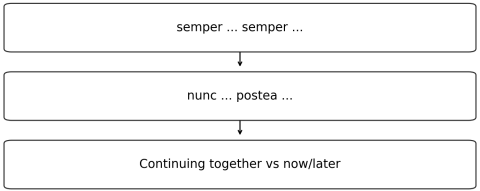
Supported focus — Latin close reading and literary effect

Supported focus preparation

Method and conditions



- **Diction 措辞** and **syntax 句法** contribute to meaning together.
- Accurate **translation** of the supplied vocabulary; distinguish speaker and author.

Worked method 1

Read and reason

Diction 措辞 and syntax 句法 contribute to meaning together. “Semper laborat, semper sperat” means “always works, always hopes”. Repeated semper at both clause openings is anaphora 首语重复; it links two continuing actions. That relationship supports persistence. It does not alone prove happiness, success, or a particular ancient author’s beliefs.

Original context 1

Read and reason

Original Latin classroom pair: A: Semper laborat, semper sperat. (Always works, always hopes.) B: Nunc laborat; postea sperat. (Now works; later hopes.) Vocabulary: semper = always; nunc = now; postea = later; laborat = works; sperat = hopes. These are original prose phrases. They are not prescribed quotations and no metrical claim is made.

Attempt 1.1

Read and reason

Compare the organisation of time in A and B using precise Latin evidence.

Reasoning 1.1

Read and reason

A repeats semper to present work and hope as continuing together. B contrasts nunc with postea to separate them into now and later. Both mention work and hope, but their time relationships differ.

Attempt 2.1

Read and reason

Explain why “repetition makes A vivid” is incomplete. Give a fuller interpretive sentence and one limit.

Reasoning 2.1

Read and reason

"Repeating semper at successive openings links ongoing labour with ongoing hope, suggesting persistence rather than a single completed effort." The phrase does not establish the worker's eventual success, emotional state or a whole culture's values.

Attempt 3.1

Read and reason

What further evidence would be needed to analyse metre, an ancient audience and authorial purpose in an assessed passage?

Reasoning 3.1

Read and reason

The actual prescribed prose or verse, its edition and context, authorship and genre evidence, and appropriate linguistic or metrical knowledge. An English paraphrase cannot establish Latin metre. The original phrases here cannot stand in for prescribed textual evidence.

Transfer and limits

Read and reason

Accurate translation of the supplied vocabulary; distinguish speaker and author.

Check yourself

Read and reason

Cover the worked answer. Explain why the method fits the last task, reconstruct its conclusion, and state a condition that would change your answer. Then check the full reasoning in the reference.