

## Participle consolidation and review:

Give the antecedent and meanings of the participles below:

| <i>participle</i>      | <i>antecedent</i> | <i>meaning</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| <b>sedentem (4)</b>    |                   |                |
| <b>videns (4)</b>      |                   |                |
| <b>ponens (5)</b>      |                   |                |
| <b>tuens (6)</b>       |                   |                |
| <b>exeuntes (11)</b>   |                   |                |
| <b>confecto (7)</b>    |                   |                |
| <b>confecta (9)</b>    |                   |                |
| <b>ruptis (19)</b>     |                   |                |
| <b>dictis (23)</b>     |                   |                |
| <b>cantaturum (13)</b> |                   |                |
| <b>adventuro (17)</b>  |                   |                |
| <b>nuptura (19)</b>    |                   |                |
| <b>dormituro (22)</b>  |                   |                |

1. Which is NOT a good translation for “conviviō confectō” (line 7)? (a) after the banquet was finished (b) since the banquet was finished (c) because I finished the banquet (d) because the banquet was finished
2. What does “videtur fuisse” mean (line 11): (a) he seems to be (b) it was seen to be (c) it seems to have been (d) it will be seen to be
3. what does “senes dormire oportet” mean (line 8) (a) old people ought to sleep (b) old people cannot sleep (c) old people having slept (d) old people are allowed to sleep