

1. Which metrical type is represented by the stress pattern /x/x, as illustrated by the phrase "polished armor"?

- A. Type C
- B. Type B
- C. Type E
- D. Type A

2. In Old English poetry, how many main word stresses were typically allowed in a single complete line?

- A. Four
- B. Six
- C. Two
- D. Eight

3. Which of the following best describes a "kenning" in Old English poetry?

- A. A word that must rhyme with the previous line
- B. A direct synonym used for simple variety
- C. A rhythmic pattern of four stressed syllables
- D. A metaphorical circumlocution or made-up phrase

4. How does alliteration function to connect the two halves of an Old English poetic line?

- A. Every stressed word in the entire line must begin with the same sound
- B. Alliteration only occurs within the first half-line
- C. The first stressed sound of the second half-line must match stresses in the first half-line
- D. The final sounds of each half-line must be identical

5. Which metrical type is characterized by the pattern x//x, exemplified by the phrase "a skilled harpist"?

- A. Type B
- B. Type A
- C. Type C
- D. Type D

6. What is a key difference between "compounds" and "kennings" as described in the source material?

- A. Compounds were only used by novices, while kennings were for expert poets
- B. Kennings are fixed stock phrases, while compounds were always original creations
- C. Compounds are used for stress patterns, while kennings are only for alliteration
- D. Compounds are descriptive modifications, while kennings are creative circumlocutions

7. According to the text, what is a unique rule regarding vowel alliteration in Old English verse?

- A. All vowels are considered to alliterate with each other
- B. Vowels must be followed by identical consonants to alliterate
- C. Vowels cannot alliterate with each other at all
- D. Only identical vowel sounds are allowed to alliterate

8. What are the names given to the two halves of a single line in Old English poetry?

- A. The "start-line" and the "end-line"
- B. The "major verse" and the "minor verse"
- C. The "on-verse" and the "off-verse"
- D. The "stressed half" and the "alliterative half"

9. Which metrical type includes syllables with "slight stress" (\\) and follows patterns such as /\\x?

- A. Type B
- B. Type D
- C. Type E
- D. Type C

10. Which of these is a kenning for the "sea" specifically mentioned in the opening lines of Beowulf?

- A. hron-rade (whale-road)
- B. glorious spear
- C. wine-hall
- D. iron bonds

11. How did the number of unstressed syllables affect the five metrical types (A–E) in Old English verse?

- A. Unstressed syllables were only permitted at the very end of a line
- B. The number of unstressed syllables was restricted to exactly one between stresses
- C. The number of unstressed syllables was unrestricted and could vary
- D. Every line was required to have exactly ten syllables in total

12. Which metrical type follows the pattern *x/x/*, as heard in the phrase "a hoard of gold"?

- A. Type C
- B. Type B
- C. Type A
- D. Type D

In the passage mentioning "*geomuru*," why might a modern reader find the alliteration with "*Gare*" puzzling?

- A. The alliteration is based solely on the final syllable of the words
- B. The words do not actually follow an alliterative pattern in the original text
- C. "*Geomuru*" was pronounced as though it began with a "y" sound
- D. The words were intended to rhyme rather than alliterate