



OXFORD UNIVERSITY

CLASSICS ADMISSIONS TEST

Wednesday 31 October 2018

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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.

Dido's sister Anna, a guest in Aeneas' house, is terrified by a strange dream and runs away until the river Numicius welcomes her.

Anna novis somno excutitur perterrita visis, 185

itque timor totos gelido sudore per artus.

tunc, ut erat tenui **corpus velamine** tecta,

prosiluit **stratis** humilique egressa fenestra

per patulos currit **plantis pernicipibus** agros,

donec harenoso, sic fama, Numicius illam 190

suscepit gremio **vitreisque** abscondidit antris.

orta dies totum radiis impleverat orbem,

cum nullam **Aeneadae** thalamis **Sidonida nacti**

et Rutulum magno errantes clamore per agrum

vicini ad ripas fluvii manifesta sequuntur 195

signa pedum, dumque inter se mirantur, ab alto

amnis aquas cursumque rapit.

Silius Italicus, *Punica* 8.185–97

corpus	acc. of respect
velamen -inis, n.	covering, garment
stratum -i, n.	bed
planta -ae, f.	foot, footstep
pernix pernicipis (adj.)	swift
vitreus -a -um	glassy, translucent
Aeneadae -um, m.	the companions of Aeneas
Sidonis -idis, f.	the Sidonian woman, Anna
nanciscor	I acquire, find

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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Please continue to Latin Prose passage

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2. Latin Prose

Please write your Latin Prose translation on the facing sheet.

When a giant Gaul challenges any Roman to single combat, the tribune Valerius accepts and is helped to victory by an unusual ally.

dux interea Gallorum . . . incedebat perque contemptum et superbiam circumspiciens despiciensque omnia, venire iubet et congregari, si quis pugnare secum ex omni Romano exercitu auderet. tum Valerius tribunus, ceteris inter metum pudoremque ambiguis, **impetrato** prius a consulibus ut in Gallum tam inaniter adrogantem pugnare sese permetterent, progreditur intrepide modesteque **obviam**; et congregantur et consistunt, et conserebantur iam manus. atque ibi vis quaedam divina fit: **corvus** repente inprovisus advolat et super galeam tribuni insistit atque inde in adversari os atque oculos pugnare incipit; **insiliebat**, obturbabat et unguibus manum laniabat et prospectum **alis** arcebat atque, ubi satis saevierat, revolabat in galeam tribuni. sic tribunus, spectante utroque exercitu . . . ducem hostium ferocissimum vicit interfecitque atque ob hanc causam cognomen habuit Corvinus.

Aulus Gellius, *Attic Nights* 9.11.5–8

impetro	I obtain permission
obviam (adverb, with verbs of motion)	'so as to meet him'
corvus –i, m.	crow
insilio	I jump upon
ala –ae, f.	wing

Latin Prose

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

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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.

Cassandra, on the point of departing Troy as a slave, bids farewell to her mother and reflects on the Greeks' terrible future.

Κα. μήτερ, πύκαζε κρᾶτ' ἐμὸν νικηφόρον
καὶ χαῖρε τοῖς ἐμοῖσι βασιλικοῖς γάμοις·
καὶ πέμπε, κἂν μὴ τὰμά σοι πρόθυμά γ' ἦ 355
ᾧθει βιαίως· εἰ γὰρ ἔστι Λοξίας,
Ἐλένης γαμεῖ με δυσχερέστερον γάμον
ὁ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν κλεινὸς Ἀγαμέμνων ἄναξ.
κτενῶ γὰρ αὐτὸν κἀντιπορθήσω δόμους
ποινὰς ἀδελφῶν καὶ πατρὸς λαβοῦσ' ἐμοῦ. 360
ἀλλ' αὐτ' ἐάσω· πέλεκυν οὐχ ὑμνήσομεν,
ὃς ἐς τράχηλον τὸν ἐμὸν εἴσι χιτέρων,
μητροκτόνους τ' ἀγῶνας, ὕς σὺμ ἰ γάμοι
θήσουσιν, οἴκων τ' Ἀτρέως ἀνάστασιν.

Euripides, *Trojan Women* 353–64

πυκάζω	I cover
τὰμά ... πρόθυμα	'my behaviour ... eager'
δυσχερέστερος	more difficult
ἀντιπορθέω	I destroy in return
πέλεκυς -εως, m.	axe

Greek Verse

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

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2. Greek Prose

Please write your Greek Prose translation on the facing sheet.

Xenophon recounts the political lessons he derived from the example of Cyrus the Great, King of Persia.

