

1899.

## Honour School of English Language and Literature.

### ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

[O. E. = Old English (Anglo-Saxon). M. E. = Middle English. N. E. = New English.]

1. Trace fully the history of the Indo-Germanic velar gutturals in O. E.
2. What became of the prim-Germanic final short and long vowels in O. E. and Gothic?
3. State and illustrate the chief points in which the Anglian dialects differed from West Saxon.
4. State fully all the changes which Germanic *a* and *e* underwent in O. E.
5. Write down the second pers. sing. of the imperative, and of the pres. and pret. indic. of:—*wunian*, *scieppan*, *etan*, *fremman*, *feallan*, *sēcan*, *sittan*.
6. With which of the O. E. dialects is the modern literary language most nearly related? Give reasons for your answer.
7. What causes led to the loss of inflexions in M. E. and Modern English?
8. What changes have taken place in the pret. indic. of strong verbs in passing from O. E. to Modern English?
9. Point out the chief features in which the northern dialects differed from the southern in the M. E. period.
10. Which M. E. vowel-sounds have fallen together in Modern English?
11. How was the reflexive pronoun expressed in O. E. and M. E.?
12. Make a note upon the italicized parts of:—*warmth*, *tobacconist*, *breakage*, *fatten*, *bridegroom*, *handiwork*, *doubt*, *moult*, *island*.
13. Write short phonological notes upon ten of the following words:—*late* (adj.), *dale*, *bird*, *run*, *foremost*, *many*, *siath*, *durst*, *burial*, *orchard*, *dull*, *titmouse*, *chaffer*, *tidings*, *alive*, *great*, *smooth*, *forgotten*, *atone*, *chosen*.
14. What changes of meaning have *dream*, *gift*, *boon*, *bead*, *starve*, *qualm* undergone?