

- (d) Ful oft wit beotedan
 þæt unc ne gedælde, nemne deað ana,
 owiht elles. Eft is þæt onhworfen,
 is nu swa hit no wære,
 freondscipe uncer! Sceal ic feor ge neah
 mines fela leofan fæhðu dreogan!
 Heht mec mon wunian on wuda bearwe
 under actreo in þam eorðscræfe:
 eald is þes eorðsele, eal ic eom oflongad;
 sindon dena dimme, duna uphea,
 bitre burgtunas, brerum beweaxne,
 wic wynta leas. Ful oft mec her wraþe begeat
 fromsiþ frean.

From what poem are these lines taken?

- (e) Swa ge modblinde mangan ongunnon
 lige wið soðe, leoht wið þystrum,
 ælst wið are, inwitþancum
 wroht webbedan; eow seo wergðu forðan
 sceðþeð scyldfullum. Ge þa sciran miht
 deman ongunnon and in gedwolan lifdon
 þeostrum geþancum oð þysne dæg.

(f) Ongean ðæt sint to manianne ða ðe nabbað nawðer
 ne ildo ne wisdom to ðon ðæt hie mægen oððe cunnen
 læran, and hi ðeah forhradiað ðæt hie hit ongiennað, ðylas
 hie him selfum fordikigen ðone weg ðære bote, ðe him on
 fierste becuman meahte, ðonne hi him to tioð ða byrðenne
 swa micelre ðenunge swa hrædlice. Ac ðonne hie him ær
 tide to tioð ðæt hi ne magon ne ne cunnon, ðonne is him
 to ondrædanne ðæt him weorðe to lore ðæt hie to ryhtre
 tide gefolgian meahton, ðæt is se wisdom, ðe hie ær tide
 to lore.

Point out any forms which distinguish the language
 of this passage from that of Ælfric.

2. Enumerate the more important O. E. preterite-present
 verbs, and write down their chief forms. Point out any
 forms which have preserved archaic features lost in the
 ordinary strong verbs. Comment on their preterite forma-
 tion.

3. (a) What is the force of the following prefixes: *ge-*,
ed-, *to-*, *wan-*, *æt-*, *of-*? Give examples.
 (b) Illustrate the various formations of abstract nouns
 in O. E.

4. Construct O. E. sentences illustrating the modes of
 expressing the various cases of the relative pronoun.

5. Turn the following lines into West Saxon of Alfred's
 time, and point out any archaic or dialectal forms—

Nu scylun hergan hefenricæs uard,
 metudæs mæcti end his modgidanc,
 uerc uuldurfadur; sue he uundra gihwæs,
 eci Dryctin, or astelidæ.
 He ærist scop ælda barnum
 heben til hrofe, haleg sceppend.
 Tha middungeard moncynnes uard,
 eci Dryctin, æfter tiade
 frum foldu, Frea allmectig.

6. What are the most characteristic features of the O. E.
 poetical style?

7. What is known of Cynewulf and his writings?

8. Give some account of the poem known as *Widsið*.

9. (a) Formulate the chief rules for O. E. sentence
 stress as ascertained by metrical investigation.

(b) To what extent was rhyme in use before the
 Conquest?

10. How do you account for the form (a) of the O. E.
 personal pronoun *mec* by the side of the O. Saxon *mik*
 O. H. G. *mih*; (b) of the West Saxon gen. sg. fem. *þære*,
 besides Mercian *þære*; (c) of the W. Saxon gen. plur. *þāra*
 besides Mercian *þāra*?

[T. T. 1898.]