

The QUALIFYING SECTION at the beginning of the test consists of fill-in exercises randomly selected from the set of questions below -- you must properly answer at least 80% (i.e., 8 out of 10) of the questions for your test to be marked further; if you do not, you fail, and the rest of your test will not be corrected/graded.

Questions\*:

1. Standard Southern British English pronunciation is traditionally called (give both the full name and the abbreviation) ...
2. In this course, we refer to Standard American English pronunciation as (give both the full name and the abbreviation) ...
3. We refer to the pronunciation of a dialect in general as ...
4. The deletion of non-prevocalic /r/ is traditionally called the rule of ...
5. Those accents of English in which non-prevocalic /r/'s are deleted are called ...
6. A non-historical /r/ inserted between morphemes is called ...
7. The name of the sound change responsible for the difference in certain accents between the vowels in words like *hat*, *can* and words like *dance*, *can't* is ... (there are two possible answers)
8. In a "flat"-BATH accent words like *bath* are pronounced with the vowel ...
9. The name of the sound [r] is ...
10. The name of the sound [ʔ] is ...
- 11a. The two main types of English accent are the "English" type and the ...
- 11b. The two varieties of English which do not fit into either category are ...
12. The major dialect boundary between the linguistic north and the linguistic south in England is called ...
13. The traditional dialect of Tyneside/Newcastle is called ...
14. The traditional dialect of Merseyside/Liverpool is called ...
15. The traditional working-class dialect of London is called ...

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\* The questions are listed here in a (more or less) random order; the expected answers are single words, phonetic symbols, or short (usually, two or three-word) phrases; and there is considerable overlap between some of the questions.

16. In an unsplit FOOT-STRUT accent the words *put, but, love, blood, look* are all pronounced with ...
17. That part of England where unsplit FOOT-STRUT accents are found is the ...
18. In terms of the FOOT-STRUT variable, RP belongs to the type we call ...
19. In terms of the FOOT-STRUT variable, GA belongs to the type we call ...
20. In terms of the TRAP-BATH variable, RP belongs to the type we call ...
21. In terms of the TRAP-BATH variable, GA belongs to the type we call ...
22. A speaker for whom *hart* is homophonous with *art* exhibits the pronunciation feature called ...
23. As a result of Diphthong Shift, in Cockney words like *day, bay, later, prey* are pronounced with the vowel ...
24. As a result of Diphthong Shift, in Cockney words like *how, now, out, house* are pronounced with the vowel ... (there are two possible answers)
25. In several accents of English there is a difference between two types (“allophones”) of /l/, one is traditionally called clear or light, the other is called ...
26. The process whereby a dark-L is replaced by a back (velar) rounded vowel is called ...
27. Glottalling (or glottal replacement) means the replacement of a /t/ by (give both the name and the symbol) ...
28. Initial Fricative Voicing characterises the geographical region called ...
29. In England Intrusive-L is found in and around the city of ...
30. TH-fronting means that /θ/ as in *think* and /ð/ as in *brother* are replaced, respectively, by ...
31. TH-stopping means that /θ/ as in *think* and /ð/ as in *brother* are replaced, respectively, by ...
32. The non-standard spelling *fella* for *fellow* shows that the word may undergo the process called ...
33. The type of slang invented by Cockney speakers in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (and still used by Londoners in general) is called ...
34. The variety of English whose speakers may retain the difference between words like *blue* and *blew* (i.e., no effects of Early Yod-dropping) is ...
35. In English dialectology, the term “Celtic countries” subsumes ...
36. The Celtic language spoken in parts of Scotland is called ...
37. The Celtic language spoken in parts of Ireland is called ... (there are two possible answers)
38. The collective name of the traditional rural dialects and their urban variations of English in Scotland is ...

39. Before the Great Vowel Shift, words like *mouse* were pronounced with the vowel ...
40. Before the Great Vowel Shift, words like *mice* were pronounced with the vowel ...
41. In accents with no WH-reduction, words like *witch* are pronounced with /w/ at the beginning, while words like *which* have ... (there are two possible answers)
42. Aitken's Law is the alternative name of the pronunciation regularity called ...
43. "North American English" subsumes the varieties spoken in the countries ...
44. "Southern Hemisphere English" subsumes the varieties spoken in the countries ...
45. In our typology of the accents of the US, the non-GA accents are the ones we call ...
46. The name of the sound change responsible for the absence of difference in certain accents between the stressed vowels in words like *bother*, *clock* and words like *father*, *Clark* is ...
47. A speaker for whom *new*, *tune*, *dew* are homophonous with *gnu*, *toon*, *do*, respectively, exhibits the pronunciation feature called ...
48. The pronunciation feature in Canadian English responsible for the different vowels in words like *white*, *sight*, *out* and words like *wide*, *side*, *loud*, respectively, is called ...
49. Hyperrhoticity characterises the accent of US English which we call ...
50. The PIN-PEN Merger characterises the accent of US English which we call ...
51. Southern US English is characterised by relatively longer vowels in stressed syllables and relatively more weakening of unstressed syllables, which is traditionally called ...
52. The three main divisions of both Australian English and New Zealand English are called ...
53. The end of the shared development of BrE and AmE in the early or mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (the classical symbolical date is 1750) is traditionally referred to as the ...
54. In terms of rhoticity, North American English belongs to the type we call ...
55. In terms of rhoticity, Southern Hemisphere English belongs to the type we call ...
56. In terms of rhoticity, Eastern US English belongs to the type we call ...
57. In terms of rhoticity, Black English (AAVE) belongs to the type we call ...
58. In terms of rhoticity, Canadian English belongs to the type we call ...
59. In terms of rhoticity, Australian English belongs to the type we call ...
60. In terms of rhoticity, New Zealand English belongs to the type we call ...
61. In terms of rhoticity, South African English belongs to the type we call ...
62. In terms of rhoticity, Welsh English belongs to the type we call ...

