

Mock exam answers

1. In the following images, you will see three names of one royal, one god and one individual. (→ in all three examples, only the hieroglyphs in the orange rectangle are forming the name and need to be read)
 - a. Read these names either in transliteration OR names used in Egyptology.
 - b. Indicate if this is the name of a god, ruler or non-royal person.

i.



Kl3w3pdr3 – Cleopatra

Ruler (cartouche)

ii.

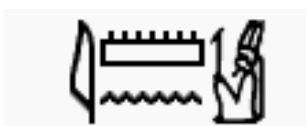


→ only the hieroglyphs in the black rectangle are the name and need to be read

Rḥ-msw – Ramses

Non-royal person

iii.



Jmn – Amun

god

3. The following Funerary Stela gives an offering formula.
 - a. Is this to be read in lines or columns?
 - b. Indicate the direction in which the inscriptions would be read (as done in our seminar).
 - c. Write numbers next to the hieroglyphs showing the order in which the signs are supposed to be read.

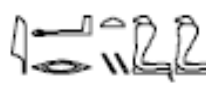
ANSWER THIS QUESTION ON THE QUESTION-SHEET AND INSERT IT IN YOUR BOOKLET



4. Transliterate and translate the following nouns written in hieroglyphs, clearly mark which number these nouns have – singular, dual or plural (the English singular is only given for reference, not as translation of the ancient Egyptian word):

i.  — *ms* “child”

ms.w – children, Plural

ii.  — *j^crt* “uraeus” (a protective serpent)

j^cr.tj – the two uraei, Dual

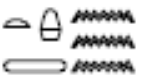
5. Transliterate and translate the following noun phrases. State if this is a list, a conjunction/disjunction, a direct or indirect genitive (some might be capable of more than one translation).

i.  — *r* “speech,” *kmt* “Egypt”

r n Km.t

Speech of Egypt (Egyptian)

Indirect genitive

ii.  — *t* “bread,” *mw* “water”

t(3) mw

Bread and/or water

Conjunction / disjunction

iii.  — *t3w* “air, breath,” *nh* “life”

t3w nh

Breath of life

Direct genitive

iv.  — *rm* “fish,” *3pd* “bird”

rm.w hn 3pd.w

fish and birds

conjunction

6. Give the dual and plural of the following nouns in transliteration:

singular	translation	dual	plural
<i>pr</i>	house	<i>pr.wj</i>	<i>pr.w</i>
<i>nb.t</i>	mistress	<i>nb.tj</i>	<i>nb.wt</i>

jnk pw mdw

I am the speaker.

A pw B

 (ShS. 58–59)

c.

— *w3w* “wave,” *w3d-wr* “sea” (literally, “great blue-green”)

w3w pw n w3d-wr

It is a wave of the sea.

9. Transliterate and translate the following prepositional phrases.

	<i>r d.t</i> to eternity (eternal)
	<i>m 3bdw</i> in Abydos



n s3 / n s3=j for the son / for my son (2 options)

10. Fill in the following.

Period	Language phase	scripts
Middle Kingdom (2000-1700)	Middle Egyptian	Hieroglyphs, hieratic
New Kingdom (1500-1000)	Late Egyptian, NK Middle Egyptian	Hieroglyphs, hieratic
Christian/Islamic Period (300AD-1600)	Coptic, Arabic	Coptic alphabet, Arabic

Transliterate and translate the following adjectival sentences.



(Helck, *HBT*, 107)

wr.wj n3 r shr.w ntr.w How (much) greater is this than the plans of the gods. (lit: Great (dual!!!) it is in relation to the plans of the gods)

 (Peas. B1, 148–49) — *nḥ* “pitiful,” *mꜣr* “poor”

nh.wj m3jr How pitiful is the poor (man).

དཀོན་པོ་ (CTVII, 49m) — dt “self”

$n(j)$ - $s(j)$ $\underline{d.t.}=k$ She belongs to you. (lit.: She belongs to your self.)

12. Transliterate and translate the following adverbial phrases.

 (Sin. B 31)

nfr tw hn^c=j You are good with me.

 (BM 574, 15)

r bw hr(j) ntr to the place where the god is (lit. to the place under/beneath which the god is)

 (Sin. B 43)

mj shr ntr like the plan of a god