1) A lingua franca is

A) an English word that has entered the French language.

B) a language understood by people who have different native languages.

C) an extinct language that has been revived.

D) an official language in a region of the world different from where the language originated.

E) a language used by French colonial administrations.

2) The main difference between languages in the same family, branch, or group is how

A) recently in time the languages were once the same.

B) closely the speakers of each language live to one other.

C) they correspond to the diffusion of free markets across much of the world.

D) similar the cultures of the speakers of each language are.

E) they all emerged at the same point in history, according to the Bible.

3) A group of languages that share a common origin but have since evolved into individual languages is a

A) dialect.

B) language branch.

C) language family.

D) language group.

E) language root.

4) A group of languages that share a common ancestor before recorded history is a

A) dialect.

B) language branch.

C) language family.

D) language group.

E) language root.

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

A) language family.

B) globalizing language.

C) language group.

D) lingua franca.

E) isolated language.

6) Franglais is

A) the lingua franca of France.

B) a dialect of French.

C) the standard language of French.

D) the use of English in the French language.

E) a language used by French colonial administrations.

7) The geographic study of the distribution of languages provides a good example of

A) the interplay between globalization and local diversity.

B) the diffusion of folk culture in different areas of the world.

C) the role and spread of religion across much of the world.

D) the diffusion of free markets across much of the world.

E) political conflicts that arise due to ethnic tensions.

8) 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.

9) When languages are depicted as leaves on trees, the trunks of the trees represent

A) dialects.

B) language groups.

C) language families.

D) possible prehistoric superfamilies.

E) language sects.

10) The language family encompassing the languages of the People's Republic of China is

A) Indo-European.

B) Indo-Iranian.

C) Mandarin.

D) Sino-Tibetan.

E) Austro-Asiatic.

11) 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.

12) The first speakers of the language that evolved into English were tribes that lived in present-day

A) France.

B) Denmark.

C) United States.

D) Italy.

E) Switzerland.

13) Dialects developed within England primarily because

A) different Germanic invaders settled in different regions.

B) the Normans invaded from the south.

C) the Viking invaders did not remain long in England.

D) British Received Pronunciation became the standard dialect.

E) commerce developed more slowly in England than on the European continent.

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

A) Bulgarian

B) Italian

C) Portuguese

D) Romanian

E) French

15) The language spoken by soldiers stationed throughout the Roman Empire was known as

A) Official Latin.

B) Romance language.

C) standard language.

D) Vulgar Latin.

E) Catalan Latin.