

UKLO Round 1 2013

Foundation and Intermediate solutions and marking schemes

[Remember: the marker assigns **points** which the spreadsheet converts to **marks**.]

1 Yodaspeak [5 marks]

10 points:

- 1 point each for a-j
- No half points.
- Ignore irrelevant copying errors.

a	Teach him I cannot.
b	No patience the boy has.
c	From the Force a Jedi's strength flows.
d	A path to the dark side the fear of loss is.
e	Take great care we must.
f	Disturbing this move by Chancellor Palpatine is.
g	End this war the capture of General Grievous will.
h	Carry us to a dark place this line of thought will.
i	Light our way a little more knowledge might.
j	Become sick I have.

2 My foot, his feet in Zapotec [5 marks]

11 points:

- 2.1-2: 1 point each for a-j,
- 2.3: 1
- No half points.
- 2.1: Require exact spelling, including '?', but ignore absence of hyphen.
Accept prose, e.g. 'end in -be', 'ka at beginning'.
- 2.2: Require singular/plural after 'your', but accept any abbreviation for 'singular' and 'plural'.
- 2.3: Require exact form.

2.1. a. ka-	b. -lu?	c. -tu	d. -be	e. -du
2.2. f. his feet	g. our fathers	h. your (pl.) feet	i. your (sg) father	j. your (pl.) shoulders
2.3. kadiagatu				

3 Pali [10 marks]

16 points:

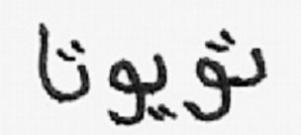
- 3.1-2: a-f: 2 points each. No half points.
- 3.2: 1 point for at least half the words correct; either 2 or 0 for c.
 - Require correct endings – no credit for correct base forms.
 - Count word order as equal in points to one word.
 - Require correct spellings, including length marker on vowels, but ignore capitals and extra word-spaces.

3.1.a. The king sits down.	b. The village's king is (a/the) god. or: The king of the village is (a/the) god.
3.2. a. mahāmatto samane pucchatī	b. samano nisīdatī
c. nisīdanti	d. mahāmatto rāje pucchatī
e. gāmo upāsakassa	f. attho lokassa devo hoti

4a Arabic [10 marks]

14 points:

- 4a.1-2: 1 point each for a-f
 - Accept '4 Nike, 2 Marmite, 5 Pepsi, 6 Topshop, 1 Heinz, 3 Nescafe', with or without numbers.
- 4a.2: 1 point each for each of the six characters (separated by red lines).
 - Accept crude attempts at individual characters in 4a.2 – i.e. ignore minor mis-shapes if they're recognisable.
 - But require correct double-dots above or below.
- 4a.3: $\frac{1}{2}$ each for i-iv. No other half points.
 - Accept variations e.g. 'ha' or 'em' or 'H'.
- Round up any remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ in total.

4a.1. (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
4	2	5	6	1	3
4a.2.					or
					
cf the Toyota logo:					
4a.3.	i. z	ii. f	iii. m	iv. h	

Comment

The way into Arabic is via the letters for k/c and for s, which are fairly obvious in Coca Cola, Adidas and Sony. And by the time you get to the unknown data, it's obvious that Arabic is written right-left. Those two letters pick out Nescafe (f), Nike (a) and Pepsi (c). Then I think one thing leads to another and you're home. (On the way you discover that Nike is pronounced /naiki/ in Arabic!)

4s Shavian [10 marks]

38 points:

- 4s.1: 1 point for each pairing.
- 4s.2: 1 point per character.
 - Ignore minor mis-shapes, missing spaces and mis-ordering due to omitted characters (e.g. ‘’ for capital letter).
 - Otherwise require strictly correct order based on spelling.
- 4s.3: 6 points, ignore extra information even if wrong (e.g. ‘tall’).
- No half points.

