1. If you were studying the etymology of a word, you’d be learning about:
   a. Different definitions of the word
   b. How to say the word in different languages
   c. Where the word originally came from
   d. How the word can be transformed into different parts of speech

2. Which of the following is most likely a loanword?
   a. Nightclub
   b. Karaoke
   c. Singing
   d. Music

3. Which word is an example of compounding?
   a. Marketplace
   b. Mountainous
   c. Magnificent
   d. Mediation

4. Which word makes use of agglutination?
   a. Disfiguring
   b. Highbrow
   c. Television
   d. Piecemeal

5. How was the English language different 1,500 years ago?
   a. It was heavily based on classical Greek and Latin
   b. It had a much larger vocabulary
   c. It was spoken only by nobles and wealthy people, not ordinary people
   d. It consisted almost entirely of Germanic words

6. What did the Vikings and the Normans have in common?
   a. They both spread Christianity throughout England
   b. They both invaded England
   c. They were both English-speaking societies
   d. They united with the English to fight the Romans

7. What about the English language frustrated Renaissance writers like Shakespeare?
   a. Its difficult spelling system
   b. Its confusing sentence structure
   c. Its abundance of words derived from French
   d. Its limited vocabulary

8. What can you infer about John Milton and Edmund Spenser from the fact that they incorporated so many Greek and Latin words into English?
   a. Their works were popular among a very wide audience
   b. English was not their native language
   c. They were very well-educated
   d. They spent a lot of time in Greece and Rome

9. Which of the following is a recent neologism?
   a. Ice cream
   b. Football
   c. Computer
   d. Breakdance

10. Which word has a Greek root?
    a. Railroad
    b. Pneumonia
    c. Chandelier
    d. Blog