

ENG501 Grand Quiz

1. The inflection of the _____ in the Germanic languages is much simpler than it was in Indo-European times. **(Verb)**
2. Two streams mingle in Old English literature: the pagan and the _____. **(Christian)**
3. 'A History of the English Language' was written by _____. **(Albert C. Baugh)**
4. Norsemen and Normans were _____ in origin. **(Scandinavian)**
5. 'Who' and 'Which' existed in the Old English but were indefinite or interrogative _____ not relatives. **(Pronouns)**
6. Chose the best option.

Old English vocabulary appropriate to literature and learning dies out and was replaced later by words borrowed from _____. **(French and Latin)**

7. What is tone age? **(stone used as weapons)**
8. The most influential factor in the rise of _____ English was the importance of London as the capital of England. **(Standard)**
9. Choose the correct option.

'A History of the English Language' was written by _____. **(Albert C. Baugh)**

10. Mark the following statements as True or False:

There was a great transition in 'spelling' from Old English to Middle English. **(True)**

11. Adoption of _____ words into the English language took place in the 13th century. **(French)**
12. The French language spread through _____. **(intermarriage)**
13. Choose the best option.

Nearly all of Old English literature is preserved in _____ transcribed in this region. **(Manuscripts)**

14. Nearly a _____ of the strong verbs in Oxford English died out early in the Middle English period. **(third)**
15. Which of the following is NOT the part of Roman conquest? **(King James)**
16. _____ Was the language of the court and the upper classes; English was the speech of the masses. **(French)**
17. Because of its _____ system, Old English had greater freedom of word-order than Modern English. **(inflectional)**
18. Choose the correct option.

French is the first language in England to challenge the monopoly of Latin in _____ matters. **(Written)**

19. Select the correct order of the material according to the age: **(Stone, bronze, iron, gunpowder)**
20. English is derived from _____. **(Anglo)**
21. All the legal vocabulary of English language has its origin in _____. **(French)**
22. Choose the correct option.

Geoffrey Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' were written in _____. **(1387)**

23. The heathon god "Tiw" is named after _____. **(Tuesday)**
24. The year in which Geoffrey Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' were written was _____. **(1387)**
25. In the 14th and 15th centuries, London was:
- The political capital of England
 - Commercial center of England
 - Focus of the social and intellectual activities
 - **(All of the given)**
26. Bede in his Ecclesiastical History of the English People, completed in 731, tells us that the Germanic tribes that conquered England were _____. Choose the correct option.

Jutes

Saxons

Angles

All the other

27. Choose the correct option.

Romances owned by Richard II in 1385 were in _____, but he spoke English fluently. **(French)**

28. An anti-foreign movement in England culminated in the _____ year's war. **(hundred)**

29. Due to the use of _____, there was an indirect effect on inflections (loss) and simplification of grammar. **(French)**
30. Latin was the language of _____. Choose the correct option. **(Romans)**
31. One of the consequences of the decay of inflections in Old English was the elimination of grammatical _____ in Middle English. **(gender)**
32. The vowel sounds of Old English relate to early _____. **(West Saxon)**
33. Choose the correct option.

An important feature of the Germanic languages is declension. The weak declension is used when the _____ is preceded by article, demonstrative, or possessive pronoun. **(Noun)**

34. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the civilization of Normandy was _____. **(French)**
35. Choose the correct option.
The literature in English that came down to us from the period (1150-1250) is almost exclusively _____. **(Religious)**
36. On several occasions, Henry I confiscated the _____ estates of unruly Norman Barons. **(English)**
37. Write the name of the period from 450 to 1150. **(Old English)**
38. Choose the correct option.

Chaucer's prioress spoke French, though she told her tale to the Canterbury pilgrims in _____. **(English)**

39. The literature of the _____ is the richest and the most significant of any preserved literatures among the early Germanic people. **(Anglo-Saxons)**
40. Hundred years' War is probably to be reckoned as one of the causes contributing to the disuse of _____. **(French)**
41. Choose the correct option.
In early Middle English, only _____ method/s of indicating the plural remained fairly distinctive. **(Two)**
42. The inflection of the Old English _____ indicates distinctions of numbers (singular and plural) and case. **(noun)**
43. Choose the correct option
In private and semi-official correspondence, French was at its height in about _____. **(1350)**
44. The Black Death spread rapidly in England, reaching its height in _____. **(1349)**
45. Choose the correct option
The difference that one notice between Old and Modern English concern spelling and pronunciation, and _____. **(Lexicon and grammar)**

46. Choose the correct option
_____ Was the language best understood by the upper classes in the 15th century.
(French)
47. _____ In Old English were a fertile resource in word building and particularly a feature in the formation of verbs. (Prefixes)
48. Choose the correct option.
The Middle English period ranging from _____ was marked by momentous changes in the English language. (1150-1500)
49. The Wales belong to _____. (Briton)
50. By 1250, the 'strong declension' had distinctive forms for singular and plural only in certain _____ adjectives which ended in a consonant in Old English. (monosyllabic)
51. In Old English, the vowel of the _____ tense often differs in the singular and plural.
(past)
52. In Middle English, the inflections are very much _____ compared to Old English.
(reduced)
53. Which one is not the meaning of English word "wealh"?
- Native Welshman Briton **Foreigner**

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