

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΣΜΟΥ
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ ΑΝΩΤΕΡΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΩΤΑΤΗΣ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ
ΥΠΗΡΕΣΙΑ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΩΝ

ΠΑΓΚΥΠΡΙΕΣ ΕΞΕΤΑΣΕΙΣ 2006

Μάθημα: ΑΓΓΛΙΚΑ

Ημερομηνία και ώρα εξέτασης: Παρασκευή, 26 Μαΐου 2006

7:30π.μ. – 10:45π.μ.

LISTENING SKILLS

TAPESCRIPT: The English Language!

(You are going to listen to a radio conversation about the origins of the English language)

Interviewer: Now our next guest on “World English” today is Joyce Bond. Joyce is a lecturer in English Language at the university of Bath. Joyce - good afternoon.

Joyce: Good afternoon, Elaine.

Interviewer: So, Joyce you’re an expert on the history of English, aren’t you?

Joyce: Well, I suppose so. I’m very interested in the way English has developed over the centuries - the many different languages that have given words to it, and so on. It’s a process that still goes on today.

Interviewer: So how did it all start?

Joyce: Well, I suppose if you think of Old English you’re talking about the language spoken by the invaders who came over from North Germany in the fifth century - the Anglo Saxons.

Interviewer: So English then was like German.

Joyce: Well, in a way - or you could say that their ancestors were very closely related.

Interviewer: OK, so how much of the original Old English has survived in English today?

Joyce: Well, the actual figure is probably only about 20%, but these are the very basic, important words - like mother and father, walk and run, eat and drink, sleep and speak. In fact, when Neil Armstrong landed on the moon, and he said, “That’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind,” - well, only one of these words doesn’t come from Old English.

Interviewer: Er ... giant?

Joyce: That’s right - it’s from French. And as you know, the Normans invaded England in 1066 ...

Interviewer: The most famous date in English history.

Joyce: That’s right. The Normans ruled the whole country, and the words they gave to English showed this - words like castle, or royal, or parliament. I mean, various people have noted that while the words for farm animals - cow, calf, sheep, and so on, come from Old English, the words we use to describe the meat - beef, veal, mutton - are French.

Interviewer: Is that because the Anglo-Saxon peasants kept the animals and the Normans cooked and ate the meat?

Joyce: Yes - something like that.

Interviewer: So when did the two languages come together?

Joyce: Oh, it took two to three hundred years. Of course, before the Normans arrived, there had been other influences on English. The early church gave it many words from Latin - like priest, bishop and candle. And during the eighth and ninth centuries, Danes and Norwegians invaded the country.

Interviewer: Ah, yes the Vikings - with the helmets and horns stuck on them.

Joyce: Well, I'm not sure about the horns, but they did bring their language. They were very fond of words beginning with sk - sky, skin, and so on. In fact, their word skirt originally meant the same as the English shirt. And they also gave us a lot of basic words that we use today - like they, their and them.

Interviewer: So, really, that means that if you speak a Romance language, there are a lot of words in English that you might recognise.

Joyce: Of course, but in later years these languages, and many more, contributed more words directly to English.

Interviewer: And you'll be back next week to tell us about them?

PART I: LISTENING SKILLS

The English Language

I. First Listening: Listen to a radio conversation about the origins of the English Language

(A) Choose the best answer a, b or c (5 X 1 = 5 MARKS)

1. Joyce teaches at the University of
a. Bath b. London c. Surrey
2. Joyce is an expert on the of English.
a. tradition b. history c. culture
3. Joyce is interested in the way English has
a. expanded b. grown c. developed
4. Old English was the language spoken by the
a. pirates b. soldiers c. invaders
5. Only about 20% of the original English has survived, but these are the very words.
a. basic b. small c. unimportant

(B) Are the following statements True or False?

Write T for True and F for False.

(5 X 1 = 5 MARKS)

1. The word “giant” comes from French.
2. The words used to describe meat are of English origin.
3. Before the Normans there had been other influences on English.
4. Danes and Norwegians also invaded England.
5. Speakers of Romance languages cannot recognize English words.

II. Second Listening: Listen to the radio conversation about the origins of the English language for the last time.

(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)

C. Complete the passage below to summarise the text.

Use only ONE word for each blank.

During a radio conversation about the origins of the English language, Joyce Bond, a **1**..... in English language at the University of Bath and an **2**..... on history of English is saying that she is **3**..... in the way English has developed over the centuries.

From Old English, the language spoken by the invaders from **4**..... Germany in the fifth century, only about 20% has survived in modern English but these are the basic words like mother and father, walk and run, eat and drink, sleep and **5**.....

When Neil Armstrong **6**..... on the moon and said “That’s one small step for a man, one giant **7**..... for mankind,” he used Old English except for the word giant which is French.

Moreover, when the Normans **8**..... the whole country the words they gave to English, words like castle, or **9**....., or parliament, showed this. Of course before the Normans there had been other influences. The Vikings also did bring their **10**..... to English, for example, they gave a lot of basic words we use today like they, their and them.