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~~4a) ~~It~~ It is the case for the man who arranges wide orchards on the trail, it~~

4a) Man hurries to death,
~~It~~ It is the case for the man who arranges wide orchards on the trail, for this ~~man~~ nobler candidate who descends on the plain, and for ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~non~~ those with greater ~~power~~ ^{power}, ~~the~~ ~~man~~ or the man with the ~~more~~ bigger crowd of clients: This law, equal necessity, decides the fates of the distinguished and the powerful, ~~the~~ the large vessel moves the name of all.

b) The example of personification is the law, which decides the fates of all, much like a judge.

c) Horace uses his language to convey the idea that all people must succumb to death and they cannot escape it. ~~It~~ In lines 9-13 Horace lists all the people who will ultimately succumb to the inevitable. He says ~~that~~ ~~that~~ that the man with property (*vir... subcis*), ~~and~~ the man with great birth right (*generosior... petitor*), the man with reputation (*an meliorque famula*) and the man with influence (*turba... maior*) cannot escape the inevitable. The polysyndeton and enjambement of line 12 ~~and~~ portray ~~that~~ the continuing extent of people, which shows that all people must be subject to their destiny. In the last few lines, the personification of the law as a judge ~~to~~ who decides the fate of all outlines that all people must be ~~off~~ subject to their destiny, no matter what their status.

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