

<h1 style="text-align: center;">Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT)</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">Time allowed: 1 hour</p> <p>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.</p>		Oxford college of preference:
		First language (mother tongue):
UCAS Personal ID:	Surname & first name(s):	Date of birth:

SECTION A [25 MARKS]

- (1) In Finnish (a language spoken in Finland and other parts of northeast Scandinavia) nouns have different forms to indicate number (singular and plural) and various cases (e.g. nominative, genitive and partitive, conveying specific meanings); so for instance, we find:

nom.sg.	<i>puu</i>	‘the/a tree’	nom.pl.	<i>puut</i>	‘the trees / trees’
gen.sg.	<i>puun</i>	‘of the/a tree’	gen.pl.	<i>puiden</i>	‘of the trees / of trees’
part.sg.	<i>puuta</i>	‘part of the/a tree’	part.pl.	<i>puita</i>	‘part of the trees / of trees’

The following table presents more Finnish nouns (note that **a** and **ä** represent different sounds):

Meaning	‘tree’	‘road’	‘dart’	‘pacifier’	‘flower’	‘sling’
Nom.Sg.	<i>puu</i>	<i>tie</i>	<i>tikka</i>	<i>tutti</i>	<i>kukka</i>	<i>linko</i>
Gen.Sg.	<i>puun</i>	<i>tien</i>	<i>tikan</i>	<i>tutin</i>	<i>kukan</i>	<i>lingon</i>
Part.Sg.	<i>puuta</i>	<i>tietä</i>	<i>tikkaa</i>	<i>tuttia</i>	<i>kukkaa</i>	<i>linkoa</i>
Nom.Pl.	<i>puut</i>	<i>tiet</i>	<i>tikat</i>	<i>tutit</i>	<i>kukat</i>	<i>lingot</i>
Gen.Pl.	<i>puiden</i>	<i>teiden</i>	<i>tikkojen</i>	<i>tuttien</i>	<i>kukkien</i>	<i>linkojen</i>
Part.Pl.	<i>puita</i>	<i>teitä</i>	<i>tikkoja</i>	<i>tutteja</i>	<i>kukkia</i>	<i>linkoja</i>

Based on the data in the table above, now fill the gaps in the following table. The words follow the same patterns as above. [Each form = 1 mark. Total: 15 marks.]

Meaning	‘bucket’	‘jar’	‘grandfather’
Nom.Sg.	<i>sanko</i>	<i>purrukka</i>	<i>ukki</i>
Gen.Sg.	<i>sangon</i>	<i>purrukan</i>	<i>ukin</i>
Part.Sg.	<i>sankoa</i>	<i>purrukkaa</i>	ukkia
Nom.Pl.	<i>sangot</i>	<i>purrukat</i>	<i>ukit</i>
Gen.Pl.	<i>sankojen</i>	purrukkojen	<i>ukkien</i>
Part.Pl.	sankoja	<i>purrukkoja</i>	<i>ukkeja</i>

- (2) Breton is a Celtic language spoken in Brittany, France. In this language, nouns change their spelling and pronunciation depending on the words preceding them, for example when using possessive adjectives ('my', 'your', 'their', etc.). Breton also formally distinguishes the second person in singular ('thou') and plural ('you'). Consider the following nouns and their possessive forms.

Meaning	Noun	your (sg.) ...	your (pl.) ...	their ...
'father'	tad	da dad	ho tad	o zad
'mother'	mamm	da vamm	ho mamm	o mamm
'boy'	paotr	da baotr	ho paotr	o faotr
'man'	gwaz	da waz	ho kwaz	o gwaz
'honey'	mel	da vel	ho mel	o mel
'fish'	pesk	da besk	ho pesk	o fesk
'child'	bugel	da vugel	ho pugel	o bugel
'leg'	gar	da c'har	ho kar	o gar
'house'	ti	da di	ho ti	o zi
'cheese'	keuz	da geuz	ho keuz	o c'heuz
'boat'	bag	da vag	ho pag	o bag
'cat'	kazh	da gazh	ho kazh	o c'haz

Based on the above, complete the table below with the appropriate forms.

[Each form = 0.5 marks, except line 1: 0.5 marks for *da venez*, and 0.5 marks for *ho menez* and *o menez* together; if either of the latter is incorrect, award 0 points. Total: 10 marks.]

