

FIRST SEMESTER EXAM (2018/2019)**Level:** 1st year**Module:** Language Culture**Teacher:** BOULKHESSAIM Adel**Date:** Monday, January,07 2019**Time:** 08.30 am – 10.00 am**Duration:** 1.30 h**FULL NAME:****GROUP:****Answer the following questions: (20 marks)**

- 1- *When did the story of English start in England?* (02 marks)
- 2- *The UK has been described as Cultural Superpower and London has been described as World Cultural Capital.....explain* (02 marks)
- 3- *How can you describe the influence of the mother language of all languages spoken in Europe and India on the spoken languages today ...give examples.* (02 marks)
- 4- *Express your opinion for or against the idea that English occupies a unique position among the languages in respect of the contributions made to it by other languages and its consequent richness of vocabulary.* (03marks)
- 5- *What is the language that has influenced English in the following fields of human activity: Government, religion, law?*
Quote some examples of these influences for each of the above. (03 marks)
- 6- *During one important period of history there were two languages in simultaneous use in England by two different social classes. Explain.* (02 marks)
- 7- *Name in historical order the languages that have left the deepest mark on English, and illustrate by examples in what sections of the English vocabulary their influence can be most clearly seen.* (03 marks)
- 8- *An interesting feature of the language is a number of Danish forms existed side by side with, and usually with different meaning from, the English forms. Comment Giving examples.* (03 marks)

*Simultaneous = at the same time.

MODEL CORRECTION OF FIRST SEMESTER EXAM (2018/2019)**Level:** 1st year**Module:** Language Culture**Teacher:** BOULKHESSAIM Adel**Date:** Monday, January 07, 2019**Time:** 08.30 am – 10.00 am**Duration:** 1.30 h**Submitted to Administration:** Monday, January,07, 2019**Signature:****1- When did the story of English start in England? (02 marks)**

The story of English in England therefore, begins in the first half of the fifth century when the invaders came, the Angles from Schleswig, the Saxons from Holstein, the Jutes from Jutland. The language they all spoke belonged to the Germanic speech family.

2- The UK has been described as Cultural Superpower and London has been described as World Cultural Capital.....explain (02 marks)

Depending on whom we ask, this question has multiple possible answers. Many of us will immediately think of the great heroes of British literature, such as the authors, playwrights and poets like William Shakespeare, Charles Dickens, Jane Austen, Agatha Christie and George Orwell. For others it brings to mind some of the most popular musicians of all times like the Beatles, the Rolling Stones. To others again, it is equal to the successes of British art, architecture, theatre, cinema, musicals, humour, sports or broadcasting. In the other hand, London the capital city more than any other city in the world has more than 250 languages spoken there, since it is the first destination of tourists and immigrants from over the world that what makes it as a pot where all the flavours gathered and mixed.

3- How can you describe the influence of the mother language of all languages spoken in Europe and India on the spoken languages today ...give examples. (02 marks)

The influence of the original Indo-European language can be seen today, even though no written records of it exist. The word father in English for example is vater in Germanic and pater in Latin and pitr in Sanskrit.

three in English, *tres* in Latin, *tris* in Greek, *drei* in German, *drie* in Dutch, *trí* in Sanskrit

4- Express your opinion for or against the idea that English occupies a unique position among the languages in respect of the contributions made to it by other languages and its consequent richness of vocabulary. (03marks)

Free answers accepted.

5- What other language have most influenced English in the following fields of human activity: Government, religion, law.

Quote some examples of these influences for each of the above. (03 marks)

An examination of the vocabulary of modern English will show that approximately 50 per cent of the words in it are of French or Latin origin, and half of these were adopted between 1250 and 1400. If all sources of knowledge were lost, we could almost reconstruct the times from an examination of the language of today. We should know for

example that the Normans were the ruling race, for almost all the words expressing Government (including Government itself) are of French origin like prince, sovereign, throne, crown, royal, state, country, nation, parliament..etc. and as the Normans were great law-givers, and though **law** itself was is Scandinavian, the words justice, judge, jury, court, traitor, crime, prison, tax, property..etc.

