Germanic word French-derived PDE word ME spelling

rise (n.) mount monter, munter, mounter

ask (v.) question questionner

goodness (n.) virtue verteu, vertue, vertuwe, virtue

fear (n.) terror terreur

freedom (n.) liberty libertee, liberté

likelihood (n.) probability probabilité

beginning (n.) commencement  co(m)mencement

worship (n.) adoration adoracion

doom (n.) judgement

hearty (adj.) cordial

stench (n.) odour

calf (n.) veal

ox (n.) beef

sheep (n.) mutton

pig (n.) pork

The people who ate ccoked food, was the highclasses that spoke French.

**Look up the Present Day English meaning of the following doublets. What is the key semantic difference, if any?**

Guardian (who guards) vs. warden (it is something more official)(obsolete = guardian. Poetic use. Cares of something specified // variety of pear)

The Anglo-Norman form is warden, because is a Germanic sound, and it remained like this is Anglo-Norman.

Garderobe (a room for storing cloths) vs. wardrobe (latrine)

The Anglo-Norman form is wardrobe, because is a Germanic sound, and it remained like this is Anglo-Norman.

**Use the OED to analyse the following words: armourless, conceitful, believable, gentleness. Classify them as foreign base + native affix or as native base + foreign affix**

Armourless: armour the French part + less is the English affix

Conceitful: conceit is the French part + ful is the English suffix

Believable: believe is the English + able is the French suffix

Gentleness: gentle is french + ness is English

**Match the pairs of words with the best explanation (A, B, C) for their forms. Then say which forms are doublets.**

A. Norman vs. Central French

case/chest

B. Earlier vs. later borrowing

critic/critique

channel/canal

feast/fête

C. Synonyms of English vs. French origin

ham/pork

folk/people

horse/courser