



ENG501

Quiz from Assessments (Mid-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.

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History of English Language

**ENG501_History of English Language
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1. Identify the aspect which is NOT the part of human language? (Chirping)
2. Which of the following statements is NOT true? (Human language lacks the ability of duality as in animals.)
3. Tick the right feature of language for the following statement. "Animals do not remember the place of food after few days or months." (Displacement)
4. ----- is the degree to which native speakers use a particular grammatical process. (Productivity)
5. The absence of any natural or necessary connection between a word's meaning and its sound or form is called ----- . (Arbitrariness)
6. "Yo-he-ho" theory relates to (The Social Interaction Source)
7. Identify the language that played a part in the Renaissance period? (Greek)
8. Identify the word which is similar to The English word "OK"? (The Latin homo)
9. Which of the languages survived currently in the language families? (Hebrew)
10. What is the number of languages spoken in the world? (Over six thousand)
11. The arrangement of words and phrases into sentences belongs to _____. (syntax)
12. Phoneme is a part of _____. (phonology)
13. The meaning of words belong to _____. (Semantic)
14. Denotation is the part of _____. (Semantics)
15. The meaning of language in use and the context/s in which it is used belongs to _____. (Pragmatics)
16. RP is spoken in ----- . (Britain)
17. Which of the following is NOT correct about Modern English? (It is the language of poor people.)
18. English is also the common tongue for many non-English speakers over the world. (True)
19. The number of people who speak English as a foreign language in the world is (More than 700 million)
20. General Zia-ul-Haq paved the way for an attempt at Urdunisation in all domains. (True)
21. There is indeed a fair amount of continuity between Old English and Modern English. (True)
22. Which period comes into your mind after reading the following statement?
"The Puritan Revolution overthrew the monarchy and established a military dictatorship."
(Renaissance English period)
23. English language has changed over times semantically, syntactically and orthographically. (True)
24. A lot of linguistic change has occurred in English horizontally-over space. (True)
25. What causes language change? (New experiences, New technologies, Needs of speakers , All of the given options)

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26. Synchrony and Diachrony are: two different yet complementary viewpoints in linguistic analysis. (True)
27. Synchronic Linguistics is the study of a language at a _____ point in time. (given)
28. What is synchronic linguistics? Choose one of the following options. (All the given options, the study of dead languages, The study at a given point in time, It is from Greek συν- "together" and χρόνος "time")
29. In GA the letter 'r' is pronounced in all positions, but in RP it is only pronounced before vowels. (Yes)
30. What is the meaning of the term "diachronic"? (Throughout time)
31. The social and linguistic phenomenon by which transfer of linguistic features happens is called _____. (Language contact)
32. A change which generally unfolds much more slowly, sometimes taking hundreds of years to run its course to completion is called----- change. (syntactic)
33. The wave model is of the view that languages spread out in the form of waves not definite delineations between languages. (True)
34. In diachronic linguistics semantic change is a change in ONE of the meanings of a word. (True)
35. Which of the following change is NOT the part of the study of this course? (Paralinguistic)
36. Linguistics, in Saussure's time, approached the problem of the multiplicity of languages by trying to trace each of them back to a handful of common sources (like evolutionary biologists). (True)
37. Which of the following is NOT specific to English language? (Stubbornness)
38. _____ English is NOT part of the proper division in English periods. (Russian influence)
39. _____ is NOT part of the early stages of English. (French)
40. Currently, the word English may refer to _____. (South Asian English, All the given options, American English, British English)
41. _____ English is NOT part of the proper division in English periods. (Shakespearian)
42. According to ages, select the correct order of the given material: (Stone, bronze, iron, gunpowder)
43. Select the person from the following who is NOT part of Roman conquest. (King James)
44. Stone Age had _____ characteristics. (All the given options, Lack of education, Stones used as weapons, Lack of infrastructure)
45. In his Ecclesiastical History of the English People, completed in 731, Bede tells us that the Germanic tribes that conquered England were _____. (Saxons, Jutes, Angles, All the given options)
46. The _____ spoke Latin language. (Romans)
47. English language is derivative of _____. (Anglo)
48. By 700, the _____ had occupied most of England and southern Scotland. (Anglo-Saxons)
49. The Wales is part of _____. (Briton)
50. 'Tiw'-the heathon god takes his name after _____. (Tuesday)

