

Exercise 2.3 Getting a Grip on Prepositional Phrases

6. Some languages have a consonant-vowel (CV) structure. For example, Japanese change the pronunciation of some English words to reflect the CV structure of Japanese: “bay su bo ru” (baseball).
7. Not all languages have the same contrasts between sounds. For example, in English, the sounds /p/ and /b/ are in contrast, that is, they change meaning (pat/bat).
8. In Arabic, /p/ and /b/ do not signal a change in word meaning, so they can sound the same to those speakers.
9. Speakers of Arabic may have trouble hearing the difference between the words “pat” and “bat.”
10. My friend, who is an Arabic speaker, says “bebzi” for “Pepsi.”

Exercise 2.4 Getting a Grip on Adjectival Prepositional Phrases

6. (Y) N The vowels of English are categorized as tense or lax.
PST: They are categorized as tense or lax.
7. (Y) N In Chicago, the pronunciation of vowels can differ within a couple of miles.
PST: In Chicago, it can differ within a couple of miles.
8. (Y) N Discriminatory practices have harmed people with accents.
PST: Discriminatory practices have harmed them.
9. Y (N) Sometimes an accent is considered a speech impediment by others.
PST: Sometimes an accent is considered it by others.
10. (Y) N Some students with accents are sent to “speech” classes.
PST: They are sent to “speech” classes.

Exercise 2.9 Getting a Grip on Active and Passive Voice

6. Passive: The pronunciation of vowels in some words is being changed by Americans.
7. Passive: Different dialects of English are spoken by Australians and Americans.
8. Passive: Australian English might not be completely understood by Americans.
9. Passive: For thousands of years, clicks as speech sounds have been used (by people).
10. Passive: To produce a click sound, air from the roof of your mouth must be sucked by your tongue.

Exercise 2.10 Getting a Grip on Active and Passive Voice

6. P Lemerig is spoken only by two adults.
7. A Many languages are in danger of dying.
8. A Language death means the loss of a wealth of cultural knowledge.
9. P Many nonstandard dialects in the United States are stigmatized.
10. A His West Virginian parents pronounce “storm” as “starm.”

Exercise 2.11 Getting a Grip on Conjunctive Adverbs and Coordinating Conjunctions

6. Some dialects of English have unique characteristics that mark them as different from Standard English; consequently, these characteristics are sometimes ridiculed by others.
7. Forty years ago, children learned to spell through memorization; in contrast, children more recently have been taught through phonics.
8. Some languages do not use an alphabet for writing; instead, they use symbols to represent meanings.
9. Our first language influences the pronunciation of our second language; for example, Spanish speakers may say “eschool” for the English word “school.”
10. Many linguists are interested in articulatory phonetics; therefore, they may focus on how speech sounds are produced.

Exercise 2.12 Getting a Grip—Review of Noun Phrases

6. OP The first sound in “dog” is called a “stop” because air is stopped and then released.

7. A Spanish, a commonly spoken language, is generally written the way it is pronounced.
8. S The English alphabet has twenty-six letters, but English has more than twenty-six sounds.
9. OP Do you pronounce “Don” and “Dawn” with the same vowel sound?
10. S My friend from East Texas often feels self-conscious about her accent.

Exercise 2.13 Getting a Grip—Review of Prepositional Phrases

6. The size ^{ADJ} of your larynx influences the sound ^{ADJ} of your voice.
7. Languages ^{ADJ} with few speakers will most likely disappear.
8. Lemerig is spoken only ^{ADV} by two adults.
9. The speech sounds ^{ADJ} from our first language can influence our second language.
10. The speech study was conducted ^{ADV} by the graduate students.

Exercise 2.14 Getting a Grip—Review of Active and Passive Voice

6. P
7. P
8. A
9. A
10. A

Exercise 2.15 Getting a Grip—Review of Active and Passive Voice

Answers provided in the book.

Exercise 2.16 Getting a Grip—Review of Active and Passive Voice

Answers provided in the book.

Exercise 2.17 Getting a Grip—Review

6. T F A phrasal verb consists of a verb plus a particle.
7. T F The object of preposition must follow a preposition.
8. T F An active-voice sentence has fewer words than its passive version.
9. T F The conjunctive adverb in the second sentence sets up the relationship to the first sentence; for example, “therefore” indicates a cause and effect.
10. T F A sentence with a conjunctive adverb must be separated from the preceding sentence with a period or a semicolon.