

Exercise walk-through

1

Meaning, form and language

- Latin morphology and translation

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Classical Languages · SL

1 Supported focus – Latin morphology and translation

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS finite verb • evidence • case

Objective

- Use cases and agreement to identify grammatical roles
- Translate meaning accurately before refining English expression

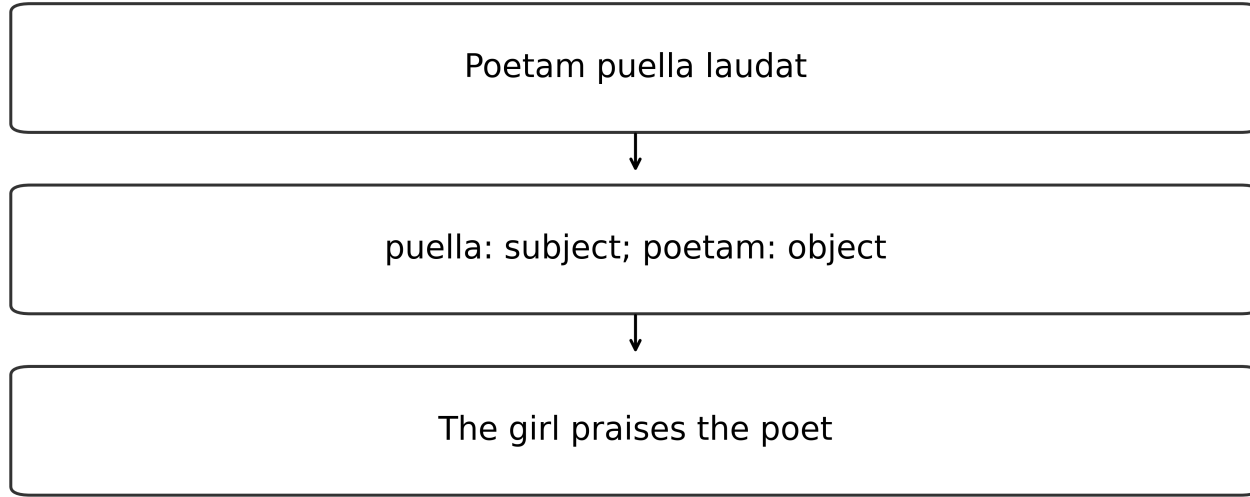
Original public practice; marks below are classroom self-check points, not official criteria.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

Puella is nominative singular and acts as subject; poetam is accusative singular and acts as object. Laudat is third-person singular present.

Inflection carries grammatical information: first identify the finite verb , then its subject and complements.

Latin case shows a noun's role. With these first-declension forms, -a is nominative singular and -am accusative singular. Use the supplied vocabulary: puella (girl), poeta (poet), fabula (story); laudat (praises), legit (reads), audit (hears). "Poetam puella laudat" has object poetam and subject puella: the girl praises the poet. "Poeta puellam laudat" reverses the roles: the poet praises the girl. Poeta is masculine despite its -a ending. First find the finite verb , then nouns agreeing with its number and the required cases. Do not apply these endings to every declension.



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

Worked example from the native lesson: 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.

■ Complete original case context

Original Latin mini-passage: Puella fabulam legit. Poeta puellam audit. Puella poetam laudat. Poeta fabulam laudat. Vocabulary is supplied in the worked section. All four verbs are third-person singular present. No historical setting or emphasis is stipulated.

Exercises 2.1·3.1

2.1 In poetam puella laudat, who is being praised? Explain using the worked method.[1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the complete original case context in section 1.

3.1 Translate every sentence, identifying each subject and object.

[3]

Exercises 2.1·3.1

2.1 In poetam puella laudat, who is being praised? Explain using the worked method.[1]

3 Exam-style questions

Use the complete original case context in section 1.

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 Translate every sentence, identifying each subject and object. [3]

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.

Exercises 3.2-3.3

3.2 Translate “Fabulam poeta legit”. Explain what changes and what does not if the order becomes “Poeta fabulam legit”. [3]

3.3 A student translates “Poeta puellam audit” as “The girl hears the poet”. Diagnose and correct the error, then explain why poeta is not evidence that every -a noun is feminine. [3]

Exercises 3.2-3.3

3.2 Translate “Fabulam poeta legit”. Explain what changes and what does not if the order becomes “Poeta fabulam legit”. [3]

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 A student translates “Poeta puellam audit” as “The girl hears the poet”. Diagnose and correct the error, then explain why poeta is not evidence that every -a noun is feminine. [3]

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.