

## Czech Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### 1. (20 marks, 4 per sentence)

- a. V České republice je velké množství nádherných památek.
- b. Minulou středu moje přítelkyně přišla na přednášku velmi pozdě.
- c. Včera měli děti sedm hrušek, pět okurek a tři pomeranče.
- d. Kdybych měl víc peněz, mohl bych jet také do Londýna.
- e. Až dneska večer přijdu domů, budu jen odpočívat.

### 2. (40 marks, 8 per sentence)

- a. Mezi 24 a 26 prosincem máme zavřeno, ale jiné dny v roce, včetně Nového roku, máme otevřeno jako obvykle.
- b. Hned jak jsem přišel do bytu, zavolal jsem svému kamarádovi.
- c. Včera sněžilo a byla mlha a tak chlapci zůstali doma a četli si.
- d. Vysvětlil jim, jak se dostat do hotelu, kde se měli potkat.
- e. V telefonu bylo chvíli ticho a já myslel, že přerušili spojení.

### 3. (40 marks, 8 per sentence)

- a. My friend asked me how long I have been living in Prague.
- b. I have never worked there.
- c. A professor spoke about the history of Czech literature for hours.
- d. Sometimes I go for a walk in the park in the afternoon.
- e. We couldn't have known back then what to expect in our lives.

# French Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

## 1. FILL THE SENTENCE WITH ONE SINGLE WORD

- a. Ton livre se trouve **SUR** l'étagère.
- b. Je l'ai rencontrée **CHEZ** le pharmacien.
- c. Que penses-tu **DE** la situation économique actuelle?
- d. Son succès dépendra **DE** ses aptitudes.
- e. On peut toujours se fier **À** ses amis.

## 2. GIVE THE APPROPRIATE FORM OF THE VERB

- a. Il préparait à manger, tandis qu'elle **lisait** un recueil de poèmes.
- b. **Va** débarrasser la table s'il te plaît.
- c. L'orage a éclaté, après que tu **es parti(e)**.
- d. Quand il **obtiendra** son bac, il prendra une année sabbatique.
- e. Je ne veux pas que tu t'en ailles sans moi.

## 3. TRANSLATE INTO FRENCH [Attribution of marks to parts of the sentences is merely indicative]

- a. 2 3 2  
a. N'avez-vous/N'as-tu pas honte de la gaffe que vous avez/tu as faite/commise dans la maison de/chez ton voisin?
- b. 2 3 2  
b. Comme c'est gentil de nous inviter dans sa chaumière/ petite maison près de/au bord de la mer!
- c. 3 2 2  
c. Aussi/si/tout/quelque étrange que ce/cela soit, il n'a pas de/aucune patience avec ses collègues.

- d. Si les étudiants passaient quelques heures à étudier ces règles, ils éviteraient de nombreuses/beaucoup de fautes.
- e. Il vivait au sud du Pays de Galles depuis qu'on lui a offert un travail comme traducteur.

**4. TRANSLATE INTO ENGLISH [Attribution of marks to parts of the sentences is merely indicative]**

- a. Whether you want it or not, it will happen as planned and you will not be able to change any of it.
- b. After telling him the news she left him and locked the door.
- c. I prefer him not to know anything before our interview, so he doesn't have time to prepare his excuses.
- d. She asked him if he really believed what he was saying/said, or whether he was only pretending in order to shock his colleagues.
- e. Since they cut the underground/metro line, those who live in the suburbs/banlieues spend an extra half an hour to get into town/ it takes those who live in the suburbs...

## German Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### 1. Exercise 1: Each correct answer is awarded with two marks.

