

Саволнома аз фанни таърихи забони англисӣ

@ What are the changes affect all the spheres of the language?

grammar

#vocabulary

#phonetics

#spelling

#\$ all of them

@ The changes affect all the spheres of the language are.....

in grammar

#in vocabulary

#in phonetics

#in spelling

#\$ in all of them

@ What should be the result if you compare the stages of its development within a century or even half a century?

You can imagine the development of the language grows

you will have to analyze and explain a great number of linguistic data characterizing the language at different stages of its history.

you will have to analyze and explain a great number of linguistic

You can imagine that with the passage of time the difference between different stages

#\$ The changes that any language undergoes are gradual and very slow but pronounced enough

@ What does O.E. mean in the history of the English language?

#Old economic

#On enjoy

#Original English

#the synonym of i.e

#\$Old English

@ Kent was the center of political and cultural influence in ...

Europe

#Wales

#Scotland

#French

#\$England

@ 1 The Middle English period extends from the 11th century down to ...

17th

#\$fifteenth

#16th

#12th

#\$15th

@ 1 The New English period begins in the 15th century and continues up to ...

#\$ The 21st century
#The revolutionary day
#The king day
#The meeting day
#\$The present day
@The Old English period which is also called...
The Middle English period
#The passive - English period
#The active- English period
#None of them is right
#\$The Anglo-Saxon period
@How many photographs is normally presented in the history of the English language?
#\$four
#3
#7
#6
#\$ 4
@The historic or literary period, recorded in the literary monuments of ...
French
#Spain
#Scotland
England
#\$English Wales
@ What does Kent mean?
#The name of person
The name of cave
The name of nation
The name of country
#\$ The name of city
@Kent means is....
#A name of person
A name of cave
#A name of nation
A name of country
#\$ A name of city
@ What does M.E. mean?
Middle economic
Mild English
#Modern English man
#None of them is right
#\$Middle English
@The full mean of M.E. is....
Middle economic
Mild English

#Modern English man
 #None of them is right
 #Middle English
 @1When the English people did not go to bed?
 # on December 31, 1099
 # on November 31, 1099
 # on December 31, 1999
 # on January 31, 1099
 # on December thirty first, 1099
 @What stage is Old English?
 # is that stage of the language used between A.D.450 and A.D.1100
 # is that stage of the language used between A.D.350 and A.D.1100
 # is that stage of the language used between A.D.980 and A.D.1100
 # is that stage of the language used between A.D.450 and A.D.1500
 # is that stage of the language used between A.D.450 and A.D.1800
 @1The period from 1100 to 1500 is
 # Middle English
 # Early New English
 # Modern English
 # ME
 # Old English and Middle English
 @When was the beginning of ME?
 # is just a few years after the Norman Conquest
 # the beginning of the English Renaissance
 # the introduction of printing into England
 # All of them
 @1For those familiar with English history, these dates may look close to dates of important.....
 # political and social events in England
 # social events and political in England
 # political and historical events in England
 # political and traditional events in England
 # political and holidays events in England
 @1Why did the Norman Conquest had effect on English?
 # because it brought thousands of Norman French speakers to England
 # because French became the official language of the nation for three centuries
 # because it brought thousands of French speakers to England
 # because German became the official language of the nation for three centuries
 @1How many centuries did last old English?
 # 3 centuries
 # six centuries
 # 5 centuries
 # 2 centuries
 # 6 centuries
 @1To characterize in brief the in the history of English the following is to be

noted:

#\$ 3 periods

4 periods

5 periods

two periods

#\$ three periods

@We said that the of any language is an unbroken chain of changes.

Teaching

#Literature

#Method

#Grammar

#\$History

@ But though the linguistic tradition is unbroken it is impossible to study the language of over..... long without subdividing it into smaller periods.

11centuries

#12 centuries

#13 centuries

#14 centuries

#\$15 centuries

@1Thus the history of the English language is generally subdivided into:

4 periods

#5 periods

#\$three periods

#2 periods

#\$3 periods

@1Old English began science... ended in...

(fifth –eleventh century)

#(11th -15th century)

#(14th -18th century)

#(1st -9th century)

#\$ (5th –11th century)

@1Middle English began from ... ended in...

#\$ (eleventh-fifteenth century)

#(5th –11th century)

#(14th -18th century)

#(17st -18th century)

#\$ (11th -15th century)

@1 New English began science... ended in...