ὅτε μὲν δὴ ταῦτα ἐνεθυμούμεθα, ὕτως ἐγιγνώσκομεν περὶ αὐτῶν, ὡς ἀνθρώπῳ πεφυκῶτι πάντων τῶν ἄλλων ῥᾶον εἶη ζῶων ἢ ἀνθρώπων ἄρχειν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐνενοήσαμεν ὅτι Κῦρος ἐγένετο Πέρσης, ὃς παμπόλλους μὲν ἀνθρώπους ἐκτήσατο πειθομένους αὐτῷ, παμπόλλας δὲ πόλεις, πάμπολλα δὲ ἔθνη, ἐκ τούτου δὴ ἠναγκαζόμεθα μετανοεῖν μὴ οὔτε τῶν ἀδυνάτων οὔτε τῶν χαλεπῶν ἔργων ἢ τὸ ἀνθρώπων ἄρχειν, ἦν τις ἐπισταμένως τοῦτο πράττη. Κύρῳ γοῦν ἴσμεν ἐθελήσαντας πείθεσθαι τοὺς μὲν ἀπέχοντας παμπόλλων ἡμερῶν ὁδόν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ μηνῶν, τοὺς δὲ οὐδ' ἑωρακότας πάποτ' αὐτόν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ εὖ εἰδότας ὅτι οὐδ' ἂν ἴδοιεν, καὶ ὅμως ἤθελον αὐτῷ ὑπακούειν. καὶ γὰρ τοι τοσοῦτον διήνεγκε τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων, καὶ τῶν πατρίους ἀρχὰς παρειληφότων καὶ τῶν δι' ἑαυτῶν κτησαμένων.

Xenophon, *Education of Cyrus* 1.1.3–4

ἐνθυμέομαι	I ponder, deliberate
πεφυκῶτι	'as he is'
μετανοέω	I change my mind
ἀπέχω	I am distant from
ὑπακούω	I obey
διαφέρω	I differ

Greek Prose

Oxford college of preference

Answer sheet

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

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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

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Section A [25 marks]

1. In modern standard Lithuanian, nouns can occur in seven forms, which express the grammatical function of a noun in a sentence. Consider, for instance, the following:

Nominative	<i>nāmas</i>	'the house [subject]' e.g. 'The house is green.'
Genitive	<i>nāmo</i>	'of the house'
Dative	<i>nāmui</i>	'to the house'
Accusative	<i>nāmą</i>	'the house [object]' e.g. 'I see the house.'
Instrumental	<i>namù</i>	'with the house'
Locative	<i>namè</i>	'in the house'
Vocative	<i>nāme</i>	'House! [direct address]'

As well as the letters of the Latin alphabet, Lithuanian also uses the following modified letters: č (like English **cheap**); é (like French **café**); ą and ė (both like English **trap**, but long); į (like English **free**). There are also two special marks which show where and how the word is accented: ~ and ` . Further note that in Lithuanian, y represents a vowel and can be accented.

Now consider the following data:

	'child'	'crow'	'cat'	'region'	'thief'	'eye'
Nominative	<i>vaikas</i>	<i>vārna</i>	<i>katė</i>	<i>sritis</i>	<i>vagis</i>	<i>akis</i>
Genitive	<i>vaiko</i>	<i>varnos</i>	<i>katės</i>	<i>sritiės</i>	<i>vagiės</i>	<i>akiės</i>
Dative	<i>vaikui</i>	<i>varnai</i>	<i>kātei</i>	<i>sričiai</i>	<i>vāgiui</i>	<i>ākiai</i>
Accusative	<i>vaiką</i>	<i>varną</i>	<i>kāt</i>	<i>sritį</i>	<i>vāgį</i>	<i>ākį</i>
Instrumental	<i>vaikù</i>	<i>vārna</i>	<i>katė</i>	<i>sritimi</i>	<i>vagimi</i>	<i>akimi</i>
Locative	<i>vaikè</i>	<i>vārnoje</i>	<i>katėje</i>	<i>srietyje</i>	<i>vagyje</i>	<i>akyje</i>
Vocative	<i>vaikè</i>	<i>vārna</i>	<i>kāte</i>	<i>sritiė</i>	<i>vagiė</i>	<i>akiė</i>

