



# 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.

**Tibullus contemplates military service, but knows that he will always return to his beloved.**

castra peto, ualeatque Venus ualeantque puellae:

et mihi sunt uires et mihi laeta tuba est.

magna loquor, sed magnifice mihi magna locuto

excutiunt clausae fortia uerba fores.

iuravi quotiens reditum ad limina numquam!

cum bene iuravi, pes tamen ipse redit.

acer Amor, fractas utinam, tua tela, sagittas,

si licet, extinctas aspiciamque faces!

tu miserum torques, tu me mihi dira precari

cogis et insana mente nefanda loqui.

iam mala finissem leto, sed credula uitam

spes fouet et fore cras semper ait melius.

**Tibullus 2.6.9-20**

excutio excutere: drive away

utinam: if only...! (introducing a wish)

torqueo torquere: torture

precor precari: pray for

fore = futurum esse





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## 2. Latin Prose

Please write your Latin Prose translation on the facing sheet.

### **Seneca encourages Lucilius to practice what he preaches.**

Haec in animo voluta, quae saepe audisti, saepe dixisti; sed an vere audieris, an vere dixeris, effectu proba; hoc enim turpissimum est quod nobis obici solet, verba nos philosophiae, non opera tractare. Quid? tu nunc primum tibi mortem imminere scisti, nunc exilium, nunc dolorem? in haec natus es; quidquid fieri potest quasi futurum cogitemus. Quod facere te moneo scio certe fecisse: nunc admoneo ut animum tuum non mergas in istam sollicitudinem; hebetabitur enim et minus habebit vigoris cum exsurgendum erit. Abduc illum a privata causa ad publicam; dic mortale tibi et fragile corpusculum esse.

**Seneca *Epistulae Morales* 24.15-16**

effectu proba: transl. 'prove by putting into action'

hebetato hebetare: make blunt

abduc illum: transl. 'lead it (sc. your mind) away from'







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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.

**Helen concocts an escape plan for Menelaus: to fake his own death and so trick a hostile king.**

- Ἑλένη ... ἀλλὰ τίνα φυγὴν φευξοῦμεθα  
πεδίων ἄπειροι βαρβάρου τ' ὄντες χθονός;
- Μενελέως ἀδύνατον εἶπας. φέρε, τί δ', εἰ κρυφθεὶς δόμοις  
κτάνοιμι ἄνακτα τῷδε διστόμῳ ξίφει;
- Ἑλένη οὐκ ἂν σ' ἀνάσχοιτ' οὐδὲ σιγήσειεν ἂν  
μέλλοντ' ἀδελφῆ σύγγονον κατακτενεῖν.
- Μενελέως ἀλλ' οὐδὲ μὴν ναῦς ἔστιν ἧ σωθεῖμεν ἂν  
φεύγοντες· ἦν γὰρ εἶχομεν θάλασσαν ἔχει.
- Ἑλένη ἄκουσον, ἦν τι καὶ γυνὴ λέξι σοφόν.  
βούλη λέγεσθαι, μὴ θανῶν, λόγῳ θανεῖν;
- Μενελέως κακὸς μὲν ὄρνις· εἰ δὲ κερδανῶ, λέγειν  
ἔτοιμός εἰμι μὴ θανῶν λόγῳ θανεῖν.

**Euripides *Helen* 1041-52**

ἀδελφή: i.e. Theonoe, sister of king Theoclymenus

# Greek Verse

## Answer sheet

Oxford college of preference

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

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## 2. Greek Prose

Please write your Greek Prose translation on the facing sheet.

### Greek soldiers abroad discuss sailing back to Greece

ἐκ δὲ τούτου ζυνελθόντες ἐβουλεύοντο περὶ τῆς λοιπῆς πορείας· ἀνέστη δὲ πρῶτος Λέων Θούριος καὶ ἔλεξεν ὧδε. ἐγὼ μὲν τοίνυν, ἔφη, ὧ ἄνδρες, ἀπείρηκα ἤδη ξυσκευαζόμενος καὶ βαδίζων καὶ τρέχων καὶ τὰ ὄπλα φέρων καὶ ἐν τάξει ὄν καὶ φυλακὰς φυλάττων καὶ μαχόμενος, ἐπιθυμῶ δὲ ἤδη παυσάμενος τούτων τῶν πόνων, ἐπεὶ θάλατταν ἔχομεν, πλεῖν τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἐκταθεῖς ὥσπερ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἀφικέσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα. ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνεθορύβησαν ὡς εὖ λέγει· καὶ ἄλλος ταῦτ' ἔλεγε, καὶ πάντες οἱ παριόντες. ἔπειτα δὲ Χειρίσοφος ἀνέστη καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε. φίλος μοί ἐστιν, ὧ ἄνδρες, Ἀναξίβιος, ναυαρχῶν δὲ καὶ τυγχάνει. ἦν οὖν πέμψητέ με, οἴομαι ἂν ἐλθεῖν καὶ τριήρεις ἔχων καὶ πλοῖα τὰ ἡμᾶς ἄξοντα.

