

## Зразок екзаменаційної роботи з Історії германських мов

### History of English

- 1) The development of the English language began when:
  - a) West Germanic tribes settled in the British Isles in the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.;
  - b) East Germanic tribes settled in the British Isles in the 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.;
  - c) West Germanic tribes settled in the British Isles in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.;
  - d) East Germanic tribes settled in the British Isles in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
- 2) The fronting and raising of vowels through the influence of [i] and [j] in the immediately following syllable is known as:
  - a) palatal mutation; b) diphthongization; c) fracture; d) splitting.
- 3) According to the English scientist Henry Sweet the Middle English period is the period of
  - a) full endings; b) levelled endings; c) lost endings; d) borrowed endings.
- 4) In West Germanic and Early Old English ... tended to be hardened to corresponding plosives:
  - a) voiced fricatives; b) voiceless fricatives; c) sonorants; d) semivowels.
- 5) Quantitative consonant changes are:
  - a) gemination and hardening; b) gemination and loss of consonants;
  - b) hardening and rhotacism; d) voicing and devoicing of fricatives.
- 6) The essence of the back mutation in Old English is this:
  - a) the articulation of the back vowel is anticipated in the preceding front vowel, which accordingly develops into a diphthong;
  - b) after a consonant had dropped, 2 vowels are usually contracted into one long vowel;
  - c) back vowels were lengthened;
  - d) it is diphthongization of short vowels.
- 7) Since the very earliest times the main dialects distinguished in Old English were:
  - a) Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian;
  - b) Kentish, East Saxon, Mercian and Northumbrian;
  - c) Kentish, West Saxon, Mercian and East Saxon;
  - d) Northumbrian, East Saxon and Mercian.
- 8) Two alphabets were used in Old English:
  - a) Gothic and Latin; b) Celtic and Runic; c) Latin and Celtic; d) Runic and Latin.
- 9) The flourishing of literary prose in Old English is attributed to:
  - a) Orosius; b) King Alfred; c) Pope Gregory the Great; d) Boethius.
- 10) The Common Germanic [z] underwent a slow phonetic evolution through the stage [ ] into [r] and became a sonorant in Old English. This process is called:
  - a) metathesis; b) splitting; c) hardening; d) rhotacism
- 11) A series of changes of long vowels between the 14<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries when all the long vowels became closer or were diphthongized is known as:
  - a) mutation of vowels; b) the Great Vowel Shift;
  - b) Grimm's Law; d) Verner's Law
- 12) The first printed English book was:
  - a) Beowulf; b) Caxton's translation of the story of Troy;
  - b) Utopia by Th. More; d) the Canterbury Tales by G. Chaucer.
- 13) In 828 the struggle between 7 kingdoms formed by the Germanic tribes which conquered Britain came to an end with the decisive victory of:
  - a) Wessex; b) Mercia; c) Essex; d) Northumbria.
- 14) Most of the vowel changes in Old English were:
  - a) quantitative; b) qualitative; c) polysyllabic; d) there were no changes at all.
- 15) What phonetic processes were the main sources of short diphthongs in Old English:
  - a) breaking and diphthongization; b) splitting and hardening;
  - b) palatal and velar mutation; d) monosyllabic and polysyllabic words.

(Усього – 40 запитань)