Answer as many of the questions as you can. Write your answers in the spaces as indicated.

Student’s Name: ……………………………………………………………………………………………

Date of Birth: ……………………………………………………………………………………………

School: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………
Question A: Phở Bar James Hyett 15 points

Restaurant menus often use non-English names for dishes that originate from other countries, along with descriptions in English. For example, a Vietnamese take-out menu might list Gỏi Cuốn: Salad rolls. Below are the names and descriptions of twenty dishes from a Vietnamese restaurant menu in arbitrary order. Identify the correct correspondences, and fill in the numbers 1-20 in the boxes next to the descriptions.

Note that two of the dishes listed below come from a section of the menu with the following Additional information:

Our famous Vietnamese Noodle Soup. Choice of rice noodle “Phở” or yellow noodle “Mì” and your selected finest meat in an aromatic beef broth with spring onion, onion, and coriander. Soups are served with a plate of bean sprouts, fresh basil, sliced lime, and jalapeno peppers.

1  Soup Hoành Thánh
2  Chim Cút Rôt
3  Bánh Oai Vắc Chiên Hoặc Hấp (6 pcs.)
4  Bánh Bột Chiên Hành (8 pcs.)
5  Bún Xào Đo Biển
6  Bánh Xèo
7  Gỏi Tôm Hoặc Gỏi Gà
8  Gỏi Ngo Sen
9  Phở Hoặc Mì Gà
10 Bò Xào Cà Ry
11 Bún Bò Huế
12 Thít Lụi
13 Bún Thịt Nướng
14 Bún Chả Giò
15 Chả Giò (2 pcs.)
16 Bún Thịt Nướng Chả Giò
17 Bún Tôm
18 Bún Tôm Thịt Nướng Chả Giò
19 Cá Salmon Hoặc Cá Bông Lau Hấp
20 Mì Xào

Lotus stem salad

Vietnamese crepe: a traditional mixture of shrimp and pork, bean sprouts and a delicate sauce folded into a rice powder pancake

Noodle soup with shredded chicken

Wonton soup: shrimp, pork dumplings, lettuce, onion and spring onion in a chicken broth

Beef stew “Huế Style”: spicy lemon grass beef noodle soup and shrimp

Spring onion pancake: fried sweet flour with spring onions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Menu Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli with seafood sautéed with lemon grass sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli with crispy spring rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roasted quail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filet of salmon or catfish steamed with ginger, spring onions, and Chef's special sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli with choice of grilled meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef sautéed in curry sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli with a choice of grilled meat with crispy spring rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli with shrimp, choice of grilled meat, and crispy spring rolls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saigon ravioli fried or steamed: homemade dumplings filled with a mixture of chicken, pork, and vegetable, served with ginger dipping sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teriyaki with choice of meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnamese salad: choice of poached shrimp, chicken, or combination, with shredded carrots, cabbage, fresh mint, roasted peanuts, onions and homemade dressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crispy spring rolls: a savory mixture of minced pork, taro, carrots, onion, rice vermicelli, and mushroom wrapped in spring roll and fried golden brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermicelli with grilled shrimp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sautéed crispy yellow noodle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Coriander is the name of a herb. Vermicelli is a type of noodle, like very thin spaghetti. Teriyaki is grilled meat served with a distinctive sauce. Taro is a vegetable a bit like a yam or sweet potato.
**Question B: Determining Bulgarian**

Bulgarian has several characteristics that set it apart from all other members of the Slavic language family, of which it is one. While it used to be a highly inflected language, modern day Bulgarian is a typical analytic language (one that focuses more on word order). Bulgarian is currently written in Cyrillic script, but has been transliterated for this problem.

Here are some sentences given in Bulgarian with the English equivalents in a random order.

