

## **Culture: Language KI Quiz**

**Objective:** Determine where languages are distributed, why English is related to other languages, why individual languages vary and why people attempt to preserve local languages.

1) Basque is a good example of a(n)

- A) language family.
- B) globalizing language.
- C) language group.
- D) lingua franca.
- E) isolated language.

2) The two largest language families in the world are

- A) Indo-Iranian and Balto-Slavic.
- B) Sino-Tibetan and Indo-European.
- C) Afro-Asiatic and Sino-Tibetan.
- D) Balto-Slavic and Sino-Tibetan.
- E) Altaic and Nilo-Saharan.

3) Both the Angles and the Normans contributed to the development of the English language, because they

- A) spoke ancient English languages.
- B) invaded England.
- C) spoke languages derived from Latin.
- D) diffused English around the world.
- E) agreed to divide Ireland from England.

4) Which of the following is not a Romance language?

- A) Bulgarian
- B) Italian
- C) Portuguese
- D) Romanian
- E) French

5) Russian is part of what language branch?

- A) Balto-Slavic
- B) Germanic
- C) Indo-Iranian
- D) Romance
- E) Altaic

6) According to Colin Renfrew's research, Indo-European languages diffused across Europe

- A) entirely by sea.
- B) by way of the Kurgan homeland.
- C) with the conquests of warriors on horseback.
- D) with the diffusion of agriculture.
- E) following the traders on the silk road.

7) English is part of which language branch?

- A) Germanic
- B) Northern
- C) Western
- D) Indo-European
- E) Austronesian

8) A form of a language spoken in a local area is a

- A) dialect.
- B) branch.
- C) family.
- D) group.
- E) root.

9) The Icelandic language has changed less than any other Germanic language because of

- A) Iceland's close contact with other people and activities.
- B) migration by German tribes.
- C) Iceland's relative isolation from other places.
- D) the extinction of the East Germanic group.
- E) continuous exchange with Norway and Sweden.

10) Australia and New Zealand's language policies differ today in that Australia

- A) emphasizes the English language while New Zealand gives a lot of support to linguistic diversity.
- B) was settled by English colonists but the original colonial language of New Zealand was French.
- C) recognizes Maori as an official Aboriginal language whereas New Zealand does not.
- D) has virtually no indigenous language speakers remaining.
- E) requires immigrants to take a dictation test whereas the New Zealand test is written.

11) A for True, B for False: One line of evidence suggests the first speakers of Indo-European were the Kurgans.