Both the quantifier and the noun of ‘thing measured’ may have dependent forms, as for þære micelnesse þæs goldes ‘because of the quantity of gold’; and nam him þær god dæl goldes and þængd hit innen æne clæp ‘and took for himself then a good share of gold and tied it in a cloth.’ A quantitative form such as hýpe ‘heap, large quantity’ is ambivalent for number, as the complement NPs show in him tó bróhton goldes ... and ... þæmna ungerfme hýpan ‘and (they) brought him an immeasurable quantity of gold and jewels.’

E. DEPENDENT OF PREDICATE ADJECTIVE  Certain adjectives occurring as complements of béon also govern their complements by marking them with genitive inflection: hit bèoð grædi góldes ‘they are greedy for gold,’ georn wísdomes ‘desirous of wisdom,’ orwëna lifes ‘despairing of life,’ wordes cræftið ‘crafty/skilful in words.’ As the translations show, this pattern has been replaced in Modern English by phrasal constructions requiring a preposition. Typical adjectives in this construction are these (OES 197–210, 219):

\[\begin{align*}
\text{gesund} & \quad \text{ormód} & \quad \text{orwëna} & \quad \text{ëste} & \quad \text{spédið} & \quad \text{carm} & \quad \text{þearfa} \\
\text{cëne} & \quad \text{bráð} & \quad \text{gëmyndið} & \quad \text{georn} & \quad \text{dëop} & \quad \text{cræfið} & \quad \text{andbëdiðend.}
\end{align*}\]
Dative case complements of some other adjectives occurring as complements of ðeōn were also common in Old English: þæt wæs monegum cúþ ‘that was known to many’; bið him ðæc uncüþ hwæðer ... ‘it is also unknown to him whether ...’; hit is swīþe uncüþ ðæs eallum, hwæne ... ‘it is entirely unknown to us, when ...’; hē sint wicelmam Deniga lēódum ‘they are welcome to the people of the Danes’; Sē wæs him dyre ‘He was dear to them.’ As the translations illustrate, this construction, too, has been superseded in Modern English by a pattern requiring a preposition to mark the complement; and while a complement in Modern English—whether for pronoun or noun—normally follows the adjective, the position was variable in Old English. (OES 192–219, HSEL 333–347)

He wæs leof Gode.
He was dear to God.

Hē wæs eallum his þæfērum leof.
He was dear to all his companions.

Gode is swīþe leof þæt þe earmum monnum syllon.
It is very acceptable to God that you give to poor people.

Lēofre mē ys þæt ic hiċ syllē þe dōnne ðērum men.
It is more acceptable to me (or I would rather) that I give her to thee than to another man.

Uvs bīþ dōnne leōfre dōnne eal eorþan wela gif hē ūs mīltians wile.
It shall then be more desirable to us than (or we shall prefer it over) all the earth's wealth, if he will show mercy to us.

Sē wæs lāð Gode.
He was loathsome to God.

Gif him is lāð tō dōnne þis.
If it is grievous to him to do this.

Him wæs lāð tō anýyrene his āgenne folgāþ.
It was displeasing to him (or he was loath) to injure his own followers.

Pā ðe him ... lāðost wǣrōn.
Those who were most hateful to him.

Hē wolde on eallum ðingum him ġehyrsum bēon.
He wished to be obedient to him in all things.

Hē nāt hwæt him tōweard bīþ.
He doesn’t know what is in store for him.

And uton ġēþenċan, þæt ūs ys uncüþ seō tid and seō dæg, þe wē sceolon þās lænan woruld forlētān.
And let us consider that to us is unknown the time and the day that we shall relinquish this transitory world.