



OXFORD UNIVERSITY

CLASSICS ADMISSIONS TEST

Wednesday 4 November 2015

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This booklet contains all the tests required for Classics, in this order:

- 1 *Latin Unseen Translation*
- 2 *Greek Unseen Translation*
- 3 *Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT)*

Time allowed

You have one hour (60 minutes) per test.

If you need to take two tests, you should complete them in the order in which they appear in the booklet (the same order as they are listed above). No courses require all three tests.

Your supervisor will notify you when you should begin the second test.

Question papers

The Latin and Greek translation test papers each contain two passages. Please write your translations on the answer sheets provided.

The Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT) is six pages long. Please write your answers in the spaces provided.

After you have finished, **the whole booklet should be returned**. Do not attempt any tests not required for your course; no extra credit can be gained.

If you are studying Latin or Greek to A-level or equivalent school-leaving qualification you should take the test(s) in the language(s) you are studying. If you are unsure which test(s) you should be taking your supervisor can advise you.

You can use the blank pages in the booklet or separate paper for rough workings or notes, but only answers in the spaces in the papers will be marked. If you make a mistake and need to start again on one of the translation passages, use a separate sheet and ensure that the requested candidate information is written at the top.

No dictionaries of any kind are permitted.

In the box at the top of each answer sheet, you should fill in (1) your UCAS Personal ID, (2) your name, (3) the Oxford college you chose or were allocated and (4) your date of birth. For the Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT) you should also state your first language (mother tongue). Your supervisor will also have a record of your UCAS Personal ID if you do not have it.



**Admissions
Testing Service**

Administered on behalf of the University of Oxford by the Admissions Testing Service, part of Cambridge English a not-for-profit department of the University of Cambridge.

Latin Unseen Translation

Time allowed: 1 hour

Translate both passages into English

1. Latin Verse

Please write your Latin Verse translation on the facing sheet.

The speaker describes his slavery, in the name of love, under a harsh mistress.

hic mihi servitium video dominamque paratam:
iam mihi, libertas illa paterna, vale.
servitium sed triste datur, teneorque catenis,
et numquam misero vincla remittit Amor,
et seu quid merui seu nil peccavimus, urit.
uror, io, remove, saeva puella, faces.
o ego ne possim tales sentire dolores,
quam mallet in gelidis montibus esse lapis,
stare vel insanis cautes obnoxia ventis,
naufraga quam vasti tunderet unda maris!
nunc et amara dies et noctis amarior umbra est:
omnia nam tristi tempora felle madent.
nec prosunt elegi nec carminis auctor Apollo:
illa cava pretium flagitat usque manu.

Tibullus 2.4.1 ff

cautes, is, f. - cliff, rock

obnoxius, a, um - exposed to

fel, fellis, n. - bitterness

Latin Verse

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

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Please continue to Latin Prose passage.

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2. Latin Prose

Please write your Latin Prose translation on the facing sheet.

Different from Scipio Africanus, Cicero is labouring under his involuntary loneliness and inactivity: and he tries to apply lessons learnt from philosophy to help him – though again differently from Africanus...

sed nec hoc otium cum Africani otio nec haec solitudo cum illa comparanda est. ille enim requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus otium sibi sumebat aliquando, nostrum autem otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est. extincto enim senatu deletisque iudiciis quid est quod dignum nobis aut in curia aut in foro agere possimus? ita, qui in maxima celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam vixerimus, nunc fugientes conspectum abdimus nos, quantum licet, et saepe soli sumus. sed quia sic ab hominibus doctis accepimus, non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex his ipsis, si quid inesset boni, propterea et otio fruor, nec eam solitudinem languere patior, quam mihi affert necessitas, non voluntas. tamen Africanus maiorem laudem meo iudicio assequebatur. nulla enim eius ingenii monumenta mandata litteris, nullum opus otii, nullum solitudinis munus exstat; ex quo intellegi debet illum nec otiosum nec solum umquam fuisse.

Cicero, de officiis 3.2ff (adapted)

languere - to be inactive

Latin Prose

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

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Greek Unseen Translation

Time allowed: 1 hour

Translate both passages into English

1. Greek Verse

Please write your Greek Verse translation on the facing sheet.

Paris - Alexandros - is seen by Athena and Diomedes during their night raid; they suspect him of being about to tell Hector of the spying raid; Athena decides to deal with Paris by disguising herself.

