



ENG501

Quiz for 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.

Maha Malik

History of English Language

ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term

Quiz 1

1. About which language, Sir William Jones, a British government official in India, does observe that it perfect, copious and exquisitely refined? (**Sanskrit**)
2. Which of the following is not true about language? (**a language does exist as an abstract entity**)
3. Which speech is not the part of human language? (**ko ko sound**)
4. "it is to speak infinite utterances with new expressions and novel utterances." Which feature of language has been discussed in the given statement? (**productivity**)
5. Who is the author of 'General Prologue to Canterbury Tales'? (**Geoffrey Chaucer**)
6. 'Thy' is the equivalent form of _____ in modern English. (**your**)
7. How many different languages are there in the world currently? (**six thousand**)
8. The study of a language at a given point in time is called _____ linguistics. (**synchronic**)
9. There are approximately _____ speech sounds in English. (**44**)
10. The puritan revolution overthrew the monarchy and established a military dictatorship. Which period does come into your mind? (**the Early Modern English period**)
11. Denotation is the part of _____. choose one option. (**semantics**)
12. Over _____ million people speak English as a foreign language. (**700**)
13. Diachronic linguistics is one of the two main temporal dimensions of language study identified by Swiss linguist _____. (**Ferdinand de Saussure**)
14. In intonation, the pauses or connections between words, phrases and sentences are called _____. choose one option. (**juncture**)
15. The ability to continually create new expressions and novel utterances is called _____. (**productivity**)
16. What is the strength of people who speak English as a foreign language in the world? (**over 700 million**)
17. Select the middle English period from the following options? (**1100-1500**)
18. In intonation how low or soft a word is spoken is called _____. (**Stress**)
19. How many different languages are there in the world currently? (**over six thousand**)
20. In intonation how or low a voice is when producing a sound is called _____. (**pitch**)
21. Which of the languages survived currently in the language families? (**Arabic**)
22. Which of the following option is NOT correct about English? (**it is a common mother tongue**)
23. The word "Kinda" is a non-standard form of _____. (**Kind of**)
24. 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**)
25. Which of the following statement is NOT true? (**Audible and meaningful sounds are produced the vocal organs**)

ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term

26. Which option is correct about “unhappy”? **(Two morphemes)**
27. Which of the following words is similar to The Italian word “uomo”? **(The Latin homo)**
28. In linguistics, relationship between linguistic signs and objects in the world is described as the principle of **. (arbitrariness)**

Quiz 2

29. The vocal sounds of Old English relate to early **_____ (West Saxon)**
30. Two streams mingle in Old English literature the pagan and the **_____ (Christian)**
31. The Wales belongs to **_____ (Briton)**
32. The inflection of the Old English **_____** indicates distinctions of numbers (singular and plural) and case. **(noun)**
33. In Old English, thou and thee were **_____** pronouns. **(singular)**
34. In Old English, the vowel of the **_____** tense often differs in the singular and plural. **(past)**
35. Latin was the language of **_____**. choose the correct option **(Romans)**
36. Write the name of the period from 450 to 1150. **(Old English)**
37. Choose the best option.

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

(Manuscripts)

38. Choose the best option.

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

39. Select the correct order of the material according to the age: **(Stone, bronze, iron, gunpowder)**
40. The heathon god “Tiw” is named after **_____ (Tuesday)**
41. Which one is not the meaning of English word “wealh”? **(Native)**
42. Because of its **_____** system, Old English had greater freedom of word-order than Modern English. **(inflectional)**
43. ‘Who’ and ‘Which’ existed in the Old English but were indefinite or interrogative **_____**. Not relatives. **(Pronouns)**
44. 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.

ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term

45. Jutes Saxons Angles All the other

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

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

48. 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**)

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

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

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

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

53. 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**)

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

Quiz from Mid-
Term Papers

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

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

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

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

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

60. 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**)

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

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

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

63. Choose the correct option.

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

64. Mark the following statements as True or False:

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

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

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

67. Choose the best option.

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

(Manuscripts)

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

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

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

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

72. Choose the correct option.

French is the first language in England to challenge the monopoly of Latin in _____ matter

s. **(Written)**

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

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

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

76. Choose the correct option.

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

77. The heathon god “Tiw” is named after _____. **(Tuesday)**

78. The year in which Geoffrey Chaucer’s ‘Canterbury Tales’ were written was _____. **(1387)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

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

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

80. 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**

81. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

87. 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)**

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

89. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

92. Choose the correct option.

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

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

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

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

95. Choose the correct option.

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

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

97. Choose the correct option

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

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

99. Choose the correct option

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

100. Choose the correct option

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

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

102. Choose the correct option.

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

103. The Welsh belong to _____. **(Briton)**

104. 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)**

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

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

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

Native

Welshman

Briton

Foreigner

**Quiz from
Assessments**

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.)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

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)**
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)**

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

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)
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)

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

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)
74. ----- is probably to be reckoned as one of the causes contributing to the disuse of French. (Hundred Years' War)

**ENG501_History of English Language
Quiz for Mid-Term**

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)
79. By the fifteenth century, speaking French fluently was accomplishment in England. (True)
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)

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

[BS English](#)

[Files](#)

Compilation