

ENG501 Grand Quiz

1. Two streams mingle in Old English literature: the pagan and the _____. (**Christian**)
2. 'A History of the English Language' was written by _____. (**Albert C. Baugh**)
3. Norsemen and Normans were _____ in origin. (**Scandinavian**)
4. 'Who' and 'Which' existed in the Old English but were indefinite or interrogative _____not relatives. (**Pronouns**)
5. Chose the best option.
6. 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.
10. 'A History of the English Language' was written by _____. (**Albert C. Baugh**)
11. Mark the following statements as True or False:
12. There was a great transition in 'spelling' from Old English to Middle English. (**True**)
13. Adoption of _____ words into the English language took place in the 13th century. (**French**)
14. The French language spread through _____. (**intermarriage**)
15. Choose the best option.
16. Nearly all of Old English literature is preserved in _____ transcribed in this region. (**Manuscripts**)
17. Nearly a _____ of the strong verbs in Oxford English died out early in the Middle English period. (**third**)
18. Which of the following is NOT the part of Roman conquest? (**King James**)
19. Was the language of the court and the upper classes; English was the speech of the masses. (**French**)
20. Because of its _____ system, Old English had greater freedom of word-order than Modern English. (**inflectional**)
21. Choose the correct option.
22. French is the first language in England to challenge the monopoly of Latin in _____ matters. (**Written**)
23. Select the correct order of the material according to the age: (**Stone, bronze, iron, gunpowder**)
24. English is derived from _____. (**Anglo**)
25. All the legal vocabulary of English language has its origin in _____. (**French**)

26. Choose the correct option.

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

28. The heathon god "Tiw" is named after _____. (Tuesday)

29. The year in which Geoffrey Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' were written was _____. (1387)

30. In the 14th and 15th centuries, London was:

- a. The political capital of England ○
Commercial center of England
- b. Focus of the social and intellectual activities ○ (All of the given)

31. 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.

32. Jutes Saxons Angles All the other

33. Choose the correct option.

34. Romances owned by Richard II in 1385 were in _____, but he spoke English fluently.

35. (French)

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

37. Due to the use of _____, there was an indirect effect on inflections (loss) and simplification of grammar. (French)

38. Latin was the language of _____. Choose the correct option. (Romans)

39. One of the consequences of the decay of inflections in Old English was the elimination of grammatical in Middle English. (gender)

40. The vowel sounds of Old English relate to early _____. (West Saxon)

41. Choose the correct option.

42. 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)

43. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the civilization of Normandy was _____. (French) 35. Choose the correct option.

44. The literature in English that came down to us from the period (1150-1250) is almost exclusively _____. (Religious)

45. On several occasions, Henry I confiscated the _____ estates of unruly Norman Barons. (English)

46. Write the name of the period from 450 to 1150. (Old English)

47. Choose the correct option.

48. Chaucer's prioress spoke French, though she told her tale to the Canterbury pilgrims in _____.

49. (English)

50. The literature of the _____ is the richest and the most significant of any preserved literatures among the early Germanic people. (Anglo-Saxons)

51. Hundred years' War is probably to be reckoned as one of the causes contributing to the disuse of _____. (French)

52. Choose the correct option.

53. In early Middle English, only _____ method/s of indicating the plural remained fairly distinctive. (Two)

54. The inflection of the Old English _____ indicates distinctions of numbers (singular and plural) and case. (noun)

55. Choose the correct option

56. In private and semi-official correspondence, French was at its height in about _____. (1350)

57. The Black Death spread rapidly in England, reaching its height in _____. (1349)

58. Choose the correct option

59. The difference that one notice between Old and Modern English concern spelling and pronunciation, and _____. (Lexicon and grammar)

60. Choose the correct option

i. Was the language best understood by the upper classes in the 15th century. (French)

61. 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.

62. The Middle English period ranging from _____ was marked by momentous changes in the English language. (1150-1500)

63. The Wales belong to _____. (Briton)

64. 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)

65. In Old English, the vowel of the _____ tense often differs in the singular and plural. (past)

66. In Middle English, the inflections are very much _____ compared to Old English. (reduced)

67. Which one is not the meaning of English word "wealh"?

68. Native Welshman Briton **Foreigner**