1. *Veshterât nahrani maymunata.*
2. *Kamilata vârva.*
3. *Momicheto pregârna kotkata.*
4. *Veshttsata prokle kotkata.*
5. *Kotkata prokle tvoya sin.*
7. *Kotkata te odraska.*
8. *Ti skochi.*
10. *Veshterât pregârna edna kamila.*
11. *Ti se obleche.*
12. *Sinât obleche tvoeto bebe.*

A. Your son watched you.
B. The girl hugged the cat.
C. You dressed yourself.
D. The cat scratched you.
E. You fed the son.
F. The witch cursed the cat.
G. The camel walked.
H. The cat cursed your son.
I. The wizard fed the monkey.
J. The son dressed your baby.
K. You jumped.
L. The wizard hugged a camel.

**B1.** Match each of the Bulgarian sentences 1-12 with its translation A-L.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B2.** Translate into English:

(a) *Maymunata gleda tvoyata veshttsa.*

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

(b) *Tvoyata kamila obleche edno momiche.*

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

(c) *Veshterât se prokle.* ........................................................................................................

(d) *Ti pregârna bebeto.* ........................................................................................................

- 4 -
(e) **Ti varvya.** .................................................................

(f) **Ti prokle edin veshter.** ...........................................................

**B3.** Translate into Bulgarian:
(a) The witch dressed you.
........................................................................................................

(b) The baby watched the girl.
........................................................................................................

(c) The monkey jumped.
........................................................................................................

(d) You hugged a son.
........................................................................................................

(e) Your son dressed a baby.
........................................................................................................

**Question C: Don’t mention the haka**  Aleka Blackwell  
20 points

Māori is an Eastern Polynesian language spoken by the Māori people, the indigenous population of New Zealand. Since 1987, it has been one of New Zealand’s official languages, with 30,000 fluent speakers and perhaps 75,000 people able to hold a conversation.

Here are some sentences in Māori and their English translations.
Underlining means the word is emphasised.

*Ka moe au ki tātahi.*  
I will sleep at the beach.

*Kua kite rātou i Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina.*  
They have seen the Great Wall of China.

*Ka patu koe i te pōro.*  
You will hit the ball.

*Kua haere au ki te hui.*  
I have gone to the meeting.

*I patu a taramu e te tama.*  
The drum was hit by the boy.

*Kāore au e haere ki te marae.*  
I will not go to the courtyard.

*I korerotia ngā kupu e te tama.*  
The words were spoken by the boy.

*Kāore te whare i hangaia e Bob.*  
The house was not built by Bob.

*I patu Bob i te taramu.*  
Bob hit the drum.

*Kua mahia te mahi e au.*  
The work has been done by me.

*I whāia au e te pūru.*  
I was chased by the bull.

*Nā te kōtiro te taramu i patu.*  
The girl hit the drum.

*Mā te wahine ngā pereti e horoi.*  
The woman will wash the plates.
C1. Translate into English
(a)  Ka haere rātou ki tātahi.
............................................................................................................................................................
(b)  Kua patu au i te pōro.
............................................................................................................................................................
(c)  I hangaia te whare e Bob.
............................................................................................................................................................
(d)  Nā te tama te kōtiro i kōrero.
............................................................................................................................................................
(e)  Mā te pūru ngā tama e whai.
............................................................................................................................................................
(f)  Kāore au i haere ki te marae.
............................................................................................................................................................

C2. Translate into Māori
(a)  They have slept at the meeting.
............................................................................................................................................................
(b)  You will go to the Great Wall of China.
............................................................................................................................................................
(c)  I will not sleep at the beach.
............................................................................................................................................................
(d)  The bull has been washed by you.
............................................................................................................................................................
(e)  The boy did the work.
............................................................................................................................................................
(f)  The woman went to the house.
............................................................................................................................................................
Question D: Magic Yup’ik  

Central Alaskan Yup’ik belongs to the Eskimo-Aleut language family. It is spoken in western and southwestern Alaska by around 20,000 speakers. Yup’ik people have an interesting concept when it comes to counting: the words for the numbers can be broken down into meaningful parts which may be related to their body parts. For example, the word for five, talliman, means ‘an arm’, while the word for six, arvinlegen, means ‘cross over’, as you need to change hand to go on counting.

