



OXFORD UNIVERSITY

MODERN LANGUAGES ADMISSIONS TESTS

Wednesday 6 November 2013

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

This booklet contains the following Modern Languages and Linguistics tests:

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Czech</i> | 6 | <i>Portuguese</i> |
| 2 | <i>French</i> | 7 | <i>Russian</i> |
| 3 | <i>German</i> | 8 | <i>Spanish</i> |
| 4 | <i>Italian</i> | 9 | <i>Linguistics</i> |
| 5 | <i>Modern Greek</i> | 10 | <i>Language Aptitude Test (LAT)</i> |

Time allowed

You have 30 minutes per test.

If you need to take two tests, you should complete them in the order in which they appear in the booklet (the same order as they are listed above). No courses require more than two tests.

Your supervisor will notify you when you should begin the second test.

Question papers

The language test papers are each two pages long.

The Linguistics Test and the Language Aptitude Test (LAT) are each three pages long.

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 unsure of which test(s) you should be taking, your supervisor can advise what is required for your chosen course.

You can use the blank inside front and back covers 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.

In the box at the top of each test paper, you should fill in (1) your UCAS Personal ID, (2) your name, (3) the Oxford college you chose or were allocated, and (4) your date of birth. Your supervisor will also have a record of your UCAS Personal ID if you do not have it.



**Admissions
Testing Service**

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<h1>Czech</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. Write out the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the words given in capitals and brackets (20 marks, 4 per sentence):

Example: Studuje [ČEŠTINA] na [FILOZOFICKÝ] [FAKULTA] v [BRNO].

Answer: Studuje češtinu na filozofické fakultě v Brně.

a) Včera jsme si [DÁT] [VEČEŘE] v [KRÁSNÝ] [RESTAURACE].

.....

b) [JÍT] jsme do [HOTEL] a nahoru po [SCHODY] do [DRUHÝ] patra.

.....

c) Potřebujeme [DVA] [POSTEL] a [JEDEN] [ŽIDLE].

.....

d) V [ČERVENEC] chceme jet s [RODIČE] do [VÍDEŇ] a [BENÁTKY].

.....

e) Slíbila jsem [KLUK] [ZMRZLINA], ale nemám s [SE] dost [PENÍZE].

.....

2. Translate into Czech (40 marks, 8 per sentence):

a) Yesterday his grandmother gave us six apples, five bananas and three oranges.

.....

b) Next week we are going to Brno for three months to stay with our aunt.

.....

c) Our friends will be waiting for him in front of the cinema at half past six.

.....

d) Zuzana was writing a short article about Václav Havel, but she hasn't finished it yet.

.....

e) Karel has written an interesting story about his travels in Eastern Europe.

.....

3. Translate into English (40 marks, 8 per sentence):

a) Sestry čekaly na Pavla téměř čtyři hodiny, ale nakonec musely jít domů.

.....
.....

b) Bratr nám telefonicky oznámil, že dnes nemůže přijít, protože je vážně nemocný.

.....
.....

c) Uvařila si kávu a otevřela starou knihu, kterou si ráno našla v jednom antikvariátě.

.....
.....

d) Číšník, který je uvítal, všechny dobře znal a pamatoval si i mého otce.

.....
.....

e) Více než matce se nyní věnoval jedné dívce u sousedního stolu.

.....
.....

<h1>French</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. Fill each gap with an appropriate preposition unless none is necessary, in which case put a cross (X). (10 marks):

Example : J'ai téléphoné Pierre.
Answer : J'ai téléphoné à Pierre.

- a) Elle se souvient toujours son oncle.
- b) Il sonne leur porte tous les jours.
- c) Je ne me passe jamais légumes.
- d) Il me conseille me reposer.
- e) Un élève dix arrive en retard.
- f) Je l'ai reconnu sa voix.
- g) Elle ne plaît pas mes parents.
- h) J'aimerais partir demain.
- i) Il vaudrait mieux se taire.
- j) Qu'est-ce que tu penses cette idée ?

2. Give an appropriate form of each verb in brackets (20 marks):

Example : Sylvie (PRÉPARER) le repas, puis nous l'avons mangé ensemble.
Answer : ... avait préparé ...

