

YES! IDIOMAS – GRUPO ACTION

FINAL WRITTEN EXAM – 2020.1

São Cristóvão – Pavuna – Irajá - Bonsucesso

NÍVEL: **ADVANCED 2 – PRONUNCIATION IN ACTION**

- VOWELS

A **vowel** is a particular kind of speech sound made by changing the shape of the upper vocal tract, or the area in the mouth above the tongue.

In English it is important to know that there is a difference between a **vowel sound** and **vowel letters**, as we only have 5 letters in the alphabet that are vowels, but there can be up to **20 different vowel sounds** expressed in the english language.

The following letters are vowels:

A, E, I, O, U.

The letter “Y” can represent **both vowel sounds and consonant sounds**. In the words *fly*, *my* and *why*, it represents the vowel sound /aɪ/, while in the word *myth*, it represents the vowel sound /ɪ/.

Common vowel sounds are:

/æ/ - half /e/ - get /ə/ - the /ɜː/ - worm
/ɔː/ - warm /ɑː/ - got /ʌ/ - be /uː/ - soup
/ʊ/ - got /iː/ - be /ɪ/ - these

- DIPHTHONGS

Diphthongs are a combination of two different vowel sounds as one vowel sound turns into another. If you pronounce the words below slowly, you can hear the two vowel sounds of the diphthongs.

ate - /eɪ/ pie - /aɪ/ boy - /ɔɪ/

Other than these, other common diphthongs include:

/oʊ/ as in boat and /aʊ/ as in loud

- CONSONANTS

A **consonant** is a speech sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the vocal tract.

English Consonants in IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet)




[p]	<u>p</u> ill	[t]	t <u>ill</u>	[k]	<u>k</u> ill
[b]	<u>b</u> ill	[d]	<u>d</u> ill	[g]	<u>g</u> ill
[m]	<u>m</u> ill	[n]	<u>n</u> il	[ŋ]	<u>ri</u> ng
[f]	<u>f</u> eel	[s]	<u>s</u> eal	[h]	<u>h</u> eal
[v]	<u>v</u> eal	[z]	<u>z</u> eal	[l]	<u>l</u> eaf
[θ]	<u>th</u> igh	[tʃ]	<u>ch</u> ill	[r]	<u>r</u> eef
[ð]	<u>th</u> y	[dʒ]	<u>J</u> ill	[j]	<u>y</u> ou
[ʃ]	<u>sh</u> y	[m]	<u>w</u> hich	[w]	<u>w</u> itch
[ʒ]	mea<u>s</u>ure				

- VOICED/VOICELESS CONSONANTS

Phoneticists divide consonants into two types: voiced and voiceless. **Voiced consonants** require the use of the vocal cords to produce their signature sounds; **voiceless consonants** do not.

An easy way to determine whether a consonant is voiced or not is to place a finger on your throat. As you pronounce a letter, feel the vibration of your vocal cords. If you feel a vibration the consonant is a voiced one.

Examples of **Voiced** and **Voiceless** Consonants

 shells	b d g	 gloves	 books
	j l m		
	n ng r		
	sz th v		
	w y z		

- INTONATION/STRESS/RHYTHM

Intonation, just like stress and also rhythm is a feature of pronunciation and common to all languages. All of these features, are about **how** we say something rather than **what** we say. At its simplest, they could all be described as 'the music of speech'. A change or variation in this music (or pitch) can affect the meaning of what we say.