

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ИНГУШСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

ФИЛОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

История английского языка

Направление подготовки 45.03.01 Филология

**Профиль подготовки «Зарубежная филология. Английский язык и
литература»**

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средств разработан

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(подпись)

*Ф.И.О., должность, ученая степень,
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(Ф.И.О.)

(подпись)

Магас – 2024 г.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ, ФОРМИРУЕМЫХ ДИСЦИПЛИНОЙ ИСТОРИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции
1	2
ОПК	ОБЩЕКУЛЬТУРНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
ОПК-2	Способен использовать в профессиональной, в том числе педагогической, деятельности знание основных положений и концепций в области общего языкознания, теории и истории основного изучаемого языка (языков), теории коммуникации
УК	ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЕ КОМПЕТЕНЦИИ
УК-5	Способен воспринимать межкультурное разнообразие общества в социально-историческом, этическом и философском контекстах

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ ИСТОРИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы дисциплины*	Код контролируемой компетенции	Наименование оценочного средства**
1	The subject of history of English. The aims of the course (theoretical and practical). Sources of language history. Inner and outer history of the language.	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, реферат
2	Pre-Germanic period. Germanic settlement of Britain. Beginning of England. Old English dialects. Linguistic situation.	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, реферат, тест
3	Runic inscriptions. Old English	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос

	manuscripts. Principal Old English written records. Old English alphabet and pronunciation		
4	Origin of Old English vowels. Origin of Old English consonants.	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, тест
5	Old English Grammar. OE noun. OE pronoun. OE adjective. OE verb. OE syntax . Etymological survey of the Old English vocabulary. Word-formation in Old English	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, реферат
6	Middle English period. Economic and social conditions in the 11 th -12 th c. Effect of the Scandinavian invasions. The Norman conquest.	УК-5, ОПК-2,	Устный опрос, реферат
7	Dialects in Middle English. The London Dialect. Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New English. The Great Vowel Shift.	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, тест
8	Evolution of the Grammatical System from 11 th to 18 th c. Morphology.	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, реферат
9	Development of the English Vocabulary in Middle English and Early New English. Flourishing of literature in Early New English. Establishment of the Written Standard	УК-5, ОПК-2	Устный опрос, реферат

Вопросы к зачету

по дисциплине **История английского языка**

1. Pre-Germanic period. Germanic settlement of Britain. Beginning of England.
2. Old English dialects. Linguistic situation.
3. Runic inscriptions. Old English manuscripts.
4. Principal Old English written records.
5. Old English alphabet and pronunciation
6. Grimm's Law. Verner's Law. Voicing, devoicing, hardening in Old English
7. Origin of Old English vowels
8. Origin of Old English consonants
9. OE noun
10. OE pronoun
11. OE adjective
12. OE verb
13. OE syntax
14. Etymological survey of the Old English vocabulary
15. Word-formation in Old English
16. Economic and social conditions in the 11th-12th c.
17. Effect of the Scandinavian invasions
18. The Norman conquest
19. Effect of the Norman conquest on the linguistic situation
20. Early Middle English dialects. Extension of English territory
21. Early Middle English written records
22. The Great Vowel Shift. Some interpretations of the Great Vowel Shift.
23. Dialects in Late Middle English. The London dialect.
24. Written records in Late Middle English. The age of Chaucer.
25. Progress of culture. Introduction of printing.
26. Expansion of English over the British Isles
27. Flourishing of literature in Early New English
28. Establishment of the Written Standard
29. Vowel Changes in Middle English and Early New English
30. Evolution of consonants in Middle English and Early Middle English
31. ME noun
32. ME pronoun
33. ME adjective
34. ME verb
35. Development of the English Vocabulary from the 12th to 19th
36. Grammar changes in the New English.
37. Grammatical categories in NE
38. Development of diphthongs in NE
39. Geographical expansion of the English language from the 17th -19th c.
40. English outside Great Britain

Составитель _____ Мерешкова З.И.
(подпись)

« ____ » _____ 2024 г.

Заведующий кафедрой

_____ З.И.Евлоева

« ____ » _____ 2024 г.

Критерии оценки:

Оценка **«зачтено»** выставляется, если ответ логически и лексически грамотно изложенный, содержательный и аргументированный, подкрепленный знанием литературы и источников по теме задания; умение отвечать на дополнительно заданные вопросы; незначительное нарушение логики изложения материала, допущение не более одной ошибки в содержании задания, а также не более одной неточности при аргументации своей позиции; неполные или неточные ответы на дополнительно заданные вопросы; незначительное нарушение логики изложения материала. Оценка **«зачтено»** может выставляться по результатам текущего контроля осуществляемого в ходе семинарских/практических занятий на основе оценки активности работы студентов, их участия в дискуссиях и выступлений с докладами, а также по результатам оценки посещаемости студентами лекций и семинаров.

Оценка **«не зачтено»** выставляется, если в ответе допущено существенное нарушение логики изложения материала, допущение более двух ошибок в содержании задания, а также более двух неточностей при аргументации своей позиции, неправильные ответы на дополнительно заданные вопросы; существенное нарушение логики изложения материала,

полное отсутствие логики изложения материала, постоянное использование разговорной лексики, допущение более трех ошибок в содержании задания, полное незнание литературы и источников по теме вопроса, отсутствие ответов на дополнительно заданные вопросы.

Тесты письменные и/или компьютерные
по дисциплине *История английского языка*

1. Банк тестов по разделам и темам

Тема 1 The subject of history of English. The aims of the course (theoretical and practical). Sources of language history. Inner and outer history of the language.

Test 1. Choose the right answer:

1. When did the Celts begin to settle in Britain?
a) in the 7th century BC b) in the 5th century BC c) in the 5th century AD
2. How long did the Roman occupation of Britain last?
a) nearly 400 years b) nearly 100 years c) nearly 40 years
3. How long did the period of Common Germanic last?
a) till the 5th century AD b) till the beginning of our era c) till the 2-3 centuries AD
4. Why were the 2-3 centuries a turning point of the history of the Germanic tribes and their dialect?
a) It was a period of “great migrations”
b) It was a period of earliest written records
c) It was a period of the consolidation of the dialects
5. Which of the following tribes belongs to East Germanic subgroup?
a) Angles b) Jutes c) Goths
6. Traditionally the history of the English language is divided into ... periods.
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9
7. The shift of the Germanic consonants which made them differ from consonants in other Indo-European languages is called ...
a) Great Vowel Shift
b) Grimm’s Law

- c) Boyle-Marriot's Law
 - d) fricative plosion
8. The language on the list which is not Germanic is
- a) Gothic b) Icelandic c) Gaelic d) Afrikaans
9. The Germanic language which is not spoken any longer is
- a) Frankish b) Faroese c) Frisian d) Flemish
10. The Germanic language which has borrowed a lot of words from Hebrew and Slavic languages is
- a) Frisian b) Flemish c) Yiddish d) Gothic

Tema 2. Pre-Germanic period. Germanic settlement of Britain. Beginning of England. Old English dialects. Linguistic situation.

Test 2. Choose the right answer:

1. Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian are ...
- a) Old Scandinavian dialects b) OE dialects c) Celtic dialects
2. What famous person's works is the first mention of the Germanic tribes found in?
- a) Pitheas b) Pliny the Elder c) Julius Caesar d) Constantine
3. How many subgroups are all Germanic languages traditionally divided into?
- a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5
3. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles?
- a) Iberians b) Teutons c) Alpines d) Celts
4. When did the Celts begin to settle in Britain?
- a) in the 7th century BC b) in the 5th century BC
 - c) in the 5th century AD d) in the 7th century AD
5. When did the Roman occupation begin?
- a) 55 B.C. b) 54 B.C. c) 53 B.C. d) 43 B.C.

6. How long did the Roman occupation of Britain last?

a) nearly 400 years b) nearly 100 years c) nearly 40 years d) nearly 140 years

7. When did the Germanic invasion begin?

a) in the 5th century AD b) in the 7th century AD

c) in the 5th century BC d) in the 7th century B

8. Four principal dialects were spoken in Anglo-Saxon England:

a) Welsh, Kymric, Manx and Celtic;

b) Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian;

c) Kentish, West Saxon, Manx and Celtic;

d) Mercian, Northumbrian, Gallo-Brittonic and Gaelic;

9. When was born Geoffrey Chaucer? 9. This European country was named after one of the Germanic tribes.

a) France b) Italy c) Spain d) Portugal

10. The inhabitants of this European country are called in English with the help of the same word that is used by another Germanic nation to name itself.

a) Germany

b) Sweden

c) Holland

d) Norway

Tema 3. Runic inscriptions. Old English manuscripts. Principal Old English written records. Old English alphabet and pronunciation

Test 3. Choose the right answer:

1. How many runic inscriptions have been preserved?

a) 2 b) ≈ 40 c) ≈ 10

2. What was the first alphabet the Germanic tribes used?

a) runic b) Gothic c) Greek d) Latin

3. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of learning and literature in the 9th century?

- a) King Alfred b) King Canute c) W. Shakespeare d) Chaucer

5. What time did the Old English period last?

a) the 11th century

b) the 10th century

c) the 9th century

d) the 12th century

6. What old legends is Beowulf based on?

a) tribal life of the Teutons

b) King Alfred

c) King Canute

d) Pope Gregory the Great

7. The runic alphabet avoided

a) straight lines

b) curved lines

c) short lines

d) long lines

8. The Germanic epic poem which was written in Old English is called

a) Song of Hildebrandt

b) Older Edda

c) Beowulf

d) Song of Hiawatha

9. Runes were not written on

a) paper b) wood c) stone d) bone

10. There were ... Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain.

a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9

Tema 4. Origin of Old English vowels. Origin of Old English consonants.

Test 4. Choose the right answer:

1. How many OE vowels could be found in unstressed syllables
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5
2. How were OE vowels contrasted through qualitative differences?
a) as long to short
b) as open to close
c) as stressed to unstressed
3. Which of OE consonants were velar?
a) k' k': b) t t: c) k k:
4. Typologically, Old English was a/an ... language.
a) root b) analytical c) synthetic d) artificial
5. Word stress in Old English was normally
a) on the prefix b) fixed c) free d) on the root syllable
6. The law that illustrates such changes in modern consonants as was — were, raise — rear, wife — wives is
a) 3rd Newton's Law
b) Grimm's Law
c) Verner's Law
d) Great Vowel Shift
7. The phonetic phenomenon that can be observed in the pairs of words such as sandian — sendan, namnian — nemnan is
a) a-mutation
b) o-mutation
c) u-mutation

d) i-mutation

8. The Letter ȝ in Old English corresponded to the sound

a) [dʒ] b) [z] c) [g] d) [ð]

9. The shift of the Germanic consonants which made them differ from consonants in other Indo-European languages is called

a) Great Vowel Shift

b) Grimm's Law

c) Boyle-Marriot's Law

d) fricative plosion

Tema 5. Old English Grammar. OE noun. OE pronoun. OE adjective. OE verb. OE syntax. Etymological survey of the Old English vocabulary. Word-formation in Old English

Test 5. Choose the right answer:

1. What words constitute the most ancient part of the OE vocabulary?

a) Common Indo-European words

b) Common Germanic words

c) Specific English words

2. How many cases did the OE noun have?

a) 2 b) 3 c) 4

3. How many nominal grammatical categories were there in OE?

a) 4 b) 5 c) 6

4. A way of word-building in which the word changes its paradigm without changing its initial form, a new word belongs to a different part of speech.

