



ENG501

Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

Maha Malik

History of English Language

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)**

Special thanks to “Aqsa & Yasmeen”

1. Peterborough Chronicle was written in installments from _____ to _____. **(1070 to 1154)**
2. Middle English literature was based directly on _____ originals. **(French)**
3. _____ district contributed the most to the formation of Standard English. **(East Midland)**
4. Importance of London Standard was due to certain reasons. London being: **(All of the above, The political capital of England, Commercial center of England, Focus of the social and intellectual activities)**
5. French was the language of the law courts so all the legal vocabulary in English comes from _____. **(French)**
6. Mark the following as True or False:
The language of Chaucer may be taken as representing with enough accuracy, the dialect of London at the end of the fourteenth century. **(True)**
7. Mark the following as True or False:
In the Middle English, characteristic of East Midland is the loss of the prefix y– and the retention of the final -n. **(True)**
8. The following Middle English is translated as:
Me hanged up bi the fet. **(They (‘One’) hanged (them) up by the feet)**
9. Mark the following as True or False.
The inflections of Middle English are very much reduced compared to the ones in Old English. **(True)**
10. The Old English period’s beginning can be placed at 1500. **(False)**
11. In all periods of the language, the vowels of unstressed syllables have had a tendency to weaken and then often to disappear. **(True)**
12. Self-consciousness about language had three aspects: individual, public and intelligentsia **(False)**
13. Apart from the special effects of the Norman Conquest, in the Middle Ages, changes in vocabulary were so great. **(False)**
14. In the Middle English period changes in grammar were revolutionary. **(True)**
15. Spelling was one of the problems that the English language began consciously to face in the sixteenth century. **(True)**
16. Latin and Greek were the key to the world’s knowledge and were highly esteemed for poetry, oratory, and philosophy. **(True)**
17. In 1631, Sir Thomas Elyot published The Governour. **(False)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)**

18. Greek words came into English through Latin or French. **(True)**
19. The opposition to inkhorn terms was at its height in the middle of the seventeen century. **(False)**
20. If we trace the history of the English language, we realize that words were borrowed more than once. **(True)**
21. In many cases, French may have offered a precedent for introducing the Latin words into English and may have assisted in their general adoption. **(True)**
22. Italian words, like Italian fashions, were frequently adopted in England. **(True)**
23. Shakespeare's pronunciation was not exactly ours, but it was like ours. **(True)**
24. English grammar in the sixteenth and early seventeenth century is marked more by the survival of certain forms and usages than by any secondary developments. **(False)**
25. In Middle English, the -es of the genitive, being unaccented, was frequently written and pronounced -is, -ys. **(True)**
26. In Shakespeare's day, there was much more latitude in the inflection of the noun than is permitted today. **(False)**
27. Shakespeare's pronunciation was not exactly ours, but it was like ours. **(True)**
28. Where we say at length, at last, Shakespeare says at the length, at the last. **(True)**
29. The fifteenth century had witnessed sporadic attempts by individual writers to embellish their style with 'aureate terms.' **(True)**
30. A century or two before Renaissance upper classes were inclined to sending their children abroad for learning correct Italian accent. **(False)**
31. As an effect of the 'Great Vowel Shift,' the pronunciation was brought within measurable distance of that which prevails today. **(True)**
32. French in the Renaissance, at least as we see it in books, was much more plastic than now. **(False)**
33. Overall, Renaissance was a time of eagerness, enthusiasm, willingness and acceptance. **(True)**
34. As far as crisis is concerned, English Civil War (1640) & Restoration of Charles II in 1660 brought instability. **(True)**
35. The first half of the eighteenth century is commonly designated in histories of literature as the Augustan Age in England. **(True)**
36. Swift's beliefs were not grounded in sets of political and religious as well as linguistic opinions. **(False)**
37. If we look at the ancient models, we can see that the modern languages had been reduced to rules; one knew what was right and what was wrong. **(False)**
38. One of the most ambitious hopes of the eighteenth century was to stabilize the language and establish it in a form that would be permanent. **(True)**
39. In Italy, the most famous was the Accademia della Crusca, founded in 1582. **(True)**
40. John Dryden was the moving spirit in this gesture of the Royal Society. **(True)**
41. After the publication of Johnson's Dictionary, advocacy of an academy becomes more frequent. **(False)**

ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)

42. With the example of Richelieu and the French Academy, doubtful in his mind, Swift addressed a letter in 1712 to the earl of Oxford, Lord Treasurer of England. **(False)**
43. The publication of A Dictionary of the English Language, by Samuel Johnson, A.M. in 1855, in two folio volumes, was hailed as a great achievement. **(False)**
44. What Dr. Johnson had done for the vocabulary was attempted for the morphology by the grammarians of the eighteenth century. **(False)**
45. Academy aimed to systematize the facts of French grammar and draw up rules by which few questions could be viewed and decided. **(False)**
46. Lowth's view is accepted till today; the pronoun is determined by the construction to be supplied or understood. **(True)**
47. Noah Webster said when they refused to base their statements on the facts of current use; they were refusing to preserve an agreement between books and practice. **(True)**
48. Swift said: 'I have done my best,' 'for some years past to stop the Progress of Mobb and Banter, but have been plainly borne down by Numbers, and betrayed by those who promised to assist me.' **(True)**
49. In Old English, such expressions as 'he woes lærende' (he was teaching) are occasionally found but usually in translations from French. **(False)**
50. The history of the new progressive passive shows that English is a living language. **(True)**
51. The impact of the 18th Century was that the first half of the eighteenth century is commonly designated in histories of literature as the Augustan Age in England. **(True)**
52. The events of the 19th & 20th centuries affecting the English-speaking countries have been of great political and social importance. **(True)**
53. In psychology, we need to notice schizophrenia, extrovert & introvert, behaviorism, inhibition, defense mechanism, bonding, and psychoanalysis. **(True)**
54. We may observe some of the words that came into English between 1914 and 1918 as an indirect consequence of World War I. **(False)**
55. Scientific discoveries and inventions do not always influence the language in proportion to their importance. **(True)**
56. Words are symbols by which people express their ideas; words obviously designate the things, a culture does not know. **(False)**
57. In Middle English and Early Modern English, there had been no standard spelling. **(True)**
58. Slang is always hanging on the outskirts of illegitimate speech but it is continually forcing its way into the most respectable community. **(False)**
59. A regional accent based on the speech of the great public schools has been accepted as a standard in England for well over a century. **(False)**
60. English rule did not extend over the whole island until the 16th–17th century, the colonization, and British settlement. **(True)**
61. In Australia, Africa, South Asia, and Canada, there are different peculiarities of pronunciation and vocabulary of English **(True)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)**

62. A pidgin is an auxiliary language used in the first place for the purposes of trade between groups that have no common language. **(True)**
63. In 1857, at a meeting of the Philological Society in Oxford, a committee was appointed to collect words, not in the dictionaries, with a view to publishing a supplement to them. **(False)**
64. Modern vocabulary has a large number of expressions like set out, gathers up, put off, brings in, made up of a common verb, often of one syllable, combined with an adjective. **(False)**
65. The 19th and 20th centuries show a more enlightened and traditional attitude toward linguistic questions. **(False)**
66. Many new words continue to be coined from Greek and Latin morphemes. **(True)**
67. The next largest source after Latin has been French. **(True)**
68. The sheer variety and number of impossible affixes in English can lead to some confusion. **(False)**
69. Like many languages, English allows the deformation of compound words by compounding together shorter words (e.g., airport, seashore, fireplace, footwear, wristwatch, landmark, flowerpot, etc.) **(False)**
70. A conversion is a process by which a word belonging to one-word class is transferred to another word class without any concomitant change of form either in pronunciation or spelling. **(True)**
71. Shakespeare's language was pretty-well confined to England and southern Scotland. **(True)**
72. The population growth in areas where English is a first language is about three times more than in areas where it is used as second language. **(False)**
73. Today, English is the second or third most popular mother tongue in the world with an estimated 350-400 million native speakers. **(True)**
74. In many varieties of English in the outer circle, there is no difference between long and short vowels. **(True)**
75. The term lingua franca was first coined in the beginning of the 18th century by the Italians. **(False)**
76. Compared with English as spoken in England, North American English is more homogeneous. **(True)**
77. America is a federal republic composed of 50 states, a federal district, five major self-governing territories, and various possessions. **(True)**
78. General American English or Standard American English accent is typically found in the middle states and in the East. **(False)**
79. There never have been any minor linguistic differences between British and American English as such. **(False)**
80. In the past participle form, Americans tend to use the -en ending for some regular verbs. **(False)**
81. Media, commerce, and trade played their role in bringing British and American English speakers closer. **(True)**
82. In American English, especially in the middle and western states, the 'r' is pronounced in all positions. **(True)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)**

