

4. (a) Give a complete account of the following forms:—
hæled, hæle; gefeh; sētra, sēl; forspéon.

(b) Write notes on the etymology of the following, indicating all points of importance in the development of form or meaning:—*éowdon, duguð, neorxnawang, sincald, scéat, orméte, niobedd, ednéowe, ofermetto, údwita, mundbora.*

5. What processes of noun-formation are illustrated by the following words:—*miltse, dryre, hētu, bléd, gebregd, frymþu, stenc, gereord, gedwolgod, brytta, æþþunca?*

6. What part is played by the following persons in *Beowulf*: Unferð, Wealhþeow, Wiglaf, Yrmenlaf, Aeschere, Ongenþeow?

7. Discuss the arguments for and against the Scandinavian origin of the *Beowulf*-legend. What traces of Scandinavian legend does it incidentally contain?

8. In what points, metrical and linguistic, does Genesis B (as represented by the extract in the *Reader*) diverge from the normal types of OE. poetry?

Summarize what is known of its origin.

9. Give a succinct account of the literary life and work of King Alfred, with special reference to the books represented in the *Reader*.

10. Compare in detail either (a) the style of Ælfric with that of Wulfstan, or (b) the style of *Beowulf* with that of the *Judith*.

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GOthic. OLD ENGLISH AND MIDDLE ENGLISH
TRANSLATIONS.

1. Translate:—

(a) Jah qemun at imma uslipan bairandans, hafana fram fidworim. Jah ni magandans nehwa qiman imma faura manageim, andhulidedun hrot parei was Iesus, jah usgrabandans insailidedun pata badi, jah fralailotun ana þammei lag sa usliþa. Gasaihwards þan Iesus galaubein ize qap du þamma uslipin: barnilo, afletanda þus frawaurhteis þeinos.

Give the O.E. for *qemun, hafana, badi, þamma.*

(b) Jah usleiþandin Iesua in skipa aftra hindar marein, qaqemun sik manageins filu du imma, jah was faura marein. Make notes upon the syntax in this verse. Account for the gender and declension of *marein*.

(c) Jah jabai fotus þeins marzjai þuk, afmait ina; goþ þus ist galeiþan in libain haltamma, þau twans fotuns habandin gawairpan in gaiainnan, in fon pata unhwapnando, þarei maþa ize ni gaswiltiþ jah fon ni afhwapniþ. What is the pret. of *afmait, afhwapniþ*? Give the genitive of *fon*. Make a note upon the vowel in *þus*. To which declension did *fotus* originally belong?

(d) Iþ eis qimandans qeþun du imma: laisari, witum þatei sunjeins is jah ni kara þuk manshun; ni auk saihwis in andwairþja manne, ak bi sunjai wig guþs laiseis: skuldu ist kaisaragild giban kaisara, þau niu gibaima? Make a note upon *ni kara þuk manshun*. Give the O.E. for *qeþun, auk, saihwis, laiseis*.

(e) Jah piwi gasaihwandei ina aftra dugann qipan þaim faurastandandam, þatei sa þizei ist. Iþ is aftra laugnida. Jah afar leitiþ aftra þai atstandandans qeþun du Paitrau: bi sunjai, þizei is; jah auk razda þeina galeika ist. Iþ is dugann afaikan jah swaran þatei ni kann þana mannan þanei qipiþ. Jah anþaramma sinþa hana wopida. Jah gamunda Paitrus pata waurd, swe qap imma Iesus, þatei faurþize hana hrukjai twaim sinþam, inwidis mik þrim sinþam.

Write down the gen. of *þiwi* and the pret. of *kann*.