

10

Quā rē animadversā Ambiorīx prōnūntiārī iubet, ut procul tēla coniciant neu propius accēdant et, quam in partem Rōmānī impetum fēcerint, cēdant (levitāte armōrum et cotīdiānā exercitātiōne nihil hīs nocērī posse), rūrsus sē ad signa recipientēs insequantur.

ac·cēdō, -cēdere, -cessī, -cessum [ad + cēdō, go], approach, come near to, arrive at, come to; to be added.

animad·vertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum [animus, mind + ad + vertō, turn], turn the mind to; notice.

cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessum, go, go away; give way, yield, retreat.

con·iciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum [co + iaciō, throw. App. §7], hurl, throw, cast.

cotīdiān·us, -a, -um, adj. [cotīdiē, daily], daily; customary.

exercitāti·ō, -ōnis, f. [frequentative of exercitō, from exerceō, exercise], exercise, training, practice, experience.

impet·us, -ūs, m., attack; force, vehemence.

in·sequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum [sequor, follow], follow up, follow after, follow close behind, pursue.

levi·tās, -tātis, f. [levis, light], lightness; fickleness, restlessness.

nēve (neu) (App. §188, b.) [nē + ve, or], and not, nor.

noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitum, harm, injure, hurt; **nocēns, pres. part. as noun:** guilty person.

procul, adv., far off, from afar, in the distance, at a distance.

pro·nūntiō, 1 [nūntiō, announce], announce, give out publicly, tell, relate, report, say; give orders; with **sententia**, pronounce.

propius, adv. and prep. with acc. (App. §122, b.) [prope, near], nearer.

rūrsus, adv. [for reversus, from revertō, turn back], again, back, anew; in turn.

sign·um, -ī, n., signal; standard; **signa inferre**, advance to the attack.

9. Quā rē animadversā = *et eā rē animadversā*; see App. §173, a.; abl. absolute; see App. §150.

iubet: note the sudden shift to the pres. tense as we approach the height of the battle; see App. §190, a.

9–13. ut . . . accēdant et . . . insequantur: two volitive subjunctives in substantive clauses of purpose (or indirect command) after **prōnūntiārī**; see App. §228.

10. quam in partem = *in eam partem, in quam*. Caesar frequently puts what should be the antecedent inside the rel. clause.

11–12. levitāte . . . posse: indirect statement dependent on the inf. **prōnūntiārī**, which, although it governs the volitive substantive **ut** clause, also represents a verb of speaking, hence the parenthetical indirect speech, which might otherwise seem difficult to justify.

© Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc.
www.BOLCHAZY.com

©2016 Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Inc. this sample was created for Texas Proclamation 2017 adoption preview not for distribution. This document will expire May 31, 2017.