63. In terms of rhoticity, Scottish English belongs to the type we call ...
64. In terms of rhoticity, Irish English belongs to the type we call ...
65. The part of England which is traditionally rhotic is the ...
66. When a pidgin becomes the first language for certain communities, we call it a(n) ...
67. Pidgins and creoles are traditionally named after the prestigious European language (in our case, English), which is in general terms called ...
68. The other name of Melanesian Pidgin English is ...
69. The best-known English-based creole, spoken in the Caribbean, is ...
70. The acronym WAPE stands for ...
71. The three general speech areas where English-based pidgins and creoles are spoken are ...
72. The acronym AAVE stands for ...
73. In terms of rhoticity, RP belongs to the type we call ...
74. In terms of rhoticity, GA belongs to the type we call ...
75. The Carrot-rule does not apply in GA (as opposed to RP) in a few words such as ...
76. RP and GA have different pronunciations for the underlined part of *city* because GA has the rule of ...
77. RP and GA have different pronunciations for the underlined part of *YouTube* because GA has the rule of ...
78. Stress placement is different in RP and GA in certain words such as ...
79. In RP, the word *ate* has /e/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...
80. In RP, the word *clerk* has /ɑ:/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...
81. In RP, the word *leisure* has /e/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...
82. The RP and GA pronunciations of the word *herb* differ in both R-dropping and ...
83. In RP, the first syllable of *lieutenant* is pronounced /lef/, while in GA it is ...
84. In RP, the stressed syllable of *either* has /aɪ/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...
85. In RP, the first syllable of *schedule* is pronounced /je/, while in GA it is ...
86. In RP, the word *shone* has /ɒ/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...
87. In RP, the stressed syllable of *tomato* has /ɑ:/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...
88. In RP, the word *vase* has /ɑ:/ as its vowel, while in GA it has ...

89. The name of the letter Z is /zed/ in RP, while in GA it is ...
90. The endings *-ary/ory* are pronounced /e<sup>ə</sup>ri/ and /ɔ:ri/, resp., in GA, while in RP they are pronounced ...
91. The word spelt *axe* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
92. The word spelt *cheque* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
93. The word spelt *draught* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
94. The word spelt *gaol* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
95. The word spelt *grey* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
96. The word spelt *jewellery* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
97. The word spelt *kerb* in BrE is in AmE spelt ...
98. Words spelt *-our* (e.g., *colour*) in BrE are in AmE spelt ...
99. Words spelt *-re* (e.g., *centre*) in BrE are in AmE spelt ...
100. Using *have* 'possess' as an auxiliary, e.g., *I haven't (got) a car*, is typically BrE, while in AmE it is typically used as a main verb, e.g., ...
101. In some cases where BrE has present perfect, esp. with adverbs like *just, already, yet, still*, AmE has ...
102. Certain verbs like *dream* have regular pt and ppt forms in AmE, i.e., *dreamed*, while in BrE these forms are irregular, i.e., ...
103. Certain verbs like *dive* have regular pt and ppt forms in BrE, i.e., *dived*, while in AmE these forms are irregular, i.e., ...
104. The ppt of *get* is *got* in BrE, while in AmE it is ...
105. In (conservative) BrE, it is possible to replace *will* (future) and *would* in first persons by (give both, resp.) ...
106. A phrase like *really good* has the typically AmE alternative ...
107. A phrase like *meet sy* has the typically AmE alternative ...
108. A phrase like *Monday to Friday* has the typically AmE alternative ...
109. A phrase like *different from* has the typically AmE alternative ...
110. A phrase like *at the weekend* has the typically AmE alternative ...
111. A phrase like *five past six* has the typically AmE alternative ...
112. The typically AmE word *cookie* corresponds in BrE to ...

113. The typically BrE word *maize* corresponds in AmE to ...
114. The typically AmE expression *french fries* corresponds in BrE to ...
115. The typically AmE word *backpack* corresponds in BrE to ...
116. The typically BrE word *trousers* corresponds in AmE to ...
117. The typically AmE word *diaper* corresponds in BrE to ...
118. The typically BrE word *flat* (noun) corresponds in AmE to ...
119. The typically AmE word *elevator* corresponds in BrE to ...
120. The typically AmE word *garbage* corresponds in BrE to ...
121. The typically AmE word *mortician* corresponds in BrE to ...
122. The typically BrE word *banknote* corresponds in AmE to ...
123. The typically AmE word *store* (noun) corresponds in BrE to ...
124. The typically AmE word *attorney* corresponds in BrE to ...
125. The typically BrE word *lorry* corresponds in AmE to ...
126. The typically BrE word *underground (railway)* corresponds in AmE to ...
127. The typically AmE word *gas(oline)* corresponds in BrE to ...
128. The typically AmE word *baggage* corresponds in BrE to ...
129. The typically AmE word *dorm(itory)* corresponds in BrE to ...
130. The typically BrE expression *full stop* (punctuation mark) corresponds in AmE to ...
131. The word *autumn* has the AmE alternative ...