a) diphthongization b) gradation c) conversion

5. Development of the National literary English language refers to ...

a) Old English period

- b) Middle English period
- c) New English period
- 6. Old English had ... genders.
 - a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 7. The verb system in Old English had ... verbals.
 - a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 8. Old English noun had ... numbers.
 - a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 9. Weak verbs in Old English used to fall into ... classes.
 - a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
- 10. This case never existed in Old English.
 - a) Dative b) Instrumental c) Possessive d) Genitive

Tema 6. Middle English period. Economic and social conditions in the 11th-12th c. Effect of the Scandinavian invasions. The Norman conquest

Test 6. Choose the right answer:

- 1. When did Middle English period begin?
 - a) in 1066 b) in 1200 c) in 1340 d) in 1475
- 2. What time did the development of the National literary English language refer to?
 - a) Late Middle English period
 - b) Early Middle English period
 - c) Early New English period
 - d) Modern English period
- 3. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of literature in the 14th century?

a) Chaucer b) King Edward III c) King Henry IV d) William Caxton

4. What language was an official language of Great Britain in the Middle English period?

a) French b) English c) Latin d) Scandinavian

5. What language was the language of church in Great Britain in the Middle English period?

a) Latin b) French c) English d) Scandinavian

6. What is the date of introduction of printing in Britain?

a) 1475 b) 1492 c) 1529 d) 1616

7. Who introduced printing in Britain?

a) William Caxton

b) Geoffrey Chaucer

c) William Shakespeare

d) Sir J A H Murray

8. What period did William Shakespeare work?

a) New English period

b) Early Middle English period

c) Late Middle English period

d) Modern English period

9. The Normans were originally from

a) France b) Scandinavia c) Northern Ireland d) Iberian peninsula

10. According to its vocabulary English is partly a Germanic and partly a ... language.

a) Celtic b) Romanic c) Slavonic d) Semitic

Theme 7. Dialects in Middle English. The London Dialect. Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New English. The Great Vowel Shift.

Test 7.

1. Who was the author of “Canterbury tales”?
a) John Gower b) Geoffrey Chaucer c) John Wyclif
2. In the early Middle English the state language and the language of literature was
a) English b) French c) Latin
3. How many dialect groups can be distinguished in Middle English period?
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7
4. When was written the poem “The London Proclamation”
a) in 1066 b) in 1457 c) in 1258)
5. The author of the poem “Evil Times of Edward II” was ...
a) Layamon b) the monk Orm c) unknown
6. When was depopulated London?
a) During the “Black Death”
b) after the Scandinavian invasion
c) after the Norman Conquest.
7. What does the Great Vowel Shift mean?
a) It is the name given to series of changes of long vowels
b) It is the name given to series of changes of short vowels
c) It is the name given to series of changes of consonants
8. “Younger Edda” and “Older Edda” is a collection of
a) poems b) fairy-tales c) sagas d) religious hymns

Банк тестов

Test 1. Choose the right variant.

1. Traditionally the history of the English language is divided into ... periods.
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d) 9

2. The shift of the Germanic consonants which made them differ from consonants in other Indo-European languages is called

a) Great Vowel Shift b) Grimm's Law c) Boyle-Marriot's Law d) fricative plosion

3. The language on the list which is not Germanic is a) Gothic b) Icelandic c) Gaelic d) Afrikaans

4. The Germanic language which is not spoken any longer is

a) Frankish b) Faroese c) Frisian d) Flemish

5. The Germanic language which has borrowed a lot of words from Hebrew and Slavic languages is

a) Frisian b) Flemish c) Yiddish d) Gothic

6. The Germanic language which has no historical ties with the Netherlands is ...

a) Dutch b) Gothic c) Afrikaans d) Flemish

7. The word saga deals with ... folklore.

a) German b) English c) Gothic d) Scandinavian

8. "Younger Edda" and "Older Edda" is a collection of

a) poems b) fairy-tales c) sagas d) religious hymns

9. The Germanic tribe that gave the name to one of the Spanish provinces was

a) Franks b) Goths c) Vandals d) Jutes

10. The Germanic language which is not spoken in Europe is

a) Frisian b) German c) Flemish d) Icelandic Group B Fill in the missing

words.

Test 2.

1. The language which had been the literary language of Norway till the beginning of the 20th century was

a) Norwegian b) Danish c) Latin d) English

2. The language that borrowed half of its vocabulary from French is... .

a) German b) English c) Dutch d) Yiddish

3. The German language which does not employ the Latin alphabet is

a) Flemish b) Faroese c) Afrikaans d) Yiddish

4. The East Gothic language was spoken in today's
a) Greece b) Macedonia c) Crimea d) Caucasus
5. Yiddish is basically a dialect of
a) Dutch b) Gothic c) German d) English
6. 1,500 years ago the closest language to Old English was
a) German b) Faroese c) Dutch d) Frisian
7. This language has two main variants called High ... and Low
a) Frisian b) Dutch c) German d) Swedish
8. The Scandinavian language which is one of the two state languages in Finland is
a) Icelandic b) Faroese c) Swedish d) Danish
9. This European country was named after one of the Germanic tribes.
a) France b) Italy c) Spain d) Portugal
10. The inhabitants of this European country are called in English with the help of the same word that is used by another Germanic nation to name itself.
a) Germany b) Sweden c) Holland d) Norway

Test 3.

1. Old English had a lot of borrowings from
a) Norwegian b) Danish c) Swedish d) Faroese
2. Old English noun had ... cases.
a) 2 b) 4 c) 6 d) 8
3. Old English had ... genders.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
4. The Letter ȝ in Old English corresponded to the sound
a) [dʒ] b) [z] c) [g] d) [ð]
5. The runic alphabet avoided
a) straight lines b) curved lines c) short lines d) long lines
6. The Germanic epic poem which was written in Old English is called
a) Song of Hildebrandt b) Older Edda c) Beowulf d) Song of Hiawatha

7. Runes were not written on
a) paper b) wood c) stone d) bone
8. There were ... Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in Britain.
a) 3 b) 5 c) 7 d)
9. The verb system in Old English had ... verbals.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
10. Old English noun had ... numbers.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

Test 4.

1. Weak verbs in Old English used to fall into ... classes.
a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
2. This case never existed in Old English.
a) Dative b) Instrumental c) Possessive d) Genitive
3. This historic event marked the transition from Old English to Middle English.
a) the departure of the Romans
b) the Norman conquest
c) Reformation
d) Restoration
4. Typologically, Old English was a/an ... language.
a) root b) analytical c) synthetic d) artificial
5. Word stress in Old English was normally
a) on the prefix b) fixed c) free d) on the root syllable
6. The law that illustrates such changes in modern consonants as was — were, raise — rear, wife — wives is
a) 3rd Newton's Law
b) Grimm's Law
c) Verner's Law
d) Great Vowel Shift

7. The phonetic phenomenon that can be observed in the pairs of words such as sandian — sendan, namnian — nemnan is
- a) a-mutation
 - b) o-mutation
 - c) u-mutation
 - d) i-mutation
8. The actual meaning of the word Oxford is
- a) shallow water
 - b) a stretch of shallow water on the river
 - c) a stretch of shallow water for oxen to cross
 - d) a stretch of broad shallow water for oxen to cross
9. The word Thursday comes from the name of
- a) Germanic god
 - b) a planet in the Solar system
 - c) a certain type of a tree growing in the Rhine Valley
 - d) a Roman feast
10. The word an egg is of the ... origin.
- a) French b) Latin c) Scandinavian d) Anglo-Saxon.

Test 5.

1. The Normans were originally from
- a) France b) Scandinavia c) Northern Ireland d) Iberian peninsula
2. According to its vocabulary English is partly a Germanic and partly a ... language.
- a) Celtic b) Romanic c) Slavonic d) Semitic
3. The word which seems odd on the list below is
- a) pig b) beef c) ram d) swine
4. The word which seems odd on the list below is
- a) father b) moon c) question d) song
5. The greatest author of the Middle English period is

- a) William Shakespeare
 - b) Geoffrey Chaucer
 - c) Emily Dickinson
 - d) Bob Dylan
6. When that April in his shoures soote is the beginning of
- a) Romeo and Juliet
 - b) Canterbury Tales
 - c) Utopia
 - d) Hamlet
7. The word which seems odd on the list below is
- a) prince b) count c) king d) baron
8. Among the main dialect groups in the English language of the 14th century there was no such group as
- a) Northern b) Western c) Southern d) Midland
9. English was first used in the English Parliament in
- a) 11th century b) 12th century c) 13th century d) 14th century
10. The history of Middle English started in the battle of
- a) Marne b) Gettysburg c) Hastings d) Stalingrad

Test 6.

1. The phonetic phenomenon which happened during the Middle English period and made the English system of spelling differ a lot from the real pronunciation is called
- a) the Great Vowel Shift
 - b) Grimm's Law
 - c) Verner's Law
 - d) levelling of the ending
2. English 3rd person plural personal pronoun they is a ... borrowing.
- a) French
 - b) Scandinavian

c) Celtic

d) Russian

3. The word which seems odd on the list below is... .

a) tragedy b) atom c) culture d) dialogue

4. The word which seems odd on the list below is

a) armada b) skipper c) embargo d) barricade

5. Teaching in England in the first centuries after the Norman conquest was mostly conducted in

a) English b) French c) Latin d) Greek

6. The first book printed in English was

a) the Bible

b) Beowulf

c) The Canterbury Tales

d) Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye

7. The Middle English word *ich* corresponded to the modern

a) ice b) inch c) I d) ache

8. William Tyndale is famous for his a) poetry b) dictionary c) translation of the Bible d) English grammar

9. The following sound first appeared in Middle English.

a) [g] b) [j] c) [dg] d) [f]

10. During the Middle English period the short sound [u] changed into the sound

a) [u:] b) [ʌ] c) [a:] d) [i:]

Test 7.

1. The variant of English which has some differences in spelling compared with British English is

a) Australian

b) American

c) New Zealander

d) South African

2. They speak this variant of English in New South Wales.
 - a) Welsh
 - b) Australian
 - c) Canadian
 - d) American
3. This variant of English has three main subvariants: Eastern, Southern and General.
 - a) Canadian b) Welsh c) Australian d) American
4. The variant of American English closest to British English was traditionally spoken in
 - a) Boston b) New Orleans c) San Francisco d) Los Angeles
5. This word is pronounced the same way in British and American English.
 - a) last b) bird c) god d) know
6. The youngest variant of English is
 - a) American b) Scottish c) Canadian d) Australian
7. The variant of English characterized by a very strong sound [r] is
 - a) American b) Australian c) Canadian d) Scottish
8. Native speakers of English who are believed to add the word eh to the end of almost every phrase are
 - a) Australians b) Canadians c) Americans d) Irish
9. The biggest city of this English speaking country is populated mostly by non-native speakers of English.
 - a) Canada b) Australia c) New Zealand d) Ireland
10. The poet who wrote almost all his works in one of the local dialects of English was
 - a) Lord Byron b) Henry Longfellow c) Robert Burns d) Bob Dylan.

Test 8.

