



TEACHING TIP

p. 62

The teacher may wish to assess the students' learning by asking for the definition and effect of the following figures of speech that were learned previously.

- alliteration – line 3*
- litotes – line 5
- alliteration – line 10*
- alliteration – line 12*
- alliteration – line 17*
- alliteration – line 18*
- alliteration – line 20*



TEACHING TIP

p. 64

In lines 10–11, the abbreviated date *a.d. V. Kal. April.* is seen. Teachers may wish to show students the unabbreviated form of this date—*ante diem V. Kalendās Aprilīs.*



TEACHER BY THE WAY

p. 66

At the beginning of Chapter 7 in the Latin text, Caesar refers to his swift exit from the city of Rome to Gaul. Students might be interested in having some information about how many miles a Roman army could cover in a day's march. A land (or standard) mile is 1,609 meters; a Roman mile, 1,479 meters. Depending on the weather and the terrain, Caesar's armies generally marched 15 or 16 land miles a day; on forced marches they averaged between 25 to 30 land miles a day. Teachers may choose to ask students to determine how many days it might take a Roman army to march from Rome to the Province.

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