

## Section B [50 marks]

3. The questions in this test are all based on an invented language, called Pip. 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 *beckons* and *beckoned*). Word order in Pip is different from that of English and is not really fixed; it is not a reliable guide to the meanings of sentences. Note also that Pip has nothing corresponding to the English *the* and *a(n)*, so that **pit** can mean *a dog* or *the dog*. Note that **a** and **ã** are different vowels from each other. You are also 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 earlier examples.

- (a) **pit sak run** *acc* The dog chased the cat. *acc*  
**rin lup kat** — The cat watched the mouse.  
**mup taw kid** — The horse saw the teacher.  
**liip puut kat** — The mice watched the dogs.  
**kid taw muuk** — The horse saw the squirrels.

Give the meaning of:

**miip put kat** — (The) teacher watched the dog. [4] *= taw saw*

**taw kud lip** — A/The mouse saw a/the horse [3] *= sak chased*

Translate into Pip:

The mouse saw the cats. **lip taw runn.** [5]

- (b) **mip put kakap** The teacher likes the dog.  
**sasãk rin** The cat chases him.  
**pit kãp** The dog liked her.  
**kakãt lip** The mouse watches him.  
**kiid tatãw** The horses see her.  
**mik yub tataw** The squirrel sees an apple pie.  
**pãs kid** The horse bit it.  
**pit pãp** The dog cut it.  
**sasãt rin** The cat steals it.  
**lip papãs** The mouse bites it.  
**rin kãt** The cat watched it.  
**rarãf mik** The squirrel takes it.  
**yub lip lam** The mouse got the apple pie.

Give the meaning of:

**kid yub papap.** The horse cuts the apple pie. [4]

**kakãp miik.** The squirrels like it/him/her. [4]

Translate into Pip:

The dogs get it. **pit lalãw** [5]

- (c) put pupup-yub kid taw The horse saw the dog cutting the apple pie.  
 mip susuk-luup run kakat The teacher watches the cat chasing the mice.  
 mik run taw sut-yub The squirrel saw the cat who had stolen the apple pie.  
 rin taw puut suk-luup The cat saw the dogs who had chased the mice.  
 kat rin lup lulūm The cat watched the mouse getting it.  
 rūf tataw pit muup The dog sees the teachers who have taken it.  
 muuk sūt tataw riin The cats see the squirrels who have stolen it.

Give the meaning of:

put liip taw ruruf-yuub. The mouse saw the dog taking the apple-pie. [3]

piit luup rurūf tataw. The dogs see the mice taking it/him. [4]

Translate into Pip:

The cat sees the teacher who has cut it. rin tataw uup pip [5]

- (d) kod kokot-yub, rin lup sak While the horse was watching the apple pie, the cat chased the mouse.  
 pot sosok-ruun, yuub lip pap While the dog was chasing the cats, the mouse cut the apple pies.  
 pop-yub pot, mip sak lup When the dog had cut the apple pie, the teacher chased the mouse.  
 lop popop-yuub, pit run tataw While the mouse is cutting the apple pies, the dog sees the cat.  
 rof-yub ron, taw pit muk When the cat had taken the apple pie, the dog saw the squirrel.  
 roon sosot-yub, kakat lup miik While the cats are stealing the apple pie, the squirrels watch the mouse.  
 mok tow-yub, pit sasak run When the squirrel has seen the apple pie, the dog chases the cat.

Give the meaning of:

tow-run lop, pit yub papap.

When the mouse has seen the cat, the dog chases the apple pie. [4]

kokot-run loop, kat yub mip. While the mice were taking the cat, the teacher watched the apple pie. [4]

Translate into Pip:

While the cats are watching the squirrels, the dogs get the apple pie.

kokot - miuk roon, piit laban yub. [5]