1. The following words have all undergone semantic change over time. Try to match the words with one of the earlier senses (without using the OED). Then look the words up in the OED.

silly (adj., 15th c.): Worthy, good. Also: pious, holy **MELIORATION**

nice (adj. 14th c.): Foolish, silly, simple; ignorant **PEJORATION**

terrific (adj. and n. 17th c.): Causing terror, terrifying; terrible, frightful **AMELIORATION**

Girl (n. 14th c.): A child of either sex; a young person **SPECIALIZED**

aftermath (n. 15th c.): A second crop or new growth of grass

bumf (n. 19th c.): Paper of any kind; toilet paper

toilet (n. 16th c.): A piece of cloth used as a wrapper or covering for clothes. **Comes from French.**

electric (adj. 19th c.): Designating a steely, brilliant, or metallic colour or shade

deer (n. OE): An animal: usually a quadruped, as distinguished from birds and fish

pineapple (n. 14th. c.): A pine tree

town (n., OE): An enclosed piece of ground; a field, a garden

nervous (adj. 17th c.): Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew in texture; tough, strong

clue (n. 17th c.): A ball of yarn or thread

abandon (n1 15th c.): Complete control

computer (n. 17th c.): A person who makes calculations

train (n2 14th c.): A branch or shoot of a tree

2. The following are recent neologisms in English. Identify the word formation processes involved and write down the date when they were first documented.

sharenting (n.): 2010 BLENDING: share and parenting

amazeballs (adj.): 2008 COMPOUNDING: amaze + plural of balls

festie (n.): 1987 CLIPPING or SHORTENING

social distance (v.): 2009 CONVERSION from noun to verb

anti-vaxxer (n.): 2000 (2001) DERIVATION ANTI-VAX + -ER

FOMO (n.): 2004 Fear Of Missing Out ACRONIM

LGBTQ+ (n.): 1996 ACRONIM

flexitarian (adj. and n.): BLENDING 1998 flexible + vegetarian

mocktail (n.): BLENDING 1936 MOCK + COCKTAIL

Giraffe: it was not integrated. They needed to explain how the giraffe looked like.

3. Search for the word nice in the OED and list two obsolete meanings.

Of an action, utterance, etc.: displaying foolishness or silliness; absurd, senseless.

Of conduct, behaviour, etc.: characterized by or encouraging wantonness or lasciviousness.

Of a person: wanton, dissolute, lascivious.

Of dress: extravagant, showy, ostentatious. Also in extended use.

Of a person: finely dressed, elegant.

Particular, strict, or careful with regard to a specific point or thing.

In early use: faint-hearted, timorous, cowardly, unmanly. Later also: effeminate.

Slothful, lazy, sluggish.

Not able to endure much; tender, delicate, fragile.

4. Search for the word sandwich in the OED. When was it first recorded? How was the word spelt? Why?

1494, 1762 (food)

Sandwych  Sandwiche

5. Given the following OED entry for the word giraffe, answer the following questions:

- When was the word giraffe first documented?

1594

- Is the word well-integrated in these first records? Provide evidence to justify your answer.

No, in the firsts record the spelling is different in each: Gyraffa, Iarraff, Giraffa, Giraffle… And it is not common as it start with capital letter and is a reference to what Italians, Arabics… called the giraffe. + (Also called camelopard)

- Does giraffe have any cognates?

Gyraffa (arabians), Iarraff, Giraffa (italians), Hirable (french)

- When was the present-day spelling of the word first available?

1773 (still in capital letter) – 1857.

6. Search for the word stomach in the OED.

- From which language did English borrow the form?

Greek or French

- What is the ultimate etymon of stomach?

**stomache**

- When was it first documented in English

1374