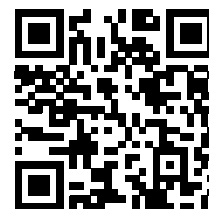


name: _____

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Norman Language and English Culture



The _____ were originally Vikings who settled in what is now France. They spoke a language called _____, a variety of Old French. In 1066, William the Conqueror, a Norman duke, invaded _____. This event, known as the Norman Conquest, had a significant impact on the English language and _____. Before the Conquest, Old English was the main language spoken in England. However, after the Normans took control, Norman became the language of the _____, the _____ system, and the _____. This led to a blending of languages. English absorbed many Norman words, especially in areas like _____, _____, and _____.

Interestingly, this integration created a class distinction in language. The English lower class continued to use Old English, while the upper class spoke Norman. Over time, these two languages merged into what we now know as Middle _____.

Words like "court," "judge," and "government" are derived from Norman. Also, many words related to _____ show this influence. The English raised animals like cows and pigs (Old English words), but once cooked, their meat was called "beef" and "pork" (Norman words). This difference highlights the roles of the working class and the elites in that _____.

The Norman influence is also evident in English _____ and _____. Certain sounds in English, and the use of the Norman 'qu' instead of the Old English 'cw', are examples of this influence.

By the 14th century, as the distinct classes began to blend, Norman words became more common in everyday English. Today, about 29% of English words are of Norman origin, showing the profound impact of the Normans on the English language and, consequently, on English _____.

fashion	culture	court	pronunciation	grammar	elite	law	Normans
culture	society	government	English	England	Norman	legal	food