1. Do the unpaired consonants behave differently from the hard and soft paired consonants?

2. One thing we do have to worry about is the fact that if vowel reduction causes \( e > i \) after a hard unpaired consonant, then this vowel will ultimately be realized as \( [i] \). Note that there is a hole in the rules we've learned so far, since \( C^e \) shouldn't give us \( e > i \) in the first place, right?

3. With the unpaired consonant graphemes \( т \) serves a purely grammatical function. What information does it give us?

4. If I told you that there are some Russian dialects where the pronunciation is always like this:
   \[
   \text{ъх} \quad [\text{jix}] \\
   \text{мои́х} \quad [\text{majix}]
   \]
   what would you say about these dialects?

5. Here are some extra words to practice transcription on:

   объём
   мы́шь
   судь́й
   суда́
   Маяко́вский
   че́реп
   шитьё
   жа́ры́нь
   жева́ть
   жени́х
   поте́чь
   поте́шить
   часосло́в
   во́ин
   бо́е́ц
   торже́ство
   торга́шество
   цевье́
   цель
   чу́йка