

a) " These avenues are indeed

~~perfect~~
pleasant, as nothing obstructs my

thinking . " A cool contractor

hurries along with his mules and

porters, now he twists a stone,

now a huge engine for grinding,

a solemn funeral competes with

strong wagons, ~~here~~ on this side

a rabid dog flees, on this side

a filthy sow makes her way :

~~go now and to think up~~

and now go and to compose

~~have~~ musical verses ~~with~~^{by} yourself.

No chorus of all the writers loves

and flees the city, with the

proper rites the client of Bacchus

having ~~passed~~^{rejoiced} in sleep and shadow:

you who clattered about me at

nighttime and at daytime, wish to

sing and follow ~~back~~ the

narrow footsteps of the prophetesses?



b) ~~the client of~~ "cliens Bacchi" refers to the client - patron relationship in which the client relied on ~~the~~ the patron for monetary assistance. The client of Bacchus, the god of wine and pleasure-seeking, would have had a luxurious lifestyle.

c) Horace expresses his frustrations at the business and frantic activity of the city, ~~as he~~ which he describes throughout. One example is the repetition of the word "hic" in the lines 3-5 to emphasise the rushed nature of the city by drawing our attention to a quick succession of people he has duty to. Horace also conveys his frustration through the sarcastic comment

"venum obstat" which is shown to be ironic by the list of all the characters filling the street he has described as "purae". The list of the people, animals & activities taking place on the street also demonstrates the rushed activity of the city.

The rhetorical question at the end.