

Модульна контрольна робота з навчальної дисципліни «Історія англійської мови»

1. Which of the following is NOT true about the Great Vowel Shift?
 - a) it contributed to the gap between spelling and pronunciation
 - b) no new phonemes appeared as a result of this process
 - c) it affected both short and long vowels
 - d) it was a phonetic change

2. Which of the following was NOT characteristic of OE vocalism?
 - a) a wide tendency to assimilative vowel change
 - b) no qualitative differentiation of vowels in unstressed positions
 - c) symmetry of long and short vocalism
 - d) identical structure of diphthongs: the first element is front/more closed – the second element – more open

3. Which of the following phonetic processes did NOT take place in OE period?
 - a) breaking
 - b) palatal mutation
 - c) velar mutation
 - d) lengthening of short vowels in open syllables

4. What phonetic process is illustrated here: Goth. *fulljan* – OE *fyllan*; Goth. *badi* – OE *bedd*?
 - a) breaking
 - b) palatal diphthongisation
 - c) palatal mutation
 - d) velar mutation

5. Which of these vowels was NOT a high-rise vowel in OE? a) /i/ b) /u/ c) /o/ d) /y/

6. What grammatical meaning was expressed by OE adjective suffixes –ra, -est?
 - a) of the Genitive case – singular and plural
 - b) of the Dative case – singular and plural
 - c) of degrees of comparison – comparative and superlative
 - d) definiteness – indefiniteness of the following noun

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

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

9. Which of these events gave the impulse to borrowing words from Latin in Old English?
 - a) Introduction of printing
 - b) Intensive contacts with the continent
 - c) Statute about class division in society
 - d) Introduction of Christianity

10. Which Old English dialect is best represented by written records?
 - a) Northumbrian
 - b) Mercian
 - c) West Saxon
 - d) Kentish

11. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - a) OE word stock had few foreign borrowings
 - b) Many OE words were of Common IE and Common Germanic origin
 - c) Majority of OE words did not have parallels in other Germanic languages
 - d) OE word stock had some Latin borrowings

12. Which of these Latin borrowings was borrowed to English earliest?
a) abbot b) curriculum c) consensus d) constant
13. What is the etymology of these words: *house, room, knife, sea, loaf, field, hand, child*?
a) Latin borrowings b) Common Germanic words c) French borrowings d) Scandinavian borrowings
14. 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
15. Which of the following facilitated simplification of noun paradigms in Middle English?
a) borrowing from French b) introduction of printing c) spelling reforms
d) reduction of unstressed vowels
16. What is the British equivalent of *elevator*?
a) lorry b) lift c) underground d) dumper
17. Which of these vowels was absent in Old English?
a) /i/ b) /u/ c) /ʌ/ d) /y/
18. What is the origin of the word *chauffeur*?
a) French b) Latin c) Spanish d) Russian
19. Which of the following was written in the Gothic language?
a) Codex Argenteus
b) "Canterbury Tales"
c) "Beowulf"
d) Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
20. What event started in 1066?
a) Roman settlement in Britain
b) Norman conquest of Britain
c) settlement of the Germanic tribes in Britain
d) Celtic settlement in Britain