

SAMPLE SECOND EXAM QUESTIONS

ALL QUESTIONS ARE WORTH 2 POINTS

Write the phonetic transcription of each word, as it would be produced by a child exhibiting the process(es) indicated.

1.	gun	velar fronting	dʌn
2.	smoke	velar fronting, cluster reduction	mot

Select the best answer to each question. Print each answer, using CAPITAL letters, inside the box provided.

A

3. The definition of the phonological process of “stopping” is
- A. the substitution of a homorganic or near-homorganic stop for a fricative
 - B. the replacement of a consonant cluster by a consonant singleton
 - C. the substitution of an alveolar stop for a velar stop
 - D. the substitution of an alveolar fricative for a palatal fricative

B

4. Which statement best represents the relationship between babbling and early speech?
- A. children use the same phonetic repertoire in both babbling and early speech
 - B. children’s phonetic repertoire in early speech is a subset of their babbling repertoire
 - C. when speech begins, babbling stops entirely
 - D. there is no relationship between them

Short answer

5. A child who produces “juice” as [dʊt] is exhibiting the phonological process(es) of **early and later stopping**.

6. An example of lexical elision occurring with a homorganic cluster is **læmz (lamps)**.

7. Write the phonetic symbol for these sounds:

voiceless interdental fricative	θ
---------------------------------	---

8. Describe the voicing, place, and manner features of these consonants and give their names:

n	voiced, alveolar, nasal	n
---	--------------------------------	---

9. Describe the height (high, mid, low), advancement (front, central, back), tense/lax, and rounding (rounded, unrounded) features of these vowels and give their names:

i	high, front, tense, unrounded	i
---	--------------------------------------	---

10. Give an example of a word (write it orthographically) with each of these phonemes:

initial /esh/	shoe
final /schwa/	sofa