

READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

CICERO AND CATILINE

Cicero considers defending Catiline, his political adversary, against charges of extortion, c. 65 BC.

Cicerō Atticō Sal.

L. Iūliō Caesare C. Marciō Figulō cōsulibus, filiōlō mē auctum scītō.
Salva Terentia. Abs tē tam diū nihil litterārum! Ego dē meīs ad tē rātiōnibus
scripsī antea dīligerter. Hōc tempore Catilinam, competitōrem nostrum,
dēfendere cōgitāmus. Iūdicēs habēmus, quōs volumus, summā accūsātōris
voluntāte. Spērō, sī absolutus erit, coniūctiōnem illum nōbīs fore
in rātiōne petitiōnis; sīn aliter acciderit, hūmāniter ferēmus.

Tuō adventū nōbīs opus est mātūrō; nam prōrsus summa hominum
est opīniō tuōs familiārēs, nōbilēs hominēs, adversāriōs honōrī nostrō fore.
Ad eōrum voluntātem mihi conciliandam maximō tē mihi ūsuī fore videō.

Quārē Iānuariō mēse, ut cōstituistī, cūrā ut Rōmae sīs.

Cicero, *Epistulae ad Atticum*, I.ii

1 Sal. = Salutem

2

3

4

5 Iūdicēs = jurors; accūsātōris = prosecutor

6 absolutus erit = he is acquitted

7 in rātiōne petitiōnis = in getting votes

8 prōrsus = absolutely

9 honōrī = election

10

11 Quārē = Therefore

- To whom does Cicero address this letter? A) Lucius Iulius Caesar B) Gaius Marcius Figulus C) Terentia D) Atticus
- The Latin words *L. Iūliō Caesare C. Marciō Figulō cōsulibus* (line 2) indicate A) Cicero's enemies B) what year it is C) the consuls Cicero will defend D) Cicero's ancestors
- In line 2, *scītō* is a A) supine B) future imperative C) perfect passive participle D) dative adjective
- What should be understood with *auctum* (line 2) to complete its meaning? A) sum B) sunt C) esse D) sim
- What does Cicero reveal in lines 2-3? A) Terentia is ill. B) His son has become an author. C) The consuls are like sons to him. D) He has a baby son.
- What figure of speech is seen in *Abs tē...litterārum* (line 3)? A) hyperbole B) ellipsis C) chiasmus D) litotes
- Cicero points out in line 3 that A) he has not sent Atticus a letter recently B) Atticus has no books C) he has not received letters recently from Atticus D) he (Cicero) has no letters to send to anyone
- In lines 4-5 (*Hōc...cōgitāmus*), who is the subject of *cōgitāmus*? A) Caesar and Figulus B) Atticus C) Cicero D) Terentia and Cicero's son
- What is Cicero considering doing in lines 4-5? A) representing Catiline B) exiling Catiline C) prosecuting Catiline D) competing with Catiline for the consulship
- In lines 5-6 (*Iūdicēs...voluntāte*), we learn that A) the prosecutor approves the jury B) the jury is in favor of a guilty charge C) the jury cannot decide D) Cicero does not like the jury
- To whom does *illum* in line 6 refer? A) Cicero B) Atticus C) Catiline D) Cicero's son
- In line 6, *fore* is an alternate form of A) foret B) esse C) fuisse D) futūrum esse
- In lines 6-7 (*Spērō...petitiōnis*), Cicero hopes that A) Atticus will support Catiline B) Catiline will be prosecuted C) Catiline will be more of an ally D) others will join a petition against Catiline
- In line 7, *sīn aliter acciderit* means A) if Catiline is convicted B) if Catiline dies C) if Catiline flees D) if Catiline lies
- In line 8 (*Tuō...mātūrō*), what is of great importance to Cicero? A) Catiline's late acquittal B) Atticus' early arrival C) Catiline's support D) the welfare of Cicero's family
- In lines 8-9, Cicero is concerned that A) Catiline will have many co-conspirators B) defending Catiline will create enemies C) Atticus' friends will oppose the acquittal of Catiline D) Atticus' friends will oppose Cicero's election
- In line 10 (*Ad eōrum voluntātem mihi conciliandam*), Cicero hopes to A) be persuaded by people B) win certain people's favor C) express his goodwill towards Catiline D) gather a council meeting
- In line 10, the best translation of *maximō...mihi ūsuī fore* is A) would be of greatest use to me B) that I would very greatly use C) I would be especially useful D) will take considerable advantage of me
- What does Cicero request of Atticus (line 11)? A) that he take care of his wife and child B) that he testify in the court case of Catiline C) that he be present to help Cicero win over Atticus' friends D) that he enjoy the month of January as a holiday
- Based on your knowledge of Roman history, what title was Cicero later given for foiling Catiline's plot to overthrow the government? A) *Magister Equitum* B) *Pontifex Maximus* C) *Prīmus Pīlus* D) *Pater Patriae*

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A FRIENDLY DISAGREEMENT

The poet Horace writes to his friend Fuscus.

