ENG501 Quizzes for Mids

1. About which language, Sir William Jones, a British government official in India, does observe that it is perfect, copious and exquisitely refined? **(Sanskrit)**
2. In intonation how low or soft a word is spoken is called _____. **(Stress)**
3. How many different languages are there in the world currently? **(over six thousand)**
4. In intonation how or low a voice is when producing a sound is called_____. **(pitch)**
5. Which of the languages survived currently in the language families? **(Arabic)**
6. Which of the following option is NOT correct about English? **(it is a common mother tongue)**
7. Denotation is the part of _____. Choose one option **(semantics)**
8. Who is the author of 'General Prologue to Canterbury Tale'? **(Geoffrey Chaucer)**
9. Which aspect is NOT the part of human language? **(Ko Ko sound)**
10. The word "Kinda" is a non-standard form of _____. **(Kind of)**
11. The Puritan Revolution overthrew the monarchy and established a military dictatorship. Which period does come into your mind? **(the Early Modern English period)**
12. Which feature of language has been discussed in the following statement?

Bees can pass on information about food sources but cannot tell about a food source they saw last week. **(Displacement)** **13.** What is the strength of people who speak English as a foreign language in the world? **(over 700 million)**

14. Select the Middle English Period from the following options? **(1100-1500)**
15. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
    - Language is a formal system of sign and symbols, such as calculus.
    - Gestures and facial expressions are also a part of language.

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- **(Audible and meaningful sounds are produced the vocal organs)** ○ Human utterances are general and animal cries are specific.

16. Which of the following is NOT true about language? **(A language does exist as an abstract entity)**

17. In intonation, the pauses or connections between words, phrases and sentences are called choose an option. **(Juncture)**

18. Which option is correct about "unhappy"? **(Two morphemes)**

19. "It is to speak infinite utterances with new expressions and novel utterances." Which feature of language has been discussed in the given statement? **(productivity)**

20. Which of the following words is similar to The Italian word "uomo"? **(The Latin homo)**

21. Which of the following options is NOT correct about English? **(It is a common mother tongue)**

22. In linguistics, relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as the principle of _____. **(arbitrariness)**

23. The vocal sounds of Old English relate to early _____. **(West Saxon)**

24. Two streams mingle in Old English literature the pagan and the_____. **(Christian)**

25. The Wales belongs to _____. **(Briton)**

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

27. In Old English, thou and thee were _____ pronouns. **(singular)**

28. In Old English, the vowel of the ____tense often differs in the singular and plural. **(past)**

29. Latin was the language of ___. choose the correct option **(Romans)** **30.** Write the name of the period from 450 to 1150. **(Old English)**

31. Choose the best option.

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

32. Choose the best option.

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

33. Select the correct order of the material according to the age: **(Stone, bronze, iron, gunpowder)**

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

35. Which one is not the meaning of English word "wealh"? **(Native)**

36. Because of its _____ system, Old English had greater freedom of word-order than Modern English. **(inflectional)**

37. 'Who' and 'Which' existed in the Old English but were indefinite or interrogative ____. Not relatives. **(Pronouns)**

38. 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.

39. **Jutes** **Saxons** **Angles** **All the other**

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

41. In old English were a fertile resource in the word building and particularly a feature in the formation of verbs. **(Prefixes)**

42. 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)**

43. What is tone age? **(stone used as weapons)**

44. English is derived from _____. **(Anglo)**

45. The inflection of the _____ in the Germanic languages is much simpler than it was in Indo-European times. **(Verb)**

46. Which of the following is NOT the part of Roman conquest? **(King James)**

47. 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)**

48. The old English script normally uses _____ consonant symbols.**(sixteen)**

49. The inflection of the _____ in the Germanic languages is much simpler than it was in Indo-European times. **(Verb)**

50. Two streams mingle in Old English literature: the pagan and the _____. **(Christian)**

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

52. Norsemen and Normans were _____ in origin. **(Scandinavian)**

53. 'Who' and 'Which' existed in the Old English but were indefinite or interrogative not relatives. **(Pronouns)**

54. 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)**

55. What is tone age? **(stone used as weapons)**

56. The most influential factor in the rise of _____ English was the importance of London as the capital of England. **(Standard)**

57. Choose the correct option.

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

58. Mark the following statements as True or False:

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

59. Adoption of _____ words into the English language took place in the 13th century. **(French)**

60. The French language spread through _____. **(intermarriage)**

61. Choose the best option.

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

62. Nearly a _____ of the strong verbs in Oxford English died out early in the Middle English period. **(third)**

63. Which of the following is NOT the part of Roman conquest? **(King James)**

64. Was the language of the court and the upper classes; English was the speech of the masses. **(French)**

65. Because of its _____system, Old English had greater freedom of word-order than Modern English. **(inflectional)**

66. Choose the correct option.

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

67. Select the correct order of the material according to the age: **(Stone, bronze, iron, gunpowder)**

68. English is derived from _____. **(Anglo)**

69. All the legal vocabulary of English language has its origin in _____. **(French)**

70. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

73. 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)**

74. 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**

75. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

81. 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)**

82. At the time of the Norman Conquest, the civilization of Normandy was _____. **(French)**

83. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

86. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

89. Choose the correct option.

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

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

91. Choose the correct option

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

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

93. Choose the correct option

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

94. Choose the correct option

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

95. In Old English were a fertile resource in word building and particularly a feature in the formation of verbs. **(Prefixes)** **96.** Choose the correct option.

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

97. The Wales belong to _____. **(Briton)**

98. 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)**

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

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

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

Native Welshman Briton **Foreigner**