(A) The Way We Were (1/2) [Solution]

A1.

	Old English	Present Day English
16.	a. arcebisceop	archbishop
17.	b. Eadweard cyning	King Edward
18.	menn	c. men
19.	weras	d. men
20.	Ne hierde ge hi.	e. You did not hear them.
21.	Ne gesawon hi þe.	f. They did not see you.
22.	Hi hit fremedon.	g. They performed it.
23.	Ne nerede we þe.	h. We did not save you.

A2.

	Old English	Present Day English
24.	a. Ne grette gehi	You did not greet them.
25.	b. Seo lar hi nereþ	The teaching saves them.
26.	c. Þuhit hierdest	You heard it.
27.	d. Þahierdon hi us/unc	Then they heard us.

A3.

i. F ii. D iii. A iv. E v. C vi. B

A4.

a. þu b. git c. inc d. ge e. þe f. eow



(A) The Way We Were (2/2) [Solution]

Additional notes about the language:

- Word order (S stands for *subject*, V stands for *verb*, O stands for *object*, Adv stands for *adverb* (such as *then*), Wh stands for *wh-word* (such as *who*), and PP stands for *prepositional phrase* (such as *to the town*)
 - S V O: when the object is a noun or noun phrase
 - S O V: when the object is a pronoun
 - Adv V S O: When the sentence has an adverb, which in the examples is always either pa ("then") or ne ("not")
 - Wh V S O: Wh questions
 - S V PP: In sentences with a prepositional phrase
- Verb formation:
 - Verbs have 4 forms for each tense:
 - 1st person singular
 - 2nd person singular
 - 3rd person singular
 - Plural (that is, the same inflection is used for any plural form, regardless of whether it is 1st, 2nd, or 3rd person. The plural verb inflection is also used for dual cases).
 - When a 1st or 2nd person plural pronoun comes immediately after a verb, the verb's ending is reduced to –e. For example, this is why the second sentence in example (13) uses *gesawe*, not *gesawon*.
 - There is not enough information in the problem to figure out how to take a verb and inflect it in a
 particular way; the verb inflection is relatively complicated because there are several verb classes
 with idiosyncratic endings.

