

2. Give the O.E. equivalents of Gothic *ai*, *au*, *e*, *ei*; *b*, *z*, *-ggw-*, *q*, adding examples in each case.

3. Give the Gothic for O.E. *slēan*, *biddan*, *tōð*, *mōna*, *hlēkhan*, *cūð*, *wyrcean*, *coren*, adding a note in each case.

4. Write down the gen. sing. and nom. plural of—*liuhap*, *laisareis*, *staua*, *gards*, *haims*, *bloma*, *swistar*, *alhs*.

5. Decline in the sing. and plural—*sa*, *pata*, *so*. In which cases does the stem vowel differ from the corresponding O. E. forms?

6. Make a note upon the italicized parts of the following verbal forms—*gaft*, *namt*, *tauhtans*, *snau*, *wahseis*, *saiso*, *bauhta*.

7. How is the passive infinitive expressed in Gothic?

8. Turn into modern English:—

(a) *Æfter þisum gelamp þæt micel mannewealm becom ofer þære Romaniscan leode, and ærest þone papan Pelagium gestod, and buton yldinge adydde. Witodlice æfter þæs papan geendunge, swa micel cwealm wearp þæs folces, þæt gehwær stodon aweste hus geond þa burh, buton bugigendum. Þa ne mihte swapeah seo Romana-burh to þære gepinçe anmodlice geceas, peah þe he mid eallum mægne wiperigende wære. Gregorius þa asende ænne pistol to þam casere Mauricum, se wæs his gefædera, and hine halsode, and micelum bæd, þæt he næfre þam folce ne gefæfode þæt he mid þæs wurpmyntes wuldre geuferod on woruldlicum wuldre, þe he ær awarep, æt sumum sæle bepæht wurde.*

(b) *Þa gesundrode sigora waldend ofer lagoflode leoht wið þeostrum, sceade wið sciman. Sceop þa bam namaþ lifes brytta: leoht wæs ærest þurh drihtnes word dæg genemned, wlitebeorhte gescaft. Wel licode frean æt frymðe forþbæro tid: dæg æresta geseah deorc sceado sweart swiðrian geond sidne grund.*

9. Turn into Modern English:—

(a) *Afterward þer wes a poure man, ase me zayþ, þæt hedde ane cou, and yhyerde zigge of his preste ine his*

*prechinge, þæt god zede ine his spelle, þæt god wolde yelde anhondreduald al, þæt me yeaue uor him. Þe guode man mid þe rede of his wyue yeaþ his cou to his preste, þæt wes riche. Þe prest his nom blepeliche and hise zente to þe opren, þæt he hedde. Þo hit com to euen, þe guode mannes cou com to his house, ase hi wes ywoned, and ledde mid hare alle þe prestes ken al to an hondred. Þo þe guode man yseþ þæt, he þohte, þæt þæt wes þæt word of þe god-spelle, þæt he hedde yyolde; and him hi weren yloked beuore his bissoppe aye þane prest. Þise uorbisne sseweþ wel, þæt merci is guod chapuare; uor hi deþ wexe þe timliche guodes.*

What is the dialect of the above extract? Give reasons for your answer.

Comment on the word *his* in 'þe prest his nom.'

(b) *Vs telles alsua Iohn Gildenmoth Of a folk ferr and first vncuth, Wonnand be þe est ocean, Þat bi-yond þam ar wonnand nan. Amang squilk was broght a writte, O Seth þe name was laid on it; O suilk a stern þe writt it spak, And of þir offerands to mak. Þis writte was gett fra kin to kin Þat best it cuth to haf in min, Þat at þe last þai ordeind tuelue, Þe thoughtfulest amang þam selue, And did þam in a montain dern, Biseli to wait þe stern.*

[T. T. 1899.]