**Section A [25 Marks]**

(1) In Old Norse, nouns can occur in a number of forms, each of which expresses different grammatical functions of a noun in a sentence. Consider, for instance, the following:

**Nominative Singular** *hęrr* ‘the people [subject]’ e.g. ‘The people will vote.’

**Genitive Singular** *hęrjar* ‘of the people’

**Dative Singular** *hęri* ‘to the people’

**Accusative Singular** *hęr* ‘the people [object]’ e.g. ‘I love the people.’

**Nominative Plural** *hęrjar* ‘the peoples [subject]’

**Genitive Plural** *hęrja* ‘of the peoples’

**Dative Plural** *hęrjum* ‘to the peoples’

**Accusative Plural** *hęrja* ‘the peoples [object]’

Some forms cannot always be distinguished (e.g. the genitive singular and nominative plural above). Pay attention to the marks below these letters, e.g. in *ę* – they are meaningful.

Now consider the following data:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **‘arm’** | **‘hammer’** | **‘cave’** | **‘hell’** | **‘sleeve’** | **‘arrow’** |
| **Sg.** | **Nominative** | *armr* | *hamarr* | *hęllir* | *hęl* | *ęrmr* | *ǫr* |
| **Genitive** | *arms* | *hamars* | *hęllis* | *hęljar* | *ęrmar* | *ǫrvar* |
| **Dative** | *armi* | *hamri* | *hęlli* | *hęlju* | *ęrmi* | *ǫru* |
| **Accusative** | *arm* | *hamar* | *hęlli* | *hęl* | *ęrmi* | *ǫr* |
| **Pl.** | **Nominative** | *armar* | *hamrar* | *hęllar* | *hęljar* | *ęrmar* | *ǫrvar* |
| **Genitive** | *arma* | *hamra* | *hęlla* | *hęlja* | *ęrma* | *ǫrva* |
| **Dative** | *ǫrmum* | *hǫmrum* | *hęllum* | *hęljum* | *ęrmum* | *ǫrum* |
| **Accusative** | *arma* | *hamra* | *hęlla* | *hęljar* | *ęrmar* | *ǫrvar* |

With the above patterns in mind, please complete the following table:

[0.5 marks per form, up to 13 marks – 13.5 theoretically possible]

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **‘alder’** | **‘dew’** | **‘inheritance’** | **‘island’** |
| **Nom.Sg.** | *elrir* | *dǫgg* | *arfr* | *ey* |
| **Gen.Sg.** | ***elris*** | *dǫggvar* | *arfs* | *eyjar* |
| **Dat.Sg.** | *elri* | ***dǫggu*** | *arfi* | *eyju* |
| **Acc.Sg.** | *elri* | *dǫgg* | ***arf*** | *ey* |
| **Nom.Pl.** | *elrar* | *dǫggvar* | *arfar* | *eyjar* |
| **Gen.Pl.** | *elra* | *dǫggva* | *arfa* | *eyja* |
| **Dat.Pl.** | *elrum* | *dǫggum* | *ǫrfum* | ***eyjum*** |
| **Acc.Pl.** | *elra* | *dǫggvar* | ***arfa*** | *eyjar* |

(2) Consider how Irish (*Gaeilge*) expresses the notions 3rd person singular masculine possessive (‘his’), 3rd person singular feminine possessive (‘her’), and 3rd person plural possessives (‘their’):

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **3.Sg.M.Poss. (‘his’)** | **3.Sg.F.Poss. (‘her’)** | **3.Pl.Poss (‘their’)** |
| **peann** | ‘pen’ | *a pheann* ‘his pen’ | *a peann* ‘her pen’ | *a bpeann* ‘their pen’ |
| **teach** | ‘house’ | *a theach* | *a teach* | *a dteach* |
| **ceann** | ‘head’ | *a cheann* | *a ceann* | *a gceann* |
| **bean** | ‘woman’ | *a bhean* | *a bean* | *a mbean* |
| **droim** | ‘back’ | *a dhroim* | *a droim* | *a ndroim* |
| **glúin** | ‘knee’ | *a ghlúin* | *a glúin* | *a nglúin* |
| **máthair** | ‘mother’ | *a mháthair* | *a máthair* | *a máthair* |
| **súil** | ‘eye’ | *a shúil* | *a súil* | *a súil* |
| **freagra** | ‘answer’ | *a fhreagra* | *a freagra* | *a bhfreagra* |
| **rámh** | ‘oar’ | *a rámh* | *a rámh* | *a rámh* |
| **náirí** | ‘shame’ | *a náirí* | *a náirí* | *a náirí* |
| **iomrá** | ‘reputation’ | *a iomrá* | *a hiomrá* | *a n-iomrá* |
| **aois** | ‘age’ | *a aois* | *a haois* | *a n-aois* |
| **éan** | ‘bird’ | *a éan* | *a héan* | *a n-éan* |

Pay attention to the marks above the letters, e.g. *á*, *é* – they are meaningful.

