

## UKLO Round 1 2012

### 3d. Dutch past participles (10 marks)

Here are some examples of regular Dutch verbs and their past participles; for instance, *slibben* means ‘to silt up’, and its past participle *geslibd* means *silted up*, as in *It has silted up*.

verb:	past participle:
<i>slibben to silt up</i>	<i>geslibd</i>
<i>klagen to complain</i>	<i>geklaagd</i>
<i>branden to burn</i>	<i>gebrand</i>
<i>weren to resist</i>	<i>geweerd</i>
<i>tochten to make a draft (wind)</i>	<i>getocht</i>
<i>tellen to count</i>	<i>geteeld</i>
<i>raken to hit (target)</i>	<i>geraakt</i>
<i>lijmen to glue</i>	<i>gelijmd</i>
<i>kunnen can, be able</i>	<i>gekund</i>
<i>vertellen to tell</i>	<i>verteld</i>
<i>telen to cultivate</i>	<i>geteeld</i>
<i>verhoren to interrogate</i>	<i>verhoord</i>
<i>trouwen to marry</i>	<i>getrouwd</i>
<i>schaven to shave( woodwork)</i>	<i>geschaafd</i>
<i>razen to storm</i>	<i>geraasd</i>
<i>prijzen to put a price on</i>	<i>geprijsd</i>
<i>lappen to clean</i>	<i>gelapt</i>
<i>smaken to taste</i>	<i>gesmaakt</i>
<i>praten to talk</i>	<i>gepraat</i>
<i>fietsen to cycle</i>	<i>gefietst</i>
<i>boffen to be lucky</i>	<i>geboft</i>

**Question 3d.** (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

What are the past participles for the following regular verbs?

1 <i>delen to share</i>	2 <i>horen to hear</i>	3 <i>tappen to pour a beer</i>	4 <i>verhuizen to move house</i>	5 <i>landen to land</i>
6 <i>kloppen to knock</i>	7 <i>mokken to sulk</i>	8 <i>roken to smoke</i>	9 <i>rotten to rot</i>	10 <i>tobben to worry</i>

### Q3d. Dutch past participles (10 marks)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

## 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:

			½
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.

### Q3d. Dutch past participles (10 marks, 10 points)

1 gedeeld	2 gehoord	3 getapt	4 verhuisd	5 geland	1
6 geklopt	7 gemokt	8 gerookt	9 gerot	10 getobd	

### Comments:

#### Comments on Dutch past participles

This problem explores the rather complicated rules that every Dutch child is meant to learn. The challenge is to work out the rules from the examples, as follows (with 'pp' for 'past participle'):

1. the pp prefix is ge, but not if the word already has prefix ver.
2. the pp suffix is d or t, but nothing if the word already ends in d (gebrand) or t (getocht, praten); the suffix is d if the verb basically ends in a voiced consonant (b, g, l, m, n, r, v, w, z) and t after a voiceless consonant (but see rule 5!).
3. a single vowel of the pp is doubled if followed by a single consonant (geklaagd, geweerd, geraakt, etc).
4. a doubled consonant (bb, ff, ll, pp, nn – but not ts or nd) becomes single before the pp suffix.
5. v and z (both voiced) change to voiceless f and s in the pp, even though this leaves a voiceless consonant before the suffix d (contrary to rule 2).

You can probably work out most of the words in 1-10 by finding plausible models in the data, but at least 4 may be tricky.