

1 Supported focus – Latin morphology and translation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS finite verb • evidence • case

Objective

- Use cases and agreement to identify grammatical roles
- Translate meaning accurately before refining English expression

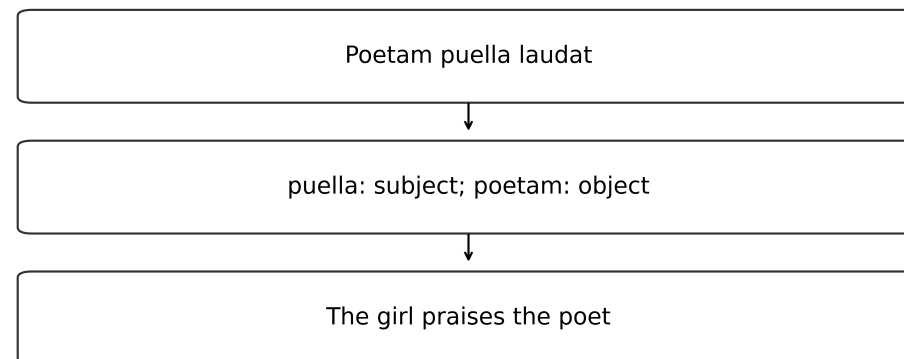
Original public practice; marks below are classroom self-check points, not official criteria.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Puella is nominative singular and acts as subject; poetam is accusative singular and acts as object. Laudat is third-person singular present.

Inflection carries grammatical information: first identify the finite verb _____, then its subject and complements.

Latin case _____ shows a noun's role. With these first-declension forms, -a is nominative singular and -am accusative singular. Use the supplied vocabulary: puella (girl), poeta (poet), fabula (story); laudat (praises), legit (reads), audit (hears). "Poetam puella laudat" has object poetam and subject puella: the girl praises the poet. "Poeta puellam laudat" reverses the roles: the poet praises the girl. Poeta is masculine despite its -a ending. First find the finite verb _____, then nouns agreeing with its number and the required cases. Do not apply these endings to every declension.



Original diagram of the worked relationship; read the full wording and qualifications.

Worked example from the native lesson: Poetam puella laudat keeps the same grammatical roles despite the new order. Translate as the girl praises the poet, then consider whether the changed position gives emphasis in a real passage.

■ Complete original case context

Original Latin mini-passage: Puella fabulam legit. Poeta puellam audit. Puella poetam laudat. Poeta fabulam laudat. Vocabulary is supplied in the worked section. All four verbs are third-person singular present. No historical setting or emphasis is stipulated.

2 Practice

2.1 In poetam puella laudat, who is being praised? Explain using the worked method.^[1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the complete original case context in section 1.

3.1 Translate every sentence, identifying each subject and object. [3]

3.2 Translate “Fabulam poeta legit”. Explain what changes and what does not if the order becomes “Poeta fabulam legit”. [3]

3.3 A student translates “Poeta puellam audit” as “The girl hears the poet”. Diagnose and correct the error, then explain why poeta is not evidence that every -a noun is feminine. [3]