

Unit-IX – HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Change of Meaning

1. In Chaucer's writing, the word 'sad' has acquired the senses of 'calm', 'serious', 'trustworthy'. In Shakespeare, it often means _____ as opposed to trifling or merry.
 - a. Careful
 - b. Happy
 - c. Serious
 - d. Merry
2. Shakespeare's line 'Your sad heart tires in a mile-a' in which the sense of 'sad' has been developed through its use as the opposite of _____.
 - a. Merry
 - b. Fast
 - c. Serious
 - d. Unhappy
3. In Yorkshire, 'sad bread' is bread that _____. Chose the not right one of the meaning for sad bread.
 - a. Not risen properly
 - b. Not light
 - c. Not spongy
 - d. Not hard
4. The original sense of 'glad' has been preserved, unaltered by German equivalent 'glatt', which means _____.
 - a. Smooth
 - b. Contrary
 - c. Sad
 - d. Bad

5. In old English 'tun' meant a piece of ground enclosed by a fence, and specifically a farm with building upon it. The old English farm-house, surrounded by the cottages of the labourers, later it gradually developed into villages, grew into still larger collections of habitations. The word 'tur' means _____ in modern English.
- Zaun
 - Town**
 - Village
 - Farm
6. The English 'tide' is the same word as the German Zeit, and in Old English it had the same meaning namely _____. In Middle English its application was restricted, so that it meant chiefly the time of the periodical rise or fall of the sea. Additionally the words Christmastide, Whitsuntide helps to get the meaning of tide.
- Column
 - Sea
 - Time**
 - Wave
7. What is the sense of 'tide' in the Old English from the words 'Christmastide', 'shrovetide', and 'whitsuntide'?
- Time**
 - Village
 - Place
 - Wave
8. The top and bottom of a page are called_____.
- Up and down
 - High and low
 - Above and below
 - Head and foot**

9. The word 'chest' in old English, and until the sixteenth century, meant _____. It has since become the name for that part of the body which contains the lungs and heart.
- Box
 - Coffin
 - Casket
 - Breast
10. What is the meaning of the Old English word 'weorpan'?
- To throw
 - To meet
 - To call
 - To eat
11. The word 'pipe' which originally meant a simple musical instrument and afterwards was applied to other things resembling this in shape. It thus became a general name for a hollow _____.
- Resembling box
 - Cylindrical body
 - A narrow instrument
 - Separate joints
12. The verb 'bend' is derived from _____ word which in English has the two forms band and bond.
- French
 - Latin
 - Germanic
 - Greek
13. The verb 'carry' is an adoption of Old French word which meant to convey something in a wheeled vehicle. In English it was applied other modes as people speak or 'carting'. At presently carting is used for
- Carting object from one room to another
 - Throw the object from top to bottom
 - To build the house
 - To stop the work progress

14. The name a material often become the name of several different articles made of the material. In this sense, 'Iron' may be _____. (Except)
- a. An instrument smoothing linen
 - b. A steel part at the end used to hit the ball in golf
 - c. A harpoon
 - d. A barometer
15. Which is not right one for the meaning of book
- a. A key for ignorance
 - b. Light of knowledge
 - c. A candle of dark
 - d. An instrument to drag towards dark