Ἀθήνα καὶ μὴν καθ' ἡμᾶς τόνδ' Ἀλέξανδρον βλέπω
στείχοντα, φυλάκων ἕκ τινος πεπτυσμένον
δόξας ἄσημους πολεμίων μεμβλωκότων.

Διομήδης πότερα σὺν ἄλλοις ἢ μόνος πορεύεται;
Ἀθήνα μόνος· πρὸς εὐνάς δ', ὡς ἔοικεν, Ἔκτορος
χωρεῖ, κατόπτας σημανῶν ἤκειν στρατοῦ.

Διομήδης οὐκ οὖν ὑπάρχειν τόνδε καθανόντα χρή;
Ἀθήνα οὐκ ἂν δύναιο τοῦ πεπρωμένου πλέον.
τοῦτον δὲ πρὸς σῆς χειρὸς οὐ θέμις θανεῖν.
ἀλλ' ὄπερ ἤκεις μορσίμους φέρων σφαγᾶς,
τάχυν'· ἐγὼ δέ, τῷδε σύμμαχος Κύπρις
δοκοῦσ' ἄρωγός ἐν πόνοις παραστατεῖν,
σαθροῖς λόγοισιν ἐχθρὸν ἄνδρ' ἀμείψομαι.
καὶ ταῦτ' ἐγὼ μὲν εἶπον· ὄν δὲ χρή παθεῖν,
οὐκ οἶδεν οὐδ' ἤκουσεν ἐγγὺς ὦν λόγου.

Euripides, Rhesus 627 ff

ἄσημος, ον - unclear

μεμβλωκότων - perfect participle active of βλώσκω - to come, go

κατόπτης,ου,μ. - explorer, scout, spy

τάχυν' = τάχυνε ταχύνω - to hurry

ἄρωγός,όν - aiding, helping

σαθρός,ά,όν - unsound

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2. Greek Prose

Please write your Greek Prose translation on the facing sheet.

The speaker asks for a fair trial – especially as he sees himself facing the same charge for the fifth time after four acquittals: he reminds the court that this kind of “multiple jeopardy” is illegal.

δέομαι δ' ὑμῶν ἴσους καὶ κοινούς ἡμῖν ἐπιστάτας τῶν λόγων γενέσθαι, καὶ τῷ θέλοντι λέγειν καὶ ἀκούειν εὐμενεῖς εἶναι· οὕτω γὰρ ἄμεινον βουλευσεσθε περὶ ἡμῶν· εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἄκριτος ἦν ἐγώ, εἰκότως ἂν τῶν κατηγορούντων ἠκροάσθε καὶ ἐμοὶ ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἀπολογεῖσθαι περὶ τούτων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ τετράκις ἀγωνιζόμενος ἀπέφυγον, οὐκέτι δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι λόγον οὐδένα περὶ τούτου γίνεσθαι· δεινὸν γὰρ νομίζω τοὺς μὲν ἀλόντας μὴ ψήφῳ μόνον ἀποθνήσκειν, καὶ τὰ χρήματα αὐτῶν δημεύεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ νικήσαντας πάλιν τὰς αὐτὰς κατηγορίας ὑπομένειν, καὶ τοὺς δικαστὰς εἶναι μὲν κυρίους ἀπολέσαι, φαίνεσθαι δ' ἀκύρους καὶ ἀτελεῖς σῶσαι, καίπερ καὶ τῶν νόμων ἀπαγορευόντων μὴ ἐξεῖναι δικάζεσθαι δις περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν πρὸς τὸν αὐτὸν, καὶ ὑμῶν ὁμωμοκότων χρῆσθαι τοῖς νόμοις.

Andocides 4.7ff (adapted)

ἐπιστάτης, ου, m. - overseer, administrator

δημεύω - to confiscate, declare public property

ἀτελής, ἐς +inf. - unable to

Greek Prose

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

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Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT)

Time allowed: 1 hour

Try to answer all the questions in all three sections; but do not spend too much time on any question with which you may have difficulties. Write your answers in the spaces provided on the paper. (You may, if you wish, also write your rough work on the paper.) Please take care to write very clearly.

