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 [ɨ]. 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 ь 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:

ий́х [jíx] мои́х [majíx]

what would you say about these dialects?

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

объём	мы́шь
судья́	суд я́
Маяко́вский	че́реп
шитьё	жары́нь
жева́ть	жени́х
поте́чь	поте́шить
часосло́в	во́ин
бое́ц	торжество́
торга́шество	цевьё
цель	чу́йка