- a) Je lui ai écrit que nous (ARRIVER) dès que possible.
- b) Il est impossible qu'elle vous (RECEVOIR)
- c) Si tu (CHERCHER)..... bien, tu trouveras.
- d) "Les enfants (SE LEVER) tôt hier matin ?" a-t-il demandé.
- e) Il nous (ARRIVER) un grand malheur hier soir.
- f) Ne (PARLER) pas trop fort, chéri.
- g) Ils (VIVRE) ensemble depuis deux ans quand je les ai rencontrés.
- h) Après qu'elle (PARTIR) nous étions tout de suite plus à l'aise.
- i) Il faudra que nous (ARROSER) les plantes une fois par semaine.
- j) (CONTRAINdre) à démissionner, Lise et Sonia quittèrent Paris dès le printemps.

3. Translate into French (35 marks, 7 per sentence):

- a) Nobody came to speak to the children who had just finished performing the new play.

.....

b) Buy a drink if you like, but don't drink it straight away; I want you to have something to drink later.

.....
.....

c) I shan't be able to tell you their address without looking at my mobile, which I haven't seen since last week.

.....
.....

d) Could you have answered them more promptly, if you'd known what they really wanted?

.....
.....

e) When I leave, I'll thank the receptionist, whose extreme kindness has always impressed us.

.....
.....

4. Translate into English (35 marks, 7 per sentence):

a) Me trouvant récemment à Arles, j'ai rencontré un curieux personnage, celui qui écrit sans savoir lire.

.....
.....

b) Quels progrès j'aurais faits si ma mère m'avait aussitôt confié au professeur incomparable que fut pour moi, un peu plus tard, M. Guitton !

.....
.....

c) Si l'argent n'apporte pas à lui seul le bonheur, chacun se comporte comme s'il en était une condition nécessaire.

.....
.....

d) Quelles que soient leurs préférences intimes, les Français n'auront guère d'autre choix que d'accepter le phénomène irréversible de la mondialisation.

.....
.....

e) Il n'y a aujourd'hui de concepts et d'innovations qu'américains, tant dans la vie courante que dans celle des entreprises.

.....
.....

<h1>German</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. In the following sentences, put the words that are in capitals and brackets in an appropriate form, where necessary, for the sentences to make sense. (40 marks)

Example: Es war dem [POLIZIST] unbegreiflich, dass [KEIN] Zeuge über [DER] Vorfall etwas [GENAU] berichten konnte.

Answer: Polizisten, kein, den, Genaues

a. [VIEL] [DEUTSCH] fahren gerne in [DER] [SONNIG] Süden.

.....

b. Er ist ein [BERÜHMT] Fußballspieler.

.....

c. „Ist das [MEIN] Buch oder ist es [DEIN]?“

.....

d. „Bitte [LEGEN] das Buch, das auf [DER] Boden liegt, wieder auf [DER] Tisch.“

.....

e. Ist das die Tasche des [JUNGE], der vorher hier [SITZEN] hat?

.....

f. Für [ICH] gibt es nichts [SCHÖNER], als [EIN] [GUT] Buch zu lesen.

.....

g. [DIESER] Mann [DÜRFEN] man gar nichts glauben.

.....

h. Am besten verbringt man hier den Sommer in einem Café mit [EIN] [KALT] Getränk.

.....

2. Translate into English (30 marks)

a. Ausnahmsweise darfst du deine Hausaufgaben später abgeben.

.....

.....

.....

b. Sie wird den Zug bestimmt noch erreicht haben.

.....

.....

.....

c. Die zu erwartenden Proteste gegen das umstrittene Projekt sind ausgeblieben.

.....
.....
.....

d. Genauso habe ich mir das vorgestellt!

.....
.....
.....

e. Immer mehr Universitätsabsolventen schreiben eine Doktorarbeit, sie wollen Zeit gewinnen oder den Lebenslauf aufhübschen

.....
.....
.....

3. Translate into German (30 marks)

a. First they were shown the city and then they went to a restaurant.

.....
.....
.....

b. I have been living abroad for a while now.

.....
.....
.....

c. If it weren't so cold we would go swimming.

.....
.....
.....

d. This was the moment they had been waiting for.

.....
.....
.....

e. They were watching television when they suddenly heard a strange noise.

.....
.....
.....

<h1>Italian</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. In the following sentences, put the words that are in capitals and brackets in an appropriate form, where necessary, for the sentences to make sense (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

Example: Se io (SAPERE) che ti eri fatto male (io – VENIRE) a trovarti (IN + article) ospedale in cui ti avevano ricoverato.

