

4 Supported focus – Latin composition with rationale

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS intended effect • translation • rationale • rehearsal
• syntax

Objective

- Write purposeful Latin prose informed by classical models
- Explain linguistic choices and revise for morphology, syntax and intended effect

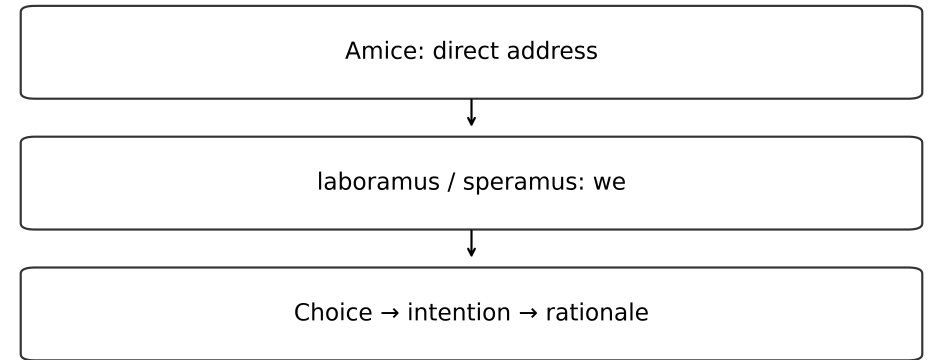
Original public practice; marks below are classroom self-check points, not official criteria.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Define audience and intention, then choose constructions you can justify grammatically.

The rationale links selected choices to intentions and researched classical models; it is not a translation of the composition.

For a short original encouragement to a friend, choose simple Latin whose forms you can explain. Vocabulary: amicus = friend; amice = friend (direct address); laboramus = we work; speramus = we hope; hodie = today; cras = tomorrow; semper = always. Model: “Amice, hodie laboramus; cras speramus. Semper laboramus, semper speramus.” Meaning: “Friend, today we work; tomorrow we hope. We always work, we always hope.” Rationale : direct address identifies the audience; first-person plural shares the task; balanced time words and repeated semper connect present effort with continuing hope. This is a short grammar-and-style rehearsal, not an assessed-length composition or a borrowed ancient passage.



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

Worked example from the native lesson: Begin with simple clauses whose subjects and verbs agree. Check cases, tense sequence and idiom against trustworthy reference material. Use a model’s technique, such as balanced clauses, while creating an original context and wording.

2 Practice

2.1 What should the rationale explain? Explain using the worked method. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the data stated in each original task.

3.1 Write a short original Latin message using the supplied vocabulary to share work and hope with a friend. Explain two purposeful choices and translate the whole message. [3]

3.2 Revise “Amicus, hodie laboramus; cras sperat” to address the friend directly and keep a shared we throughout. Explain both changes. [3]

3.3 What remains necessary before this rehearsal could support assessed HL composition? Distinguish model influence from copying. [3]
