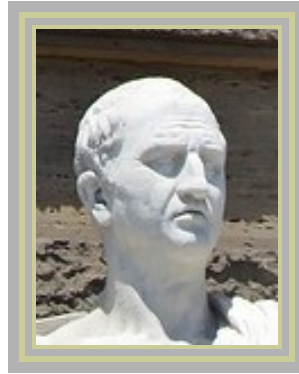


## Cicero's Style 6



Look back at lesson Y3T1W6D2 and Y3T1W7D2 . Make sure you can translate from *Quid hoc tota Sicilia est clarius...* to *...monumenta victoriae C. Verrem sustulisse*. which we covered in that lesson. Use your own flashcards or those on Quizlet here: <https://quizlet.com/gb/640752205/cicero-theft-from-segesta-complete-for-cie-igcse-2023-5-flash-cards>. Then check everything we noted about style, rhetoric etc. in that lesson and in lesson Y3T2W7D2 last week. Now you should be ready to tackle some exam style questions. Write all the answers **by hand** as this is what you will have to do in the exam.

Exam style questions:

1. Quid hoc tota Sicilia est clarius, quam omnis Segestae matronas et virgines convenisse cum Diana
2. exportaretur ex oppido, unxisse unguentis, compllesse coronis et floribus, ture, odoribus incensis
3. usque ad agri finis prosecutas esse? Hanc tu tantam religionem si tum in imperio propter
4. cupiditatem atque audaciam non pertimescebas, ne nunc quidem in tanto tuo liberorumque tuorum
5. periculo perhorrescis? Quem tibi aut hominem invitis dis immortalibus aut vero deum tantis
6. eorum religionibus violatis auxilio futurum putas? Tibi illa Diana in pace atque in otio religionem
7. nullam attulit? quae cum duas urbis in quibus locata fuerat captas incensasque vidisset, bis ex
8. duorum bellorum flamma ferroque servata est; quae Carthaginiensium victoria loco mutato
9. religionem tamen non amisit, P. Africani virtute religionem simul cum loco recuperavit.

- (a) To whom is Cicero addressing his remarks in these lines? [1]
- (b) Who was P. Africanus, why was he famous and what had he done for the town of Segesta? [3]
- (c) Translate lines 5-6 *Quem tibi... ..futurum putas?* [5]
- (d) How does Cicero add force or vividness to his words in the extracts from his works that you have studied?

[Hint:- this your chance to show that you know about the rhetorical devices Cicero uses. Look at the number of marks assigned for the question and make sure you make at least one point per mark. GIVE EXAMPLES. If you cannot do so in Latin, English translation will do. Notice that you must not confine yourself to the extract given for this question. Begin your answer with the words "Cicero adds force to his words by the use of..." then continue, "Cicero adds vividness to his words by..." ] [5]

Specimen answers overleaf.

(a) To whom is Cicero addressing his remarks in these lines? [1]

Verres

(b) Who was P. Africanus, why was he famous and what had he done for the town of Segesta? [3]

Was Publius Scipio Africanus, the Roman general, famous for his conquest of Carthage, Rome's long standing enemy. The deed that endeared him to the inhabitants of Segesta involved the statue of Diana which the Carthaginians had taken from Segesta in a previous war. When he conquered Carthage, Publius Africanus had the statue removed from the defeated city and returned to Segesta.

(c) Translate lines 5-6 *Quem tibi... futurum putas?* [5]

Check this with your flashcards.

(d) How does Cicero add force or vividness to his words in the extracts from his works that you have studied? [5]

Below is a table of all the things you could choose to answer this question. You only have to remember five of them to get full marks if you describe them fully and give examples.

<b>Alliteration</b> (vividness)	<i>redditur; reportatur ... reponitur.</i>
<b>Anaphora</b> Repetition of words or phrases (vividness or force)	<i>cur... cur...cur...</i>
<b>Apostrophe</b> (force) addressing the hearers directly	<i>iudices</i> “jurors” “gentlemen of the jury”
<b>Asyndeton</b> (vividness) omission of conjunctions	“Why do you fight for him by whom the praise and honour of your family is robbed, why do you wish him to be defended, why do I take up your rôle, why do I undertake your duty, why does Marcus Tullius [Cicero] pine for the monument of Publius Scipio Africanus, why does P[ublius Cornelius] Scipio [Nasica] defend him who stole it?”
<b>Hendiadys</b> (vividness) use of two words connected by a conjunction, instead of <b>subordinating</b> one to the other, to express a single complex idea. c.f. Paired words.	<i>cupiditate atque amentia.</i> “with desire and madness” i.e. “with mad desire.”
<b>Historic present tense</b> (vividness)	“At that time this same Diana itself of which we speak <b>is</b> returned to the inhabitants of Segesta with the greatest care...”
<b>Iste</b> (force)	the sound of this pronoun allows Cicero to spit out the name of Verres with force.
<b>Metaphor</b> (vividness)	<i>Cur ego tuas partis suscipio</i> , “why do I undertake your rôle” as in an actor on the stage.
<b>Paired words</b> (vividness or force) two words or phrases of the same or similar meaning joined by and. <b>Combined</b> effect is stronger than the single word. c.f. Hendiadys.	<i>admodum amplum et excelsum signum</i> a large and tall statue i.e. a colossal statue

Rhetorical question (vividness)	<i>Quid hoc tota Sicilia est clarius, quam omnis Segestae matronas et virgines convenisse cum Diana exportaretur ex oppido, unxisse unguentis, complexse coronis et floribus, ture, odoribus incensis usque ad agri finis prosecutas esse?</i> “What is more well known/famous is all Sicily than that all the Segestan mothers and maids assembled when Diana was carried out of the town? That they anointed [Diana] with ointment? That they covered [her] with garlands, flowers, [and] perfumed incense? That she was followed to the end of [their] territory?”
two words where one would do (force)	<i>casu</i> and <i>forte</i> both meaning “by chance”
Word order (force)	<i>ullius in Sicilia quaesturam</i> “of anyone in Sicily the quaestorship” not the “quaestorship of anyone in Sicily” gives force to “anyone”

Here is my example answer. I have selected five different examples, explaining what the technical terms mean where necessary and **supporting each with instances from the text**. Your answer could be totally different and still get full marks.

Cicero adds force to his words by the use of apostrophe, addressing the hearers directly as *iudices* “jurors” or “gentlemen of the jury” and by his careful use of word order, for instance: *ullius in Sicilia quaesturam* “of anyone in Sicily the quaestorship” not the “quaestorship of anyone in Sicily” gives force to the word “anyone”. Cicero adds vividness to his words by the use of alliteration e.g. *redditur, reportatur ... reponitur*. He also uses paired words for vividness e.g. *admodum amplum et excelsum signum* “a large and tall statue” i.e. a colossal statue. This uses two words or phrases of the same or similar meaning joined by “and” for a combined effect that is stronger than the single word. His use of repetition e.g. *cur... cur... cur... cur... cur...* also makes for both force and vividness.

You will get one question on this kind of topic on the paper. You do not need to quote in Latin for every example. Notice that *cur... cur... cur... cur...* is a very easy Latin quotation to learn! If you find it difficult to remember the various rhetorical devices, make yourself a set of flashcards with the name of the rhetorical device a description where necessary and the example I give in the above list. You could add to each card further examples by going through the Cicero lessons and looking for the words highlighted in purple. This would help you if you are given an example of a rhetorical device and asked to identify it. Note on your flashcards whether the examples you give come from the *Pro Plancio* extract or the *In Verrem* extract in case you are asked specifically about rhetorical devices in one or the other.