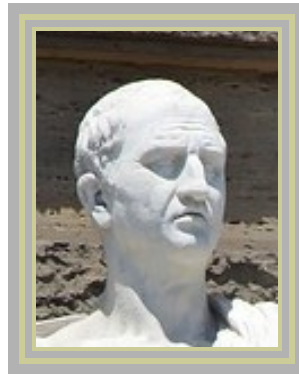


Cicero's Style 1



Cicero's Style 1

Looking back at lessons Y2T3W4D2 and Y2T3W5D2 we will now attempt some exam style questions. First make sure you can translate from *Non vereor ne mihi aliquid, iudices* to *omnia delaturum putarem* which we covered in those two lessons. Use your own flashcards or those on Quizlet here: <https://quizlet.com/gb/448727126/cicero-denunciation-of-catiline-igcse-set-text-2020-2022-flashcards>. If you use this set please note that on card 7 the first word should be *excogitati* not *excogito*.

Now revise the things we covered in those two lessons mentioned above to enable you to answer the questions below.

Exam style questions:

1. Non vereor ne mihi aliquid, iudices, videar adrogare si de quaesturo mea dixerō.
2. nec vereor ne quis audeat dicere ullius in Sicilia quaesturam aut gratiorem aut clariorem fuisse.
3. vere mehercule hoc dicam: sic tum existimabam, nihil homines alius Romae nisi de quaestura mea
4. loqui. frumenti in summa caritate maximum numerum miseram; negotiatoribus comis,
5. mercatoribus iustus, mancipibus liberalis, sociis abstinens, omnibus eram visus in omni officio
6. diligentissimus: excogito quidam erant a sicutis honores in me inauditi. itaque hac spe decedebam
7. ut mihi populum Romanum ultro omnia delaturum putarem.

- (a) Who were iudices (line 1) and what does Cicero say he not afraid that they will think? [3]
- (b) What was a quaestor (line 1) and in what town had Cicero undertaken that office? [2]
- (c) Translate lines 4 to 6 (frumenti in summa ... inauditi.) [5]
- (d) How can we tell that Cicero was (at one time) proud of his achievement? [1]
- (e) How does Cicero's use of language keep his hearers' attention? [2]

Suggested answers are on the next page. Make your own attempt before looking at them.

(a) Who were iudices (line 1) and what does Cicero say he not afraid that they will think? [3]

(b) What was a quaestor (line 1) and in what town had Cicero undertaken that office? [2](c)

Translate lines 4 to 6 (frumenti in summa ... inauditi.) [5]

Check your translation against your flashcards.

(d) How can we tell that Cicero was (at one time) proud of his achievement? [1]

He lists five things he has done for which he expected to receive praise in Rome .

(e) How does Cicero's use of language keep his hearers' attention? [2]

Cicero uses a variety of literary devices to engage his listeners interest and so keep their attention. He addresses his hearers directly “iudices”. He uses anaphora, the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses (vereor... vereor). Cicero also contrasts long sentences with short ones to give variety, beginning with two long sentences and following them with a shorter one. He also uses the affirmation “mehercule” to attract his listeners' attention. He keeps the hearer's attention by using word order to emphasise his point. In the passage above for example he emphasises the word *ullius* by putting it at the beginning of a clause. Absolutely no one could claim to have done better than he!

I have confined my answer to the extract given in the question in order to point out various features of Cicero's language to you. However, you do not need to do this and in fact should not unless the question specifically states that you should confine yourself to the words printed in the question.

In answering a question like this look through the extract you have been given. Look at the length of the sentences. Look out for any metaphors or similes. Look for repetition. Is there any alliteration? What about examples of hendiadys? But you should also have ready prepared a selection of examples from the whole of the extracts you have studied which you can quote. Again flashcards are useful for doing this. I will point out examples by highlighting in purple as we go through the text. Make sure you have these examples at your fingertips for the exam.