Taking into account the examples above, please complete the following table:

[1 mark per form, unless they’re the same – see *madra*, *reithe*]

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **‘his’** | **‘her’** | **‘their’** |
| ‘deer’ | a fhia | a fia | **a bhfia** |
| ‘bee’ | a bheach | **a beach** | a mbeach |
| ‘dog’ | **a mhadra** | a madra | a madra |
| ‘swan’ | a eala | **a heala** | a n-eala |
| ‘tiger’ | a thíogar | a tíogar | **a dtíogar** |
| ‘rabbit’ | **a choinín** | a coinín | a gcoinín |
| ‘ram’ | a reithe | a reithe | **a reithe** |

**Section B [50 marks]**

(3) The following questions are based on Sobot, an artificial language. Like English, Sobot has a fixed word order; unlike English, however, it does not distinguish simple from progressive tenses (‘goes’ = ‘is going’). Work out the meanings of the following sentences, individual words, and their components by reading carefully and paying attention to the differences between similar forms Hint: keep an eye on the grammatical gender of words, as in *ram* (masculine) vs *ewe* (feminine) vs *sheep* (undetermined).
The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

(a)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **suneeli a’follif.** | *The hens run.* |
| **luseki pessit.** | *A postwoman laughs.* |
| **suleefa porris.** | *Billy goats sleep.* |
| **durega a’mettir.** | *The waiter is gardening.* |
| **suneelwi** | *We (women) are running.* |
| **suleefsa.** | *You (men) are sleeping.* |
| **fuber a’pesat.** | *The post office is burning.* |
| **ruseefi a’mottir perris.** | *The waitresses see a goat.* |
| **kureedi porris melam.** | *Nanny goats drink water.* |
| **tukebwa tekab.** | *I (man) am writing a letter.* |
| **rusefa pessit a’fellif.** | *A postman sees the chicken.* |

Give the meaning of:

**fuber tekab.** *A letter is burning.* [3]

**suleefi a’possit.** *The postwomen sleep.* [3]

Translate into Sobot:

*You (men) see a chicken.* **ruseefsa fellif.** [3]

*A waiter is running.* **sunela** **mettir.** [3]

(b)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **fuberwi a’tokob.** | *I (woman) am burning the letters.* |
| **yadureegi a’possit.** | *The postwomen were gardening.* |
| **suleefim porris a’betat ka.** | *Nanny goats do not sleep in the house.* |
| **yakureda a’fellif melam derag ka.** | *The rooster drank water in a garden.* |
| **lukeemim follif bolom ka.** | *Hens do not live in towns.* |
| **yaruseefwa a’follif a’gesan ka** | *We (men) saw the chickens in the park.* |
| **ruseefam a’sokkik a’pesat.** | *The actors do not see the post office.* |
| **yakuteessim botot a’belam ka.** | *You (women) did not build houses in the town.* |
| **kuredsi tefas.** | *You (woman) are drinking tea.* |
| **yasunelwa na yamulemsam.** | *I (man) ran and you (man) did not cry.* |
| **yafuleti a’sekkik a’sekat ka** | *The actress fell in the forest.* |

Give the meaning of:

**yakureda a’sekkik a’tefas.** *The actor drank the tea.* [4]

**yamuleemsam a’dorog ka***. You (men) were not crying in the gardens.* [4]

Translate into Sobot:

*Waiters do not build towns.* **kuteesam mottir bolom.** [3]

*I (woman) was sleeping in the garden and did not see the goats.*

 **yasulefwi a’derag ka na yarusefwim a’porris.** [5]

(c)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **yafurega a’perris tokob an sekkik.** | *The billy goat ate an actor’s letters.* |
| **suleefwa a’derag ana’pessit ka.** | *We (men) are sleeping in the postman’s garden.* |
| **yasuneela a’follif laa’gesan ka da betat ka.** | *The roosters ran from the park into a house.* |
| **yafubeeri a’mottir bekat an pellis sekat ka.** | *The waitresses burned a police officer’s book in a forest.* |
| **yakureedim a’porris ana’sekkik a’melam ana’keppit.** | *The actor’s nanny goats weren’t drinking the mayor’s water.* |
| **ruseefsa sekat laa’betat ka.** | *You (men) see a forest from the house.* |
| **yafuretwim a’fellif ana’mettir daa’melam ka.** | *I (woman) didn’t throw the waiter’s chicken into the water.* |
| **yamuteti a’pellis tekab da pessit ka.** | *The policewoman gave a letter to a postman.* |
| **yafuber a’betat ana’mottir belam a’ka** | *The waiters’ town house was burning.* |
| **yafuberm a’tekab ana’sekkik a’sekat ka.** | *The actor’s letter was not burning in the forest.* |