Answer: Se io avessi saputo che ti eri fatto male sarei venuto a trovarti nell'ospedale in cui ti avevano ricoverato.

a) Nel 1900 Freud (PUBBLICARE) *L'interpretazione dei sogni*, (IN + relative pronoun) egli (PROPORRE) tesi innovative.

.....

b) Ieri sera Chiara e Alberto (USCIRE) da soli e io (VEDERE + direct object pronoun) mentre (CAMMINARE) mano nella mano.

.....

c) Ho comprato una bicicletta (A + possessive adjective) fratello: (indirect and direct object pronouns) voglio regalare per (possessive adjective) compleanno.

.....

d) Pensavo che Maria (ESSERE) felice perché il giorno prima loro (OFFRIRE + indirect object pronoun) un posto di lavoro (IN + article) studio legale più prestigioso della città.

.....

e) Vorrei che non (ESISTERE) la povertà e che i governanti del mondo (ESSERE) buoni e capaci. Detesto che i giornali (RIPORTARE) ogni giorno storie così tristi.

.....

2. Translate into Italian (40 marks, 8 per sentence):

a) Please let me know me what time you arrive tomorrow, if you tell me now I can prepare everything in advance.

.....

b) The night of the party I decided that the time had come for me to confide in someone.

.....
.....

c) I didn't like those paintings: they were too dark and less interesting than those we had seen at the other museum.

.....
.....

d) It is important that nobody leaves the house before the police arrive.

.....
.....

e) Bob and his best friend had some serious problems at school and their respective parents said they were going to see the principal.

.....
.....

3. Translate into English (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

a) Nadia sta prendendo il sole sul terrazzo, perché vuole essere già abbronzata quando andrà al mare.

.....
.....

b) Mario cominciò ad agitarsi perché non poteva sopportare la vista di tutti quei rettili velenosi al museo.

.....
.....

c) Non sono mai riuscita a vedere la faccia di quello strano vicino di casa, ma ogni sera lo sento che suona la chitarra.

.....
.....

d) Quando Cecilia uscì di casa incontrò Vanessa la quale le raccontò che il giorno prima aveva giocato a tennis.

.....
.....

e) La gita di sabato era cominciata malissimo: appena partiti è cominciato a piovere e ci siamo persi.

.....
.....

<h1>Modern Greek</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. Write out the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the word given in capitals and brackets (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

a) Προχτές όλες οι [ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟΣ] [ΛΕΩΦΟΡΟΣ] της [ΠΟΛΗ] μας ήταν γεμάτες [ΠΟΛΗΛΑΤΟ].

.....

.....

b) Κάποιος είδε την Αναστασία και τους φίλους της να [ΜΙΛΑΩ] [ΧΕΙΡΟΝΟΜΩ] στην άλλη άκρη του [ΘΕΑΤΡΟ].

.....

.....

c) Όταν [ΜΙΛΑΩ] με τον Αχιλλέα, [ΛΕΩ] να [ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ] να με [ΒΛΕΠΩ] γιατί θέλω να [ΣΥΖΗΤΑΩ].

.....

.....

d) Την Πέμπτη, πριν [ΠΗΓΑΙΝΩ] στο γραφείο μου [ΠΕΡΝΑΩ] από τον Γιώργο να του [ΑΦΗΝΩ] το βιβλίο που μου [ΔΑΝΕΙΖΩ].

.....

.....

e) Αν η Νίκη [ΒΛΕΠΩ] τον αδελφό της Μαρίας, θα [ΛΕΩ] για το πάρτι και εκείνος σίγουρα θα [ΕΡΧΟΜΑΙ].

.....

.....

2. Translate into Modern Greek (40 marks, 8 per sentence):

a) Who was the man whose sister we saw in the supermarket this morning?

.....

.....

b) They danced so much that by the end of the party they were very tired.

.....

.....

c) Whether you like it or not, you have to meet us tomorrow.

.....
.....

d) However many times I've told them to be on time for dinner, they are always late.

.....
.....

e) Yesterday, I ate more strawberries than I've eaten in the whole month.

.....
.....

3. Translate into English (30 marks, 6 per sentence):

a) Αύριο, μπορεί να μην έρθουν μαζί μας στην εκδρομή.

.....
.....

b) Ίσως τους δω σήμερα μετά τη δουλειά, οπότε θα τους πω τα νέα.