Oxford college of preference

First language (mother tongue)

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

SECTION A [25 MARKS]

- (1) Consider the following singular forms of Vedic Sanskrit, an Indo-Aryan language once spoken on the Indian subcontinent (ś represents a sound like English **sh**ake; ¯ denotes that a vowel is long, ˘ that a vowel is stressed; ṅ occurs instead of n in specific environments):

Meaning	‘virtue’	‘god’	‘army’	‘father’	‘enemy’	‘cow’
Nominative	dhármas	devás	sénā	pitá	śátrus	dhenús
Accusative	dhármam	devám	sénām	pitáram	śátrum	dhenúm
Instrumental	dhármeṇa	devéna	sénayā	pitrá	śátruṇā	dhenvá
Dative	dhármāya	deváya	sénāyāi	pitré	śátrave	dhenvāi
Ablative	dhármāt	devāt	sénāyās	pitúr	śátros	dhenvās
Genitive	dhármasya	devásya	sénāyās	pitúr	śátros	dhenvās
Locative	dhárme	devé	séne	pitári	śátrāu	dhenvām

Based on the forms given below, complete the rest of the declension as necessary. They follow the same patterns as above. (1 mark each)

Singular	‘love’	‘mother’	‘river’	‘friend’
Nominative	_____	_____	_____	mitrás
Instrumental	_____	mātrá	_____	_____
Dative	kāmāya	_____	_____	_____
Locative	_____	_____	síndhāu	_____

- (2) Azeri is a modern Turkic language spoken in Azerbaijan. Consider the formation of plurals and the 3.Sg.Possessive (ç represents a sound like English **ch**eeze, ş sounds like **sh**eeep, ə is similar to **fat**, ı comes close to **but**ter):

		Plural	3.Sg.Possessive
bıçaq	<i>knife</i>	bıçaqlar ‘knives’	bıçağı ‘his/her knife’
stol	<i>table</i>	stollar	stolu
məsələ	<i>problem</i>	məsələlər	məsələsi
çubuq	<i>stick</i>	çubuqlar	çubuğu
qız	<i>daughter</i>	qızlar	qızı
kürsü	<i>chair</i>	kürsülər	kürsüsü
albalı	<i>cherry</i>	albalılar	albalısı
ürək	<i>heart</i>	ürəklər	ürəyi
mövqe	<i>position</i>	mövqələr	mövqəsi
müəllim	<i>teacher</i>	müəllimlər	müəllimi
ana	<i>mother</i>	analar	anası
su	<i>water</i>	sular	susu
göz	<i>eye</i>	gözlər	gözü

Based on the forms above, form the plural and 3.Sg.Possessive of the nouns below. They follow the same pattern as above. (1 mark each)

		Plural	3.Sg.Possessive
çanta	<i>bag</i>	_____	_____
əl	<i>hand</i>	_____	_____
təşdiq	<i>approval</i>	_____	_____
etiket	<i>etiquette</i>	N/A	_____
döş	<i>breast</i>	_____	_____
avto	<i>car</i>	_____	_____
sümük	<i>bone</i>	_____	_____

SECTION B [50 MARKS]

- (3) The following questions are based on an invented language called Plonk. Plonk differs from English in not having definite or indefinite articles (**the** and **a**), and in not differentiating simple and progressive tenses (**is going = goes, was leaving = left**); it does, however, have fixed word order. Try to work out the meaning of the sentences, individual words, and their components by reading them carefully and considering the differences between similar forms. The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

- (a) **sepab cuvuhe** *The girl is talking.*
qaknilt postola *The postman is waiting.*
sedalq dreqe *The actress is leaving.*
qapab nabaza *The rooster is talking.*
igrak plazayi *The door creaks.*
sekniltit nabazaze *The hens are waiting.*
iterbeb namakaki *The letters are burning.*
sebnurt postole *The postwoman comes.*
qatlab dreqela *The actor is crying.*
qaplinitit cuvuhuha *The boys are shivering.*

Give the meaning of:

qadalq cuvuha _____ [3]

sepabab postolole _____ [4]

Translate into Plonk:

The roosters are coming. _____ [4]

The door is burning. _____ [3]

- (b) **qatlabab guntulula** *The waiters are crying.*
sebeknilt dreqe *The actress was waiting.*
postolaq iqataq namaki *The postman sees the letter.*
cuvuhes ibendes gadapi *The girl is reading the book.*
nabazazes qaknides cuvuha *The hens are watching the boy.*
cuvuhes qabelubes postola *The girls heard the postman.*
postoles selububes guntulule *The postwoman hears the waitresses.*
cuvuhaq ibeguntutaq gadapapi *The boy wrote the books.*

Give the meaning of:

guntules qabeqatates cuvuhuha

_____ [5]

dreqelelaq ilubaq plazayi

_____ [4]

Translate into Plonk:

The boy watched the hens.