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

	'charcoal'	'eagle'	'space'	'death'
Nominative	_____	_____	_____	_____
Genitive	_____	_____	_____	_____
Dative	<i>añgliai</i>	_____	_____	<i>mirčiai</i>
Accusative	_____	_____	_____	_____
Instrumental	_____	_____	_____	_____
Locative	_____	<i>arè</i>	<i>erdvėje</i>	_____
Vocative	_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Consider how Hungarian expresses the notions of motion towards (allative, 'to X') and inside (inessive, 'in X') grammatically:

		allative	inessive
fék	'brake'	<i>fékhez</i> 'to the brake'	<i>fékben</i> 'in the brake'
ablak	'window'	<i>ablakhoz</i> 'to the window'	<i>ablakban</i> 'in the window'
hím	'male'	<i>hímhez</i> 'to the male'	<i>hímben</i> 'in the male'
album	'album'	<i>albumhoz</i> 'to the album'	<i>albumban</i> 'in the album'
dám	'deer'	<i>dámhoz</i> 'to the deer'	<i>dámban</i> 'in the deer'
cet	'whale'	<i>cethez</i> 'to the whale'	<i>cetben</i> 'in the whale'
erőd	'fort'	<i>erődhöz</i> 'to the fort'	<i>erődben</i> 'in the fort'
atom	'atom'	<i>atomhoz</i> 'to the atom'	<i>atomban</i> 'in the atom'
dög	'beast'	<i>döghöz</i> 'to the beast'	<i>dögben</i> 'in the beast'
bíbic	'lapwing (bird)'	<i>bíbichez</i> 'to the lapwing'	<i>bíbicben</i> 'in the lapwing'
dóm	'cathedral'	<i>dómhoz</i> 'to the cathedral'	<i>dómban</i> 'in the cathedral'
szűcs	'furrier'	<i>szűcshöz</i> 'to the furrier'	<i>szűcsben</i> 'in the furrier'
kürt	'horn'	<i>kürthöz</i> 'to the horn'	<i>kürtben</i> 'in the horn'
húg	'younger sister'	<i>húghoz</i> 'to the younger sister'	<i>húgban</i> 'in the younger sister'

The following remarks about Hungarian pronunciation may be of use:

- c is pronounced like ts in Engl. **pots**; sz like s in Engl. **sing**; cs like ch in Engl. **check**.
- ü and ö are variants of u and o, but have no English counterpart.
- vowels written with an acute or double acute accent (*á, é, ó, ú, í, ő, ű*) are longer than their unaccented counterparts (*a, e, o, u, i, ö, ü*).

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

		allative	inessive
szél	'wind'	_____	_____
leírás	'description'	_____	_____
füst	'smoke'	_____	_____
kút	'well'	_____	_____
árvíz	'flood'	_____	_____
szerző	'author'	_____	_____
ing	'shirt'	_____	_____

Section B [50 marks]

3. The following questions are based on Noladi, an artificial language. Like English, Noladi has a fixed word order; unlike English, however, it does not mark definiteness (no difference between 'the table' and 'a table'), nor does it 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 considering the differences between similar forms. The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

- (a) **jego jabimi.** *I am walking.*
jileyu kuriyuti. *They are running.*
zahasa lejavite wideti. *The goose sees the ram.*
zamili zajekute juditi. *The policewoman hears the mare.*
lepeso kenate kometi. *The man is eating a meal.*
lemiliyu lepesote tereyuti. *The policemen frighten the man.*
jegoyu jilete wideyumi. *We see him.*
jileyu jegote fikiyuti. *They shoot me.*
jego litete kibemi. *I am writing a letter.*
kenayu jegote tereyuti. *The meals frighten me.*

Give the meaning of:

zapeso lemilite tereti. _____

zamili jegoyute fikiti. _____

Translate into Noladi:

The stallions eat the letters. _____

The ewes hear us. _____

- (b) **zagaliyu habiyuti vilade.** *The hens live in the house.*
lepesoyu jabiyuti sivade. *The men are walking in the forest.*
lemili vilade lebovite sivade fikiti. *The soldier in the house shoots the bull in the forest.*
zahasayu jeti lejaviyu zapesote potude wideyuti.
The geese and the rams see the woman in the sea.
lepesoyu vilate fakeyuti jubide. *The men are building a house in the city.*
jegoyu litete pykibeyumi. *We were writing a letter.*
legali jubide jeti zapeso sivade zajekuyute pytereyuti.
The rooster in the city and the woman in the forest frightened the mares.
zaposi liteyute pymiteti leposida. *The wife was sending letters to the husband.*
lepesoyu jeti zapesoyu jabiyuti kenada sivade.
Men and women are walking to the meal in the forest.
jileyu jegoyute potude pywideyuti jeti jegoyu pykuriyumi jubida.
They saw us in the sea and we ran to the city.

Give the meaning of:

zaboviyu pykuriyuti vilada jubide. _____

jegoyu sivade liteyute kibeyumi zaposiyuda.

Translate into Noladi:

The house in the sea frightens the hens and roosters in the city.

They ran to the stallions in the forest.

