

# CHASE

Consortium for the Humanities and the Arts South-East England

## Old English Language Training

### End of Term Review

1) Can you identify examples of the nominative, genitive, accusative, and dative in this sentence?

Ic þored geann þæt land æt Horslege þam hirede æt Cristes cyrcean

geann = give

hired = community/household

2) Can you name/describe one of the special uses of the genitive or dative?

3) How do you say *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they* in Old English?

4) Can you identify and translate the pronouns in these sentences?

Heo þa hine genam 7 forgeat, þæt heo hine mid rodetacne ne gebledsode, ac heo hine freclice bat.

‘Hwæt dyde ic hire? Hwæt dyde ic hire? Ic sæt me on anum leahtrice, þa com heo 7 bat me.’

5) What’s the difference between *þu*, *git*, and *ge*?

6) Can you identify and translate the pronouns in this passage?

Ða wæron hi <sup>very unhappy</sup> swiþe unrote on <sup>morning</sup> merigen. 7 cwædon to Iosepe: Wit gesawon swefn, ac wit

<sup>do not know who</sup> nyton hwa hit unc <sup>may tell</sup> atelle hwæt hit <sup>signified</sup> behealde.

Ða cwæþ Iosep: Secgaþ me hwæt gyt gesawon.

7) What’s the difference between *se*, *þone*, *þæs*, and *þæm*?

8) *Bearn* is a neuter noun. *Cyning* is masculine. Which of these correctly renders the phrase ‘the child of the king is young’?

- a) þæs bearn se cyninges is geong
- b) þæt bearn þæs cyninges is geong
- c) se bearn þæs cyninges is geong
- d) þæs bearnes þære cyninge is geong

9) Using the table below, can you translate the following into modern English?

ic singe  
 þu singest  
 he sang  
 heo wunode  
 wuniende  
 gewunode

	<b>singan (to sing)</b>		<b>wunian (to dwell)</b>	
	<b>Pres. Ind.</b>	<b>Past. Ind.</b>	<b>Pres. Ind.</b>	<b>Past. Ind.</b>
<b>ic</b>	<b>singe</b>	<b>sang</b>	<b>wunie</b>	<b>wunode</b>
<b>þu</b>	<b>singest</b>	<b>sunge</b>	<b>wuniast</b>	<b>wunodest</b>
<b>he/heo/hit</b>	<b>singeþ</b>	<b>sang</b>	<b>wunaþ</b>	<b>wunode</b>
<b>we/ge/hie</b>	<b>singaþ</b>	<b>sungon</b>	<b>wuniaþ</b>	<b>wunodon</b>
<b>participle</b>	<b>singiende</b>	<b>gesungen</b>	<b>wuniende</b>	<b>gewunode</b>

10) Is ‘sing’ a strong verb or a weak verb? How do you know?

11) What’s the difference between *is*, *bið*, and *sy*?

12) How do you form the future tense in Old English?

13) How would you translate *sceal* or *sceolde*?

14) What does *noldan* mean in this sentence?

Þær stodon mid Wulfstane wigan unforhte  
Ælfhere and Maccus, modige twegen,  
þa noldon æt þam forda fleam gewyrca

There stood with Wulfstan warriors unafraid  
Ælfhere and Maccus, spirited two,  
who \_\_\_\_\_ at that ford to make a retreat

15) Why do these phrases use different forms of the adjective *god* (good)?

*þæt wæs god cyning*

*se goda cyning sang*

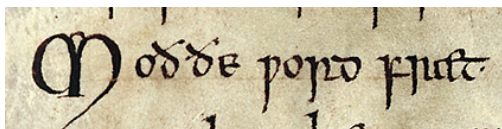
16) Name an Old English preposition.

17) What does *hwæðre* mean?

18) This sentence features correlation of two clauses that begin with *þonne*. How would you translate *þonne* in each case?

þonne hē geseah þā hearpan him nēalēcan,  
þonne ārās hē for forsome from þæm symble ond hām ēode tō his hūse.

19) What does this say?



20) What does this say?

[N]RI+XIKNFTT[F]