



# OXFORD UNIVERSITY

## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES APTITUDE TEST



### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This booklet contains the Oriental Languages Aptitude Test, for applicants for course combinations which include Arabic, Hebrew, Persian or Turkish.

Please complete the following details:

Surname	
---------	--

Other names	
-------------	--

School/College name*	
----------------------	--

\*If you are an individual candidate, taking this test away from a school or college, please write the name of your examination centre in this box.

Centre Number					
---------------	--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number	O				
------------------	---	--	--	--	--

UCAS Number (if known)				-				-				
	d	d	m	m	y	y						

Date of Birth			-			-		
---------------	--	--	---	--	--	---	--	--

Oxford College of Preference	
------------------------------	--

### Time allowed

You have 30 minutes. Your supervisor will notify you when you should begin the paper.

### Question paper

The paper is two pages long. Try to answer all the questions, in order and systematically, but do not rush for the sake of completion if you encounter difficulties.

You can use the blank back cover or separate paper for rough workings or notes, but only answers in the spaces in the papers will be marked.

No dictionaries of any kind are permitted.



**Admissions  
Testing Service**

Administered on behalf of the University of Oxford by the Admissions Testing Service, part of Cambridge Assessment, a non-teaching department of the University of Cambridge.

\* 8 8 8 7 9 0 9 4 1 7 \*

**Section B** [40 marks]

4. The questions in this section are based on an invented language, called Mordemis. Read each group of examples carefully, paying particular attention to different forms of words and working out what information they convey (just as in English there are differences between e.g. *cat* and *cats*, or *beckon* and *beckoned*). Word order in Mordemis is different from that of English and is not entirely fixed; it is not a reliable guide to the meaning of sentences. Note also that Mordemis has nothing corresponding to English *the* and *a(n)*, so that e.g. **flori** may be translated as ‘the barmaid’ or ‘a barmaid’. You are advised to work through the questions in this section in the order in which they are given, as the later ones presuppose some information or vocabulary supplied in the earlier examples.

(a)

<b>kisha dogafam kotirash</b>	‘Someone has shot the squire.’
<b>flori konekash dogredam</b>	‘The barmaid has seduced the colonel.’
<b>kisha drosin doflorim</b>	‘Someone strangles the barmaid.’
<b>doflorim lecha kowidash</b>	‘The milkman has found the barmaid.’
<b>pelin goli domelim</b>	‘The librarian calls the postmistress.’
<b>dobarnam kopelash rola</b>	‘The vicar has called the inspector.’
<b>barna dolecham kopetash</b>	‘The inspector has questioned the milkman.’
<b>widin dogafam fela.</b>	‘The doctor finds the squire.’

Give the meaning of:

**greda dofelam petin**

\_\_\_\_\_

**kisha kodrosash dogolim**

\_\_\_\_\_

Translate into Mordemis:

‘The postmistress seduces the vicar.’

\_\_\_\_\_

(b)

<b>velo felantse kasaya ste</b>	‘The poison is in the doctor’s house.’
<b>vadi velo prenedin</b>	‘The nurse will take the poison.’
<b>prenin sama gredantse kolo</b>	‘The poacher takes the colonel’s gun.’
<b>dala kuto atelaya helin</b>	‘The artist hides a knife in the studio.’
<b>peledin dala domikam</b>	‘The artist will call the gardener.’
<b>rola piso heledin klisaya</b>	‘The vicar will hide a letter in the church.’
<b>barna gafantse testo derin</b>	‘The inspector sees the squire’s will.’
<b>testo kasaya ste legantse</b>	‘The will is in the solicitor’s house.’

Give the meaning of:

**dovadim deredin lega**

\_\_\_\_\_

**kolo kasaya ste samantse**

\_\_\_\_\_

Translate into Mordemis:

‘The gardener will find the artist’s knife.’

\_\_\_\_\_

(c)

**vadi dedrosni ste**  
**dala atelara yedin**  
**yededin barna lokara**  
**kena demo koydara koprenash**  
**rolantse piso wewidno ste**  
**greda tetirna ste**

‘The nurse has been strangled.’  
‘The artist goes into the studio.’  
‘The inspector will go into the pub.’  
‘The murderer has taken a body into the wood.’  
‘The vicar’s letter has been found.’  
‘The colonel has been shot.’

Give the meaning of:

**lecha lokaya pepetna ste**

\_\_\_\_\_

**kisha klisara koyedash**

\_\_\_\_\_

Translate into Mordemis:

‘A body has been hidden in the wood.’ \_\_\_\_\_

(d)

**ney kena lechabi dederna ste?**  
**meli rolabi pepelni yoste**

‘Has the murderer been seen by the milkman?’  
‘The postmistress has not been called by  
the vicar.’

**ney barna dodalam yokopetash?**  
**dala domikam yotiredin**  
**barna dolecham yokogarash**  
**yoskorin dolegam fela**

‘Has the inspector not questioned the artist?’  
‘The artist will not shoot the gardener.’  
‘The inspector has not arrested the milkman.’  
‘The doctor is not blackmailing the solicitor.’

Give the meaning of:

**kuto samabi peprenno yoste** \_\_\_\_\_

**ney lega dalabi seskorna ste?** \_\_\_\_\_

Translate into Mordemis:

‘Has the murderer not been arrested by the inspector?’  
\_\_\_\_\_

