

**Тести для поточного контролю знань студентів
з навчальної дисципліни «Історія англійської мови»**

Test 1. Formation of the national literary language.

1. Which sentence is true about the Old English language?
 - a) Old English (Anglo-Saxon) consisted of several regional dialects.
 - b) Old English (Anglo-Saxon) was a unified literary language.
 - c) Old English (Anglo-Saxon) had no written form.
 - d) The Northumbrian dialect was the leading literary dialect of the late Old English period.

2. Who started a large-scale invasion to Britain in the middle of the 5th c.?
 - a) the Normans
 - b) the Germanic tribes
 - c) the Picts and the Scots
 - d) the Romans

3. Which of the following was not an Anglo-Saxon kingdom?
 - a) Mercia
 - b) Northumbria
 - c) Wessex
 - d) Bavaria

4. Which of the following dialects never existed in Anglo-Saxon England?
 - a) Thuringian
 - b) Northumbrian
 - c) Kentish
 - d) West Saxon

5. Which event was of great importance for spiritual and cultural progress of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in late VI –VII centuries?
 - a) Intensive contacts with the continent
 - b) Statute about class division in society
 - c) Introduction of Christianity
 - d) Introduction of printing

6. Who started systematic raids to Britain in late 8th c.?
 - a) the French
 - b) the Celts
 - c) the Scandinavians
 - d) the Turks

7. What king played the decisive role in preservation of English sovereignty in the 9th century?
 - a) William I
 - b) Henry VIII
 - c) Alfred the Great
 - d) Offa of Mercia

8. What was Danelaw?
 - a) Old name of Scandinavia
 - b) Territory which belonged to the English king in the time of Danish invasions
 - c) Territory of Danish rule in Britain

d) Capital of the Danes in Britain

9. Which Old English dialect is best represented by written records?

- a) Northumbrian
- b) Mercian
- c) West Saxon
- d) Kentish

10. Which of the following was a result of the Norman invasion in England in the 11th century?

- a) use of two languages in the country, English and French (Anglo-Norman)
- b) introduction of printing
- c) publication of "Beowulf"
- d) normalization of the English language

11. Which event is connected with the name of William Caxton?

- a) creation of the first English grammar
- b) introduction of printing
- c) foundation of the parliament
- d) foundation of the Anglican church

12. Which of these works was written in the Middle English period?

- a) "Beowulf"
- b) "Canterbury Tales"
- c) "Romeo and Juliet"
- d) Bede's Death Song

13. Which dialect became the basis of the English national language?

- a) Kentish dialect
- b) Scottish dialect
- c) London dialect
- d) Northern dialect

14. Which of the following features is not characteristic of a national literary language?

- a) unified character
- b) existence of the literary norm
- c) written and spoken forms of the language
- d) wide variation on all levels

15. In which country the official language is NOT a variant of English?

- a) United States
- b) Canada
- c) Egypt
- d) Australia

16. Geoffrey Chaucer wrote his "Canterbury Tales" in

- a) London dialect
- b) Scottish dialect
- c) French
- d) Latin

17. What is the status of modern English local dialects?

- a) they exist in spoken form and are used mainly by not very educated people

- b) they have the same status as the national literary language
- c) they exist only in the written form
- d) they are equally used in oral and written speech

18. The main differences between American and British variants of English lie in the field of

- a) vocabulary and pronunciation
- b) morphology
- c) syntax
- d) spelling

Test 2. Development of the grammatical system.

1. Which case did Old English nouns NOT have?
 - a) Nominative
 - b) Genitive
 - c) Instrumental
 - d) Accusative

2. What were the main morphological classes of Old English verbs?
 - a) strong and weak
 - b) preterit-present and irregular
 - c) irregular and suppletive
 - d) weak and preterit-present

3. Which grammatical category did Old English nouns NOT have?
 - a) gender
 - b) number
 - c) case
 - d) voice

4. Which grammatical category did Old English adjectives NOT have?
 - a) case
 - b) tense
 - c) gender
 - d) number

5. Which of the following is NOT true?
 - a) OE nouns had the grammatical category of gender
 - b) OE nouns had seven cases
 - c) OE nouns declined according to the type of the stem
 - d) OE nouns could be singular or plural

6. How did the morphological structure of English develop from Old to New English?
 - a) it changed from analytical to synthetic
 - b) it changed from synthetic to analytical
 - c) it changed from synthetic to agglutinative
 - d) it did not change

7. Which of the following facilitated simplification of noun paradigms in Middle English?
 - a) borrowing from Latin
 - b) introduction of printing
 - c) spelling reforms
 - d) reduction of unstressed vowels

8. Which of the following is true about the noun category of Gender?
 - a) it has survived till today
 - b) it was lost in Middle English
 - c) it was lost in Old English
 - d) it never existed in English

9. Which case was not lost by Early New English?
- Genitive
 - Dative
 - Accusative
 - Instrumental
10. Which ending became the dominant plural marker of nouns?
- en
 - e
 - (e)s
 - ae
11. Which grammatical category has been retained by English adjectives?
- case
 - number
 - gender
 - degrees of comparison
12. Which form is *thou*?
- 2nd person singular
 - 2nd person plural
 - 3rd personal plural
 - 3rd person singular
13. Which class/type of verbs served the basis for the productive type of verbal form-building?
- 1st class of strong verbs
 - 2nd class of strong verbs
 - 2nd class of weak verbs
 - preterite-present verbs
14. Which of the following is true about the verbal category of person?
- English verb does not have the grammatical category of person
 - English verb never had the grammatical category of person
 - the category of person remains only in the 3rd person singular present
 - the category of person is one of the best developed categories of the English verb
15. Define the grammatical form of the verb: Thou *art* more lovely and more temperate.
(W.Shakespeare, Sonnet 18)
- 2nd person singular present
 - 1st person plural present
 - 3rd person singular past
 - 3rd person singular present
16. Which of these Old English combinations developed into the forms of Perfect?
- habban + Participle II
 - weorthan + Participle II
 - willan, sculan + Infinitive
 - beon + Participle I

