

3 Supported focus – Classical sources and research dossier

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS focused inquiry • primary source • translation
• annotation • relevance • evidence • location

Objective

- Form a focused inquiry into Latin language or culture
- Evaluate and annotate primary sources without claiming one genre represents all Romans

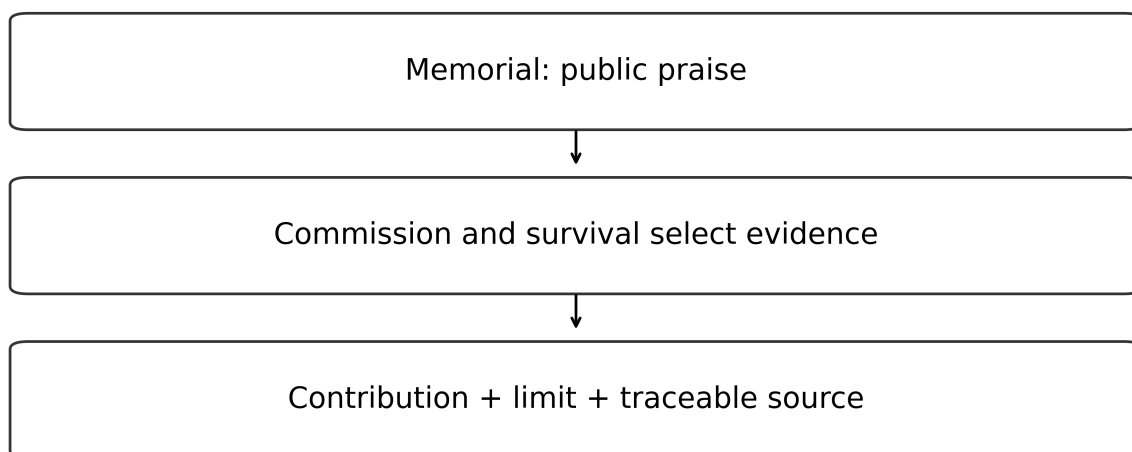
Original public practice; marks below are classroom self-check points, not official criteria.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

A primary source comes from the world under investigation, but it does not give transparent access to every person's experience.

An annotation should explain how the source answers the question, its context and a relevant limitation.

A focused inquiry asks a bounded question that actual evidence can answer. “How does this household’s memorial present generosity?” is more manageable than “What did all Romans believe?” An annotation identifies the source, explains its contribution and tests its limits. Separate an ancient object or text from its modern edition, catalogue and translation. Credit each accurately.



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

Worked example from the native lesson: 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.

■ Complete original case context

Original simulated source cards for learning how to evaluate evidence, not ancient documents or a real dossier collection.

Card A: A memorial inscription commissioned by one wealthy household, dated to a stated twenty-year interval by the supplied catalogue. The inscription praises a family member's generosity. The catalogue records the findspot but does not identify who wrote the wording. Card B: A satirical poem by an elite writer, preserved in a later manuscript. Its speaker exaggerates a dinner host's behaviour for comic effect. The supplied edition identifies the passage and translation, but the speaker is not automatically the author. Card C: A worn household vessel from an excavated domestic room. The excavation record gives its layer and measurements. No owner name or inscription survives.

These descriptions deliberately omit actual inventory numbers, dates and Latin text. They can support method practice only. An assessed dossier needs real, traceable primary materials and the school's approved source selection, with accurate editions and translation credits.

2 Practice

2.1 What makes an annotation relevant? Explain using the worked method. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the complete original case context in section 1.

3.1 Choose a bounded inquiry for Card A and write a model annotation using only its supplied information. [3]

3.2 Compare one useful contribution and one limitation of Cards B and C for investigating dining practices. [3]

3.3 Explain why collecting attractive images and treating a modern translation as an ancient author are weak methods. State the exact next step before using these cards in a real dossier. [3]
