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EXERCISES BASED ON CICERO

LESSON 1

Direct Questions; *Quis, Quid*

WORD STUDY

1. **Vocabulary** (TY pp. 209-210)
 - **finis, finis, m., end, (pl.) territory**, and **pestis, pestis, plague, ruin**, are both i-stem 3rd declension nouns, so their genitive plural is **-ium** (GR 58-61).
 - **vero** acts as both an adverb and a conjunction. It is postpositive, which means it is placed after the first word in the sentence. Other postpositive particles are **tamen, autem, enim, quidem, ergo**, and **igitur**.
2. **Related English Words** (TY p. 210)
3. **Related Latin Words** (TY p. 210)

GRAMMAR/READINGS

1. **Interrogative Pronoun & Adjective** (GR 140-141)
 - Note that the masculine and feminine interrogative pronouns are the same in the singular.`
 - The interrogative adjective is the same as the relative pronoun (GR 139). The context of a sentence will tell you which form you have encountered.
 - These forms are review. Make sure you have mastered these forms before proceeding to the grammar concepts in this lesson.
2. **Direct Questions** (GR 502-508)
3. **"But Let Your Speech Be, 'Yes, Yes'; 'No, No.'"** (TY p. 212)
 - The emphatic word is often marked with the enclitic **-ne** in a *yes-no* question.
 - **Immo** literally means *on the contrary, rather*.

4. Latin Idiom (TY pp. 210-211)

- **Jam diu** and **jam dudum** are used with the present tense. The present tense then is best translated as a perfect tense.
- **Jam pridem** and **jam dudum** are used with the imperfect tense. The imperfect tense then is best translated as a pluperfect.
- This idiom is present throughout Cicero's *First Oration Against Catiline*, so be sure to study it as much as your vocabulary words and grammar rules.

5. Figures of Speech

- Synecdoche is the use of a part to express the whole. For example, **ora**, *faces*, can be used to mean *expressions*. **Mens**, *mind*, can be substituted for *thought* or *plan*, and **vox**, *voice*, for *word* or *speech* (TY p. xxxiv).
- Irony is stating the opposite of what is meant. When Cicero uses it, it is closely associated with sarcasm (TY p. xxxvi).

ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 1

2. **Venit**. What tense must this be? Macrons are often helpful in differentiating between cases and tenses with identical spelling.
4. **Nostrum**, partitive genitive. Here, it explains the pronoun **unumquemque**. **Ad** here indicates purpose, not direction, *for slaughter*.
6. **Quam**, *how*. Recall the many uses of **quam** (relative pronoun, interrogative adjective, comparative **quam**, adverb). Here it is the adverb, modifying **diu**.
8. **Proximus -a -um**, *last*. This word often means *nearest*, except when modifying time words.
9. **Quo**. The interrogative word can be used in any case in a question. Is **quo** the interrogative pronoun or adjective?
10. **Movent**, *move*, and therefore, *move emotionally, impress*.

12. **Utrum.** This word does not need to be translated in an English double question. Instead, it acts as a signal that the double question is coming.
18. **Convocasti,** GR 1023. These shortened, or syncopated, forms are common in classical Latin.
21. **Urbis,** the genitive singular. Usually the genitive follows the word it modifies, unless emphasis is placed on the word in the genitive.
22. **An.** Rarely the particle **an** comes first in the question (GR 506-508).
23. **Pestem** is the accusative subject of the infinitive **conferri**, dependent on the main verb **oportebat**. **Quam** begins a relative clause, describing **pestem**.
24. **Furorem ac tela,** *rage and weapons, or mad weapons*. An example of **hendiadys**, two nouns joined by a conjunction to express one thought (TY p. xxxiv). Cicero often makes use of this figure of speech in his orations. Read Henle's introduction, "Stylistic Devices" (TY pp. xxxi-xxxviii) to see more examples.
27. **Locum habendi senatus,** *the place for holding the senate*. **Habendi** is a gerundive modifying **senatus**, best translated as a gerund taking an object. Gerunds and gerundives will be reviewed in Lesson 11.
28. **Superiore nocte,** *the night before last*. **Superior, superius** often means *higher*, except when referring to time.
29. **Incendium.** Practice picking the best definition for the current context. Here, it is best translated *conflagration of the senate*, instead of *fire of the senate*.
30. **Sua consilia patere,** *that his (own) plans were exposed*. An indirect statement following the verb of perceiving, **sensit**. Notice the accusative subject **consilia** and the infinitive verb **patere**.
31. **Putas** is followed by an indirect statement, the accusative subject **urbem** and the infinitive verb **esse**.
32. **Sensit** is followed by an indirect statement, the accusative subject **urbem** and the infinitive verb **esse munitam**.

33-34. The preposition **cum** becomes an enclitic when used with the pronouns **quibus** and **quo** (GR 140, note 1).

