

1. What language had the greatest influence on Old English vocabulary? Why? [4]
2. Grimm's Law is an **unconditioned** sound change; i-mutation is a **conditioned** sound change. What aspect of these sound changes do the **bold** words refer to? [4]
3. Describe the effect of Celtic languages on Old English vocabulary. [2]
4. [4]
  - a. The vast majority of Old English texts are preserved in which dialect of Old English?
  - b. What effect does this have on our study of Old English and the History of the English Language?
5. The Latin word *reliquae* (meaning "remains") was adopted into Old English in the form of the word "*relic*." The Latin word *crux* (cross) was adopted as *cruc*. What do we call vocabulary items like these? [4]
6. Give the modern English equivalent of the following Old English words [4]
  - a. leoht (noun)
  - b. dohter (noun)
  - c. bodig (noun)
  - d. gear (noun)
  - e. heofan (noun)
  - f. moppe (noun)
  - g. hlaford (noun)
  - h. cyssan (verb)
7. What does it mean to say that the "-ed" suffix—which forms the past tense of many English verbs—is the **productive** or **analogous** form?

8. Each of the pairs of words exemplify one or more of the following concepts we have studied this term. Identify which concept(s) apply to each word pair:

<b>Cognates</b>	<b>Loanwords/derivatives</b>	<b>Grimm's Law</b>
<b>i-mutation</b>	<b>Strong Verb</b>	<b>Weak Verb</b>
a. walk / walked		_____
b. two [English] / zwei [German]		_____
c. frater [Latin] / fraternal [English]		_____
d. run / ran		_____
e. foot / feet		_____
f. pater [Latin] / father [English]		_____
g. food / to feed		_____
h. decem [Latin] / ten [English]		_____
i. full / to fill		_____
j. cordis [Latin] / heart [English]		_____
k. fly / flew		_____
l. strong / strength		_____
m. vivus [Latin] / quick ["alive" English]		_____
n. buy / bought		_____
o. balteus [Latin] / belt [English]		_____