

|   |                          |                                 |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT)</b><br><b>Time allowed: 1 hour</b><br>Attempt 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 write 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 forms of nouns in Albanian; (**sh** is a single sound just like in ‘English’, and **y** is a sound like in French **lune** or German **dünn**):

|                         |                            |                          |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>qytet</b> ‘a town’   | <b>qyteti</b> ‘the town’   | <b>nxënes</b> ‘a pupil’  | <b>nxënesi</b> ‘the pupil’ |
| <b>shok</b> ‘a friend’  | <b>shoku</b> ‘the friend’  | <b>gur</b> ‘a stone’     | <b>guri</b> ‘the stone’    |
| <b>helm</b> ‘a poison’  | <b>helmi</b> ‘the poison’  | <b>mjek</b> ‘a doctor’   | <b>mjeku</b> ‘the doctor’  |
| <b>zojë</b> ‘a woman’   | <b>zoja</b> ‘the woman’    | <b>nanë</b> ‘a mother’   | <b>nana</b> ‘the mother’   |
| <b>krah</b> ‘an arm’    | <b>krahu</b> ‘the arm’     | <b>burrë</b> ‘a husband’ | <b>burri</b> ‘the husband’ |
| <b>arsye</b> ‘a reason’ | <b>arsyja</b> ‘the reason’ | <b>dash</b> ‘a ram’      | <b>dashi</b> ‘the ram’     |

Now give the forms meaning ‘the x’ for the following forms (1 mark each):

|                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>mik</b> ‘a friend’    | _____ miku _____    |
| <b>laps</b> ‘a pencil’   | _____ lapsi _____   |
| <b>djalë</b> ‘a boy’     | _____ djali _____   |
| <b>zile</b> ‘a bell’     | _____ zilja _____   |
| <b>pleh</b> ‘garbage’    | _____ plehu _____   |
| <b>vesh</b> ‘an ear’     | _____ veshi _____   |
| <b>hallë</b> ‘an aunt’   | _____ halla _____   |
| <b>ujk</b> ‘a wolf’      | _____ ujku _____    |
| <b>dëm</b> ‘damage’      | _____ dëmi _____    |
| <b>banane</b> ‘a banana’ | _____ bananja _____ |

(2) Gothic is extinct; it was a Germanic language spoken in Eastern Europe and is attested in a Bible translation made some time in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (the letter **þ** represents a sound like English 'thin'). Nouns in Gothic change their ending depending on their function in the sentence; the labels in the left hand column are the conventional names for these endings. Study the following singular forms of nouns

| Meaning           | 'day' | 'loaf'  | 'army' | 'son'  | 'rooster' | 'friend'  |
|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Nominative</b> | dags  | hlaifs  | harjis | sunus  | hana      | frijonds  |
| <b>Accusative</b> | dag   | hlaif   | hari   | sunu   | hanan     | frijond   |
| <b>Genitive</b>   | dagis | hlaibis | harjis | sunaus | hanins    | frijondis |
| <b>Dative</b>     | daga  | hlaiba  | harja  | sunau  | hanin     | frijond   |

Below you will find various forms; none of them are nominative. Give the corresponding nominatives:

**nasjand** 'saviour'      \_\_\_ nasjands \_\_\_\_\_

**asta** 'branch'      \_\_\_ asts \_\_\_\_\_

**fotau** 'foot'      \_\_\_ fotus \_\_\_\_\_

Now complete the sets of forms of the following words:

| Meaning           | 'father' | 'kinsman' | 'leaf' | 'baptist'  |
|-------------------|----------|-----------|--------|------------|
| <b>Nominative</b> | atta     | nipjis    | laufs  | daupjonds  |
| <b>Accusative</b> | attan    | nipji     | lauf   | daupjond   |
| <b>Genitive</b>   | attins   | nipjis    | laufis | daupjondis |
| <b>Dative</b>     | attin    | nipja     | laufa  | daupjond   |

**Section B [50 marks]**

(3) The following questions are based on an invented language, Murg. Murg has no definite or indefinite articles, nor does it differentiate simple from progressive tenses (**goes** vs. **is going**). Unlike English, Murg does not have a fixed word order (thus a sentence like **he saw me** can appear as **me he saw** or **saw he me**, and mean the same thing each time). Work out the meanings of the sentences, individual words, and their components by reading carefully and considering the differences between similar forms. The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

(a) Study the following sentences

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <b>bik delkeg prom</b>       | The nurse drinks gin              |
| <b>darag arnom</b>           | The policeman walks               |
| <b>barag danurak barem</b>   | The lady sees the gentleman       |
| <b>danem dak barrpag</b>     | The beggar steals the wallet      |
| <b>turag bik mosomem</b>     | The clerks want gin               |
| <b>tanurag promem dek</b>    | The gentlemen are drinking tea    |
| <b>parrpag tarak karomem</b> | The beggars address the policemen |
| <b>parag kisemem delkek</b>  | The ladies request the nurse      |
| <b>karom durak barrpag</b>   | The beggar addresses the clerk.   |

Give the meaning of:

**arnomem telkeg** \_\_\_\_\_ (The) nurses walk / are walking \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

**mosom danurag barak** \_\_\_\_\_ (The/a) gentleman wants (the/a) lady \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

Translate into Murg:

The policemen see the clerks \_\_\_\_\_ tarag baremem turak / baremem turak tarag (etc.) \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[key things to get right: the number agreement of verbs (add –mem for plural); devoiced first consonant (always p/t) = plural, devoiced final consonant (always k) = oblique; **word order is free**, so no marks off for different word order]

