

## UKLO Round 1 2012

### **5. Esperanto (15 marks)**

Esperanto is an artificial language created by Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof in 1887 and designed for international communication. Estimates of the number of active and fluent speakers range from 100,000 to 2,000,000 people all around the world, with a few hundred native speakers. The letters ‘ĝ’ and ‘ĉ’ are pronounced like ‘g’ and ‘ch’ in the words ‘gem’ and ‘chase’.

Here are some Esperanto sentences translated into English.

1. La kapro mangintas.	The goat has eaten.
2. La hundo ĉasis la katon.	The dog chased the cat.
3. La kapro mangis.	The goat ate.
4. La kapro mangitos.	The goat will have been eaten.
5. La kapron ĉasintis la hundo.	The dog had chased the goat.
6. La kapro mangas.	The goat eats.
7. La kapro mangotas.	The goat is going to be eaten.
8. La kato mangantas.	The cat is eating.
9. La kapro mangontis.	The goat was going to eat.
10. La kapro mangintos.	The goat will have eaten.
11. La kato ĉasas la hundon.	The cat chases the dog.

**Question 5.** (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. La kapro mangontos.
2. La kapro mangitas.
3. La kato ĉasitis.

Translate the following sentences into Esperanto:

4. The goat was eating.
5. The dog is being eaten.
6. The dog will chase the goat.

### **Q5. Esperanto (15 marks)**

1.	@1
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	

## SOLUTION

### How to mark an UKLO script

#### Terminology

- **target:** the correct answer; e.g. ‘A B C d’ (where X, Y and Z are wrong)
- **script answer:** the answer in the script you’re marking; e.g. ‘A X C D’.
- **point:** a number that you assign, which the spreadsheet eventually translates into a ‘mark’; e.g. 1 for A
- **unit:** a part of the target that carries a point; e.g. A, X and C. Typically a unit is a word, a phrase or a word-part.
- **sign:** a ‘mark’ that you make on each unit in the script.
  - **tick:** on a completely right unit; e.g. on A and C
  - **cross:** on a completely wrong unit; e.g. on X
  - **half:** on a partly right unit; e.g. on D (for d)

Example:

			$\frac{1}{2}$
A	X	C	d

- **score:** the number you assign to the entire script, following the directions in the marking scheme.

#### Principles

- Each correct unit or partly right unit in the script answer increases the score.
- Completely wrong units in the script answer are penalised simply by not increasing the score.
  - e.g. A X C d scores 3 because X scores 0.
- Similarly, units in the target that are missing from the script answer are penalised simply by not increasing the score.
  - e.g. A C d scores 3 because only A, C and d score anything.
- But if the script answer contains more units than the target, the surplus units should be penalised.
  - e.g. A B C d X scores 3 because X scores -1, though A B C d score 4.
- No score should be worse than a completely blank answer, so there are no negative scores.
  - e.g. A B C d X Y Z Z Z scores 0, because although each X, Y and Z reduces the score by 1, the effect stops when the score reaches 0.

#### How to score

1. Follow the marking sheet for
  - a. recognising units
  - b. assigning ticks and halves
  - c. assigning points for ticks and halves.

2. Count the units in the script answer and compare this number with the number of units in the target. If the script answer contains more units than the target, go to 4. Otherwise (i.e. in the vast majority of cases) go to 3.
  3. Add up all the points for ticks and halves. That's the score.
  4. As in 3, but then deduct the number of surplus units, i.e. the difference between the numbers of units in the script answer and in the target.
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### **Q5. Esperanto (15 marks, 18 points)**

- Ignore '@1'!!!
- 3 per correct answer.
- 1 for correct choice of first tense ('will', present (e.g. *is, has*) or past (e.g. *was, had*) in 1-3.
- 1 for correct choice of second tense (*going to* or *have* (e.g. *had*) in 1-3.
- 1 for correct passive voice (*been eaten/chased*) in 2, 3.
- 1 for each correct vowel choice (i/a/o) in the verb ending in 4-6.
- 1 for each correct use of *t* or *nt* in the verb ending in 4-6.
- 1 for just *kapron* (with *-on*) in 6.
- No marks just for nouns (goat, cat, dog) or verb (eat, chase).
- Accept any order of *la kapro(n), la hundo* and verb.
- Deduct  $\frac{1}{2}$  for accidental use of wrong word (e.g. *chased* for *eaten*; *antis* for *mangantis*).

1. The goat will be going to eat.	3
2. The goat has been eaten.	
3. The cat had been chased.	
4. La kapro mangantis.	
5. La hundo manĝatas.	
6. La hundo ĉasos la kapron.	