1. This navigator brought English to the South Hemisphere.
 - a) Francis Drake b) James Cook c) Walter Raleigh d) Fernando Magellan
2. American English was first proclaimed to be an independent language by
 - a) William Caxton b) Noah Webster c) Geoffrey Chaucer d) George Washington

3. The classical translation of the Bible into the English language is called
a) King George's Bible b) King Henry's Bible c) King James' Bible d) Queen Elizabeth's Bible
4. The variant of English which combines British and American spelling is
a) Australian b) Canadian c) South African d) Welsh
5. The variant of English which is believed to be the closest to the English language of the 17th–beginning of the 18th century is
a) Australian b) British c) American d) South African PDF created with
6. The variant of English spoken in the former British colonies in the Pacific and South-East Asia is called
a) Basic English b) Plain English c) Pidgin English d) Colonial English
7. English is a state language in the following Spanish city... .
a) Valencia b) Gibraltar c) Bilbao d) Cordoba
8. The inhabitants of British Columbia speak ... English.
a) British b) Canadian c) Australian d) New Zealander
9. A typical name of this Asian city's inhabitant usually consists of an English 1st name and an Asian surname.
a) Jakarta b) Tokyo c) Beijing d) Hong Kong
10. The word which seems strange on the list below is
a) theater b) color c) programme d) bird Group

T1. 1.a, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5c, 6b, 7d, 8c, 9c, 10d.

T2. 1b, 2b, 3d, 4c, 5c, 6d, 7c, 8c, 9a, 10 c.

T3. 1b, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6c, 7a, 8c, 9b, 10a.

T4. 1b, 2c, 3b, 4c, 5d, 6c, 7d, 8c, 9a, 10c.

T5. 1b, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6b, 7c, 8b, 9d, 10c.

T6. 1a, 2b, 3c, 4d, 5b, 6d, 7c, 8b, 9c, 10b.

T7. 1b, 2b, 3d, 4a, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8b, 9a, 10c.

T8. 1b, 2b, 3c. 4b, 5c, 6c, 7b, 8b, 9d, 10c.

The Old English period

Test 1. Complete the statement

- 1) The historical changes affect all the spheres of the language: grammar and vocabulary, phonetics and _____
- 2) One of the aims set before a student of the history of the English language is to speak of the characteristics of the language at the earlier stages of its _____
- 3) It is well known that the English language belongs to the _____ subdivision of the Indo-European family of languages.
- 4) The principal East Germanic language is _____ .
- 5) The Knowledge of Gothic we have now is almost wholly due to a translation of the _____ and other parts of the _____ made by _____.
- 6) The Scandinavian Languages fall into _____.
- 7) Among the more important monuments are the Elder or _____
- 8) West Germanic is divided into _____.
- 9) The English language belongs to the _____ Germanic group.
- 10) Since the sixteenth century High German has gradually established itself as the literary language of _____.

Test 2. Match the definitions to the words in the left column.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Ablaut
Grimm's Law. | a) the exceptions from |
| 2) The qualitative Ablaut
of consonants between | b) the correspondence |
| | Indo-European and Germanic languages. |
| 3) The Quantitative Ablaut
assimilation of the root vowel to | c) phonetic |

4) Umlaut or Mutation	the vowel of the ending
independent alteration of vowels	d) positionally
	inhabited by the
	Germanic languages from
	the Common Indo-European
	period
5) The First Consonant shift or Grimm's Law	e) means the change in
length of the qualitatively one and	
the same vowel:	normal, lengthened and
reduced.	
6) Vernner's Law	f) the alteration of different
vowels, mainly the	vowels [e]/ [a] or [e]/ [o]

Test 3. Is it true or false?

1. One of the main processes in the development of the Germanic morphological system was the Change in the word structure.
2. The common Indo-European notional word consisted of five elements.
3. Germanic languages belonged to the synthetic type of form-building.
4. The Germanic nouns didn't have a well-developed case system.
5. The means of form-building were the ending added to the root/stem of the noun.
6. The Germanic adjectives had two types of declension.
7. The Past Tense (or preterite) of strong verbs was formed with the help of Ablaut, qualitative or quantitative.
8. The Germanic verbs are divided into three principal groups.
9. Weak verbs expressed preterite with the help of the dental suffix -d/-t.

10. The Germanic verb did have a well-developed system of categories.
11. The Germanic verb had the category of tense (Past, Present and Future).
12. The people of the Germanic tribes were mostly literate.
13. The early runes were not written, but incised.
14. The earliest known runic alphabet had twenty-four letters arranged in a peculiar order.
15. Runes were used only for a century and in many lands.

Test 4. Multiple choice.

1. What are the aims of studying the history of a language?
 - a) to know the subject, to work with the text;
 - b) to know the subject, to speak of the characteristics of the language at the earlier stages of its development;
 - c) to speak of the characteristics of the language at the earlier stages of its development, to trace it from the Old English period up to modern times and to explain the principal features in the development of modern language historically.
2. What is meant by the outer history of a language?
 - a) the events in the life (history) of the people speaking this language, affecting the language, i.e. the history of the people reflected in their language;
 - b) the events in the life of the people speaking foreign languages, affecting another language;
 - c) the changes affecting all the spheres of the language: grammar and vocabulary, phonetics and spelling.
3. What is meant by the inner history of a language?
 - a) the events in the life of the people speaking this language, affecting the language;

b) the description of the changes in the language itself, its grammar, phonetics, vocabulary or spelling;

c) the description of the changes in the vocabulary.

4. What do we mean by the statement that two languages are “related”?

a) the common origin, the speech developed from the same source;

b) the same borrowings in both languages;

c) the degree of similarity of two languages.

5. What is called the pre-written period of Old English?

a) the 5th – 7th centuries are generally referred to as “the pre-written period” of the English language;

b) the beginning of the 8th century;

c) the 1st – 5th centuries are generally referred to as “the pre-written period” of the English language.

6. The origin of the Germanic alphabets.

a) We do not know exactly where and when runes were invented, they may have been invented by Goths on the Danube or beside the Vistula. There are obvious similarities with the Roman alphabet;

b) The runes were invented by the Romans in the 8th century;

c) The runes were invented by the French in the 2nd century.

7. The earliest known runic alphabet had:

a) twenty letters;

b) twenty-six letters;

c) twenty-four letters.

8. On archaeological grounds the earliest extant runes are dated to:

a) the second century AD;

b) the sixth century AD;

c) the eighth century AD.

9. East Germanic group of dialects:

- a) Old Norwegian, Old Danish, Old Swedish, Old Icelandic;
 - b) Gothic, Vandalic, Burgundian;
 - c) the dialects of Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians.
10. North Germanic group of dialects:
- a) Gothic, Vandalic, Burgundian;
 - b) Old Norwegian, Old Danish, Old Swedish, Old Icelandic;
 - c) the dialects of Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians.

Test 5. Choose the right answer:

1. West Germanic group of dialects:
 - a) the dialects of Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians;
 - b) Old Norwegian, Old Danish, Old Swedish, Old Icelandic;
 - c) Gothic, Vandalic, Burgundian.
2. The principal East Germanic language is:
 - a) Vandalic;
 - b) Burgundian;
 - c) Gothic.
3. The knowledge of Gothic we have now is almost wholly due to:
 - a) Franks' casket;
 - b) Luther's translation of the Bible;
 - c) Ulfila's translation of the Gospels and other parts of the New Testament.
4. What is of chief interest to us as the group to which English belongs?
 - a) West Germanic;
 - b) East Germanic;
 - c) North Germanic.
5. What language has gradually established itself as the literary language of Germany?

- a) High German;
- b) Low German or Plattdeutsch;
- c) Old Low Franconian with some mixture of Frisian and Saxon elements.

6. The North Germanic is found in:

- a) on a territory from the Vistula to the shores of the Black Sea;
- b) in Holland and in northern Belgium;
- c) in Scandinavia and Denmark.

7. Among the more important monuments of the early Scandinavian languages are:

- a) Luther's translation of the Bible;
- b) Ulfilas' translation of the Gospels and other parts of the New Testament;
- c) the Elder or Poetic Edda, a collection of poems, the younger or Prose Edda compiled by Snorri Sturluson, about forty sagas.

8. One of the most important common features of all Germanic languages is its strong dynamic stress falling on:

- a) the last root syllable;
- b) the first root syllable;
- c) the second root syllable.

9. How many types of Ablaut are there in Germanic languages?

- a) three types of Ablaut;
- b) four types of Ablaut;
- c) two types of Ablaut.

10. Ablaut was the most extensive and systematic in the conjugation of:

- a) weak verbs;
- b) modal verbs;

c) strong verbs.

Test 6. Choose the right answer

1. Another phenomenon common for all Germanic languages was the tendency of phonetic assimilation of the root vowel of the ending, the so-called Umlaut, or mutation. It happened under the influence of the sounds:

- a) [i] or [j];
- b) [e]/[a] or [e]/[o];
- c) [u].

2. The First Consonant Shift (except some instances) was explained by:

- a) the German linguist Jacob Grimm;
- b) the Dutch linguist Karl Verner;
- c) the English Linguist Henry Sweet.

3. Some instances of the First Consonant Shift were explained by:

- a) the English Linguist Henry Sweet;
- b) the Dutch linguist Karl Verner;
- c) the German linguist Jacob Grimm.

4. The common Indo-European notional word consisted of:

- a) three elements;
- b) two elements;
- c) four elements.

5. Germanic languages belonged to:

- a) the analytical type of languages;
- b) the synthetic type of form-building;
- c) the analytical type of languages with some elements of the synthetic type of form-building.

6. The history of English language begins in:

- a) the second century AD;

- b) the fifth century AD;
- c) the eleventh century AD.

7. Who first came to Britain?

- a) the Angles, Saxons;
- b) the Jutes, Frisians;
- c) the Celts.

8. The Germanic tribes of Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians stated their invasion of the British Isles:

- a) before the Romans invaded it;
- b) after the Romans invaded it;
- c) together with the Romans.

9. A combination of the Latin alphabet with runes and some other innovations is called:

- a) "British writing";
- b) "Latin writing";
- c) "insular writing".

10. Which Germanic tribe did not form a separate kingdom:

- a) the Angles;
- b) the Frisians;
- c) the Saxons.

Test 7. Choose the right answer:

1. Among the principal Old English dialects the most important for us is:

- a) the Wessex dialect;
- b) the Northumbrian dialect;
- c) the Mercian dialect.

2. These records – the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, the translation of a philosophical treatise *Cura Pastoralis*, King Alfred's *Orosius* – a book on history – belong to:

- a) West Saxon;
- b) Mercian;
- c) Northumbrian.

3. The phonetics of the Old English period was characterized by a system of dynamic stress. The fixed stress fell:

- a) on the first root syllable;
- b) on the second root syllable;
- c) on the last root syllable.

4. Which of the following modern sounds were non-existent in Old English:

- a) [k], [g];
- b) [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ];
- c) [θ], [ð].

5. There was an exact parallelism of:

- a) seven long and short monophthongs and two diphthongs;
- b) six long and short monophthongs and two diphthongs;
- c) five long and short monophthongs and two diphthongs.

6. The letter *ȝ* could denote:

- a) two different sounds – [j], [g];
- b) four different sounds – [j], [g], [ɣ], [h];
- c) three different sounds – [j], [ɣ], [g].

7. Old English was:

- a) synthetic language;
- b) analytical language;
- c) partly synthetic with some analytical forms.

8. The Old English Vocabulary was composed of:

a) mainly Latin words and very few native words;
b) French borrowings (75%) and very few native words;

c) native words and there were very few borrowings.

9. The Dominant position among the Old English Kingdoms in the 9th and 10th centuries had:

a) Sussex and Essex;

b) Wessex;

c) Kent.

Ключи к тесту

Древнеанглийский период

T1. Complete the statement

1. Spelling
2. Development
3. Germanic
4. Gothic
5. Gospels, New Testament, Ulfilas
6. Two groups
7. Poetic Edda
8. Two branches
9. West
10. Germany

T2. Match the definitions to the words in the left column

1d; 2f; 3e; 4c; 5b; 6a

T3. Is it true or false?

