

class	infinitive	1st preterite	2nd preterite	past participle
I	scīnan	scān	scinon	scinen
IIa	crēopan	crēap	crupon	cropen
IIb	brūcan	brēac	brucon	brocen
III	bregdan	brægd	brugdon	brogden
III breaking	weorpan	wearp	wurpon	worpen
III palatal diph.	giēdan	geald	guldon	golden
III nasal	drincan	dranc	druncon	druncen
IV	beran	bær	bæron	boren
V	tredan	træd	trædon	treden
VI	faran	fōr	fōron	faren
VIIa	healdan	hēold	hēoldon	healden
VIIb	hātan	hēt	hēton	hāten

Above are the principal parts of the seven classes of strong verbs. Using this information and context, can you find out the person, number, and tense of the highlighted indicative verbs, and assign them to a strong verb class? (Hint: *þā* means “then” or “when”). In the case of participles, you only have to say which participle it is (present/past) and assign it to a verb class.

1. Þā **sang** Maria þærrichte þone lofsang þe wē **singað** on Godes circan æt ælcum æfensange.

sang: \_\_\_\_\_

singað: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ðā **bēad** se apostol him syfan nihta fæsten.

bēad: \_\_\_\_\_

3. Hī **gōlon** mid langum onsangum.

gōlon: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Swā ūs dryhten **gebeden** hæfð.

gebeden: \_\_\_\_\_

5. On middre nihte þā men fæstost **slēpon**, þā **wearð** þæt fȳr ontend swȳðe færlicum bryne.

slēpon: \_\_\_\_\_

wearð: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Hē **ondrēd** swā swā hit **gelamp** þæt hī eft hine ne gecyrdon.

ondrēd: \_\_\_\_\_

gelamp: \_\_\_\_\_

7. Hē **wearp** ðone hring mid þām bendum into ðām flōwendum strēame.

wearp: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Fela þing wiste se hālgā wer on ær lange ær hī **gelumpon**.

gelumpon: \_\_\_\_\_