EXERCISES AND QUESTIONS ON JEFFRIES’ BOOK

1 – Phonetics and Phonology

1. Phonetics and phonology are both concerned with speech sounds. In what do they differ?

2. What are the main vocal organs?

3. What is the International Phonetic Alphabet?

4. In List A there are some words, and in List B their phonetic transcriptions put randomly. Match words and phonetic transcriptions up:

List A      List B
run          [wɔl]
house        [leɪə]
peace        [fəʊə]
leisure      [rɪən]
wall         [juː]
you          [piːs]
shower       [haus]

5. Write the words corresponding to the following phonetic transcriptions:

[tn]  ..................................[wɔt]  ..................[teɪbl]  ..............
[rəuː] ................................[eɪt]  ..................[kau]  ..............
[fæʃn] ................................[keik]  ..................[faiə]  ..............

6. Write the IPA symbol for the first sound in each of the following words:

a. psychology  ............
b. use  ....................
c. caught  .................
d. knowledge  .....
e. physics  .................
f. though  ..................
g. his  ...............  
h. honour  ...........
i. show  ..........  

7. Explain the articulatory difference between consonants and vowels.

8. What criteria are used to describe consonants?

9. How many consonants does English have?

10. Using the IPA symbols, provide 1 example for each type of consonants:

    bilabial  ..................
    labio-dental  ............
    inter-dental  ............
    alveolar  ..................
    palatal  ..................
    glottal  ..................

11. Using the IPA symbols, provide 1 example for each type of consonants:

    plosives  ......................
    fricatives  ..................
    affricates  ..................
    approximants  ..................
nasals ........................................
laterals  .....................................

12. What are the criteria used to describe vowels?

13. How many vocals does English have?

14. Using the IPA symbols, place the English vowels in the following diagram, which is an abstract version of the oral cavity:

```
  high  central  back

  mid

  low
```

15. What is a syllable?

16. What is word stress?

17. Identify the number of syllables and the positioning of stress in the following words, by drawing a little circle over each syllable and a larger circle over the syllable where stress is placed:

   •     •

   Example: government

   dictionary   achieve   fantastic   funny   project (Noun)   project (Verb)

18. What is a phoneme?

19. What is a minimal pair?

20. Identify three minimal pairs in the following group of words:

   pat  pen  more  heat  tape  bun  fat  ban  tale  bell  bit  meal  
   vote  bet  pit  heel

21. What is assimilation?

22. The use of plural –s has three different phonological forms: /s/, /z/ and /iz/. Which do you add to ship, book, lad, rag, church, bush? What is the phonological rule that determines which –s version is used?

23. The use of past tense –ed has three different phonological forms: /l/, /d/ and /d/. Which do you add to walk, pass, play, bound, vault? What is the phonological rule that determines which –ed version is used?
2 - MORPHOLOGY

1. What is a morpheme?

2. Explain the distinction between ‘free morpheme’ and ‘bound morpheme’.

3. Underline the bound morphemes in the following words:
   - Books
   - previewer
   - fearlessly
   - happier


5. Segment the following words into morphemes and identify base, prefix and suffix:
   - hardship
   - unlikely
   - salty
   - happiness
   - displeasure
   - player

6. Define the processes of inflection, derivation and compounding.

7. What are the inflectional morphemes in the following phrases?
   a) the singer’s songs
   b) the newest style
   c) it’s raining
   d) the horse jumped over a wall

8. Some of the following words have an irregular plural. Mark them with a tick and provide their plural:
   - dog
   - foot
   - antenna
   - ox
   - judge
   - datum
   - deer
   - curriculum
   - hypothesis

9. Find words containing each of the following affixes:
   - er
   - ion
   - less
   - in-
   - de-
   - mis-

10. Form a new word from each of the following words:
    - to love ➔ noun
    - to change ➔ adjective
    - mad ➔ (abstract) noun
    - civil ➔ verb
    - child ➔ adjective
    - absolute ➔ adverb

11. More than one process is involved in the formation of the following words. Identify them:
    - writers
    - station manager
    - bookshops
    - waiting rooms

12. Analyse the structure of the following compounds:
    - tablecloth
    - c. waterproof
    - e. overcharge
    - sleeping car
    - d. software
    - f. check-up
3 – SYNTAX

1. What are the units of syntactic analysis?

2. Explain the distinction between ‘lexical words’ and ‘grammatical words’. Provide examples.

3. Underline the grammatical words in the following sentence:
The old man sat on a chair and told them tales of life at sea.

4. What are the word classes that can be inflected in English?

5. Classify each word in the following sentences according to the word class (Det, N, Pronoun, V, Adj, Adv, Prep, Conj):
Some people like cats
Europeans peopled America
Careful owners wash their cars
When you go to the university, give me a ring
No-one saw her yesterday

6. Underline the auxiliaries in the following sentences:
a. You should spend less money.
b. He got badly burned.
c. These areas are designated as Conservation areas.
d. I have just met him.
e. Do you know Zoe?

7. In the following sentences the information focus is on one constituent. Underline the focal element, indicate the method employed and write down the corresponding neutral structure of information:
a. English does not have a future tense form of the verb, although it does have many ways of referring to future time.
b. It was under the mattress that we found the money.
c. Far more serious were the head injuries.

