

- (f) Nænigne ic under swegle sēlan hȳrde
 hord-mādmum hāleða, syððan Hāma ætwæg
 tō þære byrhtan byrig Brōsinga mene
 sigle ond sinc-fæt, searo-nīðas flēah
 Eormenrices, gecēas ēcne rād.

What is here alluded to?

2. What members of the Danish royal family are mentioned in *Beowulf*? Are any of them historical?

3. Give a brief account of the *Finn* episode in *Beowulf*. What other sources of information have we concerning the *Finn* saga?

4. (a) Point out in passage (a) of Question 1 any first half lines which exhibit licences not permissible in the second half line.

(b) Write down the instances of Sievers's types *B* and *E* which occur in passages (b) and (c) of Question 1.

5. Mention any traces of dialect, other than West Saxon, found in *Beowulf*, and state how they have been accounted for.

6. Turn into Modern English:—

Help ðū Hælend mīn handgeweorces
 þīnes ānes, ælmehtig God,
 efter þīnre miclan mildhiortnesse.
 Ond ēac efter menio miltsa ðīnra,
 Dryhten weoruda, ādīlga mīn unriht
 to forgefenesse gāste mīnum.
 Āðweah mē of sennum, sāule fram wammum,
 gāsta Sceppend, geltas geclēnsa.

Determine the dialect, pointing out the characteristic forms. Explain the construction *þīnes ānes*.

7. Turn into Modern English:—

- (a) Swā ic mōdsefan mīnne ^{ce}sē~~te~~holde
 oft earmcearig ēðle bidæled,
 frēomægum feorr feterum sēlan,
 siþþan gēara iū goldwine mīnne
 hrūsan heolster biwrah and ic hēan þonan
 wōd wintercearig ofer wapema gebind.

- (b) Dēos lyft byreð lýtle wihte
 ofer beorghleoða, þā sind blace swīpe,
 swearte, salopāde. Sanges rōwe,
 hēapum fērað, hlūde cirmað,
 treðað bearonæssas, hwilum burgsalo
 niþpa bearna: nemnað hī sylfe!

Is anything known of the author of these lines?

- (c) 'Geunne me mīnra gesynta,
 pearlmōd þēoden gumena: nāhte ic þīnre nāfre
 miltse þon māran pearfe: gewrec nū, mihtig Dryhten,
 torhtmōd tīres brytta, þæt mē ys þus torne on mōde,
 hāte on hreðre mīnum.'

Is the metre of these lines normal?

- (d) Ond þā gebēad hē him hīera āgenne dōm fēos ond
 londes, gif hīe him þæs rīces ūpon; ond him cȳpdon þæt
 hīera mægas him mid wāron, þā þe him from noldon. Ond
 þa cuædon hīe þæt him nænig mæg lēofra nāre þonne hīera
 hlāford, ond hīe nāfre hīs banan folgian noldon. Ond þā
 budon hīe hīera mægum þæt hīe gesunde from ēodon;
 ond hīe cuædon þæt tæt ilce hīera gefērum geboden wære
 þe ær mid þam cȳninge wārun. þā cuædon hīe þæt hīe hīe
 þæs ne onmunden 'þon mā þe ēowre gefēran þe mid þam
 cȳninge ofslægene wārun.'

8. Write notes on the following italicized forms and constructions:—

- (a) From *Beowulf*: sōna þæt *onfunde*—*sægon* (besides *sāwon*)—*gegyrweð* (besides *gegyred*)—*mōde gefungen*.
 (b) From *Ælfric*: *fela* *pearfan* *sæton* *geond* *þā stræt*—*manega* *menn*—*hī* *wurdon* *gehælede*—*his* *gelēafa* *hine* *getrymde*—*man* *ferode* *þæt* *mæden* *tō* *þære stōwe*—*þær* *wearð* *siþþan* *āræred* *swīde mære* *cyrce*.

[T. T. 1898.]