TAKE NOTE

1. <mark>The generic word *rēs* is constantly used in Caesar, where in English we should use more specific words such as "occurrence," "movement," "exploit," "misfortune," "undertaking," "fact," "supplies," etc., according to the context. No word in Latin admits such a variety of meanings as *rēs*. In this respect it is similar to the generic usage of the English word "things." The student must always determine by the context the most suitable word to employ in translating *rēs*.</mark>

2. Certain *i*-stem nouns that have the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular (except those in which the nominative singular ends in *–es* and the genitive singular in *–is*) are called pure *i*-stems. The term "mixed *i*-stem" is used to describe masculine and feminine nouns that show regular third declension endings in the singular and *i*-stem endings in the plural. For a fuller explanation of endings on pure and mixed *i*-stems, see Appendix D.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

1. What punishment would Orgetorix undergo if convicted?
2. What happened when Orgetorix summoned his slaves and clients to listen at his trial?
3. How did the Helvetians believe that Orgetorix died? Cite the Latin.
4. What did the Helvetians burn when they thought they were ready to leave their territory?
5. What did the Helvetians persuade their neighbors to do?

▶ EXERCISE 1

1. In line 1, what is the case and use of *Orgetorīgem*?
2. In line 2, what is the tense and form of *sequī*?
3. What is the tense, mood, and voice of *cremārētur* in line 2?
4. What Latin word does *omnem* (line 3) modify?
5. In line 5, what is the tense, voice, and mood of *dīceret*?
6. What is the tense and form of *exsequī* in line 6?
7. What is the tense and mood of *cōnārētur* in line 6?
8. What is the case and use of *agrīs* in line 7?
9. What is the case and use of *magistrātūs* in line 7?
10. In line 7, what is the case and use of *suspiciō*?
11. In line 8, what is the tense, voice, and mood of *cōnscīverit*?
12. What is the case and use of *mortem* in line 9?
13. What Latin word is the antecedent of *quod* in line 9?