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. True
11. False
12. False

13. True
14. True
15. False

T4. Multiple choice.

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. b 10. b

T 5 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. a 6. c 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. c **T 6** 1.a

2. a 3. b 4. a 5. b 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. c 10. b

T 7 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. b

The Middle English and the New English periods.

Test 1. Complete the statement

- 1) The end of the Old English period and the beginning of Middle English is marked by two outstanding political events _____
- 2) King Alfred the Great was so powerful and successful in his struggle against the invaders that hostilities ceased for a time and a peace treaty was concluded _____
- 3) According to the Treaty of Wedmore the territory of the country was subdivided into _____
- 4) At the beginning of the 11th century, namely in the period between 1016 and 1042 the whole of England came under _____ rule.
- 5) The Scandinavian speech developed from the same source _____
- 6) The Norman Conquest began in _____
- 7) The Normans were by origin _____
- 8) The Norman Conquest had far-reaching consequences for the _____ and the _____
- 9) The 13th century witnessed the appearance of the first _____
- 10) The War of the Roses (1455 – 1485) was the most important event of the 15th century which marked the decay of _____

Test 2. Is it true or false?

- 1) The introduction of printing was in 1477.
- 2) Printing was invented in Germany by William Caxton.
- 3) The first English printing office was founded in 1476 by Johann Gutenberg.
- 4) William Caxton established a printing-press at Westminster.
- 5) The English national language was formed on the basis of the London dialect.
- 6) The 15th century is generally referred to as the time of the beginning of the English national language.
- 7) The literary norm of the language was established in the 15th century.
- 8) The English literary norm was formed only at the end of the 17th century, when there appeared the first scientific English dictionaries and the first scientific English Grammar.
- 9) The penetration of the English language to other parts of the globe mainly began in the 16th century together with the expansion of British colonialism.
- 10) The long reign of Elizabeth (1558 – 1603) was one of the most remarkable for the country, its progress in the discovery and colonizing field tremendous.

Test 3. Fill in the gaps.

1) Table 1.1 Grimm's law

Indo-European

Germanic

1. voiceless stops

voiceless fricatives

p t k

- - -

2. voiced stops

voiceless stops

- - -

p t k

3. voiced aspirated stops

bh dh gh

voiced non-aspirated stops

- - -

2) Table 1.2 Verner's Law

Indo-European

p t k s

Germanic

- - - -

Test 4. Match the kingdoms and their dialects.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Northumbria | a) the Kentish |
| 2. Mercia | b) the Wessex |
| 3. East Anglia | c) the Mercian |
| 4. Wessex | d) the Northumbrian |
| 5. Sussex | e) the Essex |
| 6. Essex | f) the East Anglian |
| 7. Kent | g) the Sussex |

Test 5. Match the dialects and the Old English written records.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. Northumbrian | a) translation of the Psalter |
| 2. Mercian | b) Franks' casket, Ruthwell cross, Caedmon's hymns |
| 3) Kentish | c) the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, the translation of a philosophical treatise <i>Cura Pastoralis</i> , King Alfred's <i>Orosius</i> -a book on history. |
| 4) West Saxon | d) psalms |

Test 6. True or False.

1. The strongest kingdom existing in Britain in Middle English period was the Wessex kingdom.
2. The Scandinavian invasion took place in 1066.
3. The Norman conquest had far-reaching consequences for the English people and the English language.

4. The 13th century witnessed the appearance of the first Parliament, or a council of barons.

Test 7. Complete the sentences.

1. The Dominant position among the Old English Kingdoms in the 9th and 10th centuries had:

- a) Sussex and Essex;
- b) Wessex;
- c) Kent.

2. These records – the Anglo-Saxon chronicle, the translation of a philosophical treatise Cura Pastoralis, King Alfred's Orosius – a book on history – belong to:

- a) West Saxon;
- b) Mercian;
- c) Northumbrian.

3. The phonetics of the Old English period was characterized by a system of dynamic stress. The fixed stress fell:

- a) on the first root syllable;
- b) on the second root syllable;
- c) on the last root syllable.

4. Which of the following modern sounds were non-existent in Old English:

- a) [k], [g];
- b) [ʃ], [ʒ], [tʃ], [dʒ];
- c) [θ], [ð].

5. There was an exact parallelism of:

- a) seven long and short monophthongs and two diphthongs;
- b) six long and short monophthongs and two diphthongs;
- c) five long and short monophthongs and two diphthongs.

6. The letter ȝ could denote:

- a) two different sounds – [j], [g];
- b) four different sounds – [j], [g], [ɣ], [h];
- c) three different sounds – [j], [ɣ], [g].

7. Old English was:

- a) synthetic language;
- b) analytical language;
- c) partly synthetic with some analytical forms.

8. The Old English Vocabulary was composed of:

- a) mainly Latin words and very few native words;
- b) French borrowings (75%) and very few native words;
- c) native words and there were very few borrowings.

9. Among the principal Old English dialects the most important for us is:

- a) the Wessex dialect;
- b) the Northumbrian dialect;
- c) the Mercian dialect.

Test 8. Match the foreign words in Modern English.

1. The Latin element a) government, parliament, peace, court, aggressor, apartment, garage, magazine, machine, aviation, social, soldier, jury, literature, pleasure, treasure.

2. The French element b) they, then, their, husband, fellow, knife, law, give, get, forgive, forget, take, sky, skin, skill, scare, score, bask, gate, game, kid, egg, flag, leg, Jefferson, Jonson, Whitly, Althorp, Lowestoft.

3. The Scandinavian element c)) apple, pear, plum, cheese, pepper, dish, kettle, street, wall, mill, tile, port, caster, altar, bishop, candle, church, devil, monk, nun, pope, psalm, antenna-antennae, aggravate, prosecute, reluctant, evident, superior, cordial.

Test 9. Multiple choice.

1. After the death of Alfred the Great in 901 for a time, from 1017 till 1042 the throne was occupied by:

- a) Danish kings;
- b) French kings;
- c) Roman kings.

2. The end of the Old English period and the beginning of Middle English is marked by:

- a) two outstanding political events (the Scandinavian invasion and the Norman conquest);
- b) one outstanding political event (the Scandinavian invasion);
- c) three outstanding political events (the Scandinavian invasion and the Norman conquest, and the German invasion).

3. The Middle English period (Middle English) is:

- a) 110-450;
- b) 450-1100;
- c) 1100-1500.

4. According to Henry Sweet Middle English is:

- a) the period of lost endings;
- b) the period of full endings;
- c) the period of leveled endings.

5. What kingdom could consequently withstand the Scandinavian invasion more successfully than any other?

- a) the Wessex kingdom;
- b) Mercia;
- c) Northumbria.

6. The English king who came to the throne was to be the last English king for more than three centuries:

- a) Edward the Confessor;
- b) Henry II;
- c) Henry IV.

7. What historical events affected the English language?

- a) the Norman conquest;
- b) the Scandinavian invasion and the Norman conquest;
- c) the Scandinavian invasion.

8. The English language emerged after the struggle, but it came in different position. Its vocabulary was enriched:

- a) by a great number of French words;
- b) by a great number of Scandinavian words;
- c) by a great number of Latin words.

9. There existed no political and social barriers between:

- a) the English and the French;
- b) the English and the Scandinavians;
- c) the English and the Romans.

10. There were no cultural barriers between:

- a) the English and the Scandinavians;
- b) the English and the Romans;
- c) the English and the French.

Test 10.

Choose the right answer:

1. Which of the following was of common origin with the English?

- a) the Scandinavians;
- b) the French;

c) the Romans.

2. The Norman conquest had far-reaching consequences for:

- a) the French people and the French language;
- b) the European peoples and their culture;
- c) the English people and the English language.

3. We can speak about the English national language as a language understood and mainly used throughout the country:

- a) beginning with Late Middle English – Early New English;
- b) beginning with Early New English;
- c) beginning with Middle English.

4. The War of the Roses (1455-1485) was the most important event of the 15th century which marked the decay of feudalism and the birth of a new social order. It signified:

- a) the expansion of the English language;
- b) the appearance of a considerable number of printed books contributed to the normalisation of spelling and grammar forms;
- c) the rise of an absolute monarchy in England and political centralisation and a linguistic centralisation leading to a predominance of the national language over local dialects; the introduction of printing by William Caxton (1477).

5. The literary norm of the language was established:

- a) in the 14th century;
- b) in the 13th century;
- c) later in Early New English (15th – beginning of the 18th century).

6. The English literary norm was formed only at the end of:

- a) the 13th century;

b) the 14th century;

c) the 17th century.

7. The language that was used in England in Early New English is reflected in:

a) the famous translation of the Bible called the King James Bible (published in 1611); in the first dictionary by Samuel Johnson and in the first scientific English grammar and the books by Shakespeare and etc.;

b) in the translation of the Gospels and other parts of the New Testament made by Ulfilas;

c) in the collection of poems (Prose Edda) compiled by Snorri Sturluson.

8. The first king after the conquest whose native tongue was English:

a) King Henry III;

b) King Henry IV;

c) King Edward the Confessor.

9. All vowels in unstressed position underwent:

a) a qualitative change and became the vowel of the type of [ə] or [e] unstressed;

b) a quantitative change;

c) qualitative and quantitative changes.

10. In Middle English new consonant sounds developed in native words:

a) [k], [dʒ], [ʃ];

b) [ʒ], [dʒ], [ʃ];

c) [ʃ], [ʒ], [dʒ].

Test 11.

Choose the right answer:

1. All vowels under stress underwent certain changes:

a) qualitative changes;

- b) qualitative and quantitative changes;
- c) quantitative changes (lengthening and shortening of vowels).

2. The phoneme denoted by the letters “g” (з) or “cz” and which existed in four variants – [g’], [g], [j], [ɣ] had the following development:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) [g’]>[з] bridge | b) [g’]>[dз] |
| [j]>[i] | [j], [ɣ] were vocalized |
| [ɣ]>[h] | [g] remained unchanged; |
| [g]>[g]; | |
| c) [g’]>[з] | |
| [j], [ɣ] were vocalized | |
| [g] remained unchanged. | |

3. The letter **f** had the following phonemes:

- a) [f] – [v];
- b) [θ] – [v];
- c) [ð] – [v].

4. The letter **s** had the following phonemes:

- a) [θ] – [z];
- b) [s] – [z];
- c) [ð] – [z].

5. The letter **П** (Ѣ) had the following phonemes:

- a) [θ] – [ð];
- b) [s] – [ð];
- c) [z] – [ð].

6. New diphthongs appeared with the glide:

- a) more close;
- b) more open;
- c) nucleus.

7. In Middle English there appeared:

- a) two new diphthongs: [ai], [ei];
- b) three new diphthongs: [ai], [ei], [au];
- c) four new diphthongs: [ai], [ei], [au], [ou].

8. The sounds [æ] and [y] disappeared from the system of the language:

- a) in the pre-historic period;
- b) in the Old English period;
- c) in the Middle English period.

9. There are no long diphthongs:

- a) in the pre-written period;
- b) in the Middle English period;
- c) in the Old English period.

10. No parallelism exists between long and short monophthongs different only in their quantity:

- a) in the Middle English period;
- b) in the Old English period;
- c) in the pre-written period.

Test 12.

Choose the right answer:

1. The quantity of the vowel depends upon its position in the word in Middle English: a, o, e – always long in an open syllable or before:

- a) ld, mb, nd;
- b) l, m, n;
- c) d, b, d.

