

Questions

1. Give the cases, nominative singular forms and meanings of *druidum* and *equitum*.

2. What case is *rebus*, and why is it in this case? Give the dictionary (nom. sing.) form. What agrees with *rebus* here?

3.

1. "attend religious ceremonies"
2. "are concerned with divine worship"
3. "officiate at the worship of the gods"

Identify the Latin clause which these translate, give a translation closer to the Latin structure and vocabulary, and compare the Latin with versions A, B and C. What are the differences?

Which translation do you think the best, and why?

4. What case is *disciplinae*, and why? Give its dictionary form and range of meanings.

5.

1. "flock to them for their education"
2. "gather about them for the sake of instruction"
3. "flock to them for instruction"

Find the Latin which these translate, and give your own translation. Compare the Latin with versions A, B and C.

6. Give the case of *finibus*, its dictionary form, and range of meanings. How is it translated in versions A, B and C?

7. Translate

Nam fere de omnibus controversiis publicis privatisque constituunt, et si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, si de hereditate, de finibus controversia est, idem decernunt, praemia poenasque constituunt

Comment on the style of this sentence.

8. *habentur*: identify the form, and give a range of meanings for the verb.

How does version A translate this?

9. *hi numero impiorum ac sceleratorum habentur*

Translate this clause. Find the equivalents in A, B and C, and compare these versions with the Latin.

10. Find the Latin represented by each of the following sets of three translations. Compare the translations with the Latin in terms of sense and, where appropriate, style.

1.
 - a. "if there has been a murder"
 - b. "or murder done"
 - c. "or a murder takes place"
2.
 - a. "is debarred from the sacrifices"
 - b. "they ban such from sacrifice"
 - c. "is banned from taking part in sacrifice"
3.
 - a. "everyone avoids them; they will not approach them or talk to them"
 - b. "all men move out of their path and shun their approach and conversation"
 - c. "Everyone shuns them and avoids going near or speaking to them"

11. Identify *petentibus* in detail. What agrees with it here? Translate the phrase made up by these words.

12. They have no redress for their claims, they are banned from any office (translation A)

Find the Latin which this sentence represents, and give your own translation.

Compare the Latin with the translation given in A.

13. What case is *druidibus* here, and why? What other words agree with it?

14. *hoc mortuo*: identify the forms, and give a little translation of the phrase.

15. *si qui ex reliquis excellit dignitate succedit*

Translate. Find the equivalents in versions A, B and C, and compare these with the Latin.