4s.1.	1		2		3		4		5	
	B		D		E		A		C	
4s.2.a.	.	¶	ſ							
b.	.	r	ſ							
c. (cont)	1	ø	ſ		c	l	j	1	1	s
	l	1								
d.	s	c	¶	l		j		.	s	1
4s.3.	l									

Comment: NB last character in 4s.2c, first row, was wrongly shown as ‘@’; now corrected to ‘s’.

Comment

For Shavian, the big clue is the number of words, because Shavian uses the conventional word space. The two 2-word examples are 3 and 5, where there's a single letter for a very short word (to or for). One of those letters ('1') is also found at the end of one of the longer examples (example 1), so it must be t (as in to, slept). That's confirmed by the fact that 'C' is at the start of learn and in the second position of slept. Once you've identified two letters in three examples, you're away and the rest fall into place.

5 Bulgarian [15 marks]

12 points:

- 2 points each for 1-6.
- 1 point for 1 word completely correct. Require exact spelling.
- No half points.

1. shest kapaka	2. mnogo balæci
3. chetirima chistachi	4. mnogo kapaci
5. edin programist	6. trima uchenici

6 The long and short of English verbs [15 marks]

17 points:

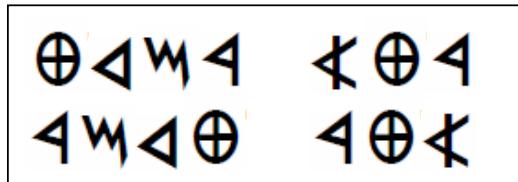
- 6.1: 1 point each per A/B
- 6.2: 3 points each for fillers.
 - require mention of A.
 - accept Y = ‘Anywhere but in front of it’ or ‘to the right of’. Not Y = ‘in front (of it)’
- No half points.

6.1.	<u>She</u> (is)	<u>always</u>	<u>late.</u>	
(2)		B	A	
(3)	(Were) <u>you</u>	<u>ever</u>	<u>in Wales?</u>	
	A	B	A	
(4)	(Yes,) <u>we</u>	(were) <u>once.</u>		
	A	B		
(5)	<u>Mount Everest</u>	<u>(is) a lot higher</u>	<u>in fact</u>	<u>(than) Snowdon (is).</u>
	A	A	B	A
6.2.	X = A		Y = after	

7 Phoenician [20 marks]

15 points:

- 7.1: 1 point per name.
- 7.2: 2 points per name for correct consonants and vowel blanks
 - just 1 point per name for at least half the consonants right
 - + 1 point for **no** initial blank and **no** vowels except initial 'A'.
 - accept names in either order
 - ignore extra information e.g. 'Palmyra'.
 - accept full Phoenician spellings, either left-right or right-left, as here:



7.1. Aynuk	Beritos	Ebla	Halab	Megiduw
F	J	G	B	D
Palmyra	Qadesh	Riblah	Tripoli	Tsarephath
X	I	C	X	A
7.2.	Th_d_m_r_			Ath_r_

Comment

Phoenician was by far the hardest question in the paper - and in fact it turned out to be even harder than Q8 and Q9, on the Advanced paper. It turns on two general principles: that Phoenician was written right-left, and that it only represents consonants (except at the start of the word!). You can discover those two things by looking at word length. Four of the Phoenician spellings have just three characters, but none of the map names do, so the P letters can't correspond to our letters. But two of the map names do have just three consonant sounds (sh is one sound, so Halab and Qadesh), so maybe it's just consonants; and though Ebla has just two consonants, it starts with a vowel so maybe initial vowels are given a character. Moreover, the three-character words B and G are a give-away because they both contain the same two letters, but in reverse order; so we look for that in the short map names, and find Halab and Ebla, so the characters must be l and b. But that doesn't make sense if the writing is left-right, because then lb/bl would be at the start of both words, but the l and b are at the end of Halab and in the middle of Ebla; so it must be right-left. But which of the two letters is l and which is b? Well, we know that our alphabet is derived from Phoenician, so let's guess that the one that looks a bit like L is, in fact, T'; and the other is a fairly plausible ancestor for b. So B = Halab and G = Ebla. Once again, one thing leads to another and you work out the other words partly by length and partly by repeated characters.