KEYS TO ACTIVITIES

The keys below provide solutions to activities featured in Practical Phonetics and Phonology, 2nd edition. The page numbers in the book and (where applicable) track numbers on the audio CD are given below.

Activity 5, p. 11
Except in the case of down, there are numerous possibilities (only a few are given below).

1. hate – gate (other possibilities: date, fate, rate, weight, etc.)
2. pen – ten (other possibilities: den, hen, men, when, wren, etc.)
3. kick – tick (other possibilities: pick, lick, sick, sic, thick, wick, etc.)
4. sea – bee (other possibilities: fee, key, knee, tea, she, etc.)
5. down – town (only two other possibilities: gown, noun)
6. lane – gain (other possibilities: cane, chain, reign, sane, vein, etc.)
7. feet – beat (other possibilities: beat, heat, meet, neat, wheat, etc.)

Activity 7, p. 15
You’ll find some useful information for answering this question in Unit B4 (pp. 105-15).

FACE – gate, play, sail, crazy, saving, ladies, eight, obey
PRICE – time, lie, sigh, minus, try, eye, rhyme
THOUGHT – law, call, talk, caught, ought, board, floor, horse, more, court
NURSE – learn, serve, first, word, fur

• For <o>, see pp. 112-13
• For <a>, see p. 113-14. In addition, letter <a> can represent /æ/, card /æ/, father /æ/, Shah /æ/, law /ɑː/, sofa /ɑː/.
• For <c>, see pp. 107-8.
• For <g>, see pp. 108.
Answer to final question: the vowel concerned is **TRAP /æ/**, which is nearly always represented by the letter `<a>`. (Only significant exceptions are: *plait, plaid* and *meringue* /plæt, plæd, məˈræŋ/.)

**Activity 8, p. 17**

'manage, 'final, fi'inality, 'resolute, e'lectric, elec'tricity.

**Activity 31, p. 40**

1. Nasal cavity
2. Oral cavity
3. Pharyngeal cavity
4. Lips
5. Teeth
6. Alveolar ridge
7. Hard palate
8. Soft palate (also termed velum)
9. Uvula
10. Tip of tongue
11. Blade of tongue
12. Front of tongue
13. Back of tongue
14. Root of tongue
15. Epiglottis
16. Vocal folds
17. Trachea
18. Oesophagus

**Activity 48, p. 53**

*A big bag full of gold*  
[əˈbɪɡ ˈbæɡ ˈfʊl əv ˈgɔʊld]

*David rode off on Grandad’s old bike*  
[ˈdɛvɪd ˈrəʊd əv ˈɡrændədz ˈɔuld ˈbaɪk]

Note that here that all the potentially voiced consonants – apart from the initial /d/ in *David* – have full voicing.
Correction to example in text:

Jim bought books, bags and magazines at Gateshead Station

['dʒɪm ˈbɔːt ˈbʊks ˈbægz ən mægəˈziːnz ət ˈɡeɪtsheed ˈstərɪzn]
Activity 68, p. 76
1. asked /ɑːskt → ast/
2. risked /rɪskt → rst/
3. texts /teksts → tekss/
4. sixths /sɪksθs → sikθs/

Note that in these contexts the final /t/ in asked Jack and risked my /æs dʒæk/ and /rɪs mæ/ is likely to be deleted (also in last week /læs wiːk/).

Activity 70, p. 83
If you’re pronouncing the /sp st sk/ clusters as English native speakers do, then the paper shouldn’t move noticeably.

Activity 80, p. 98
There is no right or wrong answer to the first question. This is a question of native speaker variation.

Three other words with a potential lengthened TRAP vowel for some NRP speakers are: glad, sad, can (vb).

Activity 90, p. 125
compound /'kɒmpaʊnd/ to compound /'kɑːmpəʊnd/
progress /'prəʊgres/ to progress /'prəʊgres/
permit /pə'mɪt/ to permit /pə'mɪt/
frequent /'friːkwənt/ to frequent /'friːkwənt/

Activity 91, p. 129
There are countless examples of compounds which conform to the guidelines that we term the ‘Manufactures Rule’ and ‘Location Rule’, so we couldn’t possibly list them all here. You can check many for yourself in the LPD or the EPD. Extra information is to be found in Wells (2006) English Intonation: an Introduction (pp. 100-9).

1) Exceptions to the manufactures rule are quite hard to find, but two examples are ‘barley water and ‘paper money.

2) The location rule has more exceptions. Even though place names overwhelmingly follow the guideline, a few (often referring to larger
areas) don’t conform, e.g. *country* as in ‘West Country, ’North Country (cf. West ’Lothian, East ’Anglia), *district* as in ’Peak District, ’Lake District. *Isles/Island(s)* vary from one item to another, e.g. British ’Isles vs. ’Scilly Isles; and ‘Channel Islands vs. Canvey ’Island.

3) The parts of a house or other building works well, but only for actual components of the building or its furniture. Note that where you have a person named, e.g. ‘shop assistant, ‘office boy, ‘schoolgirl, then IES often operates.

4) Whilst names of public buildings and institutions generally take FES so following the guideline, the word *building* itself tends to be an exception, e.g. ’Shell Building, Canary ’Wharf Building, Empire ’State Building.