83. AmE English writers make new compound words from common phrases; for example, health care is now being replaced by healthcare on both sides of the Atlantic. **(True)**
84. A lexicon is made up of different words but different 'units of meaning' (lexical units or lexical items e.g., 'fly ball' in baseball), including idioms and figures of speech. **(False)**
85. In AmE, collective nouns such as family, staff and committee, and names referring to sports teams, companies, organizations, and institutions generally require plural verbs. **(False)**
86. By 1783, the thirteen colonies in America were lost to Britain but the English language was not thrown out. **(True)**
87. The First Fleet anchored in Sydney Harbour on 26 January 1788, a date which was to become Australia Day. **(True)**
88. The first Aboriginal loanword in English was appropriately kangaroo, today's national symbol of Austria. **(False)**
89. The vocabulary of Australian English tends to be colloquial and formal, much like the stereotypical 'Aussie.' **(False)**
90. 'From Perth to Sydney,' says the phonetician John Wells, 'is over 3000 kilometers, yet their accents are virtually distinguishable.' **(False)**
91. In Pakistan, English has the status of an official language alongside the national language, Urdu. **(True)**
92. English was introduced to South Asia in the early 17th century and was reinforced by the long rule of the British Empire. **(True)**
93. The coming of Islam to South Asia is generally dated to 711 C.E., when an Arab ground force entered what is now Pakistan from the Arabian Sea and conquered the Indus valley. **(False)**
94. Existing descriptions of IVEs cover large areas of lexical, morphological, and phonological structure with even less attention paid to discourse. **(False)**
95. In South Asia, English has been nativized to such an extent that it is considered a foreign or an alien language. **(False)**
96. English was introduced to South Asia in the early 17th century and was reinforced by the long rule of the British Empire. **(True)**
97. English as a first language is used in the USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and a scattering of other territories. **(True)**
98. The Roman Christianizing of Britain in 597 brought England into contact with Greek civilization and made significant additions to our vocabulary. **(False)**
99. The inner circle refers to a circle where English is a second, often official or semi-official language but where most users of the language are native speakers. **(False)**
100. It is sometimes claimed that English as an international language will succumb to the same fate as Latin. **(True)**
101. The first-language totals cited in the 1990s were swinging between 400 and 500 million. **(False)**
102. The English language teaching (ELT) business has become one of the major growth industries around the world in the past half century. **(True)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz from Assessments (Final-Term)**

103. Teachers find that they must give their students exposure to old varieties and forms of English. **(False)**
104. Perhaps more controversially, the reduced forms used in electronic communications such as text messaging and e-mail, like L8 for 'late' and LOL for 'laugh out loud,' might not find their way into other kinds of written usage. **(False)**
105. Global satellite communication has changed the whole scenario and is acting as the pull force imposed by the need for identity. **(True)**
106. Political power emerged in the form of the colonialism that brought English around the world from the sixteenth century so that by the nineteenth century, the language was one 'on which the sun never sets.' **(True)**
107. In all periods of the language, the vowels of unstressed syllables have had a tendency to weaken and then often to disappear. **(True)**
108. The Old English period's beginning can be placed at 1500. **(False)**
109. Self-consciousness about language had three aspects: individual, public and intelligentsia **(False)**
110. All Middle English long vowels underwent extensive alteration during this period. **(True)**
111. In 15th century, a great change happened i.e. all the long vowels gradually came to be pronounced with a greater elevation of the tongue and closing of the mouth. **(True)**
112. All Middle English long vowels underwent extensive alteration during this period. **(True)**
113. In 15th century, a great change happened i.e. all the long vowels gradually came to be pronounced with a greater elevation of the tongue and closing of the mouth. **(True)**

[B.Ed. \(1.5 Years\)](#)

[BS English](#)

[Files](#)