2. The changes that affected the vowel and the consonant system in New English were:

- a) not very numerous;

- b) great and numerous;
- c) very few.

3. Disappearance of vowels in the unstressed position at the end of the word happened:

- a) in Old English;
- b) in New English;
- c) in Middle English.

4. The Great Vowel Shift is:

- a) changes of all short vowels;
- b) disappearance of vowels in the unstressed position at the end of the word;
- c) changes of all long vowels.

5. The Great Vowel Shift took place in:

- a) in the Old English period;
- b) in the Middle English period;
- c) in New English.

6. Changes of two short vowels: [a]>[æ] or [ɔ] and [u]>[ʌ] were:

- a) in Old English;
- b) in Middle English;
- c) in New English.

7. Voicing of consonants – Verner's Law in New English meant:

- a) the fricative consonants [s], [θ] and [f] were voiced after unstressed vowels or in the words having no sentence stress;
- b) the fricative consonants [s], [θ] and [f] were voiced after stressed vowels;
- c) the fricative consonants [s], [θ] and [f] were voiced in the intervocal position.

8. In Middle English the system of the declinable parts of speech underwent considerable simplification: reduction in the number of the declinable parts of speech. There were:

- a) five declinable parts of speech;
- b) four declinable parts of speech;
- c) three declinable parts of speech.

9. In Middle English there was reduction in the number of declensions:

a) there were three principal types of declensions: a-stem, n-stem and root-stem declension, and also minor declensions – i-stem, u-stem and others;

b) there were two principal types of declensions: a-stem, n-stem, and also minor declensions – i-stem, u-stem and others;

c) three types (a-stem, n-stem, root-stem) are preserved, but the number of nouns belonging to the same declension in Old English and Middle English varies; the original a-stem declension grows in volume, acquiring new words from n-stem, root-stem declensions and also different groups of minor declensions and also borrowed words.

10. There was reduction in the number of grammatical categories in Middle English (nouns):

- a) there was only one grammatical category;
- b) there were two grammatical categories;
- c) there were three grammatical categories.

Test 13.

Choose the right answer:

1. What was the number of case-forms in Middle English and in New English:

- a) there were two forms;
- b) there were three forms;
- c) there were four forms.

2. The adjective in Middle English had:
 - a) two grammatical phenomena (declension and the category number);
 - b) three grammatical phenomena (declension, the category of number and gender);
 - c) only one grammatical phenomenon (declension).
3. The formation of a new class of words – article was:
 - a) in Old English;
 - b) in Middle English;
 - c) in New English.
4. The pronoun in Middle English had:
 - a) the four-case system;
 - b) the three-case system;
 - c) the two-case system.
5. The number of verbals in Old English was:
 - a) less than that in Middle and New English;
 - b) more than that in Middle and New English;
 - c) the same as in Middle and New English.
6. What a new verbal developed in Middle English:
 - a) the Present Participle;
 - b) the Gerund;
 - c) the Infinitive.
7. In Middle English and New English there gradually developed:
 - a) two more grammatical categories (order, voice);
 - b) three more grammatical categories (order, voice and aspect);
 - c) four more grammatical categories (order, voice, aspect, mood).
8. The main borrowings that we can single out in Old English were:
 - a) Latin borrowings: the first stratum of borrowings is mainly words connected with trade; the second stratum of borrowings is connected with

building and architecture; the third stratum was composed of words borrowed after the introduction of the Christian religion. Celtic borrowings;

b) Latin borrowings: the first stratum of borrowings is connected with trade; the second stratum is connected with building and architecture; the third stratum is connected with the Christian religion;

c) a lot of Celtic borrowings and few words from Latin.

9. The main borrowings that we can single out in Middle English were:

a) Latin and Celtic borrowings;

b) Latin and Scandinavian borrowings;

c) Scandinavian and French borrowings.

10. External means of enriching vocabulary in New English:

a) – Early New English borrowings (XV-XVII): Italian, Spanish and Portuguese words, and also Latin (the language of culture of the time: endings – ate, -ute, -ant, -ior, -al), American, French.– Late New English borrowings (XVIII-XX): German, French, Indian, Chinese, Arabic, Australian, Russian;

b) many words were borrowed from the Italian tongue (the epoch of Renaissance); due to relations with the people from different countries there are borrowings from German, Australian, Russian;

c) in New English there appeared words formed on the basis of Greek and Latin vocabulary.

Ключи к тесту

Среднеанглийский период

T1. Complete the statement

- 1) the Scandinavian invasion and the Norman conquest;
- 2) the Treaty of Wedmore;
- 3) two parts;
- 4) the Scandinavian;
- 5) Common Germanic;
- 6) 1066;

- 7) a Scandinavian tribe;
- 8) English people and English language;
- 9) Parliament;
- 10) feudalism;

T 2. Is it true or false?

- 1) true; 2) true; 3) false; 4) true; 5) true; 6) true; 7) false; 8) true; 9) true; 10) true

T3. Fill in the gaps.

1) Table 1.1 Grimm`s law

Indo-European

1. voiceless stops

p t k

Germanic

voiceless fricatives

f þ h

2. voiced stops

b d g

voiceless stops

p t k

3. voiced aspirated stops

bh dh gh

voiced non-aspirated stops

b d g

2) Table 1.2 Verner`s Law

Indo-European

p t k s

Germanic

b ð/ d g z/r

T4. Match the kingdoms and their dialects.

4. 1d; 2c; 3f; 4b; 5g; 6e; 7a;

T5. Match the dialects and the Old English written records.

5. 1b; 2a; 3d; 4c;

T6. True or False.

6. 1. true; 2. false; 3. true; 4. true;

T7. Choose the right variant.

- T 7 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. a

T8. Match the foreign words in Modern English.

1. c; 2. a; 3. b;

T9. Multiple choice.

1. a 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. b 8. a 9. b 10. a

- T10** 1. a 2. c 3. a 4. c 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. c

- T.11.** 1. c 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. b 10. a

- T. 12.** 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. c 6. c 7. a 8. c 9. c 10. b

- T 13.** 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. b 7. b 8. a 9. c 10. a

Критерии оценки:

Оценка за контроль ключевых компетенций студентов производится по пятибалльной системе. При выполнении заданий ставится отметка:

«3» - за 60% правильно выполненных заданий,

«4» - за 70 – 80% правильно выполненных заданий,

«5» - за 90 – 100% выполненных заданий.

В состав тестов включены лексико-грамматические задания, призванные выявить сформированные у студентов компетенции в соответствии с рабочей программой.

Составитель _____ З.И.Мерешкова.

(подпись)

« ____ » _____ 2024 г.

Test 1.

Choose the right answer:

1. The history of the English language includes ... periods.

a) five c) three

b) two d) four

2. Old English period dates from the ... to the ... century.

a) first – fifth c) seventh – eleventh

b) fifth – eleventh d) eleventh – fifteenth

3. Old English belonged to the ... branch of Indo-European family of languages.

a) Romanic c) Greek

b) Celtic d) Germanic

4. Modern English belongs to the ... branch of Indo-European family of languages.

a) Romanic c) Greek

b) Celtic d) Germanic

5. Such phonetic phenomena as ... , ...,, resulted in forming diphthongs.

a) i-mutation c) palatal mutation

b) breaking d) back mutation

6. In Middle English period all unstressed vowels

a) were lost c) were dropped

b) became the vowels d) became diphthongs

7. Old English ligature [æ] changed into:

a) ē c) a

b) ā d) e

8. The results of Great Vowel Shift was that long sound [i:] changed into

a) [e] c) [u:]

b) [ei] d) [ai]

9. The base for forming of the nation English language was dialect.

a) Northern c) West-Saxon

b) London d) Midland

10. English language is more ... centuries old.

a) twenty c) fifteen

b) ten d) twenty one

Test 2.

Choose the right answer:

1. The earliest inhabitants of Britain were

a) Iberians c) Celts

b) Germanic tribes d) Romans

2. The linguists call ... English period as a transitional period.

a) New c) Middle

b) Early New d) Old

3. Strong verbs of Old English period formed their main forms by means of

a) vowel gradation c) the compicator

b) the dental suffix d) the stem-forming suffix

4. The period from the 12-th till the 15-th century is called as a ... English period.

a) Old c) Middle

b) New d) Modern

5. The result of Great Vowel Shift was that long sound [a:] changed into

a) [e] c) [u:]

b) [ei] d) [ai]

6. The result of Great Vowel Shift was that long sound [e:] changed into

a) [i:] c) [u:]

b) [ei] d) [ai]

7. "The Canterbury Tales" by Chaucer was written in ... English language.

a) Old c) New

b) Middle d) Modern

8. The system of flexions was developed in ... English period.

a) Middle c) New

b) Old d) modern

9. The group of irregular verbs is the group of ... verbs of Old English language.

a) strong c) regular

b) weak d) preterit

10. Weak verbs of Old English period formed their main forms by means of

a) vowel gradation c) the compicator

b) the dental suffix d) the stem-forming suffix

Test 3.

Choose the right answer:

1. The linguists call ... English period as a transitional period.

a) New c) Middle

b) Early New d) Old

2. Modern English belongs to the ... branch of Indo-European family of languages.

a) Romanic c) Greek

b) Celtic d) Germanic

3. The group of irregular verbs is the group of ... verbs of Old English language.

a) strong c) regular

b) weak d) preterit

4. The period from the 12-th till the 15-th century is called as ... English period.

a) Old c) Middle

b) New d) Modern

5. The borrowings of Middle English period mainly include the borrowings from ... language.

a) French c) Greek

b) Latin d) Dutch

6. Old English alphabet consisted of

a) Latin letters c) Latin and Celtic letters

b) Germanic runes d) Latin letters and some Germanic runes

7. The base for forming of the nation English language was dialect.

a) Nothern c) West-Saxon

b) London d) Midland

8. The language of New English period is

a) syntactical c) mixed

b) analytical d) phonetic

9. Another name for nouns of Strong Declension was ... Declension.

a) Vocalic system c) Consonant Stem

b) Weak d) Root

10. Strong verbs of Old English period formed their main forms by means of

a) vowel gradation c) the complicator

b) the dental suffix d) the stem-forming suffix

Test 4.

Choose the right answer:

1. Old English belonged to the ... branch of Indo-European family of languages.
a) Romanic c) Greek
b) Celtic d) Germanic
2. The earliest inhabitants of Britain were
a) Romans c) Celts
b) Germanic tribes d) Iberians
3. The period till the ... century is called unwritten period.
a) fifth c) third
b) seventh d) eleventh
4. The borrowings of Old English period mainly include the borrowings from ... language.
a) French c) Greek
b) Latin d) Dutch
5. There were ... languages in Britain at the beginning of Middle English period.
a) two c) one
b) three d) four
6. Old English vowels were divided into vowels of ... and ... row.
a) back c) long
b) front d) short
7. The result of Great Vowel Shift was that long sound [o:] changed into

a) [i:] c) [u:]

b) [ei] d) [ai]

8. English language is more ... centuries old.

a) twenty c) fifteen

b) ten d) twenty one

9. The language of Old English period was

a) syntactical c) mixed

b) analytical d) phonetic

10. Weak verbs of Old English period formed their main forms by means of

a) vowel gradation c) the complicator

b) the stem-forming suffix d) the dental suffix

11. The language of Old English period was

a) syntactical c) mixed

b) analytical d) phonetic

Test 5.

Choose the right answer:

1. What famous person's works is the first mention of the Germanic tribes found in?

a) Pitheas

b) Pliny the Elder

c) Julius Caesar

d) Constantine

2. What was the first alphabet the Germanic tribes used?

- a) runic
- b) Gothic
- c) Greek
- d) Latin

3. How many subgroups are all Germanic languages traditionally divided into?

- a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5

4. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles?

