



OXFORD UNIVERSITY

CLASSICS ADMISSIONS TEST

November 2022

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Please complete the following details. You must use a pen.

UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)				Date of birth	
Candidate number	C					

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 or three tests, you should complete them in the order in which they appear in the booklet (the same order as they are listed above).

Your invigilator will notify you when you should begin the second test and/or third tests, if applicable.

Question papers

The Latin and Greek translation test papers each contain two passages. Please write your translations on the answer sheets provided. You must use a black pen.

The Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT) is six pages long. Please write your answers in the spaces provided. You must use a black pen.

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 not studying Latin or Greek to A-level or equivalent, you should take the Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT). You should also take the CLAT, in addition to the Latin and/or Greek test(s), ONLY if you are applying to study Classics with Oriental Studies AND intend to study Arabic, Turkish, Hebrew, or Persian.

You can use the blank pages in the booklet 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 (if known), (2) your name, (3) the Oxford college you chose or were allocated, (4) your date of birth and (5) your candidate number. For the Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT) you should also state your first language (mother tongue).



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.

Tibullus invites Cupid, who he claims was born in the countryside, to his rural feast

ipse quoque inter agros interque armenta Cupido

natus et indomitas dicitur inter equas.

illic indocto primum se exercuit arcu:

ei mihi, quam doctas nunc habet ille manus!

nec pecudes, velut ante, petit: fixisse puellas

gestit et audaces perdomuisse viros.

hic iuveni detraxit opes, hic dicere iussit

limen ad iratae verba pudenda senem;

hoc duce custodes furtim transgressa iacentes

ad iuvenem tenebris sola puella venit.

ah miseri, quos hic graviter deus urget, at ille

felix, cui placidus leniter adflat Amor.

sancte, veni dapibus festis, sed pone sagittas

et procul ardentem hinc, precor, abde faces.

Tibullus 2.1.67-82 (with omissions)

<i>armentum</i> , -i (n.)	herd of cattle
<i>equa</i> , -ae (f.)	female horse, mare
<i>arcus</i> , -ūs (m.)	bow
<i>pecus</i> , <i>pecudis</i> (m.)	animal, livestock
<i>gestio</i> , -ire (4)	I eagerly desire
<i>adflo</i> , <i>adflare</i> (1)	I breathe upon
<i>dapes</i> (pl. of <i>daps</i> , <i>dapis</i>)	a feast, banquet

Latin Verse

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)				Date of birth	
Candidate number	C					

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2. Latin Prose

Please write your Latin Prose translation on the facing sheet.

A mysterious voice suggests to Valesius how his sick children might be cured

cum ingenti pestilentia urbs agrisque vastarentur, Valesius, vir dives rusticae vitae, duobus filiis et filia laborantibus, aquam iis calidam a foco petens, genibus nixus lares familiares ut puerorum periculum in ipsius caput transferrent oravit. orta deinde vox est, eos salvos futuros esse si flumine Tiberi devectos Tarentum portasset, ibique aquam ex Ditis patris et Proserpinae ara petitam eis dedisset. eo dicto magnopere confusus, quod et longa et periculosa navigatio imperabatur, spe tamen dubia praesentem metum vincente pueros ad ripam Tiberis protinus detulit.

Valerius Maximus 2.4.5 (adapted)

<i>laboro</i> (1)	I suffer from illness
<i>nitor, nixus</i>	I rest upon
<i>Dis, Ditis</i> (m.)	the god of the underworld

Latin Prose

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)				Date of birth	
Candidate number	C					

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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.

Helen, returned from Troy, speaks with Electra about her brother Orestes, and discusses all of their misfortunes

ΕΛΕΝΗ

ὦ παῖ Κλυταιμῆστρας τε κάγαμέμονος
παρθένε μακρὸν δὴ μῆκος Ἡλέκτρα χρόνου,
πῶς, ὦ τάλαινα, σὺ τε κασίγνητός τε σός
τλήμων Ὀρέστης μητρὸς ὄδε φονεὺς ἔφυ;
προσφθέγμασιν γὰρ οὐ μαίνομαι σέθεν,
ἔς Φοῖβον ἀναφέρουσα τὴν ἀμαρτίαν.
καίτοι στένω γε τὸν Κλυταιμῆστρας μόρον,
ἐμῆς ἀδελφῆς, ἦν, ἐπεὶ πρὸς Ἴλιον
ἔπλευσ' ὅπως ἔπλευσα θεομανεῖ πότμῳ,
οὐκ εἶδον, ἀπολειφθεῖσα δ' αἰάζω τύχας.

ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ.

Ἐλένη, τί σοι λέγοιμ' ἂν ἅ γε παροῦσ' ὄρᾳς;

Euripides, Orestes 71-81

μῆκος, τό	length
πρόσφθεγμα, τό	salutation
μαίνω	I stain
αἰάζω	I cry

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2. Greek Prose

Please write your Greek Prose translation on the facing sheet.