#\$ (fifteenth century- till now)

#(5th –11th century)

#(14th -18th century)

#(15st -19th century)

#\$ (15th century - till now)

@The... of the language is the description of the changes in the language itself, its grammar, phonetics, vocabulary or spelling.

#grammar history

#phonetic history

#vocabulary history

#spelling history

#\$ inner history

@1 When the Kent was the center of political and cultural influence in England?

In the South English

#In the beginning of the Old English period

#\$ In the beginning of the New English period

#In the early Modern English period

#\$ In the beginning of the NE period

@ How many periods in the history of English were characterized?

#four periods

#two periods

#twenty periods

#seven periods

#\$ three periods

@The history of English were characterized in.....

#four periods

two periods

twenty periods

seven periods

#\$ three periods

@ Who was ruling over all of England South of the Humber at one stage?

King Richard

#Peter II

#King Henry VIII

#Elizabeth I

#\$ Kentish King

@1 How many sub – periods did English period divide?

into four sub – periods

#\$into 2 sub – periods

#into several sub – periods

#into five sub – periods

#\$ into two sub – periods

@ What is being especially characteristic of the Old English declensions?

sound

#speech

#voice

#grammatical rule

#\$ latter

@ Why there was no common tongue no literary language for the whole country?

because the people being inhabited by the Celts were spoken various Celtic dialects

#because English was spoken only a considerably small part of the British Isles

#because English was not spoken in small part of the British Isles
#because the various Celtic dialects were spoken of all over Britain
#\$ because the number of English speaking people was limited

@ What was increased in the Middle English period?

a number of French speaking people
#a number of stories
#a number of Rome speaking people
#a number of machine productions
#\$ a number of English speaking people

@ 1 What language is being the official language of the country?

Rome
#\$English language
#German
#French
#\$ English

@ What was the principal cause for the most important change in the Phonetic system?

daily increasing English vocabulary
#in the influence grammatical structure
#difference increasing French language
#difference Scandinavian dialects
#\$ differences in the unstressed vowels

@ What was characterized by the establishment of the nation literary language?

Old English period
#Middle English period
#modern French period
#Modern English period
#\$ a new English period

@ Where the English is often spreads?

In Canada, South Africa
#In Canada, England
#In New Zealand, Nigeria, Tanzania
#In England, Australia
#\$ In America, Australia, South Africa

@ What is the meaning the outer history of English language?

the outer history of the language is the description of the changes
#In stressed vowels
#the history is an unbroken chain of changes
#grammar phonetics or spelling
#\$ the outer history of the language is the events in the life

@ What is being characterized the language at different stages of its history?

a number of linguistic data
#eventually changing the language development
#the changes that any language undergoes
#difference between different stages of development

#\$ the history is an unbroken chain of changes

@1 When the New English period begins and continues up to the present day?

\$ fifteenth - century

#VIII - century

#XVII - century

#IX - century

#\$ XV - century

@ Goth, Franks, Frisians, Angles, Saxons, Jules and Scandinavians were spoken by?

English languages

#Celtic language dialects

#Spain languages

#French languages

#\$Germanic languages

@ Why the Old tribal dialects disappeared?

because the national literary language called Standard English

#because the New Spain period is seldom characterized

#because English vocabulary shows borrowing from the classical languages

#because the New English period is often characterized

#\$ because their place being taken by social dialects

@ Why the Norman Conquest is affected on English?

because the situation lasted for about 150

#because the Rome we very poor

#because the political and social events are important in England

#because the French became the official language of the country

#\$ because it brought thousands of Norman French speakers

@1 What was the center of political and cultural influence in England?

London

#Wales

#Scotland

#\$ center of political and cultural influence in England was Kent

#\$ Kent

@1In the beginning of the....., Kent was the centre of political and cultural influence in England.

#\$ OE period

Middle English period

New English period

New Modern English period

#\$ Old English period

@The New English period begins in the ... and continues up to ...

12th century /the holiday day

#13th century the revolutionary day

#17th century /the king day

#11th century / the meeting day

#\$ 15th century / the present day

@The Middle English period extends from the century down to ...

15th -17th

#11th 13th

#13th -16th

#12th -12th

#\$ 11th - 15th

@What is also called Old English?

The Middle English period

#The passive - English period

#The active- English period

#None of them is right

#\$ The Anglo-Saxon period

@ Kent was the center of political and cultural influence in England?

In the South English

#In the beginning of the Old English period

#In the Middle English period

#In the early Modern English period

#\$In the beginning of the new English period

@... was ruling over all of England South of the Humber at one stage.