- a) welcher; deiner
- b) deinem; dich
- c) dieser; mein großes
- d) des Studenten
- e) einen gemütlichen
- f) diesen; Verwandter
- g) kleines; schöner; aufs/auf das
- h) Ihr; kein einziges
- i) der

### 2. Translate into English: up to 6 marks per sentence (no half marks given).

- a) There was a good atmosphere at the party with lots of celebration and dancing. (OR: and there was lots of dancing and celebration)
- b) You shouldn't have done this!
- c) According to statistics the unemployment figures have fallen.
- d) The journalist reported that the anti-immigrant party / the party with anti-immigrant/racist policies had not been elected to parliament.  
The best way of learning new words is to write them on vocabulary cards and repeat them regularly.

### 3. Translate into German: up to 6 marks for each sentence (no half marks given).

- a) Was für ein (OR: welcher) schöner Tag! Wir sollten rausgehen / hinausgehen / nach draußen gehen und die Sonne genießen.
- b) Im Winter fahren wir normalerweise / für gewöhnlich ein paar / einige Wochen weg / fort, aber letzten Winter konnten wir das nicht / ging das nicht, weil wir zu viel Arbeit hatten.
- c) Sie wartete darauf, dass ich das Kleid anprobieren würde.
- d) Wenn du mich gefragt hättest, hätte ich es dir gesagt.
- e) Ich glaube, ich habe das letzte Mal einen Geburtstagskuchen zu meinem 12. Geburtstag bekommen / als ich 12 wurde, aber ich kann mich nicht genau erinnern.

## Italian Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### 1. Provide appropriate forms of the words given in brackets.

[Each sentence is worth max. 6 points – deduct 2 points for each erroneous or missing answer] Example with answers: Da giovane (AVERE, io) avevo un sacco di capelli, ora invece (ESSERE) sono calvo.

- a. Se (ESSERE, io) **fossi / fossi stato** ricco, (FARE, io) **farei / avrei fatto** un lungo viaggio (PREPOSITION + ARTICLE) **negli** Stati Uniti.
- b. Non (ESSERE) **essere** così scortese! In fondo ieri non (SUCCEDERE) **è successo** nulla di grave (PREPOSITION + ARTICLE) **ai** tuoi amici.
- c. Quando (DIVENTARE) **diventerete** vecchi, anche voi (RENDERSI CONTO) **vi renderete conto** di quanto (ESSERE) **sia** importante mantenersi in esercizio.
- d. Tu non (CAPIRE) **capisci** proprio niente. Ma perché non cerchi (PREPOSITION) **di** informarti, prima di esprimere giudizi avventati (PREPOSITION + RELATIVE PRONOUN) **di cui / dei quali** prima o poi ti pentirai?
- e. L'anno scorso, quando (ARRIVARE, tu) **arrivasti / sei arrivato** a casa mia, ti (VEDERE) **vidi / ho visto** molto deperito, tanto che io e Maria (PREOCCUPARSI) **ci preoccupammo / ci siamo preoccupati** molto per la tua salute.

*Sub-total:* /30

### 2. Translate into Italian:

[Each sentence is worth max. 8 points – deduct one point for each error or omission]

- a. This test would be easier had I studied more in the previous months.  
**Questo test sarebbe più facile, se avessi studiato di più nei mesi scorsi.**
- b. I realized that the situation had deteriorated considerably after our departure.  
**Mi resi / mi sono reso conto che la situazione era parecchio peggiorata dopo la nostra partenza.**
- c. What they saw then made them so happy that all their worries vanished. **Ciò che videro allora li rese talmente felici che tutte le loro preoccupazioni svanirono.**
- d. Despite my 'phone call, neither you nor Anna expected this to happen, right? **Nonostante la mia telefonata, né tu né Anna vi aspettavate che questo accadesse, vero?**
- e. I will do as you say, but I think both of you will regret this in due course.  
**Farò come dici / dite, ma credo che voi due ve ne pentirete in seguito.**

*Sub-total:* /40

**3. Translate into English:**

[Each sentence is worth max. 6 points – deduct 1 point for each error or omission]

- a. Mi piacerebbe molto poterti aiutare, ma non so proprio cosa dirti. I  
really wish I could help you, but I honestly don't know what to tell you.
- b. Si comportava in modo strano: alzava le braccia in aria e urlava come un pazzo.  
He behaved / was behaving strangely: he lifted his arms in the air and shouted like a mad man.
- c. È una giornata talmente bella che viene voglia di ballare e cantare.  
It is such a beautiful day that one feels like dancing and singing.
- d. Improvvisamente mi resi conto di avere tre piedi invece di due.  
Suddenly I realized that I had three feet instead of two.
- e. Puoi dirmi a cosa stai pensando? Non dici nulla da oltre un'ora.  
Can you tell me what you are thinking? You have not said a word in more than an hour.

*Sub-total:* /30

**TOTAL:** /100

## Modern Greek Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### 1. Write out the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the word given in capitals and brackets. (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

- a. Τα μωρά της ξαδέλφης μου είναι πολύ γκρινιάρικα.
- b. Αν δεις τον Γιώργο, καλύτερα μην πεις τίποτα για το θέμα αυτό.
- c. Το αεροπλάνο παραλίγο να πέσει εξαιτίας των καιρικών συνθηκών πάνω από τον Ατλαντικό Ωκεανό.
- d. Και οι δύο θείοι της Μαρίας δουλεύουν ως φορτηγατζήδες.
- e. Μην αναφέρεις τίποτα στους φίλους σου, αν δεν μιλήσεις πρώτα με εμένα.

### 2. Translate into Modern Greek. (40 marks, 8 per sentence):

- a. Μου τηλεφώνησε μόλις άκουσε τα νέα.
- b. Έχουμε να ιδωθούμε από πέρσι.
- c. Παρήγγειλαν τρεις καφέδες και δύο τσάγια.
- d. Όταν μεγαλώσει, θέλει να γίνει δάσκαλος.
- e. Κάθε μέρα πάω στην δουλειά παίρνοντας το λεωφορείο από τη στάση δίπλα στο σουπερμάρκετ.

### 3. Translate into English. (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

- a. They nearly missed the train waiting for Nikos to get ready.
- b. If I work all summer, I may buy a new car.
- c. I haven't spoken to them for many years, but I always think about them.
- d. I wonder whether I should talk before s/he leaves.
- e. I hope they won't forget to come after what happened.

## Portuguese Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### A. Transform the following articles and nouns from singular to plural [10 marks]:

Example: a mãe

Answer: as mães

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. O relógio     | os relógios... (2)  |
| 2. Um telemóvel  | uns telemóveis (2)  |
| 3. a viagem      | as viagens... (2)   |
| 4. o licor       | os licores (2)      |
| 5. uma instrução | umas instruções (2) |

### B. In each sentence insert the verb in the correct form for its grammatical context. [15 marks]

Example: Ontem eu .....de casa mais cedo. (SAIR)

Answer: Ontem eu *SAÍ* de casa mais cedo.

1. Não gosto de vermelho. ...**PREFIRO.** o verde. (PREFERIR) (3)
2. A minha avó dizia que nós ...**TÍNHAMOS...** muita sorte. (TER) (3)
3. Se vocês ...**QUISEREM/QUISESSEM....** íamos ao cinema. (QUERER) (3)
4. Quando ...**FOR...** possível, vem jantar comigo. (SER) (3)
5. O ano passado, eles ...**FORAM....** de férias a Cabo Verde. (IR) (3)

### C. Fill in the gap with an appropriate preposition, making any necessary adjustments [15 marks]:

Example: O tempo hoje está semelhante .....o de ontem.

Answer: O tempo hoje está semelhante **AO** de ontem.

