

- Line 17 Find an ablative absolute. **Commisso proelio**
Identify the form and syntax of *diutius*. (comparative) adverb, modifying *ferre* (line 15)
- Line 18 What is the subject of *potuerunt*? **hostes**
Identify the case and use of *terga*. accusative, direct object of *verterunt*
- Line 19 Identify the case and use of *complures*. accusative, direct object of *occiderunt*
- Line 20 What is the unexpressed subject of *occiderunt*? **equites** (line 15)
What part of speech is *longe*? **adverb**
What words does *omnibus* modify? **aedificiis**
- Line 21 What word modifies *legati*? **missi**
What is the object of *adi*? **Caesarem**
What is the object of *de*? **pace** (line 22)
- Line 22 Identify the form and syntax of *venerunt*. **perfect indicative active (of venio), main verb of the sentence**

Multiple Choice Questions *Suggested time: 30 minutes*

- The case of *novitate* (line 1) is
 - nominative
 - genitive
 - vocative
 - ablative
- The case of *etuis* in line 2 is
 - nominative
 - genitive
 - vocative
 - ablative
- The tense of *repperunt* (line 3) is
 - present
 - perfect
 - imperfect
 - pluperfect
- The syntax of the phrase *ad committendum proelium* (line 4) is
 - relative purpose clause
 - indirect command
 - gerundive of purpose**
 - accusative of extent of space
- In line 4 *arbitratus* introduces
 - an indirect question
 - an indirect statement**
 - a relative clause
 - a purpose clause

- In line 6 *dimi* is translated
 - provided that
 - in order that
 - since
 - while**
- The subject of *scritae sunt* (line 7) is
 - continuos* (line 7)
 - complures* (line 7)
 - tempestates** (line 7)
 - diēs* (line 7)
- The syntactical explanation for *continere* (line 8) is
 - relative clause in indirect speech
 - relative clause of result
 - relative clause of characteristic**
 - relative temporal clause
- In line 9 *omnes* modifies
 - barbari* (line 9)
 - partes** (line 9)
 - nuntios* (line 9)
 - dimiserunt* (line 9)
- The phrase *quantū . . . daretur* (lines 10–11) is dependent upon
 - dimiserunt* (line 9)
 - expulissent* (line 12)
 - praeceperunt* (line 10)
 - demonstraverunt** (line 12)
- In line 11 *facultas* is translated
 - faculty
 - facility
 - opportunity**
 - opprobrium
- The phrase *his rebus* (line 12) refers to
 - the promises made by the messengers**
 - the earlier battles
 - the storm that ruined the ships
 - Caesar's actions in Britain
- In line 12 *celeriter* is translated
 - swift
 - famously
 - swiftly**
 - celerly
- In line 14 *superioribus diebus* is an ablative of
 - means
 - time when**
 - manner
 - accompaniment
- In line 14 *ut* introduces
 - a purpose clause
 - a result clause**
 - a temporal clause
 - an indirect command