.....
.....

c) Έχω δύο μήνες να δω την Αντιγόνη. Ελπίζω να είναι καλά.

.....
.....

d) Φοβάμαι μήπως αργήσει να φτάσει στο σταθμό και χάσουμε το τρένο.

.....
.....

e) Ελπίζω να μη νόμισαν πως δεν θα τους ξαναμιλήσω μετά τα χτεσινά.

.....
.....

<h1 style="margin: 0;">Portuguese</h1> <p style="margin: 0;">Time allowed: 30 minutes</p>		Oxford college of preference
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. Find a noun which belongs to the same family as each of the following adjectives (10 marks):

Example: complicado
Answer: complicação

- a) científico (2)
- b) ambiciosa (2)
- c) possível (2)
- d) imaginária (2)
- e) preferencial (2)

2. In each sentence insert the verb in the correct form for its grammatical context (15 marks):

Example: Ontem eu de casa mais cedo. (SAIR)
Answer: Ontem eu SAÍ de casa mais cedo.

- a) Quando eu era pequena almoçar em casa dos meus avós ao domingo. (COSTUMAR) (3)
- b) Ele comeu uma refeição que lhe mal. (FAZER) (3)
- c) muitas amigas brasileiras. (TER) (3)
- d) Nós queremos ir a Portugal no verão mesmo que caro. (SER) (3)
- e) Se tu tivesses pensado melhor, já me (TELEFONAR) (3)

3. Fill in the gap with an appropriate preposition, making any necessary adjustments (15 marks):

Example: Eu gosto jogar futebol.
Answer: Eu gosto DE jogar futebol.

- a) Eu escrevo muitas vezes meus pais. (3)
- b) O Diogo mora Rio de Janeiro. (3)
- c) Tu és estudante português. (3)
- d) Eles esqueceram-se trazer dinheiro. (3)
- e) Vamos para a escola pé. (3)

4. Translate the following sentences into English: [30 marks]

- a) Beber água gelada depois de fazer exercício prejudica a saúde. (6)

.....

.....

b) Será que podes ir ao cinema comigo hoje? (6)

.....
.....

c) No caso de precisarem de ajuda, digam-me por favor! (6)

.....
.....

d) O quarto em que ficaram esta noite é o pior de todos. (6)

.....
.....

e) Da próxima vez eu queria que eles vissem o Carnaval. (6)

.....
.....

E. Translate the following sentences into Portuguese (30 marks):

a) Please buy me this book, if you can. (6)

.....
.....

b) It is important that she finds a better job. (6)

.....
.....

c) I was in the garden so I did not hear the phone ring. (6)

.....
.....

d) Do you think we can manage to book a flight to Porto? (6)

.....
.....

e) While they were sleeping, it started raining non-stop. (6)

.....
.....

<h1>Russian</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences, substituting appropriate forms of the words in capitals enclosed in brackets (25 marks, 5 per sentence). N.B. Infinitives are given in the imperfective aspect. You should choose the aspect which is appropriate to the sentence.

- a) Она (ЗВОНИТЬ) (ОТЕЦ) в пять (ЧАС)
..... и сказала, что у (ОНА) назначено свидание на
следующий (ДЕНЬ)
- b) В (ЭТОТ) (ГОД) килограмма риса (ПРОДАВАТЬСЯ)
..... за семь (РУБЛЬ), но прошлой (ВЕСНА) он был
(ДЕШЕВЫЙ) на две копейки.
- c) В журнале накопилось много (СТАТЬЯ) с (ВОПРОСЫ)
....., но (Я) не удалось (НИКТО)
поговорить о (ТОТ), что нам всем было важно.
- d) Ирина служит (ВРАЧ) и очень увлекается (КУЛЬТУРА)
..... Сейчас она (ИССЛЕДОВАТЬ) книгу о (ЖИВОПИСЬ)
..... Италии. (УЗНАТЬ) у нее именно какая тема ее
интерсует больше всего.
- e) Каждое (УТРО) после завтрака мы с (МАТЬ)
(УХОДИТЬ) куда-нибудь и (ПЕТЬ) (ПЕСНЯ)
.....

2. Translate into Russian (50 marks, 10 per sentence):

- a) Ivan flew to Moscow on 26 February of this year. His hotel cost more than the flight.

.....
.....

- b) Last year he spent four months in St Petersburg before returning to London.

