

(A) The Horse Before the Cart (1/1) [Solution]

- A1.**
- Monday
 - Sunday
 - Tuesday (two-day-work)
 - Thursday (four-day-work)
 - Wednesday (three-day-work)
- A2.**
- I (American-country)
 - C (horse-pen)
 - B (horse-wagon)
 - H (baby-wagon)
 - G (four-edge)
 - E
 - F (river-edge)
 - D (house-work)
 - A (small-cow)
- A3.**
- M (buy-man)
 - Y
 - X (white (person)-cow-fly)
 - O (white (person)-tongue)
 - T (fire-box)
 - R (fire-tongue)
 - J (fly(ing)-field)
 - L (god-book)
 - S (god-country)
 - Q (field-man)
 - V (man-small)
 - K (honey-fly)
 - W (small-tongue)
 - U (music-box)
 - N (word-book)
 - P (work-man)

A4.

bakrakondre —

pikin —

faya —

wroko —

gado —

A5.

field —

honey —

music —

Suriname —

word —



(B) Game: Set Match (1/1) [Solution]

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. G | 2. B | 3. R | 4. D | 5. O | 6. E |
| 7. I | 8. J | 9. M | 10. L | 11. A | 12. Q |
| 13. H | 14. K | 15. F | 16. P | 17. C | 18. N |

n a c l o

(C) Sheninagans in Kogi (1/1) [Solution]

Answers:

C1.

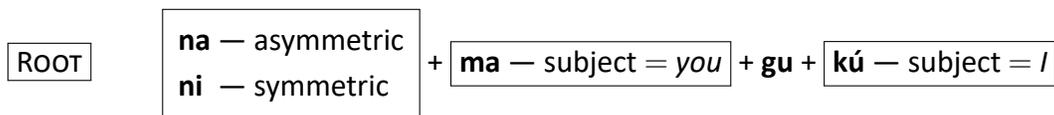
1. F 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. H 6. G 7. E 8. D

C2.

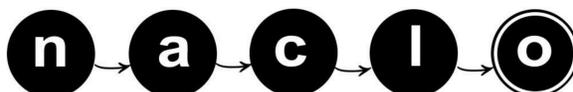
9. ga nagukú 10. akhiengua nimagu 11. kwisaté nimagu

Solution:

Phrase structure:



Here “asymmetric” and “symmetric” refer to what is formally known as *epistemological perspective*. Namely, “asymmetric” means the speaker is telling the listener something they don’t expect the listener to already know, while “symmetric” means the speaker is saying something they assume the listener already knows, often for emphasis or rhetorical effect.



(D) Witsuwit'en Word Salad (1/1) [Solution]

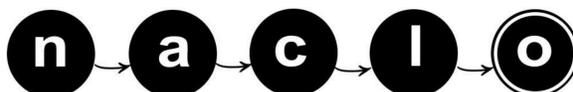
Answers:

D1.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. yi'alh | 2. hildilh | 3. yi'alh | 4. hildilh | 5. hildilh |
| 6. yi'alh | 7. nildilh | 8. yini'alh | 9. nildilh | 10. yini'alh |

Solution: Granular substances are considered plural; thick substances are considered singular.

	non-spherical	spherical
singular	yi'alh	yini'alh
plural	hildilh	nildilh



(E) A Typical Problem (1/1) [Solution]

Answers:

E1.

(a) *has legs*

(b) *underwater*

(c) *has a shell*

E2.

(1) Y

(2) Y

(3) N

(4) N

(5) N

(6) Y

E3. *hermit crab*

E4.

(7) NYY/NYN/YNN

(8) NNY/NNN/YNN

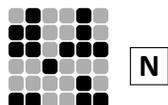
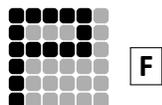
(9) YNY/NNN/NNN

(10) YNY/YYY/YNY

(11) NYN/YNY/NYN

(12) YNY/NNN/YNY

E5.