(c) **lehito lepu pyhabiti jubide jabiti sivada.**

The actor who lived in the city is walking to the forest.

zaregi lepesoyute lepuyute jile pywideti vilade nopyjamiti.

The queen did not like the men whom she saw in the house.

liteyu puyute leposi miteti zahitoda zoposite tereyuti.

The letters which the husband sends to the actress frighten the wife.

jile vilate pude jile habiti nojamiti. *He does not like the house in which he lives.*

jego zahasate jeti zagalite pyjudimi sivade puda pykurimi.

I heard a goose and a hen in the forest to which I was running.

jile dorate pu jegote pytereti pydareti jegoda jeti jigo jilete pyfikimi.

He gave me a gift which frightened me and I shot him.

jileyu zabovite miteyuti leregida jubide lepute zapesoyu nojamiyuti.

They send the cow to the king in the city whom the women don't like.

lemiliyu dorate nopymiteyuti zapesoda vilade puda lejekuyu habiyuti.

The policemen did not send a gift to the woman in the house in which stallions live.

Give the meaning of:

jegoyu lejavite lepute nopyjamiyumi pymiteyumi jubida pude leregi habiti.

lehitoyu kenate pu jileyute tereti nojamiyuti jeti jilete nopykomeyuti.

Translate into Noladi:

Kings and queens eat geese to which men give meals.

We did not run to the actress in the forest in which they shoot roosters.

Section C [25 marks]

4. In English, certain words like *up*, *down*, *in*, *out*, *behind*, etc. can be used in a number of ways, and may function, for instance, as prepositions, adverbs, or even adjectives. Consider the following examples:

- Preposition** The fugitive ran **down** the street.
Peter looked **up** every chimney he could find.
- Adverb** Please come **in** and wait.
If you want to see the eclipse, you will need to go **outside**.
- Adjective** To James, the milk smelled **off**.
The referee agreed that the ball was **out**.

Based on these examples, please evaluate the data below and decide whether the word in bold functions as a preposition (prep.), adverb (adv.), or adjective (adj.).

- (a) The Cossack came to the window and looked **in** at the stove. _____
- (b) The lamb's resemblance to his great-aunt Cynthia left him a bit **off** balance. _____
- (c) He flew **out** the side of the cloud to warmer air. _____
- (d) The **above** sequence of thoughts was entirely sympathetic. _____
- (e) We caught him up accidentally on our journey **down**. _____
- (f) As I stood **outside** the Southampton coach to Oxford, I felt as if I could have rooted up St. Mary's spire. _____
- (g) They felt that they had been singled **out** as the weaklings of the group. _____
- (h) She brought me **up** a cup of tea and some dry toast. _____
- (i) He's wearing all the **in** stuff, including a bright red hat. _____
- (j) After that they brought me **up** a stair into a chamber. _____
- (k) Living in England, with Irish connections, I always felt a bit **off** in local company. _____
- (l) Sure enough, as I came **outside** and made a dash for the tram, I found myself face to face with three large men. _____
- (m) A steady north breeze prevails all **down** this coast from the Straits. _____

5. In English, the words **since** and **for** are used before nouns in expressions of time and also to show a causal connection between two parts of a sentence. In expressions of time, **since** refers to a point in time, while **for** designates a period of time. Consider the following examples:

for *This 40-year-old woman has had occasional headaches **for** 10 years.*
*Harold thought they might be of some use here, **for** it was obvious that they could not do any good where they were.*

since *His life has never been the same **since** that day.*
*Joseph and Nicodemus put Jesus in that tomb, **since** that day was the Jewish day of preparation.*

Bearing in mind the above, please evaluate whether the following uses of the words **since** and **for** conform to these rules.

- | | ✓ or X |
|--|--------------------------|
| (a) Do this exercise for three months, then increase the weight by five pounds. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) The idea that there was something like hormones has existed for antiquity. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) The quantity of snow was doubtless greater during the past winter than it has been in any other winter since the year 1780. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) This is the oldest Christian monastery to have survived intact, still in use for its initial function without interruption since the sixth century. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (e) In higher education, the situation has changed much for ten years ago. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (f) Asking respondents to report for multiple days could have the serious disadvantage of depressing survey response rates further. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (g) Since you told me a little about our ancestors, you should tell me the rest. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (h) The continuation of her story will interest us later, for ten years ago she converted to Lutheranism. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (i) Christians seem to have disappeared from most of that island since the entire sixth century. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (j) I know you will help me, for you told me on the steamboat you would do everything I want. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (k) I had determined to leave Ellston, since the year was chilling and there was no return to my earlier contentment. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (l) You haven't said much since the day you told me he had asked you about your faith. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

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