

Revision

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Classical Languages · SL

1 Latin morphology and translation

- case
- finite verb

U1-Q1

In poetam puella laudat, who is being praised?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

The poet, because poetam is accusative.

U1-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: Puella poetam laudat means the girl praises the poet. Word order alone is not a safe guide to who acts in Latin.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

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.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

Do not assume the first noun is the subject or invent a pronoun not implied by the verb.
/ A dictionary entry is a starting point; case, number, tense and context determine the actual meaning.

2 Latin close reading and literary effect

- diction
- anaphora

U2-Q1

What is the strongest explanation of *semper* in the classroom phrase?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

Its repetition links continuing labour with continuing hope.

U2-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: An author places a repeated word at the opening of successive clauses. Naming repetition is only the start of an explanation of its effect.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

For a classroom phrase, *semper laborat*, *semper sperat*, the repeated *semper* emphasizes persistence: always works, always hopes. Explain how the parallel clauses link labour and hope rather than saying repetition merely makes the text interesting.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

This original phrase is not a prescribed quotation. Select real evidence from the school's approved core and companion texts for assessment. / HL must work across prose and verse; rhythm analysis needs the actual verse, not an English paraphrase.

3 Classical sources and research dossier

- primary source
- annotation

U3-Q1

What makes an annotation relevant?

Available marks: 2.

Worked answer

It explains the source's contribution and limitation for the specific research question.

U3-Q2

Explain the mechanism or reasoning in this original case: A poem, inscription and household object can illuminate the same practice differently. Each was produced for a purpose and survives through a selective record.

Available marks: 4.

Worked answer

Ask how a particular commemorative practice represents family roles. Compare a bounded set of inscriptions with literary evidence and an object. Record exact location, date range, text, translation source and why each item contributes to the inquiry.

- Accurate relevant concept (1)
- Specific evidence from the case (1)
- Connected reasoning (2)

The dossier requires seven to nine primary source materials plus an inspiration source. Teacher checks full-guide details. / Do not submit a scrapbook of attractive images or treat modern translation as an ancient source in its own right.