

Review for Test 1

Part 1: 30 pts Matching (1 pt. ea.) Definitions of key terms
Only 30 will be on the test in two groups of 15

Alveolar ridge	Interdental	Phonetician
Alveopalatal	Intonation	Phonetics
Alveopalatal area	IPA	Pitch
Apicoalveolar	Language competence	Respiratory mechanism
Apicodental	Larynx	Retroflex
Articulation	Lexicon	Segmental layer
Bilabial	Linguistic universals	Supraglottal tract
Breath group	Linguistics	Teaching grammar
Contrast	Mandible	Tone language
Data/corpus	Minimal pairs	Uvula
Dorsovelar	Native language dependence	Velum (soft palate)
Glottal	Native speaker	Vocal apparatus
Glottis	Natural language	Vocal cords/bands
Hard palate	Palatal	Vocal tract
Homorganic	Phonation	Voice registers
Informant/language consultant	Phone	
Levels of language study:	Speaking-hearing circuit /	Tongue:
phonetics	speech chain:	apex
phonology	encoding/innervation	blade
morphology	stage	body
syntax	phonation stage	dorsum
semantics	audition/reception	root
discourse	stage	
	decoding stage	

Part 2: 10 pts Multiple Choice / True-False (1 pt. ea.) Distinguish between these terms
Only 10 will be on the test

Acoustic/articulatory phonetics	Marked/unmarked sounds
Articulator/place of articulation	Native/target language
Auditory/kinesthetic awareness	Oral/nasal sounds
Consonant/vowel	Psycholinguistics/sociolinguistics/applied linguistics
	Sound spectrograph/sound spectrogram
Descriptive/historical linguistics	Spoken/written languages
Descriptive / prescriptive statements about language	Synchronic/diachronic studies
Empirically verifiable, controlled, replicable	Voiced/voiceless sounds
Linguist/polyglot	

Part 4: 25 pts Short Answer Questions BRIEF answers
5 points each
There will be 5 of these

1. What is meant when we say that natural language is "normally vocal, systematic and arbitrary?"
2. What is meant by the statement that human language is creative?
3. Why is linguistics counted among the social sciences?
4. Give examples of synchronic and diachronic language studies. What is the task of the linguist in each?
5. Besides uses in linguistics, what other uses does phonetics have?
6. What do beginning phonetics students already know which will help them in studying phonetics?
7. Why have phoneticians developed a technical vocabulary and the IPA?
8. What are two ways to indicate that a symbol is IPA, not a letter from the Roman alphabet?
9. What is the difference between normal and speech breathing?
10. What are two registers or voice types and how are they created?
11. How are tone and pitch related to the vocal cords?
12. In articulatory phonetics, what is the basis for segmenting speech?