A: Breton

A: Celtiberian

B: Gaulish

C: Welsh

(from 6th cent. BC) are inscriptions on grave stones written in:

B: Lepontic

7. Circle the correct answer. The oldest examples of the Celtic languages ever found

D: Irish

C: Galatian

E: English

D: Pictish

8.	Draw a tree diagram representing the classification of Celtic languages. Important features to include are: P- Celtic and Q- Celtic, all 6 modern Celtic languages- write also where these languages are spoken, and Gaulish language). If you include other features, you might get a few extra points! ©
9.	Who were the Picts?
10.	Two of the modern Celtic languages went extinct at certain time. Today both of them are being revived. Which Celtic languages they are and when approximately did they die out?
11.	What is Mabinogi? Who collected the tales in the 19 th century. Could you remember some motifs from the first (or other) branches that we mentioned during our lessons?

	What became the standard model of the modern Welsh grammar and lexis? Who was the person behind it?
13.	What do you think might be the advantages and disadvantages of reintroducing Welsh into the modern society in certain areas of Wales?
14.	What is the basic division between the Welsh dialects?
15.	What are mutations ? Which part of the word do they have an effect on?
16.	What is specific about so called Primitive Irish. Could you describe the script? How is it called and where were found the examples of this script?
17.	Choose one person from Mabinogi or the Dream of Oengus, explain who they were and what role they played in the story.

18. Write short definitions of translations of the following words:
Prettan:
Lughnasad:
Cwrw:
plîs:
Mannanán Mac Lir: