

Solutions

Authored self-check guidance: accept equivalent correct methods and supported interpretations. The points check reasoning, not an official grade.

2.1 The poet, because poetam is accusative. 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.

Correct response linked to the given case.

3.1 The girl reads the story (puella subject, fabulam object). The poet hears the girl (poeta subject, puellam object). The girl praises the poet (puella subject, poetam object). The poet praises the story (poeta subject, fabulam object). Retain all four relationships rather than making the first noun an automatic subject.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.

3.2 Both mean “The poet reads the story”. Nominative poeta and accusative fabulam retain their roles. Word order may influence emphasis in a fuller context, but no specific emphatic effect can be certified from this isolated exercise.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.

3.3 The student reversed grammatical roles. Poeta is nominative subject, puellam accusative object, so “The poet hears the girl”. Poeta is a masculine first-declension noun; grammatical gender must be learned with the noun, not inferred universally from the ending.

Sound conclusion or proposed method. Relevant supporting steps or textual evidence. Accurate conditions, checks or qualification.