ⁱ Information

University of Oslo Department of Literature, Area Studies and European Languages Spring 2021 ENG4166 – Middle English, introduction

4-hour written exam without supervision, 28 May at 09:00 AM.

Practical information about the examination

This exam consists of **two** questions.

Answer **both** questions. Question 1 counts 60%. Question 2 counts 40%. A pass mark is required on each question.

Write a minimum of 500 words per question. Always write in grammatically complete sentences. Single-word answers will not be accepted.

Please note: Earlier browser versions of Edge and Chrome are affected by a bug. You may experience that you delete a whole paragraph when removing content using backspace in the text area. This can be undone using the Undo buttons or ctrl+z (cmd+z for Mac).

To avoid the bug completely, use the newest version of these browsers, or Firefox (PC and Mac) or Safari (Mac).

Inspera will automatically save your answer every 15 seconds. Your answers will be automatically submitted in Inspera when the examination time is up. After starting the exam, you will see your remaining time in the upper left corner.

If you want to withdraw from the examination, please click on the icon in the right corner, and then choose "withdraw".

Sources and referencing

It is important that you familiarize yourself with the rules for sources and referencing: <u>https://www.hf.uio.no/english/studies/sources-referencing/index.html</u>

It is not mandatory to include a bibliography (reference list) if it is a short take-home examination (2-6 hours).

Using other people's material without declaring it properly may be considered as cheating or attempted cheating. The consequences of cheating or attempted cheating may be severe for you as a student, please follow the link for more

information: https://www.uio.no/english/studies/examinations/sources-citations/

Contact information

If you are experiencing other difficulties during your examination or have further questions, please call 22 84 10 70.

¹ Question 1

QUESTION 1 (60%)

You may use the notation "[thorn]", "[long-a]", etc. to represent the symbols "p", "ā", etc. in the interest of time.

Text A is a text you will not have seen before. It is glossed.

TASK: (1) Identify text A as early or late Middle English, and (2) indicate the geographical region to which it belongs (broadly understood). Justify your answer by pointing to orthographic, phonological, morphological, lexical, and/or syntactic features you consider relevant.

Attachment as pdf

Fill in your answer here

Format	- B	<i>I</i> <u>U</u>	×a	e <u>T</u> x B	ê 🔸	+ 3	:= Ω	Σ	
X									
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Maks poeng: 0

² Question 2

Question 2 (40%)

You may use the notation "[thorn]", "[long-a]", etc. to represent the symbols "p", "ā", etc. in the interest of time.

Text B is a text we have discussed in class. It is glossed.

TASK: (1) Identify text B as early or late Middle English, and (2) indicate the geographical region to which it belongs (broadly understood). Justify your answer by pointing to orthographic, phonological, morphological, lexical, and/or syntactic features you consider relevant.

Attachment as pdf

Fill in your answer here

Format	- B	I	<u>U</u> × _e	$\mathbf{x}^{e} \mid \underline{\mathbf{I}}_{\mathbf{x}} \mid \underline{\mathbf{D}}$	1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	:= Ω		Σ
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Text A: UNSEEN TEXT

- 1 Bot we sely shepardes : that walkys on the moore
- 2 In fayth we ar nere handys : out of the doore
- 3 No wonder as it standys : if we be poore
- 4 For the tylthe^{*} of oure landys : lyys falow as the floore
- 5 We ar so hamyd^{*} // Fortaxed and ramyd^{*}
- 6 We ar mayde hand-tamyd With thyse gentlery men*
- 7 Thus thay lefe vs oure rest : oure lady theym wary^{*}
- 8 These men that ar lord-fest^{*} : thay cause the ploghe tary
- 9 That men say is for the best : we fynde it contrary
- 10 Thus ar husbandys opprest^{*} : in pente^{*} to myscary
- 11 Thus hold thay vs hundur // Thus thay bryng vs in blond^{*}
- 12 It were greatte wonder // And^{*} euer shuld we thryfe
- 13 For may he gett a paynt^{*} slefe : or a broche now on dayes
- 14 Wo is hym that hym grefe : or onys a gane says
- 15 Dar noman hym reprefe^{*} : what mastry he mays^{*}
- 16 And yit may noman lefe : oone word that he says
- 17 He can make purveance // With boste and bragance
- 18 And all is thrugh mantanance // Of men that ar gretter
- 19 Ther shall com a swane : as prowde as a po*
- 20 He must borow my wand : my ploghe also
- 21 Thou I am full fane^{*} : to graunt or he go
- 22 Thus lyf we in payne : Anger and wo

tylthe, n. 'cultivation, crop, soil'	
past participle, crippled; past partic	iple, overreached
gentry, n.	
curse, v.	
attached to a lord	
tenant/farmer oppressed	*deception, deceit
trouble, confusion.	
if	
past participle	
reprove, reprimand	*makes
peacock	

*joyful, happy, glad, adj.



Text B: SEEN TEXT

The manuscript has initial <z>, regularised by the editor to <s> for ease of readability.

- 1 De laste is mest voul an lodlakest¹ bet ne is na3t to nemny². Pe ilke senne is aye kende, bet be
- 2 dyeyel tekb³ to man ober to wyfman ine vele maneres bet ne byeb na3t to nemni⁴ vor be materie
- 3 bet is to moche abomynable. Ac ine ssrifbe⁵ hit ssel nemni⁶ be ilke to huam hit is bevalle. Vor ase
- 4 moche ase be senne is more voul and more grislich, be more is worb be ssrifte⁵. Vor be ssame⁷
- 5 bet me heb of be sigginge⁸ is grat del of be penonce. Dis senne is suo onworb⁹ to Gode bet he
- 6 dede rine ver berninde¹⁰ and bernston¹¹ stinkinde ope be cite of Sodome and of Gomorre, and
- 7 asenkte vif cites into helle. Pe dyvel himself þet hit porchace b^{12} , heþ ssame huanne man hit deþ
- 8 and be eyr is anvenymed¹³ of be dede.

1: most loathsome	6: be named	11: brimstone
2: named	7: shame	12: causes (lit. purchases)
3: teaches	8: saying	13: poisoned; <i>cp</i> . venom, <i>n</i> .
4: name	9: displeasing (lit. unworthy)	
5: confession	10: <i>lit</i> . rain fire burning	