- 1.. Eles estão acostumados...**AO...** calor do Brasil. (3)
- 2.. Para chegar...**À/ NA** ... a estação, continue sempre em frente. (3)
- 3.. A questão é fácil ...**DE** ... resolver. (3)
- 4.. Ficámos surpreendidos ... **COM....** o final do livro. (3)
5. Obrigada .... **PELA....** a visita! (3)



**D. Translate the following sentences into English [30 marks]:**

1. Ando a procura de um emprego melhor mas não consigo arranjar nada.. (6)  
I'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR A BETTER JOB BUT I CAN'T FIND/GET ONE/ANYTHING.
2. Embora Portugal seja um país pequeno, a paisagem é bastante variada. (6)  
ALTHOUGH PORTUGAL IS A SMALL COUNTRY THE LANDSCAPE IS QUITE DIVERSE.
3. Basta chegarmos ao aeroporto uma hora e meia antes do voo. (6)  
WE ONLY NEED TO GET TO THE AIRPORT AN HOUR AND A HALF BEFORE THE FLIGHT.
4. É pena que não haja ninguém para te ajudar a fazer isso. (6)  
IT'S A SHAME THAT THERE'S NOBODY TO HELP YOU DO THAT.
5. Ela já não tinha vontade de nadar e por isso saíram da água. (6)  
SHE DIDN'T FEEL LIKE SWIMMING ANY MORE SO THEY GOT OUT OF THE WATER.

**E. Translate the following sentences into Portuguese [30 marks]:**

1. In the past there wasn't so much information available. (6)  
NO PASSADO/ANTIGAMENTE NÃO HAVIA TANTA INFORMAÇÃO DISPONÍVEL.
2. Is there still space for us? (6)  
AINDA HÁ/TEM LUGAR/ESPAÇO PARA NÓS?
3. Clara, it is likely that you will arrive at school late. (6)  
CLARA, É PROVÁVEL QUE TU CHEGUES/VOCÊ CHEGUE ATRASADA À ESCOLA.
4. Next week, they will buy new shoes at last! (6)  
NA PRÓXIMA SEMANA VÃO FINALMENTE COMPRAR SAPATOS NOVOS!
5. Yesterday he came to talk to me about a confidential problem. (6)  
ONTEM VEIO FALAR COMIGO SOBRE UM PROBLEMA CONFIDENCIAL.

## Russian Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

1. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the words in capitals enclosed in brackets (25 marks, 5 per sentence). NB: Infinitives are given in the imperfective aspect. You should choose the aspect which is appropriate to the sentence.

- a. Он отправил МАТЕРИ вчера вечером ПОСЫЛКУ, а сестра отправила свою на день РАНЬШЕ. Так что он ОПОЗДАЛ. Письмо от НЕЕ пришло вовремя.
- b. Не выпусти ПСА! Я терпеть не могу СОБАК. Он выглядит очень ОПАСНЫМ. У него много ЗУБОВ и боюсь, что он на меня НАПАДЕТ.
- c. У нее двое ДЕТЕЙ. Старшему сыну не меньше ТРЕХ ЛЕТ, он сегодня в ДЕТСКОМ САДУ. Но я не знаю, ЧЕМУ он там учится.
- d. У тебя есть планы на СУББОТУ? Да, в ПОЛОВИНЕ первого, как только. КОНЧУ заниматься, пойду на ВЫСТАВКУ. Сегодня у меня нет ВРЕМЕНИ.
- e. Сколько ТЕТРАДЕЙ в этом ШКАФУ? Я думаю, не меньше ЧЕТЫРЕХ. Здесь было еще двадцать КАРАНДАШЕЙ. Куда же они могли ИСЧЕЗНУТЬ?

2. Translate into Russian (50 marks, 10 per sentence), writing out any numerals in words.

- a. His birthday is on 30 October 2017. He is two years younger than his sister. Someone told me she would be coming to the party.

День рождения у него – тридцатого октября две тысячи семнадцатого года. Он на два года моложе сестры. Кто-то мне сказал, что она на день рождения/вечеринку/застолье придет.

- b. Every day I take the tram to work, but I like to walk back. The trip to work takes about 15 minutes, and the walk back in the evening more than half an hour.

Каждый день еду на работу на трамвае, но домой предпочитаю идти пешком. Поездка на работу занимает минут пятнадцать, а путь домой ближе к получасу/около получаса.