The speaker argues for his right to continue to receive a disability pension, against the charge that he does not deserve it because he is able-bodied and wealthy. Here he addresses the charge that he has been seen riding a horse.

περὶ δὲ τῆς ἐμῆς ἱππικῆς, ἧς οὗτος ἐτόλμησε μνησθῆναι πρὸς ὑμᾶς, οὔτε τὴν τύχην δείσας οὔτε ὑμᾶς αἰσχυνοθείς, οὐ πολὺς ὁ λόγος. ἐγὼ γὰρ, ὦ βουλή, περιπεπτωκῶς τοιαύτη συμφορᾷ ταύτην ἐμαυτῷ ῥαστώνην ἐξηῦρον εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς τὰς μακροτέρας τῶν ἀναγκαίων.

ὁ δὲ μέγιστον, ὦ βουλή, τεκμήριον ὅτι διὰ τὴν συμφορὰν ἀλλ' οὐ διὰ τὴν ὕβριν, ὡς οὗτός φησιν, ἐπὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἀναβαίνω ῥάδιόν ἐστι μαθεῖν· εἰ γὰρ ἐκεκτῆμην οὐσίαν, ἐπ' ἀστράβης ἂν ὠχούμην, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀλλοτρίους ἵππους ἀνέβαινον· νυνὶ δ' ἐπειδὴ τοιοῦτον οὐ δύναμαι κτήσασθαι, τοῖς ἀλλοτρίοις ἵπποις ἀναγκάζομαι χρῆσθαι πολλάκις. καίτοι πῶς οὐκ ἄτοπόν ἐστίν, ὦ βουλή, τοῦτον ἂν, εἰ μὲν ἐπ' ἀστράβης ὀχούμενον ἐώρα με, σιωπᾶν (τί γὰρ ἂν καὶ ἔλεγεν;);

Lysias 24.10 – 11 ('On the refusal of a pension'), with omissions

ἱππική, ἡ	horsemanship
ῥαστώνη, ἡ	aid (to doing something)
οὐσία, ἡ	that which is one's own, property
ἀστράβη, ἡ	mule with a padded saddle (ridden by those with disabilities or by the rich)
ἄτοπος, -ον	odd, hypocritical

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

Candidate number

C

Section A [25 marks]

(1) The first exercise is about an unnamed language. Nouns in this language change their form in several ways to reflect their function in a sentence. Study the following examples of nouns in this language, noting carefully the differences in forms and functions:

gizona	'the man'	gizon	'a man'
gizonaren	'of the man'	gizonen	'of a man'
gizonarentzat	'towards the man'	gizonentzat	'towards a man'
gizongaz	'with the man'	gizonkaz	'with a man'
gizonaz	'about the man'	gionez	'about a man'
gizonarengan	'in the man'	gizonengan	'in a man'

Here are some more nouns in this language:

lagun	'friend'	apaiz	'priest'	gotzon	'angel'
aker	'billy goat'	belgikar	'Belgian'	jaun	'lord'

Give the following in this language:

[11 marks]

- a. 'the lord' _____
- b. 'about the friend' _____
- c. 'in the billy goat' _____
- d. 'with an angel' _____
- e. 'of a Belgian' _____
- f. 'in a lord' _____
- g. 'towards a priest' _____
- h. 'about an angel' _____
- i. 'with the Belgian' _____
- j. 'of a friend' _____
- k. 'towards the billy goat' _____

(2) Here are some verb forms in another language. The infinitive is the form of the verb meaning 'to' (to give, to do etc.); the third person singular means 'he/she/it' (s/he, it gives, s/he, it does); the masculine past is a form used of masculine people (he gave, he did).

Note that in this language, **á**, **é** (etc.) are distinct from **a**, **e** (etc.); **ě** is also a distinct sound: pay attention to these signs and write them when needed.

	Infinitive 'to'	3 rd sg.	masc. past
'do'	dělat	dělá	dělal
'ask'	prosit	prosí	prosil
'suffer'	trpět	trpí	trpil
'plant'	sázet	sází	sázil
'buy'	kupovat	kupuje	kupoval
'give'	dát	dá	dal
'write'	psát	psá	psal
'float'	plout	ple	plul
'miss'	minout	mine	minul

Give for the following verbs the 3rd sg. and masc. past forms in this language: [14 marks]

'wait'	čekat	_____	_____
'sleep'	spát	_____	_____
'run'	běžet	_____	_____
'speak'	mluvit	_____	_____
'study'	studovat	_____	_____
'move'	hnout	_____	_____
'cook'	vařit	_____	_____

Section B [50 marks]

