Compare the original text of the entry for the year 1135 in the Peterborough Chronicle to the version transposed into OE, and list the differences between the two texts.

The entry transposed into Old English (late West Saxon dialect):

1135  On þissum ȝeare for se cyninȝ Henri ofer sæ æt þære Hlafmæsse. 7 þone oðerne dæȝ þa he læȝ on slæp in scip, þa þeostrode se dæȝ ofer eall land 7 pearð seo sunne spilc ealspa heo þære þreoniht eald mona, and steorran abutan hie at middæȝ.

Ƿurðon men spiðe ofpundrad 7 ofdrædd, 7 sæȝdon ðæt micel þing sceolde cuman heræfter. Spa dide, for þæt ilce ȝear þearþ se cyning dead, þone oþerne dæȝ æfter Sancti Andreas massedæȝ on Normandi. Þa þeostrode on þas land, for æuric man sona reafode oþerne þe mihte.

The actual entry for 1135, written in the middle of the 12th century:

1135  On þis ȝære for se king Henri ouer sæ æt te Lammasse. 7 ðæt oþer deþ þa he lāi an slep in scip. þa þestrede þe ðæi ouer al landes, 7 uuard þe sunne suilc als it uuare threniht ald mone. an sterres abuten him at middæi.

Ƿurþen men suide ofuundred 7 ofdred, 7 sæden ðæt micel þing sculde cumen herefter. Sua dide, for þat ilc gær parþ þe king ded, ðæt oþer deþ æfter Sancti Andreas massedæi on Normandi. Þa þestre[de] sona þas landes, for æuricman sone ræuede oþer þe mihte.

Differences for you to note:
1) First of all, differences in spelling.
2) When spelling changes are repeated, it is possible that they reflect a sound change: try to specify each sound change you can identify.
3) Spelling changes at the end of a word often reflect a morphological change: try to specify each morphological change you can identify.
4) Differences in the forms of the demonstrative can also indicate a morphological change.