, now |
| 6. /ɔ:/  | port, four                |          |                   |
| 7. /ʊ/   | put, good                 |          |                   |
| 8. /u:/  | boot, shoe                |          |                   |
| 9. /ʌ/   | but, son                  |          |                   |
| 10. /ɜ:/ | shirt, bird               |          |                   |
- Weak vowels:**
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| /f/  | <u>f</u> eel, o <u>ff</u>             | /v/  | <u>v</u> eal, o <u>f</u>               |
| /θ/  | <u>th</u> igh, m <u>o</u> u <u>th</u> | /ð/  | <u>th</u> y, b <u>a</u> th <u>e</u>    |
| /s/  | <u>s</u> ink, pl <u>a</u> ce          | /z/  | <u>z</u> inc, pl <u>a</u> ys           |
| /ʃ/  | <u>sh</u> e                           | /ʒ/  | <u>roug</u> e                          |
| /h/  | <u>h</u> at No lenis counterpart      |      |  |
|      |                                       |      |  |
| /m/  | <u>m</u> e, T <u>i</u> m              | /r/  | <u>r</u> ed, s <u>o</u> rr <u>y</u>    |
| /n/  | <u>n</u> et, p <u>i</u> n             | /j/  | <u>y</u> es, m <u>i</u> ll <u>i</u> on |
| /ŋ/  | l <u>o</u> ng <u>ing</u>              | /w/  | <u>w</u> hite, q <u>u</u> ite          |
| /l/  | <u>l</u> ine, f <u>i</u> ll           |      |  |

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@ /tʃ/	chin, match	@ /dʒ/	gin, Madge
/k/	class, leak	/g/	glass, league
/f/	feel, off	/v/	veal, of
/θ/	thigh, mouth	/ð/	thy, mouthe
@ /s/	sink, place	@ /z/	zinc, plays
@ /ʃ/	ruche	@ /ʒ/	rouge
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