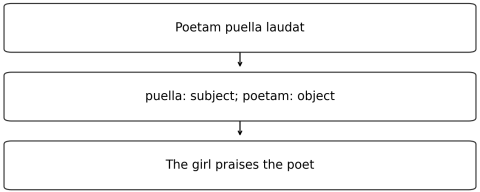
Supported focus — Latin morphology and translation

Supported focus preparation

Method and conditions



- Latin **case** 格 shows a noun's role. With these first-declension forms, -a is nominative singular and -am accusative singular.
- Subject and object in English; basic present-tense verb endings.

Worked method 1

Read and reason

Latin case 格 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.

Worked method 2

Read and reason

Poeta is masculine despite its -a ending. First find the finite verb 限定动词, then nouns agreeing with its number and the required cases. Do not apply these endings to every declension.

Original context 1

Read and reason

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.

Attempt 1.1

Read and reason

Translate every sentence, identifying each subject and object.

Reasoning 1.1

Read and reason

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.

Attempt 2.1

Read and reason

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

Reasoning 2.1

Read and reason

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.

Attempt 3.1

Read and reason

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.

Reasoning 3.1

Read and reason

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.

Transfer and limits

Read and reason

Subject and object in English; basic present-tense verb endings.

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.