1. Consider the following symbolic notation:

A 1 B  A ate B
C: (A 1 B)  C caused (on purpose) A to eat B

Now, likewise, let “2” mean “saw” and let “3” mean “had”.

Write the following fable of Aesop using symbolic notation (possibly simplifying the meaning at times). Use “C” for Crow, “F” for Fox, and “H” for Cheese.

Crow had some cheese. Fox noticed the cheese. Fox tried to catch Crow’s attention. Crow boasted the cheese to Fox. Fox took the cheese.

Now, translate this into English:

F: (F 3 H); F: (C 2 H); F 1 H; C: (F 1 H).

2. **Classical Nahuatl.** In many languages of the world, whole sentences can be expressed with a single word. This is true in Classical Nahuatl, the language of the Aztec Empire that flourished in what is now Mexico between 1325 and 1522 C.E. In the following puzzle, try to divide each Nahuatl word into its various parts, and then fill in the translations at the end.

The symbol “:” after a vowel simply means that the vowel is pronounced longer than otherwise. It does not necessarily mean that the word must be divided at that point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nahuatl Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nicho:ka</td>
<td>I cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicho:kani</td>
<td>I am crying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anko:chinih</td>
<td>Y’all are sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikochi</td>
<td>We sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kochiya</td>
<td>He was sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwikas</td>
<td>He will sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anko:chiyah</td>
<td>Y’all were sleeping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nicho:kas</td>
<td>I will cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho:kayah</td>
<td>They were crying</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikwi:kani</td>
<td>They sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nikwi:kaya</td>
<td>I will sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho:kanih</td>
<td>You will cry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Credit: Tom Payne*
3. **Danish.** Given are some equations in the Danish language. Your job is to fill in the blanks!

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fem } \times \text{ fir} & = \text{ tyve} \\
\text{fem } \times \text{ fem} & = \text{ femotyve} \\
\text{fireofirsinstyve } + \text{ seks} & = \text{ halvfemsinstyve} \\
\text{seksotresinstyve } + \text{ niden} & = \text{ femofirsinstyve} \\
\text{fenden } + \text{ femotresinstyve} & = \text{ firsinstyve} \\
\text{treden} & = \text{ niotyve} \\
\text{seks } \times \text{ ni} & = \text{ niotresinstyve } + \text{ fireotyve}
\end{align*}
\]

4. **Czech.** Czech is the official language of the Czech Republic, the western two thirds of the former Czechoslovakia. It is spoken by about nine and a half million people and belongs to the western branch of Slavic languages.

The Czech spelling system uses special letters for certain sounds; you will also find a few of them in this puzzle, including the following:

- ř (cr) pronounced as the first syllable of the word “yellow”
- ě (e) pronounced as the first sound in the word “Czech”
- š (s) pronounced as the first sound in the word “shop”
- ě (e) pronounced approximately as the last sound in the word “café”
- ú (u) pronounced as the last sound in the word “stew”
- á (a) pronounced approximately as the first sound in the word “argue”

The following are examples of how to say in Czech what time it is:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{five minutes to eight} & \quad \text{za pět minut osm} \\
\text{ten minutes to eight} & \quad \text{za deset minut osm} \\
\text{quarter after seven} & \quad \text{čtvrt na osm} \\
\text{seven minutes to eight} & \quad \text{za sedm minut osm} \\
\text{seven minutes after seven} & \quad \text{za osm minut čtvrt na osm} \\
\text{five minutes after six} & \quad \text{za deset minut čtvrt na sedm} \\
\text{half past seven} & \quad \text{půl osmé} \\
\text{half past eight} & \quad \text{půl deváté} \\
\text{twenty minutes after five} & \quad \text{za deset minut půl šesté} \\
\text{quarter after nine} & \quad \text{čtvrt na deset} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{twenty-three minutes after five} \\
\text{ten minutes after nine}
\end{align*}
\]

*Credit: Mirjam Fried*