- c. I never watch morning TV – it bores me terribly. I like watching the birds fly past the window and right now I have twenty books to read too.  
Никогда не смотрю утренние передачи по телевидению/телевизор с утра –скучно.  
Люблю смотреть, как птички летят мимо окна и у меня лежат двадцать книг, которые хочу читать.

- d. There were six pictures of kittens on the Internet this morning. One of them was wearing a pink jacket and another was eating fish.

В Интернете/Рунете сегодня висело/было шесть фото(графий)/картинок котят. Один из них носил/был одет в/ розовую курточку и другой жрал/ел рыбу.

- e. The spy looked nervously at the passers-by. He was supposed to stop a tall thin man and ask the way, but he could only see six girls.

Шпион нервно взглянул/бросил нервный взгляд на прохожих. Он должен был остановить высокого мужчину и спросить дорогу, но он видел только шесть девушек/девочек.\_

**3. Translate into English (25 marks, 5 per sentence).**

- a. Марков снял пальто и лег на диван. Ему хотелось спать, но как только он закрывал глаза, желание проходило.

Markov took off his coat and lay down on the divan/sofa. He felt sleepy, but as soon as he closed his eyes the inclination left him.

- b. Петров говорил, обращаясь к народу, речь о том, что будет, если на месте парка будет построен новый дом.

Petrov, addressing the public, was making a speech about what would happen if a new building were put up on the site of the park.

- c. Таня, дойдя по коридору до двери, на которой было написано: "Вход категорически воспрещен", открыла эту дверь и вошла в комнату.

Tanya went down the corridor to a door with ,STRICTLY NO ENTRY written on it, opened the door and entered the room.

- d. Невысокий худой *музычуна*, *cudeewuti* у окна, ничем не отличался от пассажиров, регулярно пользующихся городским транспортом.

The short thin man sitting by the window looked no different from the passengers who regularly use public transport.

- e. Он бы мне больше нравился, если бы я так его не ненавидел.  
I would like him better if I did not detest him so much.

## Spanish Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### 1. Choose the correct alternative from the words in brackets:

- a. Pedro está [DE/ **EN**/ PARA] su derecho de reclamar la falta, pero en cambio ha decidido no participar [A/ POR/ **EN**] el próximo partido. Yo no sé el [PORQUE/ POR QUÉ/ **PORQUÉ**] de su comportamiento. [6]
- b. El director llamó a su secretario [EN CONSECUENCIA/ POR TANTO/ **PARA QUE**] le [TRAERÁ/ **TRAJERA**/ TRAERÍA] un documento. Él es [EL/ **UN**/  $\varnothing$ ] abogado muy bueno. [6]
- c. ¡Ojalá [VAYA/ FUERA/ **HUBIERA IDO**] al cine contigo ayer! Nos lo [PASARÍAMOS/ PASÁRAMOS/ **HABRÍAMOS PASADO**] genial. [4]
- d. Este libro presenta [**TAL**/ TAN/ CUAL] dificultad que es imposible leerlo y no creo que lo [PODEMOS/ **PODAMOS**/ PODREMOS] terminar para mañana. [4]
- e. [**HASTA QUE**/ TAN PRONTO COMO/ ENSEGUIDA QUE] no vengas, no [ENTREMOS/ ENTRÁRAMOS/ **ENTRAREMOS**] a la sala, pero por favor no conduzcas por la carretera [A/ POR/ EN] 150 Km/h para llegar a tiempo. [6]

### 2. In each sentence insert a verb or verbs appropriate to the grammatical context:

Example: El profesor [FELICITAR].....a Julia por su trabajo y ella salió [CANTAR]..... del aula.

Answer: El profesor felicitó a Julia por su trabajo y ella salió cantando del aula.

