What is so noteworthy about the history of the English language?

**A**It is a long and peaceful history

**B**Although the story contains many periods of conquest and conflict, the conquerors in this period of British history never strove to wipe out the language of the conquered people

**C**Modern speakers perceive no differences between English words with different origins

**D**The English language has remained remarkably static for centuries

Why are there so many words derived from Old French in modern English?

**A**Because the Norman invaders spoke French and placed French-speaking monarchs on the British throne

**B**Because the Saxons attacked the Vikings in France and conquered them in 1066

**C**Because the Norman conquerors did not care if Saxon peasants continued speaking Saxon

**D**A and C

**Based on the increasingly diverse population in the United States and on the past history of English, what prediction can you make about the future of the English language? What factors may influence the future evolution of our language?**

What were the factors that enabled the Old Norse and Saxon languages to mix, rather than one replacing the other?

**A**The Treaty of Alfred and Guthrum stated that each tribe would learn the other’s language

**B**Neither tribe was able to eradicate the other’s language

**C**Peaceful borders and subsequent intermarriages made it practical for the Saxons to use Old Norse words

**D**The languages were linguistically similar and shared many words already

Old English derives from which family of languages:

**A**Arabic

**B**Germanic

**C**Old Norse

**D**Slavic

The reason why the Celts benefited from Roman rule was that

**A**The Romans did not demand tribute from conquered people

**B**The Celts learned from the Romans how to build seafaring ships

**C**The Romans enabled the Celts to attack the Jutes and Frisians

**D**The Romans defended the Celts from the tribes on the western coasts of Northern Europe

What does it mean for two languages to be related?

**A**They are spoken in the same country or region

**B**They are written in the same alphabet

**C**They evolved from the same older language

What is a proto-language?

**A**A very primitive language

**B**The earliest known ancestor of a group of related languages

**C**A basic form of a language as spoken by people learning it

Which of these words are most likely to be borrowed from another language?

**A**Words for family members

**B**Pronouns

**C**Words for plants and animals

What is the difference between a language and a dialect?

**A**There is no defined cutoff point

**B**Dialects are always mutually understandable

**C**A language must have official status in at least one country

Which is NOT a reason for linguistic divergence?

**A**Migration and encountering different groups and environments

**B**Political and historical events

**C**Different brain structure among different groups of people

English shares many words with \_\_\_\_\_ because of borrowing.

**A**Punjabi

**B**Khmer

**C**French

**D**Navajo

English is a member of the \_\_\_\_\_ language group.

**A**Germanic

**B**Finno-Ugric

**C**Viking

**D**Latin

We can tell that languages are related to one another because \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**Scribes recorded when the languages split

**B**The language was written down

**C**They have some similar grammar

**D**They show regular consistent changes

Proto-Indo-European was most likely spoken in \_\_\_\_\_.

**A**India

**B**Australia

**C**America and Mexico

**D**Russia and Ukraine