King Richard

#Peter II

#King Henry VIII

#Elizabeth I

#\$Kentish King

@ English period sub – divided

into four sub – periods

#into three sub – periods

#into several sub – periods

#into five sub – periods

#\$into two sub – periods

@The main reason for this was ... in northern England, notably on the island of Lindisfarne

\$the establishment of centers of learning

#the establishment of English learning centers

the establishment of works learning centers

the establishment of French learning centers

the establishment of German learning centers

@1From which century the Old English period extends?

#\$from the arrival of the English in Britain in the second half of the V century down to the XI century

#from the arrival of the English in Britain in the second half of the VI century down to the XI century

#from the earliest times

from the arrival of the English in Britain in the second half of the five century down to the XI century

#from the arrival of the English in Britain in the second half of the VII century down to the XI century

@The migration of the English people from the continent of Europe took place mainly...

in the IV and VI centuries

#\$ in the V and VI centuries

in the IV and VII centuries

in the V and VII centuries

in the IV and XI centuries

@ What was happened in the V and VI centuries?

#\$ the migration of the English people from the continent of Europe took place

the establishment of centers of learning in northern England

the venerable Bede lived and worked

it was the beginnings of the Old English period

@1What was happened in the five and six centuries?

#\$ the migration of the English people from the continent of Europe took place

the establishment of centers of learning in northern England

#\$ it took place the migration of the English people from the continent of Europe

it was the beginnings of the Old English period

@ What is the first sub-period of the Old English period?

#\$ the pre-historic or pre-literary period

the historic or literary period

monuments of English

the beginnings of the language

@ What is the second sub-period of the Old English period?

#the prehistoric or preliterate period

#\$ the historic or literary period

monuments of English

the beginnings of the language

@ In the Old English period the area where English was spoken was ...

#\$ rather small

rather large

rather big

#rather limited

@ The number ofwas limited in the Old English period

#\$ the English speaking people

the German speaking people

the French speaking people

the Roman speaking people

@By whom were the rest of the land being inhabited?

#\$ by the Celts who spoken various Celtic dialects

by the Romans who spoken various Romans dialects

by the English who spoken various English dialects

by the Germans who spoken various Germanic dialects

@ During The Middle English period, English language underwent.....

#different changes

#\$ considerable changes

#various changes

#a few changes

@1 Which period is often characterized as the period of the establishment of the national literary language?

#\$ The E N E period

The Middle English period

The New English period

The Old English period

#\$ The Early New English period

@1 In the beginning of the....., Kent was the centre of political and cultural influence in England.

Middle English period

New English period

#\$ OE period

#\$ Old English period

@1 When was the number of the English speaking people limited?

#\$ In the OE period

In the Middle English period

In the New English period

In the New Modern English period

#\$ In the Old English period

@ Where was English spoken In the Old English period?

English was spoken only in a considerably large part of the British Isles

English was spoken only in a considerably all part of the British Isles

English was spoken only in a considerably differernt part of the British Isles

#\$ English was spoken only in a considerably small part of the British Isles

@ When and where was no common tongue, no literary language common for the whole country?

In the Middle English period

In the New English period

In the New Modern English period

#\$ In the Old English period in England

@ Some other phonetic changes that took place in the Middle English period made.....

English letters much more like the modern language

English vocabulary much more like the modern language

English vowels much more like the modern language

#\$ English sound much more like the modern language

@ is often characterized as the period of the establishment of the national literary language.

The Middle English period

The New English period

The Old English period

#\$ The Early New English period

@ Which period is often characterized as the period of the establishment of the national literary language?

The Middle English period

The New English period

The Old English period

#\$ The Early New English period

@ When did the old tribal dialects disappear, and their place being taken by social dialects?

In the Middle English period

In the New English period

In the Old English period

#\$ In the Early New English period

@ When did the old tribal dialects disappear?

#\$ In the E N E period

In the Middle English period

In the New English period

In the Old English period

#\$ In the Early New English period

@ The New English vocabulary shows borrowings from the classical languages....., as well as from many other languages.

German and Roman

Greek and Roman

Latin and Roman

#\$ Latin and Greek

@ Where is the most important phonetic change in Modern English?

In stressed syllables of vowels

In unstressed syllables of consonants

In unstressed syllables of words

#\$ In unstressed syllables of vowels

@ What is one of the most important changes characteristic of the stressed vowels?