- a. En junio [TERMINAR, nosotros]...terminaremos ..... la carrera de Derecho y para diciembre ya [EMPEZAR, nosotros].... habremos empezado ..... a trabajar. [4]
- b. [SER].....Es.....lógico que no [QUERER, vosotros]...queráis..... venir con nosotros, hace mucho frío. [4]
- c. La semana pasada, ella le sugirió a su marido que [HABLAR, él].....hablara..... con ellos amablemente para que se dieran cuenta de que les [ESTAR].... estaban.... molestando toda la noche anterior. [4]
- d. Eva [ENFADARSE].... se enfadó..... el lunes con su marido porque [ESTAR] ..... estaba.....harta de su vagancia. No [COCINAR].... ha cocinado/ cocinó.... ni una comida desde el día de la boda.
- e. Cuando [SALIR, nosotros]..... salimos..... de la estación, no [HABER]..... había..... ningún taxi y entonces decidimos que nos [RECOGER]..... recogiera..... un Uber. [6]

### 3. Translate into Spanish:

- a. The key thing that I have learnt in politics is that once something is signed there is no turning back. [5]  
\_\_\_\_\_ Lo más importante que he aprendido en política es que, una vez que algo está firmado, no hay vuelta atrás. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. We would like you to know that we shall also miss you for your work and dedication. [5]  
\_Ten/ tenga la certeza de que te/ le vamos a echar de menos también, tanto por tu/su trabajo como por tu/su dedicación.

- c. When doing so, however, it needs to be borne in mind that trade relations are established by individual companies. [5]

\_\_\_\_\_ Al hacerlo, sin embargo, necesita tenerse en cuenta que las relaciones comerciales son establecidas por compañías individuales

- d. Moreover, without wishing to be alarmist, the support of the media is important for a successful campaign. [5]

\_\_\_\_\_ Además, sin querer ser alarmista, el apoyo de los medios de comunicación es importante para una campaña exitosa.

- e. While fluids are essential, don't forget to keep an eye on your calorie intake from drinks. [5]

\_\_\_\_\_ Aunque los líquidos son esenciales, no olvides vigilar las calorías que ingieres con la bebida

#### 4. Translate into English:

- a. Es primordial que la comunidad internacional adopte una postura firme para impedir tales acciones. [5]

\_\_\_ It is paramount that the international community shoulder its responsibilities and adopt a firm position in order to prevent such actions.

- b. Los diputados señalaron que la racionalización tendría que estar basada en las necesidades de los países en vías de desarrollo. [4]

\_\_\_\_\_ The MPs noted that streamlining would have to be based on the needs of the developing countries.

- c. El Parlamento Europeo tiene como objetivo que los gobiernos no eviten cumplir con sus obligaciones. [5]

\_\_\_\_\_ The European Parliament has the objective not to let governments avoid fulfilling their obligations.

- d. Las intervenciones no deben centrarse únicamente en los resultados inmediatos, sino también en los efectos que pueden generar a largo plazo. [6]

\_\_\_\_\_ Interventions must not focus only on the immediate results, but also on the effects that they could have in the long run.

- e. Si hiciera falta, el director podría dar permiso para revelar información contenida en los expedientes de los estudiantes. [5]

\_\_\_\_\_ If needed, the director could give permission to disclose information contained in the students' records.

## Linguistics Language Test (Answer Key), 2016

### Question 1: Pocomchí [33 marks] – Answer sheet

Consider the following data from Pocomchí, a language spoken in Guatemala, and answer questions (a)-(d).

1.	qo-r-il	'He sees us.'	8.	ti-k-il	'They see you (pl).'
2.	ki-r-il	'He sees them'.	9.	ti-k-ehtal	'They recognize you (pl).'
3.	ki-w-il	'I see them'	10.	qo-r-ehtal	'He recognizes us.'
4.	ti-w-il	'I see you (pl).'	11.	ki-k-ehtal	'They recognize them.'
5.	ki-q-il	'We see them.'	12.	ki-w-ehtal	'I recognize them.'
6.	qo-k-il	'They see us.'	13.	ti-r-ehtal	'He recognizes you (pl).'
7.	ti-q-il	'We see you (pl).'	14.	ki-q-ehtal	'We recognize them.'