**Xenophon *Anabasis* 5.1.2-4**

Θούριος –α –ον: from Thurioi, a native of Thurioi

ἀπείρηκα (< ἀπεῖπον): transl. 'I am worn out, I give up'

ἐκτείνω: stretch out, make prostrate

# Greek Prose

Oxford college of preference

## Answer sheet

UCAS Personal ID

Surname & first name(s)

Date of birth

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# Classics Language Aptitude Test (CLAT)

Time allowed: 1 hour

Attempt 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 write clearly!

Oxford college of preference

First language (mother tongue):

UCAS Personal ID:

Surname & first name(s):

Date of Birth:

## Section A [25 marks]

(1) Consider the following forms of nouns in Albanian; (**sh** is a single sound just like in 'English', and **y** is a sound like in French **lune** or German **dünn**):

**qytet** 'a town'

**qyteti** 'the town'

**nxënes** 'a pupil'

**nxënesi** 'the pupil'

**shok** 'a friend'

**shoku** 'the friend'

**gur** 'a stone'

**guri** 'the stone'

**helm** 'a poison'

**helmi** 'the poison'

**mjek** 'a doctor'

**mjeku** 'the doctor'

**zojë** 'a woman'

**zoja** 'the woman'

**nanë** 'a mother'

**nana** 'the mother'

**krah** 'an arm'

**krahu** 'the arm'

**burrë** 'a husband'

**burri** 'the husband'

**arsye** 'a reason'

**arsyja** 'the reason'

**dash** 'a ram'

**dashi** 'the ram'

Now give the forms meaning 'the x' for the following forms (1 mark each):

**mik** 'a friend'

\_\_\_\_\_

**laps** 'a pencil'

\_\_\_\_\_

**djalë** 'a boy'

\_\_\_\_\_

**zile** 'a bell'

\_\_\_\_\_

**pleh** 'garbage'

\_\_\_\_\_

**vesh** 'an ear'

\_\_\_\_\_

**hallë** 'an aunt'

\_\_\_\_\_

**ujk** 'a wolf'

\_\_\_\_\_

**dëm** 'damage'

\_\_\_\_\_

**banane** 'a banana'

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) Gothic is extinct; it was a Germanic language spoken in Eastern Europe and is attested in a Bible translation made some time in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (the letter **þ** represents a sound like English ‘**thin**’). Nouns in Gothic change their ending depending on their function in the sentence; the labels in the left hand column are the conventional names for these endings. Study the following singular forms of nouns

Meaning	‘day’	‘loaf’	‘army’	‘son’	‘rooster’	‘friend’
<b>Nominative</b>	dags	hlaifs	harjis	sunus	hana	frijonds
<b>Accusative</b>	dag	hlaif	hari	sunu	hanan	frijond
<b>Genitive</b>	dagis	hlaibis	harjis	sunaus	hanins	frijondis
<b>Dative</b>	daga	hlaiba	harja	sunau	hanin	frijond

Below you will find various forms; none of them are nominative. Give the corresponding nominatives:

**nasjand** ‘saviour’ \_\_\_\_\_

**asta** ‘branch’ \_\_\_\_\_

**fotau** ‘foot’ \_\_\_\_\_

Now complete the sets of forms of the following words:

Meaning	‘father’	‘kinsman’	‘leaf’	‘baptist’
<b>Nominative</b>	atta			
<b>Accusative</b>			lauf	
<b>Genitive</b>		niþjis		
<b>Dative</b>				daupjond

## Section B [50 marks]

(3) The following questions are based on an invented language, Murg. Murg has no definite or indefinite articles (**the** or **a/an**), nor does it differentiate simple from progressive tenses (**goes** vs. **is going**). Unlike English, Murg does not have a fixed word order (thus a sentence like **he saw me** can appear as **me he saw** or **saw he me**, and mean the same thing each time). Work out the meanings of the 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) Study the following sentences

<b>bik delkeg prom.</b>	The nurse drinks gin.
<b>darag arnom.</b>	The policeman walks.
<b>barag danurak barem.</b>	The lady sees the gentleman.
<b>danem dak barrpag.</b>	The beggar steals the wallet.
<b>turag bik mosomem.</b>	The clerks want gin.
<b>tanurag promem dek.</b>	The gentlemen are drinking tea.
<b>parrpag tarak karomem.</b>	The beggars address the policemen.
<b>parag kisemem delkek.</b>	The ladies request the nurse.
<b>karom durak barrpag.</b>	The beggar addresses the clerk.