- a) Iberians
- b) Teutons
- c) Alpines
- d) Celts

5. When did the Celts begin to settle in Britain?

- a) in the 7th century BC
- b) in the 5th century BC
- c) in the 5th century AD
- d) in the 7th century AD

6. When did the Roman occupation begin?

- a) 55 B.C.

b) 54 B.C.

c) 53 B.C.

d) 43 B.C.

7. How long did the Roman occupation of Britain last?

a) nearly 100 years

b) nearly 400 years

c) nearly 40 years

d) nearly 140 years

8. When did the Germanic invasion begin?

a) in the 5th century BC

b) in the 7th century AD

c) in the 5th century AD

d) in the 7th century BC

9. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of learning and literature in the 9th century?

a) G. Chaucer

b) King Canute

c) W. Shakespeare

d) King Alfred

10. How long did the Old English period last?

- a) till the 11th century
- b) till the 10th century
- c) till the 9th century
- d) till the 12th century

Test 6.

Choose the right answer:

1. What old legends is Beowulf based on?

- a) tribal life of the Teutons
- b) King Alfred
- c) King Canute
- d) Pope Gregory the Great

2. When did the Middle English period begin?

- a) in 1475
- b) in 1200
- c) in 1340
- d) in 1066

3. What time did the development of the National literary English language refer to?

- a) Late Middle English period
- b) Early Middle English period
- c) Early New English period

d) Modern English period

4. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of literature in the 14th century?

a) King Edward III

b) G. Chaucer

c) King Henry IV

d) William Caxton

5. What language was an official language of Great Britain in the Middle English period?

a) French

b) English

c) Latin

d) Scandinavian

6. What language was the language of church in Great Britain in the Middle English period?

a) French

b) English

c) Latin

d) Scandinavian

7. What is the date of introduction of printing in Britain?

a) 1475

b) 1492

c) 1529

d) 1616

8. Who introduced printing in Britain?

a) Sir J. Murray

b) Geoffrey Chaucer

c) William Shakespeare

d) William Caxton

9. What period did William Shakespeare work?

a) the New English period

b) the Early Middle English period

c) the Late Middle English period

d) the Modern English period

10. What period is called the age of normalization and correctness?

a) 17th and 18th centuries

b) 16th and 17th centuries

c) 15th and 16th centuries

d) modern period

Test 7.

Choose the right answer:

1. When did the Celts begin to settle in Britain?

a) in the 7th century BC b) in the 5th century BC c) in the 5th century AD
2. How long did the Roman occupation of Britain last?

a) nearly 400 years b) nearly 100 years c) nearly 40 years
3. What time did the period of Common Germanic last?

a) till the 5th century AD

b) till the beginning of our era

c) till the 2-3 centuries AD
4. Why were the 2-3 centuries a turning point of the history of the Germanic tribes and their dialect?

a) It was a period of “great migrations”

b) It was a period of earliest written records

c) It was a period of the consolidation of the dialects
5. Which of the following tribes belongs to East Germanic subgroup?

a) Angles b) Jutes c) Goths
6. Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian are ...

a) Old Scandinavian dialects

b) OE dialects

c) Celtic dialects

7. What famous person's works is the first mention of the Germanic tribes found in?

a) Pitheas b) Pliny the Elder c) Julius Caesar d) Constantine

8. How many subgroups are all Germanic languages traditionally divided into?

a) 3 b) 2 c) 4 d) 5

9. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles?

a) Iberians b) Teutons c) Alpines d) Celts

10. The development of the National literary English language refers to ...

a) The Old English period

b) The Middle English period

c) The New English period

Test 8.

Give the right answer:

1. OE strong verbs were divided into

a) 3 classes b) 6 classes c) 7 classes

2. How long did the Roman occupation of Britain last?

a) nearly 400 years b) nearly 100 years c) nearly 40 years d) nearly 140 years

3. When did the Germanic invasion begin?

a) in the 5th century AD b) in the 7th century AD

c) in the 5th century BC d) in the 7th century B

4. How many runic inscriptions have been preserved?

a) 2 b) ≈40 c) ≈10

5. What was the first alphabet the Germanic tribes used?
a) runic b) Gothic c) Greek d) Latin
6. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of learning and literature in the 9th century?
a) King Alfred b) King Canute c) W. Shakespeare d) Chaucer
7. What time did the Old English period last?
a) the 9th century b) the 10th century
c) the 11th century d) the 12th century
8. What old legends is Beowulf based on?
a) tribal life of the Teutons
b) King Alfred
c) King Canute
d) Pope Gregory the Great
9. When did the Roman occupation begin?
a) 55 B.C. b) 54 B.C. c) 53 B.C. d) 43 B.C.
10. 1. The Great vowel shift have changed the system of long ...
a) nouns b) consonants c) vowels.

Test 9.

Give the right answer:

1. Which of OE consonants were velar?
a) k' k': b) t t: c) k k:
2. What words constitute the most ancient part of the OE vocabulary?
a) Common Indo-European words
b) Common Germanic words
c) Specific English words

3. How many cases did the OE noun have?
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4
4. How many nominal grammatical categories were there in OE?
- a) 4 b) 5 c) 2
5. A way of word-building in which the word changes its paradigm without changing its initial form, a new word belongs to a different part of speech.
- a) diphthongization b) gradation c) conversion
6. The development of the National literary English language refers to ...
- a) Old English period b) Middle English period c) New English period
7. When did Middle English period begin?
- a) in 1066 b) in 1200 c) in 1340 d) in 1475
8. What time did the development of the National literary English language refer to?
- a) Late Middle English period b) Early Middle English period
- c) Early New English period d) Modern English period
9. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of literature in the 14th century?
- a) G. Chaucer b) King Edward III c) King Henry IV d) William Caxton
10. What language was an official language of Great Britain in the Middle English period?
- a) French b) English c) Latin d) Scandinavian

Test 10.

Give the right answer:

1. What language was the language of church in Great Britain in the Middle English period?

a) Latin b) French c) English d) Scandinavian

2. What is the date of introduction of printing in Britain?

a) 1616 b) 1492 c) 1529 d) 1475

3. Who had introduced printing in Britain?

a) William Caxton b) Geoffrey Chaucer c) William Shakespeare d) Sir J A H Murray

4. The borrowings of Old English period mainly include the borrowings from ... language.

a) French c) Greek

b) Latin d) Dutch

5. There were ... languages in Britain at the beginning of Middle English period.

a) one c) two

b) three d) four

6. Old English vowels were divided into vowels of ... and ... row.

a) long c) back

b) front d) short

7. The result of Great Vowel Shift was that long sound [u:] changed into

a) [i:] c) [au]

b) [ei] d) [ai]

8. The system of flexions was developed in ... English period.

a) Middle c) New

b) Old d) modern

9. Another name for nouns of Weak Declension was ... Declension.

a) Vocalic system c) Consonant Stem

b) root d) weak

10. Weak verbs of Old English period formed their main forms by means of

- a) vowel gradation c) the complicator
- b) the stem-forming suffix b) the dental suffix

Test 11.

Choose the right answer:

1. It has been long recognized that a living language
 - a) can never be absolutely static b) can be static
 - c) sometimes can be static
2. The first mention of Germanic tribes was made by
 - a) Pitheas b) Julies Caesar c) Monk Bede
3. What was the name of Roman historian who compiled a detailed description of the life and customs of the ancient Teutons
 - a) Julies Caesar b) Pitheas c) Tacitus
4. Who were the earliest inhabitants of the British Isles whose linguistic affiliation has been established?
 - a) Teutons b) Iberians c) Celts
5. When was the period of Celtic migration and expansion?
 - a) the first millennium B.C.
 - b) the first millennium A.D.
 - c) the 5-th century A.D.
6. When did Caesar attack British Isles for the first time?
 - a) in 55-54 A.D. b) in 55-54 B.C. c) in 407 A.D.
7. When did the Roman occupation of Britain come to an end?
 - a) in 407 year b) in 400 year c) in 410 year
8. The Gothic language is
 - a) still alive b) now dead c) not a language
9. From what dialects had developed the Northern dialects
 - a) OE Kentish b) OE Northumbrian c) ME Northumbrian
 - d) ME Mercian

10. When did the Teutons come to Scandinavia?

- a) after the departure of the Goths b) before the departure of the Goths

Test 12.

Choose the right answer:

1. When was the Celtic invasion?

- a) 700– 100 B.C. b) 100- 400 A.D. c) 47 – 407 A.D.

2. When was the Roman conquest of British Isles

- a) 44 – 410 A.D. b) 700– 100 B.C. c) 100- 400 A.D.

3. In what century did OE begin?

- a) in the 1-st century b) in the 5-th century c) in the 11-th century

4. From what languages did the English language receive the following words:
orange, street, potato, kiln, sovereign, chess.

- a) Latin b) French c) Scandinavian

5. When did ME begin?

- a) in the 11-th century b) in the 5-th century c) in the 17-th century

6. When was the battle of Hastings?

- a) in November 16. 1066 b) in October 14.1066 c) in September 1055

7. When did NE period begin?

- a) in the 15-th century b) in the 17-th century c) in the 18-th century

8. 1. Who was the author of the OE written record “World History”?

- a) Orosius b) King Alfred c) Ohthere

9. Who was the winner in the battle of Hastings?

- a) Canute b) Edward the Confessor c) William of Normandy
d) Harold Godwin?

10. What language was the State language after the Norman conquest?

- a) English b) French c) German d) Latin

Test 13.

Choose the right answer:

1. When was Parliament opened by the king's chancellor in English;
a) 1363 b) 1466 c) 1258 d) 1389
2. When did English diplomats refuse to conduct negotiations with France in French.
a) 1404 b) 1355 c) 1278
3. When was written the London Proclamation.
a) 1389 b) 1258 c) 1363
4. The best known runic inscription in England is an inscription on a box called the
a) "Historia mundi adversus paganus" ;
b) "Beowulf";
c) "Franks Casket";
d) "Cura Pastoralis" "Pastoral care" .
5. When was the capital transferred to London?
a) A few years before the Norman Conquest
b) A few years after the Norman Conquest
c) Many years before the Norman Conquest
6. Four principal dialects were spoken in Anglo-Saxon England:
a) Welsh, Kymric, Manx and Celtic;
b) Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian;
c) Kentish, West Saxon, Manx and Celtic;
d) Mercian, Northumbrian, Gallo-Brittonic and Gaelic;
7. When was born Geoffrey Chaucer?
a) 1400 b) 1455 c) 1340 d) 1466
8. Who was the author of the national epic "The Bruce"?
a) G. Chaucer b) J. Barbour c) J. Wyclif d) J. Gower
9. What dialect did represent "Poema Morale" (The Moral Ode)
a) Kentish b) Mercian c) Northumbrian d) Wessex
10. Who did compose the poem "Brut"?
a) Monk Orm b) Layaman c) J. Gower ?

Test 14.