35-36. **Usque**, *all the way (to), even (to), up (to)*.

Exercise 2

Read the Latin questions aloud, then respond aloud to them in Latin. When questions expect a *yes* or *no* response, practice giving different types of *yes* and *no* replies.

9-12. **Cicero** is the implied subject of the 3rd person singular verbs in these questions.

Exercise 3, #1-10, 19-22, 26

1. There are three different words for *where* in Latin: *where*, **ubi**; *whither (to where)*, **quo**; *whence (from where)*, **unde**. English often uses "where" to indicate any of the three Latin words.
2. Expects a "yes" answer.
4. Expects a "no" answer.
5. A neutral *yes-no* question. The emphatic word to which **-ne** is added is most often the verb.
19. What does this English "where" mean?
20. Expects a "no" answer.
21. Expects a "yes" answer.
22. A double question, GR 504-505.
26. Expects a "yes" reply.

LESSON 7

The Vocative; Commands

WORD STUDY

1. Vocabulary (TY pp. 246-247)

- **comitia, comitiorum**, *assembly, elections*. Look closely; this is a 2nd declension neuter plural word.
- **tectum, i**, *roof, house*. This word is an example of metonymy (and synecdoche). It means *roof*, and by association, *house*.
- **quare**, adv. *wherefore*. Originally two words, **qua re**, which functioned as an ablative of cause, literally meaning, *because of which/this thing*.
- **metuo, metuere, metui**, *fear*. This verb can govern direct objects, infinitives, and fear clauses (GR 642-644).
- **odi, odisse**, *hate*. A defective verb, which only has perfect system forms (GR 443-448, 451).
- **quidam, quiddam**, *a certain one, a certain thing*. This indefinite pronoun is declined like **quis, quid**, the interrogative pronoun (GR 820).
- **quidam, quaedam, quoddam**, *certain*. This indefinite adjective is declined like the interrogative adjective, **qui, quae, quod** (GR 820).

2. Related English Words (TY p. 247)

3. Related Latin Words (TY p. 247)

GRAMMAR/READINGS

1. Review Grammar: The Vocative and Imperative Forms (GR 462-463, 678)

- Before you undertake learning the new grammar in this lesson, take the time to ensure your mastery of the vocative and the imperative.
- Read GR 28, 208, 216-218, 283, 289-291, 317, 327, 356-357, 377, 383, 388, 394, 421, 441, 1020.

2. Commands (GR 514-518)

- You are already familiar with the 2nd person positive command, the imperative. Review this command and the rest in the *Grammar*.

3. Figures of Speech

- Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant at the beginning of successive words in order to appeal to the ear and emphasize the phrase (TY p. xxxi).
- Assonance is the repetition of the same vowel sound at the beginning of successive words (TY p. xxxii).

ASSIGNMENTS

Exercise 24

27. **et ... et**, *both ... and*.

30. **Quos amicos habetis eosque bonos**. *Those good friends you have* conveys the meaning of this relative clause. More literally, *whom you consider friends and those you consider good men*. The relative clause acts as the direct object of **tenete**. **Habeo, habere, habui, habitus** usually means *to have* or *hold*, but among its numerous definitions are also *to esteem, consider, regard*.

33. **proximis**, *the last, most recent*. Remember, when used to discuss something temporally, **proximus -a -um** means *the last, latest, most recent, previous*. **Comitiis**, *elections*, is used in the ablative here as an ablative of time, *at/during the elections*.

34. **hanc poenam**, the direct object of the infinitive **accipere**. When **dubito** governs an infinitive, it often is best translated *to hesitate*.

41. **consuli designato**, *the consul-elect*. In the period of time between the consul's election, which usually took place in July of the previous year, and the beginning of his time in office, the first of January, the elected consul was termed *designatus* (see TY n. 106 on p. 32).

Exercise 25

1. If you are working through the lessons before reading Cicero's *Orations*, you may be wondering who Marcus Laeca is. The house of Marcus Laeca, a senator and leading conspirator, was the meeting place for a number of conspirators, an accusation that Cicero makes in his *First Oration*.
16. **ad breve ... tempus**, *for a short (period of) time*. **Ad** with a number or temporal word can indicate an approximation.

Exercise 26

12. *at the consular elections*. Do not use a preposition for the word *at*, but an ablative construction.
23. *for our friends*. In this case, *for* does not indicate an indirect object, but implies *on behalf of* or *for the benefit of*. Which preposition do you need?

Exercise 27

Line 6. *to preserve* indicates purpose. Use **ut** with the subjunctive.

Sight Translation: De Roma, Urbe Aeterna

Lines 14-15. **ad mortem vitandam**. GR 872.

Line 20. **Pius duodecimus**. Pope Pius XII was the pope, the head of the Roman Catholic Church, from 1939 to 1958.