a. How do you say the following in Pocomchí? [10 marks – 2 marks per correct answer. Partial marks for partially correct answers]

- i. He sees you (pl). **ti-r-il**
- ii. I see us. **qo-w-il**
- iii. They recognize us. **qo-k-ehtal**
- iv. He recognizes them. **ki-r-ehtal**
- v. We recognize you (pl). **ti-q-ehtal**

b. What is the difference in meaning between [5 marks – 2.5 marks per correct answer. Partial marks for partially correct answers]

- qo- vs. -q- **qo- and -q- are both 1<sup>st</sup> person pl. agreement markers. qo- for object, -q- for subject.**
- ki- vs. -k- **ki- and -k- are both 3<sup>rd</sup> person pl. agreement markers. ki- for object, -k- for subject.**

c. Try and guess how you would say the following in Pocomchí, based on the data above: [8 marks – 4 marks per correct answer. Partial marks for partially correct answers]

- i. He sees me. **wi-r-il / wo-r-il**
- ii. You (pl) see them. **ki-t-il**

d. List two ways in which Pocomchí and English are different [10 marks –5 marks per correct answer. Partial marks for partially correct answers]

- 1) P has agreement on verb for both subject AND object;
- 2) the ordering of these agreement morphemes is OSV – this is different from sentence word order in E which is SVO;
- 3) It seems that P may be a pro-drop language: there are no separate pronouns but only agreement markers. More data would be needed to check if this were really the case: sentences with NPs (e.g. John sees Jack and Jill) or with emphatic pronouns (e.g. John sees THEM [and not you]) and the agreement markers would help in making the decision.

**Question 2: Child Phonology [33 marks].** Please make a list of the rules that characterise the differences between Jessie's and adult's speech below. [16 points]

	adult	Jessie	change
1.	goat	gəʊt	dəʊt
2.	spider	spaɪdə	paɪdə
3.	smoke	sməʊk	məʊt
4.	zoo	zu:	ðu:
5.	thin	θɪn	tɪn
6.	that	ðæt	dæt
7.	sock	sɒk	θɒt
8.	leave	li:v	li:b
9.	van	væn	bæn
10.	seaside	si:saɪd	θi:θaɪd
11.	leaf	li:f	li:p
12.	this	ðɪs	dɪθ

- b. What is the difference between Jessie's and an adult pronunciation of the beginnings of the words smoke and spider? Make a generalisation. [2 points]

Jessie cannot pronounce consonant clusters/two consonants together/s + another consonant

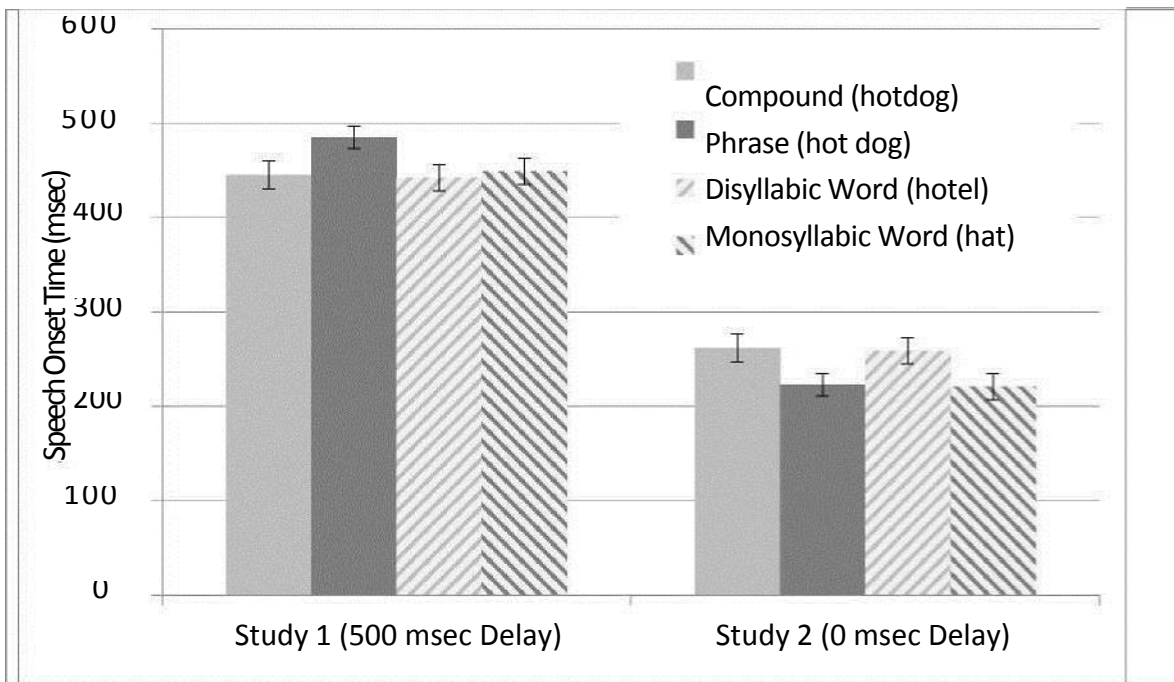
- c. List consonant sounds which are missing from Jessie's speech. Give examples. [6 points]