[5]

The waitresses saw the letters.

[4]

(c) **cuvuhaq iknidaq terbynamaki** *The boy watches the burning letter.*

dreqeles ibeblutes grakyplazayi *The actress opened the creaking door.*

plintycuvuhues ibebendedes gadapapi *The shivering girls were reading the books.*

kniltynabazazaq qabeqatataq tlabyguntulula *The waiting roosters saw the crying waiters.*

postolaq ipurlaq cuvuhaz guntazynamaki *The postman likes the letter that the boy writes.*

cuvuhues qalububes dreqelez knidezynabazaza *The girls hear the roosters that the actress watches.*

dalqyguntulaq sebeqataq vobokaz qredazycuvuhe *The leaving waiter saw the girl that the bull is licking.*

vobokez purlezypostololes ibebendes cuvuhaz guntazygadapi *The postwomen that the cow likes was reading the book the boys wrote.*

Give the meaning of:

bnurtyvobokokes sebeqredes pabyguntule

[4]

knilydreqelesa iqataq cuvuhuez guntezynamaki

[5]

Translate into Plonk:

The hens that the boys see liked the burning door.

[4]

The postman wrote the letter the shivering actresses are opening.

[5]

SECTION C [25 MARKS]

- (4) In the usage of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the phrases **due to** and **owing to** were used in different environments in English, as these examples illustrate:

He was late owing to an accident.

His lateness was due to an accident.

Here, **owing to** is used as a preposition and could be paraphrased as ‘because of’, whilst **due to** is used as an adjective meaning as much as ‘attributable to’. Where an adjectival reading is possible, it is generally preferred.

Which of the examples below exhibit the correct usage of **owing to** and **due to** according to the pattern above? (1 mark each)

✓ or ✗

- (a) Owing to an accident just under an hour ago, the concert had to be cancelled.
- (b) Paget cites an instance of blue saliva owing to staining the tongue with an aniline pencil.
- (c) A sharp slowdown in growth could undermine the banking system stability owing to the poor quality of the loan portfolios.
- (d) The Montenegrin frontier remained in dispute for some time due to the lawless independence of local tribes.
- (e) The souring of wine, due to the beginning of the acetic fermentation, is one of the commonest of the so-called ‘diseases of wine’.
- (f) Teignmouth made the short trip to Torquay with a slightly unbalanced squad owing to a shortage of backs.
- (g) There were more than 1,000 deaths of this class, with only one death specifically stated as owing to homicide.
- (h) Two more parliaments were only of two years duration each, owing to changes in the Administration.
- (i) The decrease in the price of horses was certainly not owing to the number of horses thrown on the market.
- (j) The generalization that all infectious diseases are owing to the introduction into the bodies of susceptible individuals of living germs capable of reproduction is based upon exact knowledge.
- (k) It has been frequently observed that there are more miscarriages of justice due to the actions of judges than can ever be attributed to the action of juries.
- (l) Doctors are required to offer free treatment that they consider to be immediately necessary due to an emergency.
- (m) Modifications of structure may be wholly due to the laws of variation and correlation, without being of the slightest service to the species.

(5) The English auxiliary verb **would** has a variety of different functions, three of which are illustrated below:

1. Every morning, Peter would get up and brush his teeth.
2. Rachel would go hiking if the weather weren't appalling.
3. He said that Ali would come later than anticipated.

In these examples, **would** is used to indicate (1) a habitual, repeated action; (2) a hypothetical action in a counterfactual scenario; and (3) a future action in the past, i.e. an action that happened before the present but after its original point of reference.

Given this information, evaluate the following uses of **would** as to whether they are habitual, hypothetical, or future-in-the-past. (1 mark each)

- (a) Had history turned out differently, we would all speak French now. _____
- (b) The hermit would normally read until he fell asleep. _____
- (c) If wishes were horses, smiths would be much sought after. _____
- (d) No-one had anticipated that the water would rise so quickly. _____
- (e) According to his report, the Persian fleet would attack in the morning. _____
- (f) Whenever the sun came out, they would feed the ducks from the porch. _____
- (g) Were I in your place, I would start revising right now. _____
- (h) On any other day, he would greet his colleagues cheerfully. _____
- (i) Only later did he realize that crossing the Alps with elephants would be challenging. _____
- (j) When I was a on my gap-year I would sometimes feel rather lonely. _____
- (k) It seemed that only a miracle would save them now. _____
- (l) Squirrels would frolic all year long but for the harshness of winter. _____

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