5) Time location is much weaker in its operation, and can be regarded only as a tendency, e.g. ‘Christmas card (cf. Christmas ’Eve), ’Stone Age (cf. Middle ’Ages, middle ’age), ’Easter egg (cf. Easter ’Sunday).

So one must accept that these are useful guidelines and not true rules. But nevertheless, as we say in the book, these and our other guidelines prove useful for non-native English speakers dealing with compounds, enabling one to guess correctly perhaps nine times out of ten.

**Activity 107, p. 147 (Track 40)**
(Rebecca said she’s moving in with David.) ,Did she?  (Low rise)
(Mrs Craddock’s a silly old fool.) ‘Is she? (High fall)
(The neighbours will look after your hamsters.) ‘Will they? (Fall-rise)

**Activity 111, p. 170 (Track 73)**
The accents come in this order:
1. Midlands (Birmingham)
2. North (Lancashire). (The speakers are all from Rainford; the proximity of this area to Merseyside is revealed by the reduction of the NURSE - SQUARE contrast; see p. 179.)
3. West Country (Bristol)

**Activity 112, p. 179 (Track 74)**
The accents come in this order:
1. Irish Republic (Dublin)
2. South Wales (the speaker is from Maerdy in the Rhondda)
3. Scottish (Edinburgh)

**Activity 113, p. 193 (Track 75)**
The accents come in this order:
1. Indian English
2. South African English
3. New Zealand

**Activity 119, p. 205**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Placename</th>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Modern</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chesham</td>
<td>'tʃesəm</td>
<td>'teʃəm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cirencester</td>
<td>'saɪsɪtə</td>
<td>'saɪrənsɛstə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>ˈkʌvəntri</td>
<td>ˈkʌvəntri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grantham</td>
<td>ˈɡræntəm</td>
<td>ˈɡræntəm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisham</td>
<td>ˈluːsəm</td>
<td>ˈluːʃəm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pontefract</td>
<td>ˈpɒmfrɪt</td>
<td>ˈpɒntəfrækt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Todmorden</td>
<td>ˈtɒdmɔːdən</td>
<td>ˈtɒdˈmɔːdən</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttoxeter</td>
<td>ˈʌksɪtə</td>
<td>ˈjuːtɒksɪtə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walthamstow</td>
<td>ˈwɔːltəmstəʊ</td>
<td>ˈwɔːltəmstəʊ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Activity 121, p. 206 (Track 67)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>19th century</th>
<th>21st century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theatre</td>
<td>ˈθɪərə</td>
<td>ˈθɪərə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coventry</td>
<td>ˈkʌvəntri</td>
<td>ˈkʌvəntri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>ˈwenzdi</td>
<td>ˈwedənzdəi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balcony</td>
<td>ˈbælkənɪ</td>
<td>ˈbælkənɪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophia</td>
<td>ˈsoʊfəʃɪə</td>
<td>ˈsoʊfeɪə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>just</td>
<td>ˈdʒeʃt</td>
<td>ˈdʒeʃt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waistcoat</td>
<td>ˈweskit</td>
<td>ˈweɪstkəʊt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lost</td>
<td>ˈlɔst</td>
<td>ˈlɔst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>ˈmiɪ</td>
<td>ˈmiɪ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forehead</td>
<td>ˈfɔːrid</td>
<td>ˈfɔːrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portrait</td>
<td>ˈpəttrɪt</td>
<td>ˈpəttrɪt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nephew</td>
<td>ˈnɛvjuː</td>
<td>ˈnɛfjuː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph</td>
<td>ˈreɪf</td>
<td>ˈreɪf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huge</td>
<td>ˈhjuːdʒ</td>
<td>ˈhjuːdʒ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
landscape 'lænskip  'lænskip
auction 'ɔ:kʃən  'ɒkʃən
Holborn 'hɔːbən  'hɒlbən
contemplate kəntɛmplit  'kɒntæmplət
profile prou'fɪ:l  'prəʊfaɪl
exquisitely 'ɛkskwɪzɪtɪli  ek'skwɪzɪtli
odious 'ɔudʒəs  'ɒdʒəs
cure kjʊə  kjʊə:
sure jʊə  jʊə:
off ə:f  əf
chemist 'kɪmɪst  'kɛmɪst
iodine 'aɪədɪn  'aɪədɪn
controversy 'kɒntrəvɜːsi  kən'trəvəsi
etiquette ə'tɪkət  'ətɪkət
re-schedule ri:'shedjuːl  ri:'skedʒuːl
lamentable 'læməntəbl  lə'mentəbl
girl ɡɜ:l  ɡɜ:l
again ə'gen  ə'ɡɛn
either1 /iːðə  'aiðə
towards tə'waːdz  tə'wɔːdz
Prague praɪɡ  praɪɡ
via 'vaɪə  'viːə
Marseilles maː'seɪlz  maː'sei
Lyons 'laɪənz  'liːən
Milan 'miːlnən  miːlən
rooms ʁu:mz  rʊ:mz
Lewisham 'luisəm  'luɪsəm
privacy 'prʌvɪsɪ  'prɪvɪsɪ
Maria ma'raɪə  maˈriə
across ə'krɒs  ə'kros
Cirencester 'sɪsɪstə  'sʌɪrənsɛstə

1 But note that /iːðə/ is making a come-back. Increasing numbers of young people are using this pronunciation according to the survey in the LPD.