k g (smoke, goat) f  
v (leave/van, leaf)  
s z (seaside, zoo)

- d. Predict how Jessie will pronounce consonants in the following words [7 points]:

sky	t
live	l b
moth	m t
dog	d d

**Question 3: Speech Production [34 points].** Delays in the time it takes people to initiate speech, called speech onset time, allow researchers to study the process of speech planning. In general, longer speech onset times are related to more effortful planning. The two studies below report speech onset times for four types of speech: Compounds (hotdog), Phrases (hot dog), Disyllabic Words (hotel), and Monosyllabic Words (hat). The first study required participants to initiate their speech directly after a prompt, while the second study gave participants 500 msec after a prompt to prepare their speech.



1. Which speech type(s) were slowest in Study 1 (*circle your answers*)? [8 points] a. Compounds b. Phrases c. Disyllabic Words d. Monosyllabic Words
2. Which speech type(s) were slowest in Study 2 (*circle your answers*)? [8 points] a. Compounds b. Phrases c. Disyllabic Words d. Monosyllabic Words
3. Did the two studies produce the same results? Why or why not? [18 points]

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Points: 34 total (assumed)

Question 1: 8 points total (2 points per yes/no circle)

Question 2: 8 points total (2 points per yes/no circle)

Question 3: 18 points total

- Must state that the two delays produced different results. [4 points]
- Must give an explanation for Phrases being slowest in Study 1 using properties that differ between Phrases and other conditions (e.g. number of words) and the amount of time (could plan more than the first word). [7 points]

Must give an explanation for Compounds and Disyllabic Words being slowest in Study 2 using properties that are the same between Compounds and Disyllabic Words (e.g. number of syllables) and the amount of time (could only plan the first word). [7 points]



## Language Aptitude Test (Answer Key), 2016

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. [Total value for the test: 50 marks]

(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 tarakurk dek danem \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

c) Study the following sentences

<b>barrpag tak mem baretod</b>	The beggar has seen the wallets
<b>romem barrpak telkeg karotot</b>	The nurses will address the beggar
<b>turag makotot memem balakurk bamuk</b>	The clerks have demanded beer from the landlord
<b>damak barig rom vakotod</b>	The child will enjoy the snow
<b>badakar bik baldiag protod mem</b>	The miser has drunk the gin in the room
<b>dug darakas badakar</b>	The policeman's desk is in the room
<b>danurag mem delkeg karotod</b>	The gentleman has addressed the nurse
<b>parag geretot memem bamuk barrpakas</b>	The ladies have taken the beggar's beer
<b>vakotod mem duk danurag</b>	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]