The beggars steal wallets \_\_\_\_\_ parrpag danemem tak \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[parrpag is in the examples, so has to be right; in general penalise harshly confusion between nouns and verbs, as verbs always end in –m (or –mem) and do not change their voice features]

(b) Study the following sentences:

|                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| <b>dag damokol</b>                  | The wallet is on the table                  |
| <b>burikol damag</b>                | The snow is on the house                    |
| <b>kisemem tarag domuk dukol</b>    | The policemen request the money on the desk |
| <b>balag prom dorokurk bamuk</b>    | The landlord drinks beer from a bottle      |
| <b>bamug dorokar</b>                | The beer is in the bottle                   |
| <b>parig damakar rabomem</b>        | The children play in the snow               |
| <b>torok damokurk geremem turag</b> | The clerks take the bottles from the table  |
| <b>danurag barem dorok bamukas</b>  | The gentleman sees a bottle of beer         |
| <b>purikar arkanemem tak parag</b>  | The ladies make wallets in the houses       |

Give the meaning of:

**dukar torog**      \_\_\_ The bottles are in the desk \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

[accept 'on' for 'in'; accept variation in article use between definite and indefinite throughout the exercise]

**burikurk gerem barig dak**      \_\_\_ The child takes the wallet from the house \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

[number distinctions are key – burik=urk is not the same as purik=ar in the final example]

Translate into Murg:

The child sees snow on the houses      \_\_\_ barig barem purikol damak \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

[again: word order free; voiced consonants at beginning and end = singular subject; damak = singular object (d....k)]

The clerk steals tea from the policeman      \_\_\_ durag darakurk dek danem \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

(c) Study the following sentences

**barrpag tak mem baretod**

The beggar has seen the wallets

**romem barrpak telkeg karotot**

The nurses will address the beggar

**turag makotot memem balakurk bamuk**

The clerks have demanded beer from the landlord

**damak barig rom vakotod**

The child will enjoy the snow

**badakar bik baldiag protod mem**

The miser has drunk the gin in the room

**dug darakas badakar**

The policeman's desk is in the room

**danurag mem delkek karotod**

The gentleman has addressed the nurse

**parag geretot memem bamuk barrpakas**

The ladies have taken the beggar's beer

**vakotod mem duk danurag**

The gentleman has enjoyed the tea.

Give the meaning of:

**delkeg damokurk rom danetod**

\_\_\_The nurse will steal from the table \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[auxiliary must be correct; hopefully by now the number system is clear]

**memem protot paldiag bamuk**

\_\_\_The misers have drunk the beer \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

Translate into Murg:

The policeman has seen the miser's room \_\_\_mem baretod baldiakas badak darag \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

[singular form of verb and auxiliary (voiced final stop) important here]

The ladies will walk from the house \_\_\_romem arnotot parag burikurk \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

[plural form of verb / auxiliary]

**Section C [25 marks]**

(i)

In traditional English grammar, sentences like the following are held to be incorrect:

Rushing to catch the bus, Bob's ice cream fell out of his hand

Flying south for the winter, I saw a flock of swallows

Contrast sentences which would be held to be correct:

Rushing to catch the bus, Bob dropped his ice-cream

Scanning the skies with my binoculars, I saw a flock of swallows

Mark a tick (✓) if the sentences below correspond to the rule as given above and a cross (X) if they do not in the table below:

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| a | Hopping briskly through the vegetable garden, John saw a toad.         | x |
| b | He lay looking up at the clouds.                                       |   |
| c | Whistling to himself, he walked down the road.                         |   |
| d | To be really filling, you could add some boiled potatoes to the salad. | x |
| e | Gently warmed in the oven, my friends loved the bagels.                | x |
| f | Dropping the gun, she put her hands in the air.                        |   |
| g | Biting his victim, the vampire was startled by the hunter.             |   |
| h | Putting on his coat, he left the house.                                |   |
| i | He whispered, thinking his brother was still asleep.                   |   |
| j | Wishing I could sing, the high notes seemed to taunt me.               | x |
| k | Without missing a beat, he supplied the punchline.                     |   |
| l | She crept into the room, hoping to avoid detection.                    |   |
| m | Lacking a roof, we were unimpressed by the house                       | x |
| n | Avoiding the question, the politician sat back down.                   |   |

(ii) In English, two clauses can be linked using a relative pronoun (such as *which*, *who*, *whom* or *that*). There is a difference between two types of link in this type of clause illustrated by the following pairs of examples:

Type A

The Rhine, which flows through Germany, is a highly polluted river.

The man, who was very insistent, spat when he talked.

Type B

The part of the Rhine which is in Germany is more polluted than the part which is in Holland.

The man whom I saw crossing the road is a Latin teacher.

Put an A or a B in the box by each of these sentences to show which sentence belongs to which type. Note that punctuation has not been provided.

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a | My father who had always controlled my life took my actions for granted                             | a |
| b | The building company that erects fine houses will make a profit.                                    | b |
| c | Candy which is a sweet is irresistible to children.   | a |
| d | The general public who don't always do what is good for them consume too much red meat.             | a |
| e | Food which contains chocolate is dangerous for dogs.  | b |
| f | Cars which are always major purchases can rapidly lose their value after an accident.               | a |
| g | People who are under the age of 18 may not smoke.   | b |
| h | Birds which have feathered wings stretch them out to keep cool.                                     | a |
| i | Dogs which have been abandoned can be adopted from animal shelters.                                 | b |
| j | Fair labour practices which look good on paper may be hard for a consumer to observe when shopping. | a |
| k | Socrates who was condemned to death taught philosophy in Athens.                                    | a |