Urbis amātōrem Fuscum salvēre iubēmus	1
rūris amātōrēs. Hāc in rē <u>scilicet</u> ūnā	2 scilicet = indeed
multum dissimilēs, at cētera paene gemellī	3
frāternīs animīs (quicquid negat alter, et alter)	4
<u>adnuimus</u> pariter, vetulī nōtīque columbī.	5 adnuimus = we nod assent
Tū <u>nīdum</u> servās; ego laudō rūris amoenī	6 nīdum = nest
rīvōs et <u>muscō circumlita</u> saxa nemusque.	7 muscō circumlita = covered with moss
Quid quaeris? Vīvō et rēgnō, <u>simul</u> ista reliquī	8 simul = as soon as
quae vōs ad caelum effertis rūmōre secundō...	9
Pūrior in <u>vīcīs</u> aqua tendit rumpere plumbum,	10 vīcīs = villages
quam quae per <u>prōnum</u> <u>trepidat</u> cum murmure rīvum?	11 prōnum = tumbling; trepidat = rushes
<u>Nempe</u> inter variās nūtrītur silva columnās,	12 Nempe = Nowadays
laudāturque domus longōs quae prōspicit agrōs.	13
Nātūram expellēs <u>furcā</u> , tamen usque recurret,	14 furcā = pitchfork
et <u>mala</u> perrumpet fūrtim <u>fastīdia</u> victriū.	15 mala...fastīdia = evil contempt

Horace, *Epistles* I.10 (1-9, 20-25)

- This poem is written in the same meter as Vergil's *Aeneid* and Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. In what meter is this poem written?
A) Sapphic strophe B) dactylic hexameter C) hendecasyllabic D) elegiac couplet
- How are Horace and his friend Fuscus dissimilar in lines 1-3 (*Urbis...dissimilēs*)? A) Fuscus has many more lovers.
B) Horace thinks he is a better writer than Fuscus. C) One loves the country and the other the city. D) They disagree about poetry.
- What verb form needs to be understood in lines 2-3 (*Hāc...dissimilēs*)? A) sumus B) esse C) est D) sunt
- In lines 3-5 (*at...pariter*), Horace maintains that A) in every other way their minds are alike B) their fights are like those of brothers C) the rest of their friends agree with his view D) their minds are shaped by their fathers' views
- In line 4, *quicquid negat alter, et alter* is best translated A) one says no to something, and the other says yes
B) whatever one denies, the other also denies C) sometimes one denies one thing, sometimes he denies another
D) whoever denies one, denies the other as well
- What kind of words are *gemellī* (line 3) and *vetulī* (line 5)? A) frequentatives B) diminutives C) defectives
D) patronymics
- To what animals does Horace compare the two old friends (line 5)? A) snakes B) deer C) rabbits D) doves
- In line 6, *nīdum* should be understood to represent A) Fuscus' home B) Horace's poetry C) the natural world
D) the men's friendship
- Which English word derives from *amoenī* (line 6)? A) amoral B) amoeba C) amorphous D) amenities
- What is NOT specifically praised by Horace in lines 6-7 (*ego...nemusque*)? A) streams B) wildlife C) rocks D) trees
- In line 8 what is the best translation of *Quid quaeris*? A) When are you asking? B) How are you sought?
C) Why, you ask? D) Whom do you look for?
- Lines 8-9 inform the reader that Horace feels most content as soon as A) he has left behind what others are praising
B) his friends rejoice with him C) he can return to his work D) his friends can also leave behind their cares
- The first four feet of line 9 are scanned as A) S D S D B) S S S D C) S S D D D) S S S S
- In lines 10-11 (*Pūrior...rīvum*), Horace describes water in villages as A) cooler than country streams
B) clouded with sediment C) straining to burst the pipes D) in short supply in the summer
- In line 11, *quam* should be translated A) how B) than C) which D) as
- What is Horace's point in lines 10-11? A) Lead poisoning will lead to the fall of Rome. B) Water always flows from the city to the country. C) Water from streams is at least as good as water from pipes. D) Water pressure in the city is weak.
- In lines 12-13, the "modern" view of nature is that it should be A) avoided at all cost B) eradicated completely
C) read about in poetry D) tamed and controlled
- The verbs *expellēs*, *recurret* and *perrumpet* in lines 14-15 are A) present subjunctive B) present indicative
C) future indicative D) perfect subjunctive
- What figure of speech is present in lines 14-15? A) personification B) polysyndeton C) chiasmus D) litotes
- How does Horace characterize nature at the end of the poem? A) useless B) persistent C) thoughtful D) joyful