

Verbs 3rd practice

I. Fill in the blanks

A. Strong verbs. Give the verb class, identify the form (infinitive, singular preterit, etc.) and give the form named for the same verb.

1. stēlum

infinitive:

2. wurðum

sing. preterit:

3. band

infinitive:

4. lelōt

infinitive:

B. Weak verbs. Give the verb class.

1. fiskōn ‘to fish’

2. fastēn ‘to fast’

3. atjan ‘to eat away, erode’

4. karōn ‘to worry about’

5. nasjan ‘to save’

II. Questions

1. What's the distinction between 'e' and 'a' verbs?
2. How do we get forms like *haitan* 'to be called' vs. *hehait* 'he/she/it was called'?
3. Most verb endings look pretty similar to those in the modern language. Why do we have *nemumēs* instead of something like *nemum* and *nimis* instead of *nimist*, like the modern endings?