.....
.....

- c) My mother said that her brother was two years older than her friend's father.

.....
.....

d) How many people were in the lecture theatre? Did they spend three hours listening to the speech?

.....
.....

e) If work had begun on time, then the cost would have been considerably lower.

.....
.....

3. Translate into English (25 marks, 5 per sentence):

a) Билеты на это концерт начали продавать в пять часов утра.

.....
.....

b) Сколько бы она ни старалась, она всегда опаздывала на работу.

.....
.....

c) Раздевайтесь и проходите в комнату. У нас по субботам всегда собираются друзья.

.....
.....

d) Вчера по радио передавали, что сегодня будет снег.

.....
.....

e) Массовая безработица растет: чем хуже становится проблема, тем больше опасности для общества.

.....
.....

<h1>Spanish</h1>		Oxford college of preference
Time allowed: 30 minutes		
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Date of birth

1. Choose the correct alternative from the words in brackets:

- a) Como necesita dinero, hasta que no le **[SALE/SALGA/SALDRÁ]** algo mejor **[ES/ESTÁ]** de canguro. **(4 marks)**
- b) Hace ya dos años que ejerce **[A/DE/EN]** abogado y me parece que de momento **[LO GUSTA/LE GUSTA/SE GUSTA]** bastante. **(4 marks)**
- c) **[AUN/AÚN]** no me han dicho si **[ÉSTE/ESTE/ESTÉ]** verano voy a tener vacaciones pagadas o no. **(4 marks)**
- d) ¿De verdad **[ERES/ESTÁS]** de acuerdo **[CON/DE/EN]** el informe? Te recomiendo que lo **[VUELVES/VUELVAS/VOLVERÁS]** a leer. **(6 marks)**
- e) Trabaja **[PARA/POR]** una gran empresa aunque, si te digo la verdad, lo hace **[PARA/POR]** muy poco dinero. **(4 marks)**

2. In each sentence insert a verb or verbs appropriate to the grammatical context:

Example: La semana que viene, si **[TENER]** tiempo, **[IR, nosotros]** al cine.

Answer: La semana que viene, si **tenemos** tiempo, **iremos** al cine.

- a) Es probable que no **[HABER]** suficiente harina para el pastel. **[IR, tú]** por favor rápidamente a la tienda a comprar un kilo. **(4 marks)**
- b) Como norma general, una vez que **[CERRAR, ellos]** las puertas al público en el museo, no permiten que nadie **[QUEDARSE]** **(4 marks)**
- c) Ayer **[ANDAR, yo]** casi una hora pero aun así no **[CONSEGUIR, yo]** llegar al mercado de Chichicastenango. **(4 marks)**
- d) Si **[MUDARSE, usted]** a un apartamento más grande, **[PODER, usted]** montar una oficina en su propia casa. Ahora mismo no tiene espacio. **(4 marks)**
- e) Siempre me **[LLAMAR, él]** cuando **[NECESITAR, él]** que le **[HACER, yo]** algún favor. **(6 marks)**

3. Translate into Spanish:

- a) Although he lived in Italy until he was 15, he doesn't speak a word of Italian. **(5 marks)**

.....

.....

b) If you want to see beautiful beaches go to Puerto Rico. Don't even hesitate for a moment. **(6 marks)**

.....
.....

c) He will have to attend the meeting with his teachers, whether he likes it or not. **(6 marks)**

.....
.....

d) Be patient and stay here until your uncle arrives. **(5 marks)**

.....
.....

e) I will get into the house to get my keys, even if I have to break the window pane. **(6 marks)**

.....
.....

4. Translate into English:

a) Yo me fiaría de ella porque la conozco bien y es una persona con los pies sobre la tierra. **(5 marks)**

.....
.....

b) La verdad es que todo fue un poco raro. De repente me quedé a solas en el vagón de metro y se apagó la luz. **(6 marks)**

.....
.....

c) Al final me dejaron subir al avión pero me dijeron que la próxima vez me llevara una maleta más pequeña. **(5 marks)**

.....
.....

d) Si no te importa quedamos en otro momento porque llevo una semana malísima y estoy con el agua al cuello. **(6 marks)**

.....
.....

e) De repente me miró a los ojos y me dijo que no soportaba que tarareara esa canción. **(6 marks)**

.....
.....