(3) The following exercises are based on an invented language called Kaña. Kaña has no definite or indefinite articles (so **mit** means both 'a woman' and 'the woman'); nor does it differentiate simple and progressive tenses (so the same form would mean 'goes' and 'is going'). Unlike in English, in which word order is fixed, Kaña has flexible word order; so word order is not a guide to the meaning of the sentences. Work out the meanings of the sentences, individual words, and their components by reading carefully and considering the differences between similar forms. The sentences are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

1. Study the following sentences: [15 marks]

fahanat npur mitus	the women see a tree
pitus mahakat	birds fly
mit wahan ntun	the woman pushes a boat
fahan ruf nmitus	the dog sees the women
kafah pur	the tree grows
pit pikan nhiñus	the bird pecks the men

Now translate the following from Kaña into English:

hiñus kafahat _____ [3]

rufus fahanat ntunus _____ [4]

Translate the following sentences from English into Kaña:

the birds peck the dogs _____ [4]

the man pushes the bird _____ [4]

2. Study the following sentences: [16 marks]

nfarus purif patakat hiñus	the men take fruits from the tree
fuwif patak nfiw mit	a woman takes milk from the cow
hiñin tunif harat nñim	the boy lifts a cat from the boat
pitus purusif mahakat	the birds fly from the trees
mitinus nfuwus tahif rafatat	the girls release cows from the vehicle

Translate the following sentences from Kaña to English:

hiñinus patakat ñimif nfiw _____ [4]

pitus nfar haratat tunusif _____ [4]

Translate the following from English into Kaña:

The girl releases the cats _____ [4]

The boys lift the girls from the vehicles _____ [4]

3. Study the following sentences:

[19 marks]

mitus nhiñus mahanat rafata tawkif	the women have to release the men from prison
pit rafan mahaka tañif	the bird wants to fly from the cage
ruf nunhiñ fahan	the dog does not see the man
mitinus rafanat nunfarus	the girls do not want fruits
mit nunfuwus rafan rafata tahusif	the woman does not want to release the cows from the vehicles

Now translate the following from Kaña into English:

hiñinus nunruf tañif haratat _____ [4]

mit mahan wahana nuntahus _____ [4]

Translate these sentences from English into Kaña:

The girl has to release the birds from the cages

_____ [5]

The man does not want to take milk from the cats

_____ [6]

Section C [25 marks]

(4) The following questions are based on English.

Study the following sentences:

The word **if** in English has two distinct uses, illustrated by the following sentences:

(1) There is a soda in the fridge if you are thirsty.

(2) He wanted to know if I was ready.

Here are some more sentences with the word **if** in them. Put **1** or **2** in each box to show which type of **if** the sentence uses. [12 marks]

a)	The ground would be wet if it had rained	
b)	When will you reach home if you start now?	
c)	Tell me if you have seen your friends.	
d)	It is not clear if we are transgressing the gods' command.	
e)	You will be punished if you really did that.	
f)	I cannot tell if Xerxes sent a messenger to Argos.	
g)	You will be hated by me if you say that.	
h)	What conclusions follow if that is the case?	
i)	I do not know if they saw the images inside.	
j)	We will sacrifice to the gods if we capture the city.	
k)	Let us see if this suits us.	
l)	You must find out if this is true.	

Describe the difference between sentence types **1** and **2**: [3 marks]

(5) Some English verbs are said to be *transitive*; that is, the action they refer to is applied to an object, e.g. **The dog bites the man; The cat waves its tail; The man gives a treat.** Other verbs are said to be *intransitive*; that is, they refer to an action more generally that is not applied to an object, e.g. **The dog drools; The cat miaows; The man runs.** This exercise is about certain kinds of intransitive verb.

One type of intransitive verb is demonstrated by the following examples: **fall (The book fell off the shelf), begin (The play begins with a speech), flash (The torch flashes).** These are 'type A'.

Another type of intransitive verb can be demonstrated by the following examples: **run (I ran for miles), resign (The Prime Minister will resign), shout (He shouted in the field).** These are 'type B'.

There are some useful tests for finding out if a verb belongs to 'type A':

(a) some 'type A' verbs can be reversed and become transitive: **the torch flashes ~ he flashes the torch.**

(b) some 'type A' verbs have participles that can modify nouns: **the castle fell ~ the fallen castle**

If either of these tests is true, the verb is 'type A'. (See if you can work out which test applies in the case of the 'type A' verb **begin**.)

Study the following sentences, and identify the 'type A' verbs by putting a cross in the box. [10 marks]

a)	The lake froze in the winter	
b)	The torch shone in the night	
c)	The bombs exploded near the capital city.	
d)	Julius Caesar hesitated before crossing the Rubicon.	
e)	The race started exactly on time.	
f)	I yelled at the badly behaved puppy.	
g)	She danced to the music of the waltz.	
h)	The ruler snapped against the wooden table.	
i)	The child slept peacefully until morning.	
j)	The reed broke in the strong wind.	

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