Meaning	Noun	your (sg.) ...	your (pl.) ...	their ...
'mountain'	menez	<i>da venez</i>	<i>ho menez</i>	<i>o menez</i>
'knee'	<i>glin</i>	da c'hin	<i>ho klin</i>	<i>o glin</i>
'finger'	biz	<i>da viz</i>	<i>ho piz</i>	<i>o biz</i>
'belly'	<i>kof</i>	<i>da gof</i>	<i>ho kof</i>	o c'hof
'wife'	<i>gwreg</i>	<i>da wreg</i>	ho kwreg	o gwreg
'head'	<i>penn</i>	<i>da benn</i>	<i>ho penn</i>	o fenn
'starling'	<i>tred</i>	da dred	<i>ho tred</i>	<i>o zred</i>

SECTION B [50 MARKS]

- (3) The following questions are based on an invented language, Laqónmoi. Laqónmoi has no definite or indefinite articles (no words for **the** or **a**), nor does it differentiate simple from progressive tenses (**goes** vs. **is going**). Unlike English, Laqónmoi 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). In Laqónmoi, accented vowels (like **á**) are different from their unaccented counterparts. 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) kérts pílotoi rárah	<i>The judge loves the wife.</i>
gérqs hógos ékotoi	<i>The farmer has a ram.</i>
aútotoi bóls áudanh	<i>The bird sings songs.</i>
mótotoi hógah dárs	<i>The snake sees a ewe.</i>
mísomoi kértóns	<i>I hate the judges.</i>
rárh ákotoi hóganh	<i>The wife leads the ewes.</i>
laqós korsóntoi	<i>The camels are running.</i>
mótomoi bólos	<i>I see a bird.</i>
bolós bagóntoi dárons	<i>Birds eat snakes.</i>
raráh délah yalóntoi	<i>The wives are throwing a ball.</i>

[Deduct 1 mark/mistake, incl. wrong lexis, switching subject/object & other misinterpretations, errors in grammatical number or gender. In Laqónmoi, also penalise wrong accents, missing letters; word order is **NOT** relevant.]

Give the meaning of:

kertós misóntoi hógons _____ (The) judges hate (the) rams. _____ (3)

motóntoi gergós dáros _____ (The) farmers see a/the snake. _____ (3)

Translate into Laqónmoi:

The wife loves birds. _____ rárh pílotoi bólon. _____ (4)

I eat the camels. _____ bágomoi láqons. _____ (4)

(b) rakahé wódh maíqotoin	<i>Water is not in the desert.</i>
gergós ekóntoi ákons	<i>Farmers have fields.</i>
rakah tu dógah gérqs mapílotoin	<i>The farmer does not love the desert or the city.</i>
bólon rárs mamótotoin krekosé	<i>The man does not see birds in the cage.</i>
púrs akoné wértotoi	<i>A boy laughs in the fields.</i>
teláh mabudóntoin dogahé	<i>In the city trees do not grow.</i>
domahé kréks íqotoi	<i>There is a cage in the house.</i>
kertós mapilóntoin dókons	<i>Judges do not love jurors.</i>
telahé bóls íqotoi	<i>A bird is in the tree.</i>
mawertóntoin laqós rakanhé	<i>Camels do not laugh in deserts.</i>

Give the meaning of:

krekós maiqóntoin domáh _____(The) cages are not (the) houses._____ (3)

láqs wódah maékotoin _____The/a camel does not have (the) water._____ (4)

Translate into Laqónmoi:

The desert does not have trees.

_____rákh maékotoin télanh._____ (5)

Jurors in the cities do not hate the farmers.

_____dokós doganhé mamisóntoin gérgons._____ (6)

(c) pipílomoi púrah	<i>I loved the girl.</i>
kokorsóntoi sotosé eltós	<i>The drivers were running in the road.</i>
náqs merónmoi	<i>We condemn the god.</i>
mababagóntoin bolós sádanh	<i>The birds did not eat the flowers.</i>
yayálotoi pélos rárs	<i>The man threw the spear.</i>
náqs werahé wewékotoi	<i>The god lived in heaven.</i>
púrh eékotoi rípos ka pélos	<i>The girl had a sword and a spear.</i>
dóks mamomótotoin bólons telahé	<i>The juror did not see the birds in the tree.</i>

Give the meaning of:

kertós mawewertóntoin gérgons

_____ (The) judges did not laugh at (the) farmers._____ (4)

puráh ka purós yayalóntoi délah akoné

_____ (The) girls and (the) boys threw the ball in the fields._____ (4)

Translate into Laqónmoi:

Camels did not live in cities.