Choose the right answer:

1. When was Canute acknowledged as a king of England?
a) 1066 b) 1017 c) 1258
2. Who was famous for his collections of passionate sermons known as “Homilies”?
a) Archbishop Wulfstan b) Monk Orm c) Monk Bede
3. What alphabet was the first in Britain?
a) Runic alphabet b) Latin alphabet
4. There were some borrowings from the Celtic language, what were they denoting mostly?
a) place-names and names of rivers
b) subjects of domestic life
5. After their settlement in Britain the Germanic tribes came into contact with the Celtic tribes who lived there. The Celtic borrowings were very ...
a) few b) many
6. The Latin alphabet was employed ...
a) with the addition of some runes b) without runes
7. Strong verbs were divided into the usual ... and weak verbs built up their past tense and Participle II with the help of the dental suffix.
a) 7 classes b) 5 classes c) 6 classes
8. The OE period is called a period of ...
a) half endings b) full endings c) no endings
9. What influence was mainly seen in ME in the introduction of digraphs.
a) Latin b) French c) Germanic
10. What period was called a period of leveled endings?
a) Old English b) Middle English c) New English

Test 15.

Choose the right answer:

1. The London dialect belonged to ... , it was fundamentally east Saxon.
a) the North - Western dialect group b) the East - Western dialect group c) the South - Western dialect group
2. After the Norman Conquest English existed only in
a) oral form b) in written form c) in oral and written form
3. Later on there appeared some records in local dialects. When did London dialect develop as literary language?
a) in the 14th century b) in the 16th century c) in the 13th century
4. One of the most popular writers used only the London dialect in his writings. What was his name?
a) John Gower b) John de Trevisa c) Geoffrey Chaucer
5. When was the beginning of the formation of the English national language?
a) in late Middle English b) Early New English c) in Early Middle English
6. To what new social order did the decay of feudalism lead ?
a) capitalism b) feudalism c) bourgeoisie
7. The rise of a new vigorous social class – - proved an enormous stimulus to the progress of learning, science, literature and art.
a) the feudalism b) the bourgeoisie c) the capitalism
8. At first printing was invented in Germany by
a) Geoffrey Chaucer b) William Caxton c) Johann Gutenberg
9. When was printing invented in Germany?
a) in 1438 b) 1457 c) 1477
10. Who was the first English printer ?
a) William Caxton b) Johann Gutenberg c) Geoffrey Chaucer

T1. 1.c 2.b 3.d 4.d 5.a, b, c. 6.c 7.d 8.d 9. b 10.c

T2. 1.a 2.d 3.d 4.c 5.b 6.a 7.b 8.b 9.b 10.b

T3. 1.c 2.d 3.b 4.c 5.a 6.d 7.b 8.b 9.a 10.d

T4. 1.d 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.a,b 7.c 8.c 9.a 10.d

T5. 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.d 10.a

T6. 1.a 2.d 3.c 4.b 5.a 6.c 7.a 8.d 9.a 10.c

T7. 1.a 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.c 6.b 7.b 8.a 9.a 10.c

T8. 1.c 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.a 6.a 7.c 8.a 9.d 10.c

T9. 1.c 2.a 3.a 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.a 8.c 9.a 10.a

T10. 1.a 2.a 3.a 4.d 5.c 6.b,c 7.c 8.b 9.a 10.d

T11. 1.a 2.a 3.c 4.b 5.a 6.b 7.c 8.b 9.b 10.a

T12. 1.a 2.a 3.b 4.a 5.a 6.b 7.a 8.a 9.c 10.b

T13. 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.c 5.b 6.b 7.c 8.b 9.a 10.b

T14. 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.a 8.b 9.b 10.b

T15. 1.c 2.a 3.c 4.c 5.b 6.c 7.b 8.c 9.a 10.a

Критерии оценки:

Максимально возможное количество набранных баллов по тестам равняется 100 баллам. Каждое правильно выполненное задание оценивается в 10 баллов.

100-90 баллов – «отлично»

Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если студент выполнил работу без ошибок и недочетов, допустил не более одного недочета.

89-70 баллов – «хорошо»

Оценка «хорошо», если студент выполнил работу полностью, но допустил в ней не более одной негрубой ошибки и одного недочета, или не более двух недочетов.

69-50 баллов – «удовлетворительно»

Оценка «удовлетворительно», если студент правильно выполнил не менее половины работы или допустил не более двух грубых ошибок.

Менее 50 баллов – «неудовлетворительно»

Составитель _____ Мерешкова З.И.
(подпись)

« ____ » _____ 2023 г.

Заведующий кафедрой

Вопросы для коллоквиумов, собеседования.

Тема 1 The subject of history of English. The aims of the course (theoretical and practical). Sources of language history. Inner and outer history of the language.

1. What are the aims of studying of the history of the English language?
2. What is meant by the outer and inner history of the language?
3. Make a table showing the relationship of English to the other languages of Indo-European family. Show the position of English among allied Germanic languages.
4. What do we mean by the statement that two languages are “related” ? Explain the relations between English and French, English and Welsh, English and Danish.
5. What languages were spoken in the British Isles prior to the Germanic invasion?

Тема 2. Pre-Germanic period. Germanic settlement of Britain. Beginning of England. Old English dialects. Linguistic situation.

1. What is meant by a phonetic law?
2. Write down five illustrations of Grimm’s law and Verner’s law.
3. Did word stress in OE always fall on the first syllable?
4. Comment on the phonetic status of OE short diphthongs (give your reason why they should be treated as phonemes or as allophones).
5. Explain the term “mutation” and innumerate the changes referred to mutations in late PG and in Early OE. What do they all have in common?
6. Which word in each pair could go back to an OE prototype with palatal mutation and which is more likely to have descended from the OE word relating the original non-mutated vowel?
7. Why can the following of fricative consonants in Early OE be regarded as a sort of continuation of Verner’s law?

Тема 3. Runic inscriptions. Old English manuscripts. Principal Old English written records. Old English alphabet and pronunciation

1. What alphabets employed in the history of Germanic languages do you know? Speak on the origin and structure of Germanic alphabets.
2. What is called the pre-written and written Old English?
3. How many vowels and consonants were there in Old English?
4. How does the quality of the consonant depend on the position of the word in the text?

5. How many runic inscriptions have been preserved?
6. What was the first alphabet the Germanic tribes used?
7. Who played a great role in the development and flourishing of learning and literature in the 9th century?

Tema 4. Origin of Old English vowels. Origin of Old English consonants.

1. Did word stress in OE always fall on the first syllable?
2. Comment on the phonetic status of OE short diphthongs (give your reason why they should be treated as phonemes or as allophones).
3. Explain the term “mutation” and innumerate the changes referred to mutations in late PG and in Early OE. What do they all have in common?
4. Which word in each pair could go back to an OE prototype with palatal mutation and which is more likely to have descended from the OE word relating the original non-mutated vowel?
5. Why can the following of fricative consonants in Early OE be regarded as a sort of continuation of Verner’s law?

Tema 5. Old English Grammar. OE noun. OE pronoun. OE adjective. OE verb. OE syntax

Etymological survey of the Old English vocabulary. Word-formation in Old English

1. Explain why can be called a “synthetic” or “inflected” language. What form-building means were used in OE?
2. Speak on the differences between the categories of case, number and gender in nouns, pronouns and adjectives.
3. Would it be correct to say that the strong verbs formed their principal parts by means of root-vowel interchanges and the weak verbs employed suffixation as the only form-building means?
4. Explain the differences between the grouping of nouns into declensions and the two declensions of nouns.
5. What traces of palatal mutation can be found in the weak verbs?

Tema 6. Middle English period. Economic and social conditions in the 11th-12th c. Effect of the Scandinavian invasions. The Norman conquest.

1. What Early Middle English and Late Middle English written records do you know?
2. What historical conditions account for increased dialectal divergence in Early ME?
3. Describe the events of external history which favoured the growth of the national literary language.

4. Can the evolution of language be controlled by man? Recall the efforts made by men-of-letters in the “Normalisation period” to stop the changes and improve the language.

Tema 7. Phonetic Changes in Middle and Early New English

1. Explain why linguistic changes are usually slow and gradual.
2. At first glance the vocabulary of the language seems to change very rapidly, as new words spring up all the time. Could the following words be regarded as absolutely new? (Note the meaning, component parts and word-building pattern): jet-plane (d. airplane), type. .script (d. manuscript), air-lift, baby-sitter, s.putnik, Soviet, safari, best-seller, cyclization, air-taxi, astrobiology, sunsuit, pepper.
3. In the 14th c. the following words were pronounced exactly as they are spelt, the Latin letters retaining their original sound values. Show the phonetic changes since the 14th c.: moon, fat, meet, rider, want, knee, first, part, for, often.
4. Point out some changes preceding the Great Vowel Shift which display the same directions of evolution.
5. Why does the letter e stand for e in bed, for [i:] in he, and for the [i] in here?

Tema 8. Evolution of the Grammatical System from 11th to 18th c. Morphology

1. Account for the present and past tense forms of the principal auxiliary verbs.
2. Account for the past tense forms of the following verbs: taught, sold, sought, fed, felt, caught.
3. Speak of the changes in the adjective paradigm in Middle English.
4. Which part of speech has lost the greatest number of grammatical categories?
5. What is the connection between the growth of articles, the history of pronouns and the decline of adjectival declensions?
6. Compare the historical productivity of different form-building means: synthetic (inflections, sound interchanges), analytical, suppletive.

Tema 9. Development of the English Vocabulary in Middle English and Early New English. Flourishing of literature in Early New English. Establishment of the Written Standard

1. Speak on the ways of enriching the vocabulary of a language. Which of them were more important for the New English period.
2. What digraphs are used in New English? Give the examples and explain their pronunciation.
3. What form-building means are used in New English as compared to those in Old English?

4. What phonetic conditions affected the length of vowels in Early New English?
5. What changes did the unstressed vowels undergo in New English? How did it affect the grammatical endings?
6. Speak of the ways of enriching the vocabulary of a language. Which of them were more important for the New English period?

Критерии оценки:

Оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если: он обнаруживает обнаружившему высокий, продвинутый уровень сформированности компетенций, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал курса, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически стройно его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами и вопросами, причем не затрудняется с ответами при видоизменении заданий, правильно обосновывает принятые решения, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.

Оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если: он обнаруживает повышенный уровень сформированности компетенций, твердо знает материал курса, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.

Оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если: он обнаруживает пороговый уровень сформированности компетенций, имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических задач;

Оценка **«неудовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если: он обнаруживает недостаточное освоения порогового уровня сформированности компетенций, не знает значительной части программного материала,

допускает существенные ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями решает практические задачи или не справляется с ними самостоятельно.

Составитель _____ З.И.Мерешкова.
(подпись)

« ____ » _____ 2024 г.

Комплект заданий для контрольной работы

по дисциплине *История английского языка*

Вариант 1

1. Speak on the system of vowels in the Proto-Germanic language:
 - a. Short monophthongs: i, e, a, o, u
 - b. Long monophthongs: i:, e:, a:, o:, u:
 - c. Diphthongs: ei, ai, eu, au, iu.
2. Describe the changes of Proto-Indo-European vowels in Old Germanic languages.
3. Explain vowels, Correspondence between Germanic words and words of other Indo-European languages.
4. Explain the Proto-Germanic Consonant shift. Grimm's law.
5. Explain consonant correspondences between Germanic words and words of other Indo-European languages.
6. Describe the Germanic ways of form building (inflections, sound interchange, suppletive way).
7. Speak on a) Iberian civilization (3000-2000 B.C.)
b) Celtic invasion (700– 100 B.C.)
c) Roman conquest (47 – 407 A.D.)
8. Point out Celtic elements in the following geographical names: Kilbride, Innisfail, London, Usk, Dunedin, Llandaff, Inverness.
9. Point out Latin elements in the following geographical names: Lancaster, Winchester, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Norwick, Lincoln, Portsmouth, Statfort, Fossway.
10. In what century did OE begin?
11. Was there written language in the 5th century?
12. When did writing appear in Britain?
13. What historical events influenced the development of the English language?
14. The migration of the Germanic tribes to Britain gave origin to the English language, didn't it?

