

I. Answer the following questions (1 point each):

1. Explain the following notions and state how they are related: *language family*, *language phylum* and *language isolate*.
2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a) The weak conjugation, which included the most important verbs in the language, was relatively large as compared with the small and steadily decreasing body of strong verbs.
 - b) The strong conjugation, although including the less frequent verbs in the language, was relatively large as compared with the small but steadily growing body of weak verbs.
 - c) The strong conjugation, although including some of the most important verbs in the language, was relatively small as compared with the large and steadily growing body of weak verbs.
 - d) The weak conjugation, which included some of the less frequent verbs in the language, was relatively small as compared with the large but steadily decreasing body of strong verbs.
3. What processes did Old English strong verbs undergo in the Middle English period? Provide a brief explanation.
4. What two methods of indicating the plural in nouns remained fairly distinctive in early Middle English?
5. State the main objectives of the research field known as *Historical Linguistics*.

II. Translate this text into present-day English and answer the question below (2.5 points):

Dry dazas syndon on zeare þe we eziptiaci hatað, þæt is on ure zeþeode plihtlice dazas, on þam natopæshwon for nanre neode ne mannes ne neates blod sy to wanienne; **þæt** is þonne utzanzendum þam monþe þe we aprelis hatað se nyhsta monan dæ3 an; þonne is **oper** inzanzendum þam monþe þe we azustus hatað se æresta monan dæ3; þonne is se **bridda** se æresta monan dæ3 æfter utzanze þæs / monþes decembris.

Glossary:

Dry: Cardinal number 'three' in nominative masculine.

dazas: Nominative masculine plural 'day'.

syndon: 3rd person plural present indicative of *bēon* ‘to be’.

zeare: Dative singular of *gēar* ‘year’.

e3iptiaci: Plural adjective ‘Egyptian’.

hātað: 3rd person plural present indicative of *hātan* ‘to call’.

zepeode: Accusative singular neuter of *gēpēode* ‘language’.

plihlice: Nominative plural masculine adjective ‘dangerous’.

natopæshwon: Adverb ‘not at all’, ‘by no means’.

nanre: Dative singular feminine adjective ‘none’.

neōde: Dative singular feminine of *neōd* ‘need’.

neates: Genitive singular neuter of *nēat* ‘animal’, ‘beast’

sy: 3rd singular present subjunctive of *bēon* ‘to be’.

to wanienne: Inflected infinitive ‘diminish’, ‘waste’.

utzanzendum: Present participle of *ūtgan* ‘to go out’; dative singular masculine.

nyhsta: Nominative singular masculine of the adjective *nīehst* ‘latest’, ‘nearest’.

monan dæ3: Nominative singular masculine ‘Monday’.

inzanzendum: Present Participle of *ingān* ‘to go in’; dative singular masculine.

æresta: Ordinal adjective ‘first’; nominative singular masculine.

þridda: Ordinal adjective ‘third’; nominative singular masculine.

utzanze: Dative singular masculine of *utzanz* ‘exodus, migration’.

monþes: Genitive singular masculine of *mōnaþ* ‘month’.

Question: Identify the role of *þæt*, *oþer* and *se þridda*, underlined in the text above.

III. Write an essay on one of the following topics (250 and 300 words). Clearly state the topic you have chosen (2.5 points):

1. The Noun in Old English.
2. French Reinforcements (13th c.).