_____laqós doganhé mawewekóntoin._____ (4)

The judge and the jurors did not condemn the driver.

_____kérts ka dokós mameróntoin éltos._____ (6)

SECTION C [25 MARKS]

- (4) In English, adjectives (e.g. *red, large, foul, comfortable*, etc.) and nouns (e.g. *hen, table, cork, rubber*, etc.) can be used in a number of ways. Consider the following uses and the labels assigned to them by grammarians.

Attributive	The red car is fast.	I like chicken soup.
Predicative	My eyes are tired .	The caterpillar became a butterfly .
Depictive	Peter ate the meat raw .	She returned home a star .

Based on these examples, decide which label best fits the adjectives or nouns set in **bold** in the sentences below. [Each answer = 1 mark. Total: 13 marks.]

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| a) | Despite the raving reviews, the film left him cold . | D |
| b) | Rituals include the killing of Twrch Trwyth, an Irish king who had been turned into a boar . | P |
| c) | The Prime Minister looked resplendent in her chic red gown, as she stood alongside her husband. | P |
| d) | The small igloo-shaped clay hut can accommodate three to four people at a time. | A |
| e) | All eyes were on him as he entered the room a newly created knight . | D |
| f) | Just looking at the rubbish she knew it would smell horrid . | P |
| g) | Although many of its friends were about, the camel left the bar disappointed . | D |
| h) | Fleeing from the class room a nervous wreck, the teacher cried in the closet. | A |
| i) | Emerging economies constitute half of the world's population. | P |
| j) | They filmed the pink-haired woman riding a huge woolly sheep. | A |
| k) | An uplifting story is that the bottom has fallen out of the garden gnome market. | A |
| l) | He ended the night a winner in spite of losing his watch. | D |
| m) | He won't see things from anyone else's perspective and gets very annoyed when challenged. | P |

- (5) Study the following sentences, paying careful attention to the use of the words **who**, **whom** and **whose**. Can you find a rule for the use of these words?

Examples: This is the wonderful Theseus, **whom** we have already mentioned.
One of Phrynichus' favourite stalking-horses was Menander, **whose** usage was frequently thought sub-standard.
We have seen how the country was originally inhabited by a race **whom** the Dorians conquered.
There you have a charming man **who** has travelled thousands of miles to come over to our side
Chomsky seems to be referring to one **whose** intellectual powers are surprising for his age
The great soldier **who** made it will find you.
He sent for a Spartan named Demaratus **whom** he had brought to Greece with him in his train.
Whom the gods love dies young.

Using your rule, fill in the gaps in the following sentences. [Each form = 1 mark. Total: 12 marks.]

- a) Do you see the woman _____ *whom* _____ the man is carrying?
- b) Something similar applies to Philodemus, _____ *whose* _____ language also requires thorough description.
- c) Apollo was looking after his pupil, and sent a dolphin, _____ *who* _____ bore him on his back.
- d) There was a man called Thorvald, _____ *who* _____ was the son of Halldor.
- e) I, _____ *whom* _____ none of my enemies ever conquered, have been trapped by a woman!
- f) They gave the hoop to Fergus, _____ *who* _____ read out the inscription on it.
- g) Draco, _____ *whose* _____ laws were famous for their severity, was elected archon in 621 B.C.
- h) The central character is Larensius, _____ *who* _____ is entertaining the greatest experts in every field of knowledge at a banquet in his house.
- i) The fragment is quoted by Choeroboscus, _____ *whose* _____ commentary on it ensures the interpretation of the form as an imperative.
- j) Theseus escaped the Labyrinth with the help of Ariadne, _____ *whom* _____ he would later abandon on the island of Naxos.
- k) Alecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone, _____ *who* _____ are collectively known as the Furies or Erinyes, occur not only in Greek and Latin literature, but also in Dante's 'Inferno'.
- l) Edward Gibbon, _____ *whose* _____ most important work is 'The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire', is often called the first modern historian of ancient Rome.