E6. G & Q (any order)

Solution: In OCR, each feature subdivides the 6×6 grid into nine 2×2 squares and computes each feature individually with a Y or N answer for each 2×2 sub-square. It then concatenates each Y/N answer, separating lines of three with a forward slash to denote one row of sub-squares.

- Feature 1: Y if exactly 3 out of 4 pixels in the sub-square are black pixels and N otherwise.
- Feature 2: Y if at least 1 pixel in the sub-square is a black pixel and N otherwise.
- Feature 3: Y if only two edge-adjacent pixels in the sub-square are black pixels and N otherwise.
- Feature 4: Y if only two pixels touching at a corner in the sub-square are black pixels and N otherwise.

Note that there are no sub-squares with all 4 pixels being black pixels, so contestants may have different interpretations of features 1 and 2.



(F) Meowing in Māori (1/1) [Solution]

Answers:

- F1. **Kei te kite au i ētahi wahine.** — *I see some women.*
Kua haere ia ki te whare. — *She has gone to the house.*
Kāhore āna ngeru kia kite i ōku whare. — *Her cats have not seen my houses.*
Kei te kōrero tōu matua wahine ki a ia. — *Your mother speaks to her.*

- I have not seen your houses.* — **Kāhore au kia kite i ōu whare.**
Some men have seen me. — **Kua kite ētahi tāne i ahau.**
Her parents go to my house. — **Kei te haere ōna matua ki tōku whare.**
Your wife has spoken to you. — **Kua kōrero tāu wahine ki a koe.**

Solution: All particles go before the noun they modify. Below, S = subject, V = verb, O = object/recipient.

Positive sentence structure:

Kei te (present)	V	S	i (direct object)	a (before pronouns)*	O
Kua (past)			ki (directional)		

Negative sentence structure:

Kāhore	S	i te (present)	V	i (direct object)	a (before pronouns)*	O
		kia (past)		ki (directional)		

☞ * **a au** → **ahau**.

Articles:

	singular	plural
definite (<i>the</i>)	te	ngā
indefinite (<i>a/some</i>)	tētahi	ētahi

Possession:

singular possessed	t-	+	spouses, children, <i>cat</i>	ā-	+	<i>my...</i>	ku
plural possessed	∅-		parents, <i>house</i>	ō-		<i>your...</i>	u
						<i>her...</i>	na

Family terms:

- **matua**: parent, **matua wahine**: *mother (parent-woman)*, **matua tāne**: *father (parent-man)*.
- **tamawahine**: *daughter*, **tamatāne**: *son*.
- possessive particle + **tāne/wahine** = *husband/wife* (e.g. *my husband* = **āku tāne** (literally, *my man*)).



(G) A Manam Family (1/1) [Solution]

Answers:

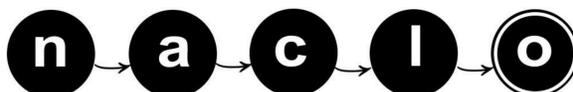
G1.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. to'a | 2. tari | 3. tari | 4. a'o | 5. ngau | 6. ngau |
| 7. to'a | 8. a'o | 9. tari | 10. to'a | 11. to'a | 12. to'a |

Solution:

- **ngau** — *myself*
- **to'a** — *younger sibling*
- **tari** — *older sibling of different gender*
- **a'a** — *older sibling of same gender*

Note that you can switch *older* and *younger* without a contradiction, but the answers will be the same.



(I) Up in Flames (1/1) [Solution]

Answers:

I1.

1. aririka
2. ats'itini
3. bεfitini
4. dakwitini
5. jaka
6. julamika
7. naninɔika
8. ŋimɔkɔkaama

Solution: Use the first row that applies. **V** is a vowel.

	singular	plural
humans	-Vma	-a
two-syllable words	-V	-itini / -itini
≥ three-syllable words	-V	-ika / -ika

For non-humans: **V** represents the final vowel of the singular form; it is dropped, and the plural suffix takes the latter form if the root contains any of the “retracted” vowels ε, i, ɔ, ɯ.