By the thirteenth century there was a certain amount of translation of the scriptures and of sermons from Latin into English by Norman Monks. In making these translations it was often easier to adopt the Latin word. So a large number of French words connected with religion came into the language, such as: religion, saviour, prophet, saint, sacrifice, miracle, pray...etc.

6- *During one important period of history there were two languages in simultaneous use in England by two different social classes. Explain. (02 marks)*

The Normans ruled England with a hard hand, and the defeated Saxons suffered oppression and indignities. For the next three centuries after 1066 all the kings of England spoke French; all the power in court and castle and church was in the hands of the Normans, and the Normans organized from above the lives and activities of the common people. The language they spoke was French and they never dreamed of doing their organizing in any language except French or Latin. For about three hundred years two languages were spoken side by side in England. The official language was French; English was spoken only by the common people.

7- *Name in historical order the languages that have left the deepest mark on English, and illustrate by examples in what sections of the English vocabulary their influence can be most clearly seen. (03 marks)*

When the Romans came to Britain, first under Caesar in 55 B.C. and later under Claudius in A.D. 42 They found a race of Celtic people, the Britons in occupation. The language spoken by those Britons has developed into Welsh, spoken by the people of Wales; Gaelic, spoken in parts of the Highlands of Scotland; Erse, spoken in Ireland; and Breton, spoken in Brittany in France But English took practically nothing from the old Celtic language. The words brock(badger), bannock(a loaf of home-made bread), bin(manger).are probably survivals of British words, and there have been importations into English at a later date; from Welsh: druid, flannel, gull, bard; from Scotch Gaelic: cairn, clan, plaid, whisky; and from Irish: brogue, shamrock, galore. But something of Celtic has been fossilized in numerous place names. Ten of the rivers still have the beautiful name of Avon, from Celtic word for river; and Esk, Ex, Usk, Ouse, Aire are all from the word for water.

In the first half of the fifth century Germanic tribes; Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded Britain, the Angles from Schleswig, the Saxons from Holstein, the Jutes from Jutland. The language they all spoke belonged to the Germanic speech family. Anglo-Saxon or Old English was an inflected language. Thus there were five cases of nouns, there was a full conjugation of verbs, there was a system of grammatical gender. Most of that has changed. In modern English, as you have seen, grammatical gender of nouns has completely disappeared, adjectives no longer agree with their nouns in number, and others.

The Danes appeared in the eighth century, their language was not unlike the language of England- words like mother, and father, man and wife were common to both languages.

There were too positive gains in vocabulary and grammar. The old English plural pronouns hi, hiera, hem were very like the singular forms he, hier, him, so it was a great advantage when the Danish plural forms they, them, their ousted them.

There was still one other invasion which was to play a major part in the shaping of the English language, that of the Normans, the French language was one of the most contributors in the shaping of the English language in many fields such as the political and religious and judicial too.

8- *An interesting feature of the language is a number of Danish forms existed side by side with, and usually with different meaning from, the English forms. Comment Giving examples.* **(03 marks)**

Danish and English belonged to the same language family (the Germanic)and the language spoken by the Danes was not unlike the language of England, words like mother and father, man and wife, summer and winter and others, were common to both languages, and Saxon and Dane could more or less understand each other. But though the languages were similar, the endings were different; and as the roots of the words were the same in both languages, Saxons and Danes found they could understand each other better if the inflectional endings tended to be levelled to the same form and ultimately to be dropped altogether .As a result there were too positive gains in vocabulary and grammar and a lot of forms existing side by side with, and usually with a different meaning from, the English forms such as:

Shirt (English) skirt (Danish), drop (English) drip(Danish), sit(English) seat(Danish), blossom(English) bloom(Danish).