FULL NAME:_____	DATE:	
GROUP NUMBER:_____	TIME: 2 hours	20

ACTIVITY ONE – PHONETICS (*5 points*)

- **Transcribe** the following words and mark **primary stress**.

/ˈgləʊbəl ˈwɔːmɪŋ ɪz ə ˈsɪəriəs ˈprɒbləm kɔːzd baɪ ˈhjuːmən ækˈtɪvɪtiz laɪk ˈbɜːnɪŋ ˈfɒsəl fjʊəlz/ ˌdiːˌfɒrɪˈsteɪʃən/ ənd ˌɪndəˈstrɪəl pəˈluːʃən// ðiːz ˈækʃənz rɪˈliːs ˈgriːnhaʊs gæsɪz/ sʌtʃ æz ˈkɑːbən daɪ ˈɒksaɪd ənd ˈmiːθeɪn/ wɪtʃ træp hiːt ɪn ðiː ˈætməsfɪə ənd reɪz ðiː ɜːθs ˈtɛmpərətʃər// æz ə rɪˈzʌlt/ aɪs kæps ənd ˈgleɪʃəz ɑː ˈmɛltɪŋ/ siː ˈlɛvəlz ɑː ˈraɪzɪŋ/ ənd ɪkˈstriːm ˈwɛðər ɪˈvɛnts laɪk stɔːmz/ ˈdrɔːts/ ənd ˈhiːtweɪvz ɑː bɪˈkʌmɪŋ mɔː ˈkɒmən// ˈgləʊbəl ˈwɔːmɪŋ ˈɔːlsəʊ əˈfɛkts ˈænɪməlz/ plænts/ ənd ˈhjuːmənz/ ˈkɔːzɪŋ ˈhæbɪtæt lɒs/ fuːd ˈʃɔːtdʒɪz/ ənd hɛlθ rɪsks//

Global warming is a serious problem caused by human activities like burning fossil fuels, deforestation, and industrial pollution. These actions release greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide and methane, which trap heat in the atmosphere and raise the Earth's temperature. As a result, ice caps and glaciers are melting, sea levels are rising, and extreme weather events like storms, droughts, and heatwaves are becoming more common. Global warming also affects animals, plants, and humans, causing habitat loss, food shortages, and health risks.

ACTIVITY TWO - PHONETICS (*5 points*)

Transcribe, mark **primary stress**, & **justify stress placement** on the following words.

WORD	TRANSCRIPTION & STRESS	JUSTIFICATION
Simplification	/ˌsɪmplɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/**0.5pts**	Complex word, **stress shifting suffix, PENULT STRESS**. **0.5pts**
Credibility	/ˌkredəˈbɪləti/**0.5pts**	Complex word with **ANTE-PENULT STRESS**. **0.5pts**
Mountaineer	/ˌmaʊntəˈnɪə(r)/ **0.5pts**	**stress carrying suffix "eer". 0.5pts**
Interpret	/ɪnˈtɜːprət/**0.5pts**	**Three syllable verb**. **0.5pts**
Economic	/ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk/ **0.5pts**	**Complex word with a penultimate stress 0.5pts**

ACTIVITY THREE – LINGUISTICS (*5 points*)

- **Fill in the blanks** using the words below.

Rheme	Prosodic	Glossematics	Context of Situation	Markedness
Content Plane	Descriptive	Synchronic	Functional	Structuralism

Modern linguistics in Europe developed through **Structuralism (0.5pts)**, an approach that views language as a structured system of interrelated elements. Unlike traditional grammar, it adopted a **Descriptive(0.5pts)** approach and emphasized **Synchronic(0.5pts)** analysis, which studies language at a single point in time. Within European structuralism, the Prague School introduced a **Functional(0.5pts)** view of language, arguing that linguistic elements serve communicative purposes. They identified the **Rheme(0.5pts)** as the part of the sentence that carries new information and used **Markedness(0.5pts)** theory to distinguish between neutral and distinctive linguistic forms. The Copenhagen School developed **Glossematics(0.5pts)** , a highly formal theory that analyzes language as an autonomous system and distinguishes between expression and the **Content Plane(0.5pts)** of meaning. Finally, the London School stressed that meaning cannot be separated from the **Context of Situation(0.5pts)** and argued that spoken language requires **Prosodic(0.5pts)** analysis, particularly of stress and intonation.

ACTIVITY FOUR – LINGUISTICS (*5 points*)

- Cite the **differences** between **Traditional Grammar** and **Modern Linguistics**.

	TRADITIONAL GRAMMAR	MODERN LINGUISTICS
Historical period	Ancient period to 18th century / (before 19th century) (0.5pts)	19th century to the present (0.5pts)
Language definition	A set of rules for correct language use (0.5pts)	A system of sounds, forms, and meanings/ A system of interwoven rules. (0.5pts)
Methodology	Prescriptive (0.5pts)	Descriptive (0.5pts)
Focus	Written language and sentence correctness (0.5pts)	Spoken language and actual usage (0.5pts)
Status of languages	Some languages considered superior (e.g. Latin, Standard English) (0.5pts)	All languages are equal and worthy of study (0.5pts)

Best wishes!