

## EE Pronunciation Varieties MOCK TEST

## Answer Sheet

**A/20pts/1a** The author of *Accents of English*, 1982: **J.C. Wells**

**1b** The author of *Sociophonology*, 1998: **John Honey**

**2** Match phonetic terms and their definitions:

A continuant, B liaison, C fricative, D pitch, E schwa, F velum.

**C** A consonant in which the vocal tract is narrowed sufficiently to cause turbulent air flow.

**E** The central vowel /ə/, found in great abundance in casual English.

**F** The soft palate.

**A** A consonant that may be prolonged indefinitely rather than having the finite duration of a stop.

**B** Linking, or, the strategy of using the final sound of one word to initiate the following.

**D** The relative musical tone of an utterance.

**3** Transcribe the modern (innovated) EE pronunciations of the terms *obscure* [ɒps'kjɔ:]

*variety* [və'ra:əti] *Buddha images* ['bʊdə'ɪmɪdʒɪz]

**4** Which English linguist propagates the inclusion of innovations into official transcriptions of RP? Who is his follower at this department?

**Professor Clive Upton at Leeds University; Miroslav Ježek**

**5** State what the urban accents spoken in the following towns are called:

Birmingham=**Brummie**, Liverpool=**Scouse or Liverpudlian**, Newcastle upon Tyne=**Geordie**, Glasgow=**Glaswegian**

**6** Which accent in England has a Celtic substratum and gives a sing-song impression? **Welsh**

**7** Which is the only accent of English where schwa can be stressed? **That of New Zealand**

What is the schwa here an allophone of? **Of the /ɪ/**

**8** What would you say are the biggest differences between Scottish and Northern Irish English?

**A special rising whining tone; a more rounded /r/, sometimes clear /l/, slovenliness.**

**9** What does the Cockney diphthong shift consist in? Complete the chain:

/i:/ > /eɪ/ > /aɪ/ > /ɔɪ/

**10** Characterize the accent of Eire (Irish Republic).

**/ɒ/=/ʌ/ and vice-versa, clear /l/, dark /r/, t-opening, th-stopping.**

**B/10pts/** Match the origins of speakers with the numbers of their recordings reading “Please call Stella”.

1 Glasgow, Sc

2 Sydney, Aus

3 Strabane, NI

4 Manchester, Lanc.

5 Camberley, Surrey

**C/20pts/**

**1** 2:46, played once, 5pts: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2PWSJH02krs>

A stand-up comedian recalls practising his father’s language.

- a) The comedian’s name (T.N.): **Trevor Noah**
- b) Where he spent the first two decades of his life: **South Africa**
- c) The two best-known official languages of that country: **English, Afrikaans**
- d) The political régime while he was a child: **Apartheid**
- e) The language of his father: **German**

**2** 2:04, played once, 5 pts: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkmUktJ94jg>

You’ll hear a professional recording of a monologue in which a woman speaks about a trauma she has suffered, in quite a pronounced accent.

- a) Localize her accent: **Yorkshire**
- b) The kind of trauma she has suffered: **rape**

**3** 1:54, played once, 5 pts: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qS7mBbXxJYA>

You’ll hear the beginning of a TED talk about living in a cult. Decide what the young woman’s pronounced accent is. How long has she lived in the cult for?

**New Zealand. Extremely close vowels, /e/ becoming /ɪ/ and /ɪ/ becoming a schwa. 18 years.**

- 4 1:36, played once, 5pts: [IRISH FARMER'S STRONG ACCENT IN COUNTY KERRY IRELAND - MISSING SHEEP - YouTube](#) A report on losses and strays on a sheep farm. Localize the accent and give evidence.

**Eire. The county of Kerry is in Ireland. Specific intonation, monophthongisations, clear L's, rhotic but not like in the Scottish accent.**