Linguistics

Oxford college of preference

Time allowed: 30 minutes

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

I am applying for a course involving (please tick):

- Modern Languages & Linguistics Single Modern Language (other than French and German)
- Psychology & Linguistics Philosophy & Linguistics

Make an attempt to answer all the questions. Do not worry if you find you have little to say about some of the questions, or if you do not have technical terms for the features you wish to describe. While there are "right" and "wrong" answers (or several equally good answers), how you go about finding answers is as relevant to us as producing an answer which is completely correct.

Write your answers in the space provided on the paper. Please take care to write clearly. If you wish to write your notes on the paper, there is no need to cross them out. Total marks: 100.

Question 1: Here are some phrases from Korowai, a Papuan language:

i-m-ba-lé	'I have seen'
i-m-ba-lè	'we have seen'
i-m-ba-té	'they have seen'
imo-mba-lé	'I am/was seeing'
imo-mba-lè	'we are/were seeing'
i-méma-lé	'I just saw'
dépe-ba-lé	'I have smoked'
dépe-ba-té	'they have smoked'
dépo-mba-lé	'I am/was smoking'
dépo-mba-lè	'we are/were smoking'
dépo-mba-té	'they are/were smoking'
nu dépo-ngga solditai-mo-mba-lé	'I begin smoking'
nu dépo-ngga kemél-mo-mba-lé	'I am usually/habitually smoking'
dépo-p	'I want to smoke'
dépa-lulo-p	'I want to smoke tomorrow'
dépa-fon	'we want to smoke'
dépa-tin	'they want to smoke'
dépa-méma-tin	'they want to smoke in a moment'
dépe-mémo-p	'I want to smoke in a moment'
dépe-mémo-kha-té	'they shall smoke in a moment'

a) What do the following mean in English?

(12 marks)

méma :

mba :

tin :

b) In English, the structure of “I was smok-ing” could be described as “pronoun (person and number) – tense - verb stem - aspect”, e.g. “1st person singular - past tense - stem – progressive aspect”. Describe the following examples in such terms. **(12 marks)**

dépo-mba-lé :

dépa-fon :

What is interesting (i.e. unusually different from English) about person and number in dépo-mba-lé versus dépo-p, or dépo-mba-lè versus dépo-fon?

.....

c) How do you say the following in Korowai? **(12 marks)**

'we just saw' :

'they were seeing' :

'I shall smoke in a moment' :

Question 2: Here are some pairs of related words in Yawelmani. The symbols ʔ, c', p', t' and ʂ should each be considered as one letter; they are single consonants, but you don't need to worry about how they are pronounced in order to answer this question. Long vowels are written with double letters, e.g. aa, oo etc. Each word in column B can be divided into a suffix meaning “deceased” and a stem (the part of the word before the suffix).

	A. <i>Yawelmani</i>	<i>English gloss</i>	B. <i>Yawelmani</i>	<i>English gloss</i>
a)	puulum	husband	pulammaam	deceased husband
b)	mokiy'	wife	mokoy'moom	deceased wife
c)	niʔiiʂ	younger brother	niʔaʂmaam	deceased younger brother
d)	gac'aap	niece	gac'ipmaam	deceased niece
e)	c'ayaax	man's sister's child	c'ayixmaam	deceased man's sister's child
f)	ʔit'woop'	husband's sister	ʔit'awp'aam	deceased husband's sister
g)	ʔontip	mother-in-law	ʔonotpoom	deceased mother-in-law
h)	naxaamis	father-in-law	naximsaam	deceased father-in-law

a) List the range of suffixes meaning “deceased”

 **(12 marks)**

b) What property of the stem determines when the suffix uses the vowel 'a' and when it uses 'o'?

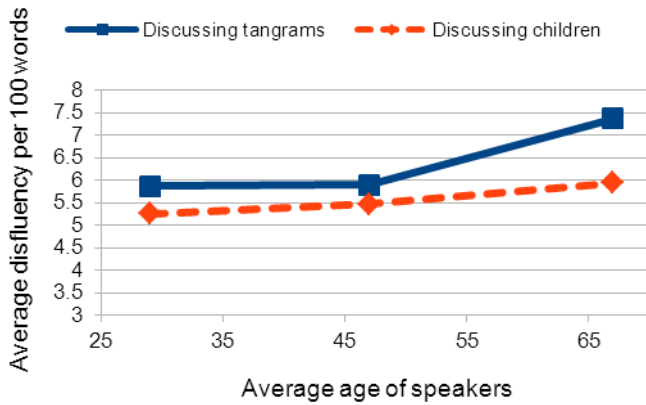
 **(10 marks)**

c) The stems of the words in column B differ somewhat from the nouns in column A. But in what way do they *not* differ?