The Great Consonants Shift

The Great languages Shift

The Great pronunciation Shift

#\$ The Great Vowel Shift

@ is one of the most important changes characteristic of the stressed vowels.

The Great Consonants Shift

The Great languages Shift

The Great pronunciation Shift

#\$ The Great Vowel Shift

@ What language English belongs to?

to the Latin

to the Greek

to the Roman

#\$ to the Germanic

@ Which family of languages English belongs to?

to the Scandinavian

to the Slovenian

to the Roman

#\$ to the Indo-European

@ Which tribes lived on the Roman Empire?

The barbarian tribes - Gothic, Vandalic, Burgundian

The barbarian tribes - Old Norwegian, Old Danish

The barbarian tribes - Old Swedish, Old Icelandic

#\$ The barbarian tribes - Goths, Franks, Frisians, Angles, Saxons, Jules and Scandinavians.

#\$ The barbarian tribes - Angles, Saxons, Goths, Franks, Frisians, Jules and Scandinavians.

@ Where the barbarian tribes - Goths, Franks, Frisians, Angles, Saxons, Jules and Scandinavians - lived on?

on the German Empire

on the Roman Colonize

on the Greek Empire

#\$ on the Roman Empire

@ What languages did the barbarian tribes speak?

Latin languages

Anglo-Saxon languages

English languages

#\$ Germanic languages

@ Which tribes did speak in Germanic languages?

The Northumbrian tribes

The Anglo-Saxon tribes

The British tribes

#\$ The barbarian tribes

@ We know that at the beginning of AD occupied territories in western, central and northern Europe.

The Northumbrian tribes

The Anglo-Saxon tribes

The British tribes

#\$ Germanic tribes

@ When did the Germanic tribes occupy territories in western, central and northern Europe?

at the end of AD

at the beginning of BC

at the beginning of CD

#\$ at the beginning of AD

@ Which territories were occupy by the Germanic tribes at the beginning of AD? # Eastern, central and northern Europe

Western, central and northern England

Southern, central and northern Europe

\$western, central and northern Europe
 @ By whom were occupied territories in western, central and northern Europe?
 A) By the Roman tribes
 # By the France tribes
 # By the Nozumbrian tribes
 # \$By the Germanic tribes
 @ the *East Germanic* group of dialects - mainly spoken in central Europe –
 # Old Norwegian, Old Danish
 # Old Swedish, Old Icelandic
 # Angles, Saxons, Jutes
 # \$Gothic, Vandalic, Burgundian
 @ *North Germanic* group of dialects –
 # Old Norwegian, Old Danish
 # Old Swedish, Old Icelandic
 # Angles, Saxons, Jutes
 # \$Old Norwegian, Old Danish, Old Swedish, Old Icelandic
 @ *West Germanic* group of dialects - the dialects of
 # Old Norwegian, Old Danish
 # Old Swedish, Old Icelandic
 # Angles, Saxons, Jutes
 # \$Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians
 @ 1 *West Germanic* group of dialects -
 # \$ the dialects of Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Frisians
 # the dialects of Old Norwegian, Old Danish
 # the dialects of Old Swedish, Old Icelandic
 # the dialects of Angles, Saxons, Jutes
 # \$ the dialects of Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians
 @ is found in *Scandinavia* and *Denmark*
 # *East Germanic*
 # *South Germanic*
 # *West Germanic*
 # \$ *North Germanic*
 @ *North Germanic* is found in
 # England and Rome
 # Germany and France
 # *Scandinavia* and Germany
 # \$ *Scandinavia* and *Denmark*
 @ The changes affect all the spheres of the language are
 # \$grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, spelling
 # grammar
 # vocabulary
 # phonetics
 # spelling
 # \$ all of them
 @ The Scandinavian languages fall into

#five groups

#four groups

#three groups

#\$ two groups

@ 1The Scandinavian languages fall

#\$ into 2 groups

#five groups

#four groups

#three groups

#\$ two groups

@ Which groups the Scandinavian languages fall into?

an eastern and a northern groups

a western and a western groups

an southern and a western groups

#\$an eastern and a western groups

@ An eastern group including.....

Norwegian and Icelandic

#English and Swedish

Swedish and Germanic

#\$ Swedish and Danish

@ A western group including.....

Norwegian and Icelandic

#English and Swedish

Swedish and Germanic

#\$Norwegian and Icelandic

@ 1What are the changes affect all the spheres of the English language?

#\$grammar, vocabulary, phonetics, spelling

grammar

#vocabulary

#phonetics

#spelling

#\$ all of them