Test 3. Development of the English vocabulary

1. Which of the following is characteristic of the English vocabulary?
 - a) considerable number of borrowings, especially from Romance languages
 - b) considerable number of borrowings, especially from Germanic languages
 - c) homogenous etymology
 - d) small number of foreign loan-words

2. Which of the following is not true?
 - a) assimilation of Scandinavian borrowings was relatively easy
 - b) Scandinavian borrowings were only partly assimilated in English and can be easily recognized
 - c) assimilation of Scandinavian borrowings was facilitated by the close kinship between the both peoples and their dialects
 - d) many place-names in modern England are of Scandinavian origin

3. What is the functional status (stylistic colouring) of the majority of Scandinavian loan-words?
 - a) formal
 - b) poetic
 - c) neutral
 - d) slang

4. Which of the following is the source language for these words?
sky, skill, skirt, kid, guess, sister, window, law
 - a) French
 - b) Spanish
 - c) Scandinavian
 - d) Latin

5. Which of the following is the source language for these words?
marquis, baron, count, parliament, government, council
 - a) French
 - b) Spanish
 - c) Scandinavian
 - d) Latin

6. Loan-words from which of these languages came to English earliest?
 - a) French
 - b) Scandinavian
 - c) Russian
 - d) Latin

7. Which of these words is not a French loan-word?
 - a) rendezvous
 - b) buffet
 - c) champagne
 - d) landscape

8. Which of these French loan-words came to English latest?
 - a) chauffeur
 - b) table
 - c) peace

d) government

8. Which of these periods is not associated with borrowing words from Latin?

- a) Christianization of Britain
- b) Renaissance
- c) translation of scientific works into English
- d) Danelaw

9. Which of these synonyms is native English (not a borrowed word)?

- a) ask
- b) question
- c) interrogate
- d) examine

10. Which of the following is not true about the role of Greek in the development of the English vocabulary?

- a) many Greek words came to English through Latin
- b) Greek word elements served a source for many scientific terms
- c) Greek borrowings are mostly represented in English by place-names
- d) Greek words and roots came to English in different historical periods

11. Which of the following is not a Greek borrowing?

- a) phenomenon
- b) marriage
- c) crisis
- d) hypothesis

12. Which of the following is the source language for these words?

waltz, schnapps, dachshund, rucksack

- a) Russian
- b) German
- c) Scandinavian
- d) Latin

13. Which of these words is not an Italian borrowing?

- a) studio
- b) soprano
- c) spaghetti
- d) cruise

14. Which of the following is not true about Spanish loan-words?

- a) a number of military terms were borrowed from Spanish
- b) many of them denote plants, animals, natural phenomena which Spanish colonizers first saw in America
- c) words from Spanish continue coming to English today, especially to American English
- d) there are no Spanish borrowings in English which denote things typical of Spanish culture

15. Which of these words was not borrowed in the 20th century?

- a) perestroyka
- b) vodka
- c) fascist
- d) paparazzi

16. Which of the following words is an Americanism?

- a) pavement
- b) lorry
- c) sidewalk
- d) biscuit

17. What is the British equivalent of *elevator*?

- a) lorry
- b) lift
- c) underground
- d) sunrise

Test 4. Development of the English phonological system

1. Which of the following phonetic processes did NOT take place in the Old English period?
 - a) Great Vowel Shift
 - b) palatal mutation
 - c) velar mutation

2. What phonetic process is illustrated here: Goth. *fulljan* – OE *fyllan*; Goth. *badi* – OE *bedd*?
 - a) Great Vowel Shift
 - b) vocalization of fricatives
 - c) palatal mutation

3. Which of these vowels was absent in Old English?
 - a) /i/ b) /u/ c) /ʌ/

4. What new vowel phoneme appeared in English in the first half of the 17th century?
 - a) /ʌ/ b) /æ/ c) /e/

5. How did the Great Vowel Shift change /a:/ (e.g. ME *take*)?
 - a) /ou/
 - b) /au/
 - c) /ei/

6. How did the Great Vowel Shift change /i:/ (e.g. ME *time*)?
 - a) /ou/
 - b) /ai/
 - d) /ei/

7. How did pronunciation of word *cild* change in Late Old English?

8. Name the phonetic change illustrated here:
OE fēt < **fōti* (pl.)

9. Explain the origin of mute letters in the words:
debt
receipt
island

10. Explain the changes in the spelling and pronunciation of these words:
OE brycƷ → *MdE bridge*
OE byrƷan → *MdE bury*

11. Explain the origin of the “mute” letters in these words:
eight (OE *eahta*)
ought (OE *āhte*)

12. Explain the development of the root vowel:
OE milde [i] → *MdE mild* [ai]
OE bindan[i] → *MdE bind*[ai]
OE stān [a:] → *Md stone* [ou]