8. Look at the following noun phrases (NP) and identify head noun, determiners, pre- and post-modifiers:
a. many personal records of everyday events
b. the reader’s attention
c. pet food dealer
d. the only musical instrument he possessed
e. a matter concerning the public interest
f. the white jacket that I bought yesterday.

9. Underline the adjective phrases (AdjP) in the following sentences, describe their structure and indicate their position (attributive or predicative):
a. Kim is very jealous of Bill.
b. Private letters still exist from the 15th century.
c. I’d like to have something cold and refreshing.
d. It’s the only day suitable for the meeting.
e. I’m glad to meet you ............................................

10. Underline the verb phrases (here understood as ‘verbal elements’) in the following sentences and say how each of them is made up:
   a. She whacked a man with an umbrella.
   b. The parents of the bride were waiting.
   c. The problem was that no-one would wash up.
   d. The pictures were kept by him.

11. Underline the prepositional phrases (PP) in the following sentences and describe their structure:
   a. The barking little dog chased him along the fence.
   b. These photos appeared in a magazine for women.
   c. That girl with long hair plays in our orchestra.
   d. The organizers invited a violinist from Japan.

12. Underline the adverb phrase (AdvP) in the following sentences and describe their structure:
   a. He drives very slowly
   b. John is always late.
   c. The painting was painted particularly carefully.

13. Explain the distinction between ‘clause’ and ‘sentence’.

14. Look at the sentences below. How many clauses are in each sentence?
   (1) I drove east along the wide boulevard that parallels the beach. (2) When the moon is full, the darkness has the quality of a film scene shot. (3) The landscape is so highly illuminated that the trees actually cast shadows. (4) Tonight the moon was in its final quarter, rising low in the sky. (5) From the road I couldn’t see the ocean, but I could hear the reverberating rumble of the tide rolling in.

15. Underline the dependent clauses in the following sentences, and state whether they are coordinated or subordinate clauses:
   a. The team won the match despite having three ill players. ............................................
   b. I’ll clean the bathroom but you can make the beds. ............................................
   c. Although I feel sorry for her, she is making matters worse. ............................................
   d. The sun was shining as Jasper left home. ...............................................................
   e. I’ll come to your house or you can come and pick me up. ............................................
   f. I’d like to fly to Paris and stay there for some days. ..........................................................

16. Underline the relative clauses in the following sentences:
   a. Peter cooked the cold vegetables that were left over from Sunday.
   b. I don’t know the girl who studies at Perugia.
   c. The man I saw yesterday left this morning.
   d. The book whose cover is torn is mine.

17. Identify the clause elements (subject, predicator, direct object, indirect object, complement, adverbial) in the following sentences:
   a. Caroline bought Colin a new coat.
   b. Thirty singers performed at the Barbican.
   c. The children ran to the playground.
   d. Robbie Williams records albums in the United States.
   e. Janine has become a really good doctor.
   f. That she is a second-rate teacher is clear.
4 – LEXICAL SEMANTICS

1. Define homonymy, homophony and polysemy. Provide examples.

2. What is a semantic field?

3. Provide an example of a semantic field, and list the words belonging to it.

4. The words in the list below belong to one semantic field. Identify the field:
   glass  cup  plate  fork  mug  bowl  knife

5. Define synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy and meronimy. Provide examples.

6. What is the semantic relation between the following pairs of words?
   shallow   deep   ...............   single married   .............
   table   furniture   ..................   weak strong   .............

7. Find a superordinate (hypernym) for each of the following groups of hyponyms:
   clover  pansy  poppy  daisy  primrose
   bug  fly  moth  ant  bee  beetle
   pea beans  cabbage  onion  cauliflower
   corduroy  gabardine  seersucker  tweed  silk

8. Find four hyponyms for each of the following hypernyms (superordinates):
   vehicle
   furniture
   clothing

9. Find a synonym of the following words:
   to die
   father
   to go in
   feline

10. Find the antonym (opposite) of the following words:
    in
    rich
    captive
    leave
    thin
    fixed

11. What is a collocation?

12. The following verbs tend to occur with some nouns. Match these verbs and nouns up:
    reach
    launch
    pay
    take
    meet
    attention
    a missile
    a need
    an agreement
    a photograph
EXERCISES AND QUESTIONS ON JACKSON’S BOOK (chapter 2)

1. To what branch of the Indo-European family does English belong?

2. What languages belong to the Germanic branch?

3. What is borrowing?

4. Provide examples of loan-words in English:

5. What words constitute the bulk of the English vocabulary?

6. Underline the words of French origin in the following list of words:
   
   - liberty
   - wife
   - perfume
   - drink
   - colour
   - skin
   - commence

7. Underline the words of Latin or Greek origin in the following list of words:
   
   - father
   - memorandum
   - take
   - data
   - knife
   - phenomenon
   - strong
   - index

8. Besides derivation and compounding there are other processes of word formation: blending, clipping, conversion and acronymy. Define each process.

9. Identify the process of word formation that produced each of the following words:
   
   - telethon
   - motel
   - infotainment
   - fax
   - bra
   - lab
   - to bottle
   - DVD
   - laser

10. What is a classical compound?

11. Underline the combining forms in the following words:
   
   - geology
   - bioenergy
   - sociolinguistics
   - jazzophile
   - homicide