

## Questions

1. Find any three imperatives in lines 6-15 (there are 5 in total) and their meanings. Give their dictionary form (1st person).

How are these imperatives translated in version A? Are there any differences between the Latin and the way version A translates these words, and what effect (if any) do you think these differences may have?

2. What person is *rapis* (l.3)? Find its dictionary form and meanings. Give 2 literal and 2 transferred meanings. Which translation, A,B,C, or D, do you prefer and why?

3. Identify the cases of the following nouns in their context here; say what function they have in the sentence; and give their meaning:

1. *virginem* (line 4)
2. *amaraci* (line 7)
3. *tempora* (line 6)
4. *collis* (line 1)

Match each noun up with its equivalent in translation A.

5. "Collis o Heliconii cultor"(line1)

Translate, noting any words for which the dictionary gives more than one meaning which would make sense here.

Comment on any points you notice about the style in the Latin.

Find the equivalents in translations A, B, C, D. Compare the translations with the original and with each other,

1. in terms of meaning
2. in terms of how effective they make this opening to the poem

6. "Take the flame-hued veil and gladly/Hither come"

Find the equivalent section in the Latin.

Which word is the direct object of the first verb form? Give the dictionary form and look this word up; note its basic range of meanings and its

meaning here. In what case is the other word in this part of the sentence?  
What does it mean?

Look up the words that go with the second verb form. Then give a translation of this whole Latin section, saying as close as possible to the Latin while still making sense! Find the translation of this in B, C, D. Compare these with the Latin.

What are the differences & what effect might the differences have? Which translation do you prefer and why?