15. How did the adoption of Christianity influence the English vocabulary and grammar?
16. How did the Scandinavian invasion influence the English vocabulary and grammar?
17. When did ME begin? What did the Norman conquest bring to the Britain?
18. When did NE begin? What did the unification of the country lead to and on what dialect was the national language based?
19. How far did the English language spread within the 15 – 17 – 18 centuries?

Вариант 2

1. Speak on King Alfred's role England's struggle. Explain the meaning of the words "Danelaw", "Danegeld".
2. Point out Scandinavian elements in the following geographical names: Grinsby, Derby, Langtoft, Cludesdate, Woodthorp, Troutbeck, Beckwith, Inverness, Caithness.
3. Do you remember the names: Canute, Edward the Confessor, William of Normandy, Harold Godwin?
4. Explain how the battle of Hastings (October 14.1066) influenced the development of the English language.
5. Describe the linguistic situation in England after the Norman Conquest. Speak on the role of French, Latin and English in the social life of the country.
6. Describe the restoration of the English language, basing on the following facts:
1363 – Parliament was opened by the king's chancellor with an address in English;
1399 – King Henry IV used English in his speech when accepting the throne;
1404 – English diplomats refused to conduct negotiations with France in French.
7. What is known to you about ME written records (Peterborough Chronicle, Layamon's Brut, Havelok the Dane, King Horn, the London Proclamation of 1258, Evil Times of Edward II)?
8. Explain the origin of the following place-names: Britain, Scotland, Great Britain, Bretagne, England, Sussex, Essex, Middlesex, Wessex, Northumberland, Wales, Cornwall.
9. The OE language is often called Anglo-Saxon. Why is this term not fully justified?
10. Why can we regard the group of OE dialects as a single language despite their differences, which continued to grow later OE? What binds them together?

11. Did word stress in OE always fall on the first syllable? Recall some regular shifts of stress in word building and give similar examples from present-day English.
12. Explain why OE can be called a “Synthetic” or “inflected” language. What form-building means were used in OE?
13. Speak on the differences between the categories of case, number and gender in nouns, pronouns and adjectives.
14. Explain the difference between the grouping of nouns into declensions and the two declensions of adjectives.
15. Would it be corrected to say that the strong verbs formed their principal parts by means of root-vowel interchanges and the weak verbs employed suffixation as the only form-building means?
16. Find instances of “breaking” in the principal forms of strong and weak verbs.
17. Prove that the non-finite forms in OE had more nominal features than they have today.
18. Why does the OE vocabulary contain so few borrowings from the Celtic languages of Britain? Why do place-names constitute a substantial part of Celtic element?
19. How could the vowels in OE *talū*, *findan*, *hopa*, *stolen* ultimately develop into diphthongs, though originally they were short monophthongs (NE *tale*, *find*, *hope*, *stolen*)?
20. Account the interchange of vowels in NE *child* – *children*, *wild* – *wilderness*, *bewilder* (ME *bewildren*), *behind* – *hindrance*; in OE the root vowel in these words was [i].
21. Why does the letter *e* stand for [e] in *bed*, for [i:] in *he*, for nuclei [i] and [ɛ] of diphthongs in *here* and *there*?
22. Why does the letter *o* stand for [ɔ] in *not*, for [ou] in *bone*, [ʌ], in *front* and *some*, and for [ɔ:] when followed by *r*: *mort*, *port*?
23. Why does the letter *x* stand for [ks] and [gz] in following words: *oxen* – *axes* – *example*; *execute* – *executor* – *executive*; *exercise* – *examine* – *exact* – *exist*?
24. Account for the sound values of the letter *c* in the following words: [s] in NE *mercy*, *center*; [k] in *copper*, *class*; [ʃ] in *special*, *sufficient*?
25. Explain the origin of different sound values of the following digraphs: *ea* in *seat*, *dead*; *ie* in *chief*, *lie*; *ou* in *pound*, *soup*, *soul*, *rough*; *ow* in *sow* and *how*. Why do they indicate other sounds before *r*, e.g. *dear*, *pear*; *pier*, *bier*; *pour*, *sour*; *lower*, *power*?
26. Account for the mute letters in *late*, *sight*, *wrong*, *often*, *bomb*, *autumn*, *course*, *knowledge*, *honour*, *what*, *whole*, *guest*.
27. Which part of speech has lost the greatest number of grammatical categories? Which part of speech has acquired new categories?

Критерии оценки:

«Отлично»	Теоретическое содержание курса освоено полностью без пробелов, системно и глубоко, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы, все предусмотренные рабочей учебной программой учебные задания выполнены безупречно, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимуму.
«Хорошо»	Теоретическое содержание курса освоено в целом без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, предусмотренные рабочей учебной программой учебные задания выполнены с отдельными неточностями, качество выполнения большинства заданий оценено числом баллов, близким к максимуму.
«Удовлетворительно»	Теоретическое содержание курса освоено большей частью, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных рабочей учебной программой учебных заданий выполнены, отдельные из выполненных заданий содержат ошибки.
«Неудовлетворительно»	Теоретическое содержание курса освоено частично, необходимые навыки работы не сформированы или сформированы отдельные из них, большинство предусмотренных рабочей учебной программой учебных заданий не выполнено либо выполнено с грубыми ошибками, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к минимуму.

Составитель _____ 3.И.Мерешкова.
(подпись)

« ____ » _____ 2024 г.

Темы рефератов
по дисциплине *История английского языка*

1. Руническая письменность.
2. Романское завоевание Британии.
3. Поэтические памятники древнеанглийского языка.
4. Литературное творчество короля Альфреда Великого.
5. Латинские заимствования в английском языке периода М.Е.
6. Французские заимствования в английском языке периода М.Е.
7. Диалекты в древнеанглийском языке и литературные произведения на них.
8. Система склонения древнеанглийского языка.
9. Система спряжения древнеанглийского языка.
10. Распространение лондонского диалекта в XV в.
11. Грамматические особенности языка Дж. Чосера.
12. Грамматические особенности языка В. Шекспира
13. Фонетические изменения среднеанглийского периода.
14. Фонетические особенности литературного английского языка в США.
15. Английский литературный язык Австралии, Канады, Новой Зеландии.
16. Развито форм множественного числа в XV-XVI в.в.
17. Изменения в системе спряжения в среднеанглийский период.
18. Аблаут в древнегерманских языках.
19. Диалекты современного английского языка.

**Методические рекомендации по написанию, требования
к оформлению рефератов.**

Реферат (refero, лат. сообщаю) – краткое изложение в письменном виде содержания научных трудов по выбранной теме исследования. Это самостоятельная научно-исследовательская работа студента, где автор раскрывает суть исследуемой проблемы, приводит различные точки зрения, делает выводы, обобщения. Выбор темы реферата осуществляется преподавателем в рамках изучаемой дисциплины исходя из интересов студентов. Прежде чем выбрать тему реферата, студенту необходимо

выяснить свой интерес, определить, над какой проблемой он хотел бы поработать, более глубоко ее изучить. Цель реферата – приобретение студентами навыков самостоятельной работы по подбору, изучению, анализу и обобщению литературных источников. Объем реферата составляет 7-15 страниц машинописного текста (в зависимости от требований преподавателя). По усмотрению преподавателя рефераты могут быть представлены на семинарах, научно-практических конференциях, а также использоваться как зачетные работы по пройденным темам.

Процесс выполнения реферата состоит из следующих этапов:

1. Подбор литературы по избранной теме и ознакомление с выбранными источниками.

2. Составление плана реферата.

3. Изучение отобранных литературных источников.

4. Написание текста реферата.

5. Оформление реферата.

Подбор литературы по избранной теме и ознакомление с выбранными источниками – это, прежде всего, самостоятельная работа студента, успех которой зависит от его инициативности и умения пользоваться каталогами, библиографическими справочниками и т.п. Следует подбирать литературу, освещающую как теоретическую, так и практическую стороны проблемы. Предварительное ознакомление с отобранной литературой необходимо для того, чтобы выяснить, насколько содержание той или иной книги или журнальной статьи соответствует избранной теме. Кроме того, предварительное ознакомление позволит получить полное представление о круге вопросов, охватываемых темой, и составить рабочий план реферата.

Изучение отобранных литературных источников

После того как составлен план реферата, следует приступить к детальному изучению отобранной литературы. При ее изучении, как правило, составляются конспекты. Характер конспектов определяется возможностью и формой использования изучаемого материала в будущей работе. Это могут

быть выписки (цитаты), краткое изложение мыслей, фактов или характеристика прочитанного материала в виде подробного плана тех мест работы, которые могут потребоваться при написании текста реферата. Во всех случаях при конспектировании литературы необходимо записывать название источника, издательство и страницы, откуда заимствованы записи, чтобы в дальнейшем при написании работы иметь возможность делать ссылки на литературные источники. Большое значение имеет систематизация получаемых сведений по основным разделам реферата, предусмотренным в плане. Прочитав тот или иной источник, следует продумать то, в каком разделе могут быть использованы сведения из него. Подобная систематизация позволяет на основе последующего анализа отобранного материала более глубоко и всесторонне осветить основные вопросы изучаемой темы. Литературные источники по проблемам экономического анализа содержат много цифр, в них приводится много аналитических таблиц, расчетов. Изучая литературу, студент ни в коем случае не должен опускать подобные материалы. Наоборот, лишь тщательно разобравшись в них, можно полностью уяснить себе тот или иной вопрос темы.

Написание текста реферата

Реферат пишется на основе тщательно проработанных литературных источников. Характеризуя содержание реферата, необходимо отметить следующее. **Во введении** на одной странице должна быть показана цель написания реферата, указаны задачи, которые ставит перед собой студент. Кратко следует коснуться содержания отдельных разделов работы, охарактеризовать в общих чертах основные источники, которые нашли свое отражение в работе. **В текстовой части** рассматриваются основные вопросы реферата. Основная часть может состоять из двух или более параграфов; в конце каждого параграфа делаются краткие выводы. Изложение материала должно быть последовательным и логичным. Оно также должно быть конкретным и полностью оправданным. При этом важно не просто переписывать первоисточники, а излагать основные позиции по

рассматриваемым вопросам. **В заключении** следует сделать общие выводы и кратко изложить изученные положения (представить содержание реферата в тезисной форме). После заключения необходимо привести список литературы.

Критерии оценки реферата:

- Соответствие содержания теме.
- Правильность и полнота использования источников.
- Соответствие оформления реферата стандартам.

Оценка 5 ставится, если выполнены все требования к написанию и защите реферата: обозначена проблема и обоснована её актуальность, сделан краткий анализ различных точек зрения на рассматриваемую проблему и логично изложена собственная позиция, сформулированы выводы, тема раскрыта полностью, выдержан объём, соблюдены требования к внешнему оформлению, даны правильные ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

Оценка 4 – основные требования к реферату и его защите выполнены, но при этом допущены недочёты. В частности, имеются неточности в изложении материала; отсутствует логическая последовательность в суждениях; не выдержан объём реферата; имеются упущения в оформлении; на дополнительные вопросы при защите даны неполные ответы.

Оценка 3 – имеются существенные отступления от требований к реферированию. В частности: тема освещена лишь частично; допущены фактические ошибки в содержании реферата или при ответе на дополнительные вопросы; во время защиты отсутствует вывод.

Оценка 2 – тема реферата не раскрыта, обнаруживается существенное непонимание проблемы.

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(подпись)

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