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51. The period from 450 to 1150 was of _____. (Old English)
52. The symbol ----- was used to represent both [f] and [v] sound in old English. (f)
53. The differences that one notices between Old and Modern English concern-----, the lexicon and the grammar. (spelling and pronunciation)
54. Old English vocabulary appropriate to literature and learning died out and was replaced later by words borrowed from -----and Latin. (French)
55. Mostly all of ----- literature is preserved in the manuscripts transcribed in England. (Old English)
56. The ----- sounds of Old English relate to Early West Saxon. (vowel)
57. Because of its inflectional system, Old English had greater freedom of word-order than -----
-----. (Modern English)
58. The ----- of the Old English noun indicates distinctions of number (singular and plural) and case. (inflection)
59. Germanic languages is the development of a twofold declension of the-----
(adjective)
60. The ----- of the verb in the Germanic languages is much simpler than it was in Indo-European times. (inflection)
61. Prefixes in old English were a fertile resource in word building; and particularly a feature in the formation of-----
(verbs)
62. The literature of the Anglo-Saxons is: (None of the above, The richest, Both of the above, The most significant)
63. In old English: thou and thee were singular, and ye and you plural. (True)
64. The word used for weapon in the Old English is: (ash)
65. The following Old English sentence is translated as: Brittene igland is ehta hund mila lang.
(Britain island is eight hundred miles long.)
66. The ----- Conquest changed the whole course of the English language. (Norman)
67. Association with the ruling class numerous people of English extraction found it to their advantage to learn-----
(French)
68. The fusion of Normans and English was rapid, but not more rapid than-----
(national interest)
69. French was the language of the court and the-----; English was the speech of the mass of the people. (upper classes)
70. Second Duke sent his son to Bayeux to learn something of the speech of his-----
(forefathers)
71. An anti-foreign movement in ----- culminated in the Hundred Years' War. (England)
72. On several occasions ----- confiscated the English estates of unruly Norman barons.
(Henry I)
73. Adoption of French words into the English language took place in the-----
(13th century)

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- 74.----- is probably to be reckoned as one of the causes contributing to the disuse of French. (Hundred Years' War)
- 75.The _____ spread rapidly over the rest of the country, reaching its height in 1349. (Black Death)
- 76.It was in _____ that the Chancellor opened Parliament for the first time with a speech in English. (1362)
- 77.French was the language of lawyers and of the law courts down to _____. (1362)
- 78.By the fifteenth century, speaking French fluently was accomplishment in England. (True)
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- 80.In the first decade of the fifteenth century, John Barton wrote a _____, a treatise intended for adults who wished to learn French. (Donet François)
- 81.The writers of the beginning of the _____ century asserted that they had seen many nobles who could not speak French. (14th)
- 82._____ (1340–1400) is the greatest English poet before Shakespeare. He is famous for his The Canterbury Tales. (Geoffrey Chaucer)
- 83.When it comes to preserving any language, only a _____ form of a language is preserved. (written)
- 84.Late OE and Early ME vowel-lengthening happened in the late _____ English period (Old)
- 85.A number of new consonant symbols were introduced in ME. The symbol g was introduced for the stops represented by OE _____. (3)
- 86.The first language in England to dispute the monopoly of Latin in written matter was _____. (French)
- 87.Changes in the grammar at the times of Middle English reduced English from a highly inflected language to an extremely _____ one. (analytic)
- 88.In the Middle English period, overall nouns and pronouns were _____. (simplified)
- 89.By 1250 the strong declension had distinctive forms for singular and plural only in certain monosyllabic adjectives which ended in a consonant in _____ English. (Old, Old and Middle, Modern, Middle)
- 90.In the middle English, new verbs formed from nouns and adjectives or borrowed from other languages were regularly conjugated as _____. (weak)
- 91.One of the consequences of the decay of inflections in the Middle English period was the elimination of _____ gender. (grammatical)

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