Give the meaning of:

**arnomem telkeg** \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

**mosom danurag barak** \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

Translate into Murg:

The policemen see the clerks \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

The beggars steal wallets \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

(b) Study the following sentences:

**dag damokol.**

The wallet is on the table.

**burikol damag.**

The snow is on the house.

**kisemem tarag domuk dukol.**

The policemen request the money on the desk.

**balag prom dorokurk bamuk.**

The landlord drinks beer from a bottle.

**bamug dorokar.**

The beer is in the bottle.

**parig damakar rabomem.**

The children play in the snow.

**torok damokurk geremem turag.**

The clerks take the bottles from the table.

**danurag barem dorok bamukas.**

The gentleman sees a bottle of beer.

**purikar arkanemem tak parag.**

The ladies make wallets in the houses.

Give the meaning of:

**dukar torog** \_\_\_\_\_ [3]

**burikurk gerem barig dak** \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

Translate into Murg:

The child sees snow on the houses \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

The clerk steals tea from the policeman \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

(c) Study the following sentences

<b>barrpag tak mem baretod</b>	The beggar has seen the wallets
<b>romem barrpak telkeg karotot</b>	The nurses will address the beggar
<b>turag makotot memem balakurk bamuk</b>	The clerks have demanded beer from the landlord
<b>damak barig rom vakotod</b>	The child will enjoy the snow
<b>badakar bik baldiag protod mem</b>	The miser has drunk the gin in the room
<b>dug darakas badakar</b>	The policeman's desk is in the room
<b>danurag mem delkek karotod</b>	The gentleman has addressed the nurse
<b>parag geretot memem bamuk barrpakas</b>	The ladies have taken the beggar's beer
<b>vakotod mem duk danurag</b>	The gentleman has enjoyed the tea.

Give the meaning of:

**delkeg damokurk rom danetod** \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**memem protot paldiag bamuk** \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

Translate into Murg:

The policeman has seen the miser's room \_\_\_\_\_ [5]

The ladies will walk from the house \_\_\_\_\_ [4]

**Section C [25 marks]**

(i)

In traditional English grammar, sentences like the following are held to be incorrect:

Rushing to catch the bus, Bob's ice cream fell out of his hand

Flying south for the winter, I saw a flock of swallows

Contrast sentences which would be held to be correct:

Rushing to catch the bus, Bob dropped his ice-cream

Scanning the skies with my binoculars, I saw a flock of swallows

Mark a tick (✓) if the sentences below correspond to the rule as given above and a cross (X) if they do not in the table below:

a	Hopping briskly through the vegetable garden, John saw a toad.	
b	He lay looking up at the clouds.	
c	Whistling to himself, he walked down the road.	
d	To be really filling, you could add some boiled potatoes to the salad.	
e	Gently warmed in the oven, my friends loved the bagels.	
f	Dropping the gun, she put her hands in the air.	
g	Biting his victim, the vampire was startled by the hunter.	
h	Putting on his coat, he left the house.	
i	He whispered, thinking his brother was still asleep.	
j	Wishing I could sing, the high notes seemed to taunt me.	
k	Without missing a beat, he supplied the punchline.	
l	She crept into the room, hoping to avoid detection.	
m	Lacking a roof, we were unimpressed by the house	
n	Avoiding the question, the politician sat back down.	

(ii) In English, two clauses can be linked using a relative pronoun (such as *which*, *who*, *whom* or *that*). There is a difference between two types of link in this type of clause illustrated by the following pairs of examples:

Type A

The Rhine, which flows through Germany, is a highly polluted river.

The man, who was very insistent, spat when he talked.

Type B

The part of the Rhine which is in Germany is more polluted than the part which is in Holland.

The man whom I saw crossing the road is a Latin teacher.

Put an A or a B in the box by each of these sentences to show which sentence belongs to which type. Note that punctuation has not been provided.

a	My father who had always controlled my life took my actions for granted	
b	The building company that erects fine houses will make a profit.	
c	Candy which is a sweet is irresistible to children.	
d	The general public who don't always do what is good for them consume too much red meat.	
e	Food which contains chocolate is dangerous for dogs.	
f	Cars which are always major purchases can rapidly lose their value after an accident.	
g	People who are under the age of 18 may not smoke.	
h	Birds which have feathered wings stretch them out to keep cool.	
i	Dogs which have been abandoned can be adopted from animal shelters.	
j	Fair labour practices which look good on paper may be hard for a consumer to observe when shopping.	
k	Socrates who was condemned to death taught philosophy in Athens.	

**End of CLAT paper**

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