

## i Formalia

**LAT1401 - Caesar**

**Autumn 2019**

School exam

Friday October 11th, 9H00 (4 hours)

***You must answer only all four exam assignments.***













Inspira auto-saves every 15 seconds. You can navigate between the exam questions and the formalia at any moment

No reference works allowed.

## 1 Assignment I

Translate the following passage from Caesar, *De bello Gallico* (1.13) into Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, or English. Context: After Caesar has defeated the Helvetians at the Arar River, they sent envoys to negotiate. Their audacious spokesman had previously defeated the Roman consul Lucius Cassius Longinus at the Battle of Burdigala (Bordeaux) in the *bellum Cassianum* (107 BC).

**Fill in your answer here**

Format | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

## 2 Assignment II












Comment on the grammatical form and syntactic function of the following words and phrases underlined in the preceding text (*De bello Gallico* 1.13).

Example: egit.

Correct answer: "egit" is the 3rd person singular perfect indicative active of "ago". It is the main verb of the clause.

1. hoc proelio facto
2. faciendum
3. commoti
4. aegerrime
5. transirent
6. qui
7. pacem
8. ituros
9. persequi
10. virtutis

Fill in your answer here

Format | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ABC | 

Words: 0













Maximum marks: 0

### 3 Assignment III

Have a look at the following passage from Caesar's *De bello Gallico* (1.2) and briefly answer the following questions (do not translate the passage):

1. What is the passage about? In your answer, briefly summarize the main action.
2. What was Orgetorix' subsequent fate? Explain briefly.
3. How did the Helvetians eventually end up? In your answer, briefly summarize the main story line of the pensum.

Fill in your answer here

Format | **B** | *I* | U |  $x_2$  |  $x^2$  |  $I_x$  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

## 4 Assignment IV

Briefly answer the following questions about the **bold words** in the preceding text (*De bello Gallico* 1.2):

1. **is**: Who is meant?
2. **suis**: Whose?
3. **id**: What is meant?
4. **eis**: Who is meant?
5. **provinciam nostram**: Which one?
6. **his rebus**: What does this refer to?
7. **se**: Who is meant?

Bonus question (to earn extra points!)

1. **M. Messalla et M. Pupio Pisone consulibus**: When was this?

Fill in your answer here

Format ↕ **B** *I* U  $x_2$   $x^2$   $\int_x$  📄 📋 ↶ ↷ 🔄 ☰ ☷ Ω 📊 ✎ Σ ABC ✖

Words: 0

Maximum marks: 0

**Question 1**  
Attached



*De bello Gallico (1.13)*

Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arari faciendum curat atque ita exercitum traducit. Helvetii repentino eius adventu commoti cum id quod ipsi diebus XX aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intellexerent, legatos ad eum mittunt; cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare egit: si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.

**Question 2**  
Attached



*De bello Gallico (1.13)*

Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arari faciendum curat atque ita exercitum traducit. Helvetii repentino eius adventu commoti cum id quod ipsi diebus XX aegerrime confecerant, ut flumen transirent, illum uno die fecisse intellexerent, legatos ad eum mittunt; cuius legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare egit: si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios ubi eos Caesar constituisset atque esse voluisset; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum.



**Question 3**  
Attached



## *De bello Gallico (1.2)*

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. **Is**, M. Messalla et M. Pupio Pisone **consulibus**, regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit, et civitati persuasit ut de finibus **suis** cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. **Id** hoc facilius **eis** persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui **provinciam nostram** ab Helvetiis dividit. **His rebus** fiebat ut et minus late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: qua ex parte homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore adficiabantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis angustos **se** finis habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX patebant.

**Question 4**  
Attached



## *De bello Gallico (1.2)*

Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit et ditissimus Orgetorix. **Is**, M. Messalla et M. Pupio Pisone **consulibus**, regni cupiditate inductus coniurationem nobilitatis fecit, et civitati persuasit ut de finibus **suis** cum omnibus copiis exirent: perfacile esse, cum virtute omnibus praestarent, totius Galliae imperio potiri. **Id** hoc facilius **eis** persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur: una ex parte flumine Rheno latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte monte Iura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia lacu Lemanno et flumine Rhodano, qui **provinciam nostram** ab Helvetiis dividit. **His rebus** fiebat ut et minus late vagarentur et minus facile finitimis bellum inferre possent: qua ex parte homines bellandi cupidi magno dolore adficiabantur. Pro multitudine autem hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis angustos **se** finis habere arbitrabantur, qui in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL, in latitudinem CLXXX patebant.