

1. Explain the difference between "place of articulation" and "manner of articulation" when describing consonant sounds. Give an example
2. What is the difference between a voiced and an unvoiced consonant? Give an example of a pair that differs only in voicing a minimal
3. Give three examples of consonant clusters that can be challenging for learners of English, and suggest strategies for practicing them
4. How does the pronunciation of the letter 't' change depending on its context in the word? Give an example
5. How are fricatives produced? Give two examples of fricative sounds in English, and describe how the air is manipulated to create those sounds
6. What is word stress, and how can it affect the pronunciation and meaning of a word? Give an example
7. Explain the concept of sentence stress and how it is used to emphasize important words in a sentence
8. What are "weak forms" in English, and why are they important to understand for improving listening comprehension? Give an example
9. How does connected speech affect the pronunciation of words in a sentence? Describe
10. How do you know which syllable of the words "record" to stress depending on whether you are referring to the noun or the verb

پاسخ

1. Explain the difference between "place of articulation" and "manner of articulation" when describing consonant sounds. Give an example
• Place of articulation refers to where in the mouth the sound is produced (e.g., bilabial, alveolar, velar). Manner of articulation refers to how the air is manipulated to create the sound (e.g., complete stop, partial obstruction, friction). Example: The sound /p/ is a bilabial stop (place) and a voiceless stop (manner).

2. What is the difference between a voiced and an unvoiced consonant? Give an example of a pair that differs only in voicing a minimal pair
• A voiced consonant is produced with vocal cord vibration. Example: "zip" (voiced /z/) and "sip" (unvoiced /s/) are a minimal pair.

3. Give three examples of consonant clusters that can be challenging for learners of English, and suggest strategies for practicing them
• Examples: /str/, /tʃ/, /ks/. Strategies: Practice by slowing down the pronunciation and exaggerating the individual sounds.
• Focus on the correct tongue placement for the /θ/ as in "three" and /ð/ as in "the".
• Break down the cluster into smaller, more manageable parts: /ks/ as in "sixth".

4. How does the pronunciation of the letter 't' change depending on its context in the word? Give an example
• The letter 't' may be voiced like a 'd' depending on the word. It can also be 'dropped', for example in words like 'castle'.

5. How are fricatives produced? Give two examples of fricative sounds in English, and describe how the air is manipulated to create those sounds
• Fricatives are produced by forcing air through a narrow channel, creating friction. Two examples: /f/ as in "fan" (air is forced between the lower lip and upper teeth) and /θ/ as in "thin" (air is forced between the tongue and upper teeth).

6. What is word stress, and how can it affect the pronunciation and meaning of a word? Give an example
• Word stress is the emphasis placed on a particular syllable in a word. It can affect both the pronunciation (making the stressed syllable louder and clearer) and the meaning of a word. Example: 'can' (verb) vs. 'can' (noun).

-stress on the first syllable) vs. "record" (verb -meaning of the word. Example: "record" (noun
(stress on the second syllable

Explain the concept of sentence stress and how it is used to emphasize important words in a sentence

• Sentence stress refers to the emphasis placed on certain words in a sentence to highlight their importance. Typically, content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) are stressed, while function words (articles, prepositions, pronouns) are usually unstressed.

What are "weak forms" in English, and why are they important to understand for improving listening comprehension? Give an example

• Weak forms are unstressed pronunciations of function words (e.g., "a," "the," "and," "to," "of") that occur in connected speech. Understanding weak forms is important for improving listening comprehension because native speakers frequently use them, which can make it difficult for learners to recognize the words if they are only familiar with their strong (stressed) forms.

Describe how connected speech affects the pronunciation of words in a sentence. Connected speech causes a number of changes in pronunciation: some consonants may be dropped at the ends of words, words may blend together and link, for example 'want to' may become 'wanna'.

How do you know which syllable of the words "record" to stress depending on whether you are referring to the noun or the verb? Word stress is sometimes a matter of habit and memory but sometimes you can use a dictionary to check the word stress. There is no one golden rule to dictate the stress of words but practice.