Give the meaning of:

**muteetsim a’tokob ana’pollis daa’possit ka.**

 *You (women) aren’t giving the police officers’ letters to the postmen.* [5]

**yafubera a’keppit a’betat sekat a’ka na yakutesa betat belam a’ka.**

 *The mayor burnt the forest house and built a town house.* [6]

Translate into Sobot:

*The actors’ tea fell into the water in a park.*

 **yafulet a’tefas ana’sokkik daa’melam ka gesan ka.** [6]

*The waiters’ roosters ran from the actor’s house to the forest.*

**yasuneela a’follif ana’mottir laa’betat ka ana’sekkik daa’sekat.** [5]

**Section C [25 Marks]**

(4) The verb *to be* can be used in (at least) three different functions: it can express that something exists (existential – E); it can connect a noun with another noun, adjective, or prepositional phrase (copulative ­­– C); and it can be used together with other verbs to express the passive or future (auxiliary – A). The following examples illustrate these usages:

**Existential** *There* ***is*** *no chance of error in this claim.*

***Are*** *there really any people who have never had a cramp in their leg?*

**Copulative** *Roses* ***are*** *red.*

 *The minister* ***is*** *a fool.*

 *He* ***is*** *obviously upstairs.*

**Auxiliary** *The emperor* ***is*** *dressed in an outlandishly ornate costume.*

 *You* ***are*** *never going to risk losing a substantial amount of money.*

Based on these examples, please evaluate the sentences below and decide whether the forms of *to be* in bold are used in existential (E), copulative (C), or auxiliary (A) function.

[1 mark per answer.]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (a) | **Is** there ever a time when we should hesitate to teach someone? | E |
| (b) | When **is** a rose not a rose? | C |
| (c) | **Is** it ever going to snow or rain again? | A |
| (d) | There **is** not a single golden kiwi that could fetch that price. | E |
| (e) | After storage, lemons **are** waxed, then sized and packed. | A |
| (f) | Why **are** there peeled oranges on the floor? | E |
| (g) | Lemons **are** waxed if they look shinier and feel smooth to the touch. | C |
| (h) | **Are** you there or did you hang up? | C |
| (i) | Golden kiwis there **are** harvested between October and November. | A |
| (j) | Fresh peeled oranges **are** 2.5% better than canned grapefruit juice. | C |
| (k) | There **is** a house in New Orleans they call the ‘Rising Sun’. | E |
| (l) | Oranges **are** ideally peeled with a fruit knife. | A |
| (m) | Golden kiwis **are** the ideal fruit for diabetes patients. | C |

(5) The past tense of the English verb *to be* has two forms, *was* and *were*. Traditionally, the 1st and 3rd person singular (that is, *I* and *he/she/it*) use *was*, all other persons (*you, we, they*) use *were.*

 The form *were* is, however, also used as the subjunctive of *to be* for all persons. Consider the following illustrative examples:

**past tense** *When you* ***were*** *in town, all the lights seemed brighter.*

 *He* ***was*** *a right pain in the neck, but she* ***was*** *his mother nonetheless.*

 *If I* ***was*** *in Kendal last year, it* ***was*** *for the Mint Cake.*

**subjunctive** *If I* ***were*** *in your place, I would pack my things and take off.*

*I could have won,* ***were*** *it just for me, but I had to think of them, too.*

Bearing in mind the above, please evaluate (✓ or ✗) the following sentences as to whether they make use of *was* and *were* according to the rules and examples set out above.

[1 mark per answer.]

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| (a) | If he **were** anything but the son of a prince, my oath would not oblige me to object. | ✓ |
| (b) | **Was** I ever to attempt such a subversive action again, I would be ejected from the Society post haste. | ✗ |
| (c) | Growing up in Wales, when I **were** a young woman, I loved watching sheep. | ✗ |
| (d) | **Were** you in the habit of taking in money for the purposes of betting? | ✓ |
| (e) | If any doubt **were** left on this subject, the witness statement eradicated it entirely. | ✗ |
| (f) | Like ripping off a bandage, some things **were** easier if you did them fast. | ✓ |
| (g) | Once upon a time there **were** a number of boys who simply loved cooking. | ✗ |
| (h) | **Was** I to simply watch Albus while he ordered the killing of this innocent man? | ✓ |
| (i) | If she truly **was** urged to the Tree by the snake, something was going to happen. | ✓ |
| (j) | Only in opera houses **was** there fully professional full-time orchestras, and even there local artisans formed a substantial part of them. | ✗ |
| (k) | Here's a big apple I have been saving for you, Tom, if you **was** ever found again. | ✗ |
| (l) | I would love banking **were** it not for the customers. | ✓ |