The Yup’ik people often include geometry in the border patterns on their anoraks. One such pattern comes in the form of a 3 by 3 “magic square”:

A magic square can be constructed by placing the digits 1 to 9 within the cells such that the sum of all the digits in every row, column, and diagonal is the same, using each digit just once.

To help you fill in the magic square, the following clues are given in Yup’ik. The numbers are spelled out (i.e. 123 would be given as “One hundred and twenty-three” in English).

As an additional hint, note that the Yup’ik name for the number 294 is yuinaat qula cetaman qula cetaman.

Clues across
1. Yuinaat yuinaq cetaman qula malruk
2. Yuinaat akimiaq malruk akimiaq malruk
3. Yuinaat yuinaak malruk akimiaq atauciq

Clues down
1. Yuinaat yuinaq atauciq akimiaq pingayun
2. Yuinaat yuinaak malruk yuinaat malrunglegen qula atauciq
3. Yuinaat qula pingayun akimiaq atauciq

D1. Fill in the magic square above.

D2. Write in Yup’ik the number given in 1-diagonal (top left cell to bottom right cell, shaded).
Question E: The goat, the mother and the wardrobe
Samuel Andersson, Oliver Sayeed and Elysia Warner 20 points

Abkhaz is a Caucasian language predominantly spoken by around 100,000 people in the disputed territory of Abkhazia, and by a few thousand people in Turkey, Georgia, Syria, Russia, and Jordan. Among other things, it is known for having an extraordinary number of consonants (58 in the literary dialect).

Here are some Abkhaz sentences in simplified transcription and their corresponding English translations.

Anchʷa aprərahʷa ajʰup’ The god is wearing the apron
Anchʷa ajkʷa raʃop’ The mothers are wearing the trousers
Aeʃ axəla ajʰup’ The squirrel is wearing the hat
Axlpa bjʰup’ You (sg) are wearing the hat
Ajmsəkʷa jʰəʃop’ You (pl) are wearing the felt boots
An akʰəmʒə lʃʰup’ The mother is wearing the cherkeska
Amaakʷa haʃop’ We are wearing the shoes
Ak’asə sʃʰup’ I am wearing the shawl
Atahʷmadachʷa ac’atc’kʷa rʃʰup’ The old men are wearing the coats
Abachʷa akʰəmʒə okʷa rʃʰup’ The sons are wearing the cherkeskas
Adzəb ajmsəkʷa lʃop’ The girl is wearing the felt boots
Ab ajkʷa ajʃop’ The billygoat is wearing the trousers
Atahʷmada aprərahʷa iʃʰup’ The old man is wearing the apron
Abkʷa akʰəmʒə akʷa rʃʰup’ The billygoats are wearing the cherkeskas
Aeʃkʷa ak’asəkʷa rʃʰup’ The squirrels are wearing the shawls

Notes: The cherkeska is an item of traditional Caucasian clothing, a single-breasted collarless coat. The following are all consonants: hʷ, jʰ, p’, chʷ, kʷ, ʃ, kʰ, ʃʰ, k’, c’, tɕ’, x and ɾ. How they are pronounced is not relevant to the problem. ə is a vowel.

E1. Translate into English:
(a) Adzəbachʷa ajmaakʷa raʃop’ .................................................................

(b) Aba ajkʷa iʃop’ ...........................................................................

(c) Ak’asəkʷa rʃʰup’ ........................................................................

E2. Translate into Abkhaz:
(a) You (sg) are wearing the cherkeska ..................................................
(b) The nannygoat is wearing the shawl

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

(c) The gods are wearing the felt boots

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

**E3.** Explain your solution (continue on next page if necessary)