 **(12 marks)**

Question 3: The graphs below show the disfluency rates in short conversations by pairs of people in different age groups (average ages 29, 47 and 67). The conversations were recorded in an experiment, about topics that were given to the speakers. Three kinds of disfluencies were counted: (i) repeats (e.g. “just on the left ... left side”), (ii) fillers (e.g. uh, ah, um), (iii) restarts (e.g. “imme- just below the left side”).

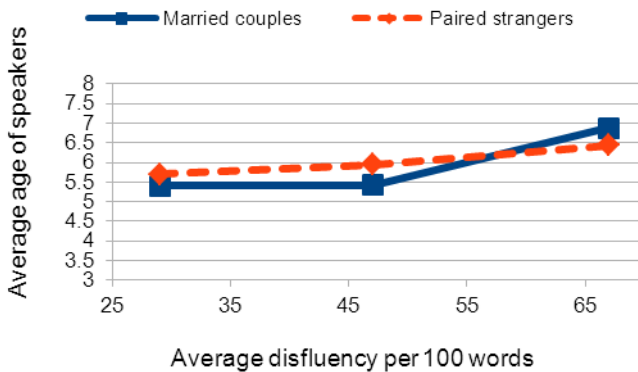
Subject of conversation



Example of a tangram picture



Familiarity of conversation participants



(a) Which speakers are the most disfluent?

Which are the least disfluent? (10 marks)

(b) How does marriage affect fluency?

.....

What is the exception to this pattern? (10 marks)

(c) How does the subject matter affect fluency?

.....

Why? (10 marks)

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Language Aptitude Test

Oxford college of preference

Time allowed: 30 minutes

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

I am applying for a course involving (please tick):

Celtic

Beginner's Russian

Beginner's Italian

The questions in this paper are all based on an invented language, called Fub. 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 Fub 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 Fub has nothing corresponding to the English *the* and *a(n)*, so that **hohub** can mean *a teacher* or *the teacher*. 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)

huufIs hohub red

The teachers taught the pupils.

hiip pik hohub

A teacher provided homework.

rored pik daawl

The pupils had homework.

rored pik liikl

The pupils liked the homework.

tok daaw rored

A pupil had a dog.

totok liiks red

The dog liked the pupils.

tok rored huuf

The pupil taught the dog.

paat pik totok

The dog ate the homework.

Give the meaning of:

liikl hohub tok

..... [3]

totok hub liikls

..... [4]

Translate into Fub:

The teacher liked dogs.

..... [5]

(b)

rored frencpik likl

The pupils like the French homework.

likl bagpik fofigtok

The small dogs like the mathematics homework.

fofrenchub hip bifpik

The French teacher provides fun homework.

daap bobifpik kuftok

The fun homework amused the large dog.

Give the meaning of:

liik kuftok bobaghub

..... [4]

kokuftok figred dapls

..... [4]

Translate into Fub:

The mathematics pupils have a fun teacher.

..... [5]

(c)

daap red papaatfrencpihtok

The dog who ate the French homework amused the pupil.

fofigred patbagpihtok daw

The small pupil has a dog who eats mathematics homework.

rored dawl hipbifpikhub

The pupils have a teacher who provides fun homework.

hohiplbagpikhub tok likls

The teachers who provide the mathematics homework like dogs.

Give the meaning of:

lik rored patpihtok

..... [3]

liklstokred hufls hohub

..... [4]

Translate into Fub:

The small dog likes pupils who have homework.

..... [5]

(d)

daap hohiiphohubpik red

The homework which the teacher provided amused the pupil.

paattotokpik fofrenchub hip

The French teacher provided the homework which the dog ate.

hohiipikhuh huufis daawlstokred

The teachers who provided homework taught pupils who had dogs.

popaathiiphohubpiktok pik liik

The dog who ate the homework which the teacher provided liked the homework.

Give the meaning of:

hiiphohubpik totok paat [4]

dodawlstokred hiipikhuh likis [4]

Translate into Fub:

The teachers provide homework which amuses the pupils who like homework.

..... [5]

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