

Ablative absolute and Passive Periphrastic exercise

Below are the Sententia antiquae for chapter 24 (9-11 are from De Cupiditate). Each one contains an ablative absolute or a passive periphrastic. For each of the sentences below, (a) underline the passive periphrastic or ablative absolute (b) translate the phrase and (b2) give an alternate translation of the ablative absolute, and (c) translate the sentence.

1. Carthāgō dēlenda est.

(b) _____

(c) _____

2. Asiā victā, dux Rōmānus fēlix multōs servōs in Italiā mīsit.

(b) _____

(c) _____

3. Omnibus ferrō mīlitis perterritīs, quisque sē servāre cupiēbat.

(b) _____

(c) _____

4. Quidquid dīcendum est, liberē dīcam.

(b) _____

(c) _____

5. Haec omnia vulnera bellī tibi nunc sānanda sunt.

(b) _____

(c) _____

6. Nec tumultum nec hastam mīlitis nec mortem violentam timēbō, Augustō terrās tenente.

(b) _____

(c) _____

7. Tarquiniō expulsō, nōmen regis audīre nōn poterat populus Rōmānus.

(b) _____

(c) _____

8. Ad ūtilitātem vītae omnia cōnsilia factaque nōbīs regenda sunt.

(b) _____

(c) _____

9. pecūnia ante omnia quaerenda est.

(b) _____

(c) _____

10. pecūniae cupiditas fugienda est.

(b) _____

(c) _